EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

A Prison Broken Open and Two Murderers Hung.—It is with pain that we record the following outrage upon the majesty of the laws; and as it is an important case, we subjoin the whole particulars, as given by the editor of the Cincinnati Daily Republican. Surely—surely, our laws must be vindicated. It is impossible that in the highly civilized State of Kentucky, the Criminal Courts are not sufficiently pure and firm to dispense justice. Such instances of "Lynch Executions" are among the most evil and alarming signs of the times:

"Our information yesterday in regard to the summary execution of these men turns out to be correct; and as this case presents the most extraordinary features, more so probably than have ever before been witnessed in this, or in any other civilized country, we propose to give the details as we have received them from a highly intelligent citizen of Kentucky, who has conversed with several that were *present* at the execution. The statement, we believe, may be relied upon, being as nearly correct as will be published.

Maythe and Couch had been confined in the jail at Williamstown in Grant county, Ky., for the last three or four weeks, charged with, and no doubt guilty of, the attempt to murder Mr. Utterback, the Drover, an account of which we published at the time. Mr. Utterback, it seems had been lingering in a miserable state, his throat having been horribly mangled,—at a tavern some three or four miles beyond Williamstown on a much travelled road, and an object of commiseration with every passer by. He is a citizen of Bourbon, the adjoining county to Grant, and where the excitement has been increasing ever since the attempt to murder him. It being now problematical, however, whether Mr. Utterback might not survive,—although in such restored situation as to be neither useful to himself and to his fellow men,—the uncertainty increased whether the utmost penalty of the Law would be visited upon the prisoners, nothing less than which, it seemed, would pacify the people of Bourbon. Many of the citizens of that county, therefore, deliberately resolved upon the summary execution. They first deputed ten citizens of the county to visit Williamstown, and inform the citizens of the place, and the prisoners particularly, that at such a time the prisoners were to be executed. This notice was thirty six hours previous to the actual execution, and a clergyman was also sent, and actually went to the prison for religious converse with the prisoners.

On Saturday last in pursuance of the notice, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon, to which were added some from Scott and Harrison counties, came into Williamstown in solemn procession and most perfect order. They had chosen their Sheriffs to act for the occasion, and proceeded to the jail, and demanded the prisoners Maythe and Couch. The sheriff of Grant refused to give them up, or the keys of the prison: he offered however no other resistance, and the people at once broke open the doors.—They then took the prisoners, placed them in an open wagon, their irons on them took up the line of march without the least noise or confusion, to the spot of ground where the murder was attempted, about four miles distant. By this time the number assembled was believed to have been at least two thousand. After arriving on the ground, Mr. O'Hara, a member of the bar, addressed the people for some time upon the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. He was listened to with the utmost silence and respect, but without apparently altering the determination of a single person present. The preliminaries were then adjusted, and the prisoners asked if they had any thing to say previous to the closing of their earthly accounts. One of them, Maythe, addressed a few remarks to the people, admitted the commission of the act for which they were to suffer, denying, however, that it was his wish to commit actual murder. Religious service was then performed by a clergyman present, and Maythe and Couch were hung in their irons upon a tree standing over the same spot were their crime was committed.—Rude coffins were constructed, and there they were buried. The crowd then dispersed in the same perfect order.

When we add, that one of the criminals, Maythe, has been long known by many citizens of Ohio and Kentucky as a man of notoriously bad character—having been confined at different times and escaped from the Penitentiaries of both States—we have stated all the facts and whatever there may be of a palliating nature, in this case.

We have no comments to make at present upon this most extraordinary transaction. We can only say now, that, whilst we have no doubt of this great guilt of the sufferers, without a single palliatory circumstance in their behalf, and whilst we cannot use the term mob in this case, in the ordinary sense, yet has there been inflicted upon the majesty of the law a most deadly stab, and the mischievous consequences of which, time along can calculate.—The sacredness of the law has suffered gross violence; and for the stability of our institutions, we sincerely hope that this case may stand isolated in the history of the country."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HORRID AFFAIR IN KENTUCKY.

We glean the following additional details respecting the recent shocking violation of law, in Grant County, Ky. from the Cincinnati papers received yesterday. The subjoined letter was published in the Cincinnati Chronicle:

"The citizens of this county, with few exceptions, took no part. I, myself, took none, only I endeavored to save Couch; but the mob were deaf to all entreaties, as they refused to hear any thing that might be said either to the sanctity of the law, or anything that could be said in favor of giving the culprits any further time to prepare for their cruel deeds. Both of the robb [illegible] fessed the crime of robbing Utterback and having cut his throat; but made no further confessions. Couch declared under the gallows that this crime was the only one he had ever committed, and called God to witness the truth of what he said. Mayth said that all he had stolen would not amount to more than $2,50 and called on his maker to witness the same. They were attended to the place of execution by a minister of the Gospel, who performed his duty in a very solemn manner by supplicating the Throne of Grace in their behalf. Couch appeared much affected, and talked of his wife and children in a very affectionate manner, and then prayed to his Maker to give him forgiveness for all crimes and said he was prepared to meet the fate that awaited him. Maythe said he was not prepared, and earnestly requested further time to prepare himself, as he believed there was a just God that would punish his creatures for all their crimes, and prayed the mob to give him until Monday to prepare his mind for the fate that awaited him, but they refused The mob then took them to the gallows, and after Maythe and Couch shook hands, saying they hoped to meet in a better world, they were hanged up.—Couch suffered but a short time; but Maythe suffered very much.

You may inform Couch's friends that if they have any business to transact in relation to this unfortunate affair, they can come and be treated as gentlemen. In haste I remain yours, A. VALLANDINGHAM.

N. B.—The names of most of the mob can be ascertained, and I have no doubt, the Court will be compelled to have all those that were concerned, indicted.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Important News from England—Parliament Dissolved—A New Election—Great Riots and Blood shed—News from China, the Levant, Egypt, &c. &c.

The steamer Caledonia, Capt. McClellan arrived at Boston on Saturday at 1 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 4th instant, making her passage in 14 days. She brings highly interesting news, fifteen days later than previous arrivals.

England—Prorogation of Parliament.—On the 22d of June, the Queen dissolved the Parliament in person, making a pertinent speech on the occasion.

The New Elections.—Returns were received in London on the 2d inst., of the election of 304 out of 341 of the city, borough and university members, of which 159 were Liberals and 145 Tories, or Conservatives. It is however calculated that the Tories will have a majority of 9 members in the whole number. Lord John Russel and Sir M. Wood, Liberals, are elected from the city, as also are Messrs. Lyall and Masterman, Tories. In Liverpool, Lord Sandon and C. Creswell, Tories, are elected. Manchester, Birmingham, Brighton, Bath, Portsmouth and Sheffield, returned each two Liberals.

Riots and Bloodshed—In Liverpool it is stated that most disgraceful riots, ending in the death of several persons, have occurred. In Carlisle a similar scene took place at the election, when the military were called out, and two men were killed by the affray. This is only a specimen of the state of the whole country at this time.

China and India.—The overland mail arrived on the 1st inst., at London, but brings little news, and that little not to be relied on.

The Canton Register of a late date contains a report that the British ships of war had left the city; that the royal ensign had been hauled down, and the guard or garrison removed. More Chinese troops have arrived at Canton, but their movements are not known, nor the designs of the government clearly understood. It is stated that the latter now demands that all the English ships of war are to leave the river, the fort and island of North Wantung to be evacuated and surrendered to the Chinese, before any trade as usual can be recommenced.

France.—The news from this quarter is entirely barren of interest. Letters from Toulon of the 22d June, state that reports of war are again spread on the coast, and seem this time to gain much credit.

Spain.—The guardianship of the Queen has been declared vacant. Nothing of importance.

Portugal.—The formation of the new Carlist Administration has been definitely arranged. Two only of the old Cabinet have been re chosen.

Greece.—Here the spirit of insurrection has become general. Numerous desertions from the royal standard daily occur. The insurgent chief, Valenzas, was maintaining his ground on Mount Olympus. On the 2d of June he had a body of 1200 men well armed under his command.

A report reached Athens on the 8th, that serious disturbances had broken out at Janina, where, it was said the Turks had massacred the Christian population.

In Candia the insurgents have an army of 15,000 men, and are gaining every day. A Maltese paper states that a battle had been fought late in May, in which the Greeks lost 500 men, but slew 1000 Turks and took 500 prisoners. The same paper has been advised that another affair happened on the 28th of May, when the Greeks lost 25 men, and the Turks 185. The insurgents were supposed to amount already to 15,000 well armed men while recruits and arms were daily, being landed. Tahir Pacha was to make a general attack on the 30th May.

Sweden and Russia.—The news from these countries is not important or interesting here.

Turkey and Egypt.—The acceptance by Mehemet Ali of the proposals of the Porte is confirmed. Egypt remains to the Pacha and his lineal male descendants, subject to the approbation or rejection of the Sultan, and is to be governed by the Turkish laws.

The rebellion in Persia remains in rather a languish condition. Many of the villages have submitted to the Porte, and recruits for the insurgent forces have escaped. The difficulties will probably soon be settled.

JOHN BANKS—*Laboring Men—American Industry—The Tariff—Domestic Manufactures—A Real Democrat—A true-hearted American!*

It is with no ordinary feelings of pride and pleasure, that we lay before our readers such patriotic statesman-like sentiments as the following, contained in a letter from HONEST JOHN BANKS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, to a Committee of his friends in Lewistown. They do honour to his head and his heart—they do honour to *Pennsylvania*. Every man should read and practice upon its suggestions. It is extracted from the Lewistown Gazette.

"I cannot close this brief note without adverting to that part of your letter which refers to *American labor and industry.*—When we contemplate, that it is industry which provides and prepares the rich harvest, the green meadows, and adorns our hills and valleys with herds and flocks, and makes the husbandman *independent* and venerable when guiding the plough in the furrow; that it is industry which covers our rivers, and lakes, and seas with all the abundance and ornaments of civilized life; that it is industry which beautifies all with elegance and variety, by the successful application of the arts, we must indeed admit that it is a subject of the deepest importance to the American People.

That the United States contain within their limits resources amply sufficient to enable them to become a great *manufacturing* country, is a universally acknowledged truth. The expediency of encouraging *American Industry* is also a truth too obvious to require either comment or proof.—Notwithstanding all this we see the interests of our own industry neglected and declining while the wealth of the country is most prodigally extended in the purchase and use of those articles of *foreign manufacture*, which our own citizens are fully competent to furnish. Thus it is that the country is deluged by a profusion of *foreign importation*, and the people deceived by the appearance of plenty. One great evil of this policy and practice is, the introduction of a pre possession in favor of *foreign* commodities, which is altogether *Anti-American*, and which is one great cause of that distress, which is now the subject of general complaint. *American Industry* is an object of too much importance to be neglected. In its prosperity, all classes of the community are deeply interested and *the efforts of public men are always usefully employed, while prompting and improving domestic industry. This should be done by example, as well as by practice, and I believe the day is not far distant, when every public man, will feel it to be his duty and his pride to appear dressed in cloth of American Manufacture.*

You will accept my best wishes for yourself and each member of the committee with whom you act, and also for the people whom you represent.

Yours &c.
JOHN BANKS.

TO BE REMEMBERED.—That the only two places in our state that have issued shinplasters, are Lancaster and Harrisburg, both under the control of loco focos.

That David R. Porter paid Two Thousand Dollars to Ovid F. Johnson and his brother, for attempting to oust legally appointed Judges, and that to pay this sum, he robbed the Treasury by drawing an illegal warrant, which was paid by one of his subservient party tools. This tool was rewarded for his easy conscience by being elected to the U. S. Senate.

That near Two Hundred Thousand Dollars have been lost to the state by known favoritism and mismanagement on the part of the Canal Commissioners.

That David R. Porter vetoed a bill placing wholesome restrictions on Banks, because the Banks requested him so to do!

That the party of which David R. Porter is the candidate, is opposed to a Tariff, which shall protect American Industry and prevent the continued drain of specie from our county to benefit Europe.

That David R. Porter, pardoned a man convicted in Schuylkill County, of an aggravated assault on the chastity of a young girl—and since that time two attempts of a similar character have been made. This shows the dangerous tendency of an abuse of the pardoning power.

That David R. Porter refuses to approve a Bill giving the election of Canal Commissioners to the People.

That a Bill now remains in the hands of David R. Porter directing suit to be brought against Mr. Sturgeon for $2000, which is justly due the state, but which Governor Porter smothers to shield his political friend.—*Har. Tele.*

ANOTHER DREADFUL OUTRAGE AND MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from the Kentucky Rifle of a late date that a bloody and fatal difficulty occurred at a house of ill-fame, near Lancaster, on the night of the 5th inst. The individuals engaged in it were S. Blackaby and Wm. Comely, the former of whom discharged a pistol at the latter, the ball of which passed through his body, causing death. Blackaby was then pursued by one or two men, who overtook and literally cut him to pieces with a large bowie knife, and he died immediately. A man by the name of Tatum has been arrested and committed for having been concerned in the murder of Blackaby.

WHY DON'T HE SIGN IT?—The Governor holds in his hands a bill ordering a suit, to be commenced against Daniel Sturgeon, late State Treasurer, for the recovery of money paid on the individual warrant of Governor Porter, which was intended as an illegal fee to Ovid F. Johnson and Judge James M. Porter, for aiding the Governor to overturn the laws. Why don't he sign it—is he afraid that the illegality of his conduct will be exposed—and his friends be compelled to disgorge their plunder? Out with the answer, ye Porter organs, and tet the people know.—*Pa. Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS MURDERERS EXECUTED.—On the 9th inst. the four negroes convicted of the late atrocious robbery, arson and murder, at St. Louis, were publicly executed. The St. Louis Bulletin of the 10th says:

"Yesterday at the appointed hour, the negroes, Madison, Brown, Warrick, and Sewell, suffered the penalty of the law on Duncan's Island, opposite Lesperance's addition. There was an assembly of some twelve or fifteen thousand persons on the ground to witness the scene; and what was most surprising to us, was to behold so many *ladies* assembled on such an occasion. It is bad enough, in our opinion, that man, in his rougher nature, should take so much interest in scenes of the kind; but *women*, tender hearted women, we should think would revolt in horror at such a spectacle.

Each of the negroes severally addressed the audience before they were launched into eternity; they acknowledged the enormity of their crimes and the justice of their sentences; they called upon all those present, whether old or young, white or black, to take a solmn warning by them, and pay a strict regard to the laws of God and man; they each of them prayed and commended themselves to the care of Heaven, and expressed a confident hope in a pardoning Saviour. Their sentence was then put into execution, and Madison died without scarcely a struggle. Brown and Sewell struggled considerally."

YORK, Pa. July 21, 1841.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, Mr. JOHN HANDLIN, keeper of the Shakspeare Hotel, in this Borough, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He lingered about two hours when he died. Mr. HANDLIN has been suffering for some months with a painful disease, and it is supposed that this was the c[illegible] of his committing the rash act.—*Republican.*

QUITE A LUXURY.—For four days after the recent hail storm in this country, the hail yet remained in the hollows to the depth of several inches. The farmers, in some instances, carried it in large quantities to their harvest fields, and regaled their workmen with iced water.—*Carlisle Her.*

DIMES AND HALF DIMES.—Frequent notices, says the National Intelligencer, have appeared in the papers respecting counterfeit dimes and half dimes, said to be in circulation, and it is stated that they may be known by having the figure of *Liberty* without the circle of Stars. We learn, from the best authority, that this test is not conclusive, and that the supposed counterfeits are probably genuine coins. The figure of *Liberty* was introduced upon the dimes and half-dimes in 1836, but the circle of stars did not appear till 1838. Half and quarter dollars, bearing the figure of *Liberty*, were first coined in 1838, but none were ever issued without the Stars.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—We learn that a man calling himself Geo. Henderson, was arrested at Lancaster, on Saturday evening, while getting a letter out of the Post Office addressed to him in that name. He proves to be one of the Baltimore rowdies who murdered John Bigham, in the streets of the latter city, on the 5th of July, and his real name is Peter McCollum. He is the same individual on whose testimony the alibi chiefly rested, by which Jeff. Griffith escaped conviction on his trial for the murder of Laughlin, during the celebrated procession of the Whig Convention, on the 4th of May, 1840. Griffith and McCollum are now implicated, together with others, in the murder of Bigham—McCollum being the sixth, and last of the parties charged with the same.—*Ledger.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—During Gov. Ritner's Administration the people were relieved from taxation—the state debt was diminished—the improvements were prosecuted rapidly—the credit of the Common wealth stood so high that it could loan money at four per cent.—and Farmers and Mechanics received good prices for their products and manufactures.—The people had no burdens. Now under Gov. Porter, they are saddled with a HEAVY STATE TAX—the state debt has *increased* from twenty-five millions to about FORTY MILLIONS—the public improvements are made the source of plunder to political favorites without the completion of a single mile for public use—the credit of the commonwealth is sunk so low that a loan cannot be obtained by it on any terms—and the Farmers and Mechanics can scarcely sell their products or obtain employment at low prices for cash, the people are oppressed, and their enterprise and energies paralized. Such is a plain contrast—such are the facts. Who does not know and feel them?—*Penn. Telegraph.*

From the St. Louis Evening Gazette, July 10.

THE CONFESSION OF THE NEGROES.—Messrs. Chambers & Knapp, of this city, have published, as most of our readers are aware, a pamphlet of seventy or eighty pages, containing the confessions of the negroes, Madison, Warrick, Seaward and Brown, who were executed yesterday, for the murder of Baker and Weaver in April last; together with lithographic likenesses, taken while they were in jail. According to the statement of Madison he was born in Virginia, the slave of Asa Brockman, and was sold when 12 or 15 years of age to a negro trader by the name of Blakey and taken to New Orleans.

He soon obtained the full confidence of his master, returned with him to Maryland, and was encouraged by him to tell "false tales" to slaves, whom he wished to purchase, and to aid him in coaxing off, or in stealing and secreting others. The slaves were told that his master was from a free state, and that they would be taken to Canada, out of the reach of their masters. To the women and girls, he held out the prospect of marrying rich white men, and of living in style and splendor. Blakey, in connexion with his partners, having collected from 80 to 100 slaves, started by land to New Orleans.

On their return to Washington, a plan was formed by which Madison's master was to sell him as often as he could, after which he was to run away and go back to him.—He was sold in this way to Mr. Clay, at Washington, for $1300, and soon after joined his master in Baltimore. He was afterwards sold for $1000, in Virginia, and again returned as before. Near Orange Court House, he states that his master robbed the vault of a merchant of a large amount of money and bills, amounting to about $100,000, and set fire to the building which was entirely destroyed. On their return to New Orleans, Madison was sold to Mr. Blanchard, and the purchase money $900, was given by his former master to him as a reward for his fidelity.

After this he was engaged, as he states, with a man named James Buel, a clerk of Mr. Blanchard's, in obtaining goods on forged orders. Soon after, Madison concealed himself in the store of Mr. Williams, which he robbed of $300. Afterwards, the store of Mr. J. H. Fields, of Bienville street, was robbed of $3,000; and, in company with a man by the name of Learned, $2,700 was obtained from the Bank on a check altered from $200. About this time, a partner, named David Rook, was taken into the concern, and the firm turned their attention to stealing negroes, running them to Mobile and selling them at auction.

Such are a very few of the cases of Negro stealing, robbery, and other acts of villiany, in which Madison was engaged previous to his coming to St. Louis.

Here, he was engaged, with others, in robbing the stores of Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Goodell, Messrs. Braun & Hollander, Sinclair Taylor & Co. and E. & A. Tracy; and here his infamous career has been brought to a close on the scaffold.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE.—Our rulers at Washington must have a high idea of their political strength; for a feeling seems to possess them akin to that which Shakespear has immortalized in one of his royal heroes, who disdaining his opponents, exclaimed:

"We'll send them dinners and apparel;
Yea: give their fasting horses provender,
And after fight them!"

Such would seem to be the policy of the Administration, in conducing to the support and maintenance of the most corrupt and degrading of the locofoco press. The Madisonian tells us that the Globe is now engaged in the execution of a work derived from the Department of State, which will probably prove more profitable to that concern, than the entire printing of the 27th Congress as it is reduced! Now we maintain, that this course, if persisted in, must prove suicidal to our party, and we hazard nothing in saying that such lenity will find no response in the bosom of a single voter who supported Harrison and Tyler. The Globe is leperous, morally and politically; and it is offering a premium to partizan prostitution to feed it, even with the scrumbs from the table of honesty. Let our friends be warned in time—purge the departments—eject every one suspected of locofocoism, and let the fable of the "frozen viper," be hung in the Bureau of each Secretary, as monks placed a skull before them, as a memento of an inevitable doom.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.—The Madisonian of Thursday morning says—We congratulate the country upon the rapid progress of the public business in the House of Representatives. Already it has passed—1st, an appropriation bill; 2nd, a bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison; 3d, a bill for the relief of the lunatics of this District; 4th, the Land Distribution Bill; 5th, the Navy Pension Bill; 6th, the Naval Ordnance Bill; 7th, the Loan Bill; 8th, the Fortification Bill; and yesterday, 9th, the Home Squadron Bill. The latter bill passed by an unusual majority, (184 to 8) showing universal apprehension of a necessity for putting the nation in a state of defence, and furnishing the strongest hope of united and vigorous action in case of war. The House of Representatives is nobly responding to the popular voice which called it into being.

It will be observed, also, that every subject indicated by public expectation, as proper for the legislation of the session, has been brought before that body, and we have no doubt will be promptly despatched. The Bank bill, the sub-Treasury Repeal bill, the Bankrupt bill, and the Revenue bill, were yesterday brought to the notice of the House. The Bank bill we understand, is substantially the same as that reported by the committee of the Senate.—The Repeal bill, we are informed, includes both the sub-Treasury and the Deposite Act of 1836. The vote, in connection with the subject of the Bankrupt bill, taken yesterday, is decisive, we are very happy to think of a determination on the part of the House, to act upon it at the present session.

The Home Squadron bill, which passed yesterday, is in the following words:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the pay and subsistence, increase and repairs, medicines and contingent expenses, of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers; to be employed as a home squadron, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

AN INDIAN'S CHOICE—Tommy Infant, the Indian arrested in Monroe county for killing his wife, said he did not like to be hung, rather be "shot quick," but would prefer *burning* to either of the other methods of dying! "Build fire," said he "and me walk into it!"

PAID.—The United States Bank has paid the July Instalment of the Five Million Loan to Michigan. This is great news for Michigan. There must be some vitality in the old "monster" yet.

"THE WEST!"—*Life in Illinois—Lynch Law.*—The following which gives the reader some idea of the state of society in the far west, we take from a letter published in the Evening Post—from the pen of its absent editor, Mr. Bryant—dated Princeton, Ill., June 21, 1841:

"When I arrived at Dixon I was told that the day before a man named Budge, being at Washington Grove, in Ogle county, came into town and complained that he had received notice from a certain association that he must leave the county before the 17th of the month, or that he would be looked upon as a proper subject for Lynch Law. He asked for assistance to defend his person and dwelling against the lawless violence of the men. The people of Dixon county came together and passed a resolution to the effect that they approved fully of what the people of Ogle county had done, and that they allowed Mr. Budge the term of four hours to depart from Dixon. He went away immediately, and in great trepidation. This Budge is a notorious confederate and harborer of horse thieves and counterfeiters. The thinly settled portions of Illinois are much exposed to the depredations of horse thieves, who have a kind of centre of operations in Ogle county, where it is said they have a justice of the peace and a constable among their own associates, and where they contrive to secure a friend on the jury whenever any one of their number is tried.

Trial after trial has taken place, and it has been found impossible to obtain a conviction on the clearest evidence, until last April, when two horse thieves being on trial, eleven of the jury threatened the twelfth with a taste of the cowskin unless he would bring in a verdict of guilty. He did so, the men were condemned, before they were removed to the State Prison the court house was burnt down and the jail was in flames, but luckily they were extinguished without the liberation of the prisoners.—Such at length became the general feeling of insecurity that 300 citizens of Ogle county as I understand, have formed themselves into a company of volunteers for the purpose of clearing the county of these men. Two horse thieves have been seized and flogged and Budge, their patron, had been ordered to remove or abide the consequences.

"The regulators of Ogle Co. removed Budge's family on Monday last, and demolished his house. He had made preparations to defend himself, and kept twenty armed men about for two days, but thinking, at last, that the regulators did not mean to carry their threats into effect he dismissed them. He has taken refuge with his friends, the Aikin family, who live I believe in Jefferson Grove, in the same county, and who, it is said, have also received notice to quit."

From the St. Louis New Era, Extra, July 17.
ANOTHER GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

Ninety Thousand Dollars Stolen.—An Express arrived in town this morning, from Jacksonville, Illinois, bringing a handbill, announcing the robbery of the Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, of about 90,000 dollar. We copy it—

Five thousand dollars Reward.—The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois at Jacksonville, was robbed last night (Sunday, the 11th inst.) The doors were entered by false keys. The following is the probable amount taken by the robber, to wit: $78,000 of paper; about $47,000 of the above was in Parent Bank paper, the balance mostly in notes of the Branches, and Bank of Illinois. About $8,000 in gold, and 3 or $4,000 in silver. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money and the detection of the robber.

J. P. WILKINSON, Pres't.
Jacksonville, July 12, 1841.

We learn in addition to what is stated, that the Books, papers and evidences of debt, were cut up, mutilated and destroyed by the robbers—for there must have been several persons engaged in it; and that part of the Banking house was occupied as a residence, by the Teller.

REMOVALS—THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—We are gratified, by recent information from Washington, to learn that the Post Master General is *right* with regard to removals, to use an expressive phrase, and it gives us pleasure to be able to do him justice on this score, particularly, as we, with others, have had reason to censure him for his timidity on this point. He has, at last, been convinced that his Department can never be faithfully and honestly administered until there is a very general change, and he has gone to work of late, to effect this in the right spirit. We feel satisfied that the fault that there is not already a more thorough sweep, is not his, but belongs to a higher power.—*H. Chron.*

ANOTHER SYSTEM OF PLUNDER!—We learn from the Hollidaysburg Register, that a Supervisor on the Allegheny Portage Rail way some time since had some locust sills, or cross ties, brought down from the mountain on State Cars and by State hands, and thrown off along the road, where it passes by his farm, and that recently those sills have disappeared from the road, and made their appearance as locust posts in a fence on the farm before alluded to! This we have been informed is positively TRUE, by good authority. It is said also, THAT THE FENCE WAS BUILT OR AT LEAST THE POSTS SET, BY STATE HANDS!

We are assured also that the Superintendent of Masonry, on the road, has brought stone, which were QUARRIED BY STATE HANDS, down from the Mountain, for his OWN PRIVATE USE, ON STATE CARS AND FREE OF TOLL!

The people must bear these things yet a little longer; a few months will end the Porter dynasty, and its plunder system.

AWFUL WARNING!—A man who owed the editor of the Macon Messenger two dollars and told him he had no money, lost his pocket book the same day, containing about $1,000.

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, July 27, 1841.

Democratic Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

County Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Democratic County Committee for Adams County:—

ROBERT SMITH, PETER DIEHL,
THOS. J. COOPER, BALTZER SNYDER,
J. A. THOMPSON, A. R. STEVENSON,
JAMES RENSHAW.

Appointments by the President.

EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Minister to England.

DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland, Minister to Austria.

Col. TODD, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia.

Mr. BARROW, of La., Charge to Portugal.

Dr. PENDLETON, of Virginia, Charge to Brazil.

Dr. BAKER, of Georgia, Charge to Sardinia.

FLOUR IN BALTIMORE.—Howard Street Flour is selling at $5 62½; City Mills, of new wheat, at $6; Maryland and Virginia new wheats sell at $1 20 to $1 22 per bushel.

The President has signed the Twelve Million Loan Bill.

Mr. Speaker White.

We have been watching the course of this gentleman in his administration of the responsible office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and have been highly gratified with the firmness and impartiality with which he has discharged the delicate duties of his high station.

That man who shall restore the House of Representatives to its former dignity will certainly be esteemed a public benefactor; and if this can be done, it must be by means of such courteous firmness as has been exercised by the present Speaker on various occasions of trying emergency since the commencement of the present session. It is said the body already presents a very different aspect from that which it wore under the Presidency of that "neutral," whom chance elevated to the Speakership of the late House of Representatives. There are still "squalls" and "whirlwinds," but Mr. Speaker WHITE has shown ability to rule them. We perceive, also, that he has been prompt to curb the ferocious impracticables who have, now and then, attempted to set order and decorum at defiance.

We wish that the Government was ruled with the same honesty and ability that has distinguished the government of the House of Representatives under Mr. Speaker White.

Congress.

MONDAY, July 19.

This morning the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Fortification Bill. The debate was continued until after 3 o'clock, when the committee rose.

In the Senate, the Loan Bill passed by the House a few days previously, was taken up the first thing, and after quite an animated debate between Messrs. Calhoun, Nicholson, Clay, and Benton, the Bill was read a third time and *passed*—yeas 28, nays 20. The Senate then adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 20.

The House, after the receipt of several messages from the President, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Fortification Bill. At twelve o'clock, the hour agreed upon, all debate ceased, when the Bill was passed by a vote of 148 to 86.

In the Senate the Fiscal Bank Bill was under debate during the day.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

In the House, Mr. Winthrop from the Committee on Commerce reported a resolution authorizing a Committee of Investigation to act in the recess of Congress, to examine into the revenue, and its operations on the various interests in this country, to report at the next session as to the propriety and expediency of revising and altering the present system of the Tariff laws. This was opposed by the Southern members until the morning hour expired. Mr. Sergeant asked leave to report a bill from the Select Committee on the Currency, incorporating the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole. He also reported the Senate Bill, repealing the Sub Treasury, with amendments—referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Home Squadron Bill. It was passed—yeas 148, nays 8.

In the Senate, the Fiscal Bank Bill was under discussion.

THURSDAY, July 22.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday by the Committee on Commerce. Speaking in reference to the debate on this resolution, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says—Messrs. Gilmer, Brown, Stanley and others gave their views, after which Mr. Nisbet of Georgia, followed in a very long speech, in which he took up the merits of the tariff question. During his remarks he made some pointed allusion to the position of Mr. Wise, and intimated something about the latter being a dictator, etc.

Mr. Wise replied in a very severe manner, and uttered defiance to Mr. Nisbet in very strong language.

Mr. Nisbet rejoined in an equally severe manner. He closed by saying that if the member from Virginia felt conscious of having done wrong, and wished to make reparation, he (Mr. N.) would meet him more than half way. If, on the contrary, the member conceived that he himself had been injured, he might either ask for satisfaction or *take* it in any way he might think proper.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and at the close of the remarks of Mr. Nisbet, the House immediately adjourned.

In the Senate, the whole day was consumed on the Bankrupt Bill—the Fiscal Bank Bill having been laid on the table.

FRIDAY, July 23.

The House again resumed the consideration of the Tariff Resolution. After considerable debate, the Resolution was adopted by the following vote—yeas 106, nays 104. A motion to re-consider the vote adopting the resolution was pending at the time of adjournment.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill. After some debate, the question on the engrossment of the Bill was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 22.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Silk.

Col. S. WITHEROW has gathered his first crop of cocoons. They weigh 61½ lbs., and he has received the State bounty from the County Treasurer, which is 20 cents per pound, amounting to $12 30. Every 8 lbs. of these cocoons, being the pea nut, will reel one pound of silk, worth $6 at any of the numerous silk factories now in operation in this Country. To this add the state bounty for cocoons, already paid, and for reeling (50 cts per pound,) and each pound of cocoons will bring a little over $1, or $62,28 for the crop. These cocoons were produced by the Colonel's own labour, with the assistance of his little son (8 years old,) and during the last week two little girls were employed to assist in gathering leaves. During the last three weeks of the feeding, a *second* crop was also on hand, which will spin its cocoons in about ten days from this date; a *third* crop is also on the table, and a *fourth* will be placed there in a few days. These successive crops will each yield *at least* as many cocoons as the one already gathered. The whole will conclude their spining before the close of August, 2½ months from the time of commencement. Add another month for reeling and we have silk worth at least $250 *cash*, which was produced in 3½ months. Mr. Witherow is pleased to see visitors, and takes pains to exhibit to them the whole process. If any yet doubt the practicability as well as profitable nature of the silk business, let them call and judge for themselves.

A VISITOR.

Gettysburg, July 21.

We stated a few days since that two of the most influential supporters of Van Buren, in Westmoreland county—one of them a prominent candidate for Governor by the loco foco party before Porter's nomination, and a man who has more influence than any other man in the county, and another gentleman high in the confidence of the loco focos—both old democrats, have avowed their opposition to Porter, and declared that they cannot support him at the next election. This we are now enabled to state is a positive fact, there is no mistake about the matter. Governor Porter will find that he will not get *his twenty five hundred majority* in this county next fall. If he gets one thousand he will do better than our information leads us to believe he will.—*Har. Chron.*

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—"America," observes a London correspondent of the Boston Post, "may well be proud of the warm feeling which Russia has manifested towards her. In case of absolute need; she would find Russia ready to lend any assistance in any righteous cause. Although she has not avowed her intentions, (for she rarely speaks, and, with great caution, always whispers her cabinet secrets,) yet there are often floating trifles, light as air, which indicate the point of the wind.—These trifles have already been seen passing from the far north of one hemisphere to the Atlantic border of another hemisphere. These trifles unobserved by the mass, have a deeper meaning even than England imagines. It is impolitic to say more at present. Secrets well kept become valuable.

We may add that the present Emperor of Russia has been known to declare; that after his own form of Government, he would prefer that of the United States.—His doctrine is, that there is no safety in the intermediate systems, between a strong monarchy and a free Republic. Most of the other European monarchies he considers as mere counterfeits.

The present Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States is about 49 years of age, tall and good looking, has black eyes, good teeth, and a commanding voice. His manner is good, when on the floor as a member he used to speak with much force, and handled his subject with great fairness. He is a lawyer.—Most all of the prominent men in both Houses belong to the 'legal profession.' Indeed members have so much to do with drawing up acts, and contending against lawyers, that it is a general practice to send a lawyer from one state to help keep a lawyer from another state in check. Two thirds of the Senators are lawyers of the highest order in the country.—*Am. Sentinel.*

THE $99,000.—We hear no explanation by Gov. Porter or his organs in regard to the $99,000 which the United States Bank paid for the suspension of 1840!—Why this silence? We can assure them that the people have a very great solicitude to know what has become of this money—how much the Governor had—how much the Attorney General appropriated to himself. Come, gentlemen, this dogged silence is only increasing the suspicion which hangs over you. Out with it, and clear your skirts from the taint which this suspicion of handling the "monster's" shinplasters leaves on your *honest* fame!—*Har. Chron.*

STREET PREACHING.—The people of Baltimore are resorting to the primitive mode of preaching the gospel. Fourteen different places were announced in the Baltimore papers of Saturday where there would be preaching in the street on the Sabbath.

A SPOTLESS CHARACTER.—It is most honorable to the character of the Democratic candidate for Governor, honest John Banks, that the loco focos have not had the boldness, shameless as they are in circulating their slanders when they believe any portion of the people will tolerate them, to make a single charge against him, touching his personal or political character. It is true, that one of their dirty little sheets, conducted by refugees from the Penitentiary, pardoned criminals and companions of felons, have faintly asserted that he was indebted to the United States Bank. But the story, coming from these disreputable sources—standing slanderers and falsifiers, fell, still-born, from their mouths, and they could find none vile enough to take it up.—The filthy, malignant abuse that has been heaped upon him by these, and a few others, of some more pretension to decency, is doing him no injury, but will do much good. John Banks is too pure to be affected by such things, and it is his highest praise, that no respectable paper has attempted to impeach his moral or political integrity.—*Har. Chon.*

STATE DEBTS.—The following is stated to be the present debt of some of the States:

Pennsylvania,	$40,000,000
New York,	27,000,000
Louisiana,	23,000,000
Indiana,	15,000,000
Maryland,	15,000,000
Ohio,	14,000,600
Illinois,	13,000,000
Mississippi,	12,000,000
Alabama,	11,000,000

The states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and N. Carlina, are without a state debt.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Madisonian informs us that the estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry is 118,173,441 acres.

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 103,416,563 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales is 86,708,724 acres.

The amount paid therefor by the purchasers has been $121,113,435.

The quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 3,826,836 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 837,589 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories, is 735,915,699.

TIDE WATER CANAL.—*Reduction of Tolls.*—At a meting of the Directors of the Susquehanna or Tide Water Canal, held in Baltimore on the 15th inst. it was determined to abolish the late advance of 25 per cent. on the rates charged for tolls upon this work. The reduction to take place from the 25th instant. It was also determined from the same period not to receive the notes issued by said Company in payment of tolls on that portion of the Canal located in Pennsylvania; but that the notes would be received for tolls on that portion of the Canal lying within the state of Maryland, the notes having been issued in that State.

LATE FROM AFRICA.—*Another Outrage by British Cruisers.*—The packet ship Saluda arrived at New York, on Monday, from Africa, via Rio Janeiro. She brings intelligence of another outrage on the African coast by a British cruiser. The Dutch schooner Argo was fired into by a British armed brig. There was no personal injury, but some of the balls went completely through the schooner. After the attack was made the British did not board the schooner but passed on. A correspondent of the Express says that the British officers do not hesitate to say that no other nation shall trade to Africa but themselves. It is believed on the Coast that the British officers have secret orders to do all in their power to drive the Americans away.

PROLIFIC.—A Mrs. Flaugherty of Cumberland Md. has presented her husband, says the Alleganian, with twelve children in five births—six at three and as many more at two—all well. Nurses must be in demand at Cumberland.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the Estates of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation, on *Monday the 23d day of August*, 1841, to wit:

The account of Jacob Sterner, Administrator *de bonis non* of the Estate of Henry Shilt, deceased.

The further account of Peter Shanefelter, one of the Executors of the Estate of Peter Shanefelter, deceased.

The account of Joseph Sneeringer, one of the Executors of the Estate of Joseph Shanefelter, deceased.

The account of Martin Ebert, Administrator *de bonis non, cum test ann.* of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The account of John Kuhn, one of the Executors of the Estate of Joseph Shanefelter, deceased.

The account of Isaac Miller, Administrator of the Estate of James Anderson, deceased.

The account of John Neely one of the Executors of the Estate of John Elliott, deceased.

The account of Jacob Gardner, Administrator of the Estate of Susannah Gardner, deceased.

WM. KING, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 27, 1841. tc

PAIN OR WEAKNESS.—In all cases of pain or weakness, whether it be chronic or recent—whether it be deafness or pain in the side—whether it arise from constitutional, or some immediate cause—whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*—because purging with these pills those humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion, it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide—it is becoming known and more and more appreciated.

When constant exercise cannot be used, *from any cause*, the occasional use of *opening medicines*, such an one as *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*, is absolutely required. Thus the conduits of the *Blood*, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering to health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means and outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno. M. Stevenson, or only in the county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On yesterday morning, at the Franklin House, in this place, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, the Rev. *Robert S. Grier*, to Miss *Jane Annan*—both of Emmittsburg, Md.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. *Wm. Lerew*, (son of John) of Latimore township, to Miss *Eliza Myers*, (daughter of Daniel,) of Huntington township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *David Leonards*, to Miss *Mary Ann Wheeler*—both of Carlisle.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

In Carlisle, on the 18th inst. of consumption, Mr. *Walter Clark*, (Printer) of Harrisburg, aged about 26 years.

Religious Notice.

THE Rev. Mr. BAIRD, who has spent several years in the different Kingdoms of Europe, as Agent of the "American Foreign Evangelical Society," proposes to give some account of his operations, in the Presbyterian Church, on *Wednesday evening next*, at early candle-light.

☞The Citizens of Gettysburg are respectfully invited to attend.

July 27.

HARVEST-HOME CELEBRATION.

The York Springs Total Abstinence Society will have a Harvest Home Celebration on *Thursday the 12th of August next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Rev. WM. T. SPROLE of Carlisle, will address the meeting, which will be held in the Lutheran Church in Petersburg. Members of other Temperance Societies and the public generally are invited to attend.

E. M'KINNEY,
C. WEYL,
J. GRIEST.
} Committee.

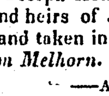
July 27, 1841. tc-18

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Veditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 17th day of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Land,

situated in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Penn., containing 7 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

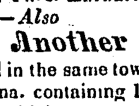


ONE AND A HALF STORY
LOG HOUSE,
Log Stable, and Log Weaver shop, with an orchard thereon, and two wells of water near the door, adjoining lands of Joseph Hemler, Jacob Sponceller's heirs, and heirs of John M'Sherry dec'd. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Simon Melhorn.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

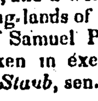
situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, Penna. containing 30 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a



ONE AND A HALF STORY
LOG HOUSE,
Log Barn and Cooper shop, and a spring of water near the door, adjoining lands of Thos. Ehrhart, John Sowers, and others.—*Also*

Another Tract,

situated in the same township, Adams county, Penna. containing 11 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a



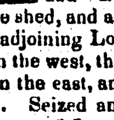
ONE AND A HALF STORY
LOG HOUSE
and Log Stable, with an Orchard thereon, and a well of water near the door, adjoining lands of Valentine Fickes, & the heirs of Samuel Patterson, dec'd. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Adam Staub*, sen.

—ALSO—

The undivided half of

A Lot of Ground,

situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Penna. on which are erected a



TWO STORY
BRICK HOUSE,
and Brick back building and Frame shed, and a well of water near the door, adjoining Lots of James A. Thompson on the west, the heirs of Charles Ditterline on the east, and fronting on west York street. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Jane M. Ditterline.*

G. W. M'CLELLAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 27, 1840. ts-18

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Jury—August Term.

Liberty—Joseph Hunter.
Hamiltonban—John Mickley, Jr. Benjamin Marshall, Henry Martin.
Hamilton—George Swartz, George H. Binder, Bernard Hildebrand.
Cumberland—John Yetts, Peter Fry.
Straban—Jacob Hulic.
Germany—Mich'l Kitzmiller, Alfred Cole.
Menallen—George Minnich.
Latimore—J. George Capito, Wm. Hunt.
Huntington—Wm. Sadler.
Mountpleasant—Jesse Wolford, David Demaree.
Franklin—Wm. Newman.
Tyrone—Arthur N. Stevens.
Gettysburg—Wm. Wisotsky.
Freedom—John Blakely.
Conowago—John G. Morningstar.
Mountjoy—John Wilson.

General Jury.

Tyrone—David Cook, Wm. Dietrick, Jr.
Hamilton—Wm. Wolf, Robert M'Ilvain, Michael Geiselman.
Mountpleasant—Sam'l Winrott, Martin Raffensberger, John Eckenrode.
Franklin—Alexander Caldwell, Jas. Ewing, Abraham Mickley, (of P.) Wm. White
Cumberland—David Horner, George Waybright, Wm. M'Gaughy, John Butt, Wm. Hamilton.
Union—Amos Lefever.
Reading—Jacob Shriver.
Berwick—Joseph R. Henry, Pius Sneeringer, Levi Kepner, Michael Carl, Wm. D. Himes.
Gettysburg—Daniel Culp.
Huntington—Charles Lafferty, Abraham Trostle, Thomas Youngman, John Sadler, Benjamin Gardner.
Latimore—Abraham Eliker, Isaac Asper.
Germany—David Shriver.
Conowago—George Ginter, John Kindig, David Swartz.
Straban—Abra'm King, Henry Montfort, Peter Monfort.
Hamiltonban—Joseph Kittinger, Wm. Johnston, John M'Cleary.
Menallen—Josiah Penrose, Jacob Shank.
Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner, George Snyder.
Freedom—John M'Cleary, Nicholas Moritz.
Note—A puntual attendance of the Jurors is desired, as there has been for some time a delinquency in this particular.

July 27. tc-18

Important to Farmers!

TWO-HORSE
THRASHING
MACHINES,

Warranted to thrash as much in any given time with Two Horses, and less labor, as any four-horse Machine now in use.

T. WARREN & CO.

Of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.,

HAVING purchased from S. H. LITTLE the right of ADAMS and CARROLL Counties, of his Patent Two horse Portable Thrashing Machine and Horse Power, are now making, and will constantly keep on hand, at the

STEAM FOUNDRY,

in Gettysburg, a large quantity of those valuable Machines, and now offer them to the Farmers as the most useful, labor-saving, and convenient Machine of the kind ever offered to the public. The price of these Machines being much less than any other Machine of the kind, every Farmer has it in his power to obtain one. Two hands can load and unload this Machine with ease, and one horse can haul the whole Machine in a small wagon over any ordinary road. Almost every Farmer has help enough within himself to work the machine. We deem any further comment unnecessary, but will merely add the following Certificate, being one of many of a similar kind in our possession.

THOS. WARREN,
GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, July 20, 1841.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have seen one of S. H. LITTLE'S Two horse Patent Portable THRASHING MACHINES in use, and can assure the Farmers and the Public, that it is worthy of the highest praise and patronage, as Two Horses can do the work of Four with more ease and less hands. It saves one-half the labor, and performs the work in the best manner possible. It possesses a decided advantage over any other Machine, being less liable to get out of order, and easily to be removed. To see it in operation is sufficient to satisfy any one of its great utility and the propriety of our statement.

George Smyser,	John F. M'Farlane,
David Ziegler,	Wm. N. Irvine,
C. N. Burluchy,	William Settle,
John Barret,	Robert King,
William M'Clellan,	Joel B. Danner,
A. B. Kurtz,	S. R. Russell,
Wm. Taughinbaugh,	John Gilbert,
Jesse Ashbaugh,	Michael Rupp,
John B. M'Pherson,	James C. Watson,
Daniel Culp,	Geo. C. Strickhouser,
John Hamilton,	S. S. King,
C. Stout,	John M. Stevenson,
D. Horner,	Benj. Lefever,
J. White, (Freedom)	H. Aughinbaugh,
David Troxel, Jr.	Joseph Little,
Amos Maginly,	James D. Paxton,
David M'Murdie,	John Scott,
Quintin Armstrong,	Barnhart Gilbert.

P. S. Four-horse Machines also made at the Establishment. Extra horse-powers can at all times be had.

☞Old Metal taken in payment for Machines. T. W. & Co.

July 20. 3m-17

☞AN Apprentice to the Printing Business wanted at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution.

AMOS MAGINLY, *Proth'y.*

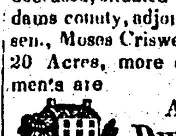
Prothonotary's Office, June 27, 1841. 3t-18

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 28th day of August next*, at one o'clock, P. M.

A SMALL FARM,

late the property of GEORGE HOSSLER, sen. deceased, situated in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bell, sen., Moses Criswell and others, containing 20 Acres, more or less. The improvements are



A TWO-STORY
Dwelling-House,
double log Barn, brick Shop, &c.; a good Orchard; a well, with a pump in it, at the door. There is a due proportion of Woodland and Meadow.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

JAMES BELL, *Jr. Ex'r.*

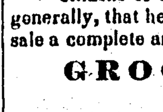
July 20. ts-17

FLOUR, GROCERY AND IRON STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has now on hand and for sale a complete and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS



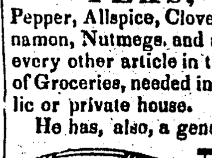
COFFEE;
Sugars, Loaf Lump and Brown; Cheese, Candles and Soap.

—ALSO—

TEAS,

Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and almost every other article in the line of Groceries, needed in a public or private house.

He has, also, a general assortment of



LIQUORS;
4th Proof Cognac Brandy, (low price ditto,) Maderia, Port, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Whiskey, &c.

—ALSO—

FISH—Shad, Herring and Mackrel.—Spermaciti and Fish *OIL*, and Tar.

A general assortment of DYE STUFFS;

AN ASSORTMENT OF

CEDAR WARE,

Such as Tubs, Buckets, Half-bushel and Peck measures, &c.; Clothes, Sweeping, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, and Corn brooms. He has also on hand an assortment of Nails, Shovels, Spades and Forks.

Being determined to give his undivided attention to business, the public may rest assured that his assortment shall always be complete in the *FLOUR, GROCERY* and *IRON* business. He would now return thanks to the public for past favors, and invite all to call and see him, as he intends to sell any article in his line, on the most favorable cash terms.

☞*COUNTRY PRODUCE* will be taken in exchange for any article of goods.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

June 15, 1841. tf-12

DENTAL SURGERY,

IN ADDITION TO THE

MEDICAL PRACTICE,

DR. D. GILBERT, is prepared to insert *Mineral Teeth*, of the best quality, and to perform all other operations for the preservation and beauty of the teeth. All operations WARRANTED.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf-12

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

The volunteers of York intend to hold an encampment at this place, commencing on Tuesday, the 24th August, 1841, and to continue three days; will make suitable arrangements for the reception of such of their fellow soldiers from abroad as may favor them with a visit. The Volunteer companies of this and the adjoining counties in Pennsylvania—and those of the cities of Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are invited to participate with the Volunteers of York in the duties of the encampment. They may rest assured of a Soldier's cordial welcome.

It is hoped that the favorable season selected for the occasion; the facilities for reaching York from almost every point of the compass, and the obvious advantage to all volunteer companies to enter occasionally the rough school of the soldier, will induce many of our military brethren to accept the invitation hereby heartily extended.

The companies of York, sensible of the reproach which has fallen upon many similar efforts to improve American Volunteers in camp duty, in consequence of the indiscretion of a few, have determined not to permit wine or ardent spirits of any description to be sold or used within the limits of the encampment or the lines of the guard.

JACOB UPP, Captain. } Wash'n Art's.
JOHN HOUGH, 1st Lieut.
GEO. HAY, Captain. } Pa. Rifle.
D. F. WILHELM, 1st Lieut.
A. Connellee, 2d Lieut.
A. H. BARNITZ, Capt. } Wash'n Blues.
A. HAY, 1st Lieutenant,
D. G. Barnitz, 2d Lieut.
JOS. GARRETSON, Capt. } Wash'n Troop.
GEO. WOGAN, 1st Lieut.
John Horn, 2d Lieutenant,

June 29.