From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE AFFAIR BETWEEN MESSRS. BRENT AND CLAY.

Some curiosity having been expressed in relation to the Card recently published at Washington by W. L. Brent, Esq., and briefly noticed by us in the Inquirer of yesterday—we proceed to give the chief points of the statement as made by Mr. Brent—He commences by saying that he publishes the correspondence with great reluctance—but is compelled to do so by the many unfounded rumours that have reached the public ear. That if he could have obtained any other satisfaction, he would not have pursued this course.

In the first letter, Mr. Brent asked Mr. Clay, if he threw the influence of his name in favor of Fendall's application for the office of District Attorney for Washington?

Mr. Clay replies that during the Presidency of General Harrison, he adopted the rule of non-interference in official appointments, to which he had adhered generally during the administration of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency. But that about four or five weeks ago, in consequence of his long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Fendall, and in reply to a letter received from him at Ashland, requesting a testimonial or recommendation in his behalf, he (H. Clay) addressed a strong letter of recommendation in his favor to President Tyler for the office of Attorney of this District.

Colonel Brent retorts, and says that Mr. Clay's declaration cannot be reconciled upon any principles, with his language to him (Col. B.) We here quote what appears to us the most important passage:

"You observed to me, that if you had the giving of the office, you would offer it to me, in preference to any other, if Gen. Jones would not accept it; and in a subsequent conversation, when speaking of Mr. Fendall being an applicant; you positively stated to me that you could not and *would not interfere in this matter between Mr. Fendall and myself, and we stood in the same relation towards you, as personal and political friends.* After holding such language to me, and afterwards taking a part in favor of Mr. Fendall, and of course against me, by which I have lost that office, offered to me by my old friend General Harrison, as has been determined by President Tyler, I can no longer stand or feel towards you as a personal friend; and I conceive it right to say so to you, because I view your conduct as *insincere, inconsistent with the high estimate I have heretofore placed upon your character, and such as no honorable man ought to have pursued.*"

When told by General Harrison, in a letter now before me, that from you he had "experienced only ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service," I little thought that I would have occasion, in my own case, to make the same complaint.

That you had the right to prefer Mr. Fendall to me, and to recommend him, I do not question, nor would I complain of it, had you not stated to me that you would not interfere in this matter. My complaint is against the recommendation, but against the *perfidy of the act*, after saying that you would not *interfere*. I have always considered you as a friend, and for you I have entertained sentiments of personal kindness and friendship, than for any man living, as my acts and conduct for nearly twenty years of my life have shown, and as is well known to the public."

Mr. Clay retorts this letter, and in reply says:

"It contains language which *you* ought not to employ, and *I* ought not to receive; and I am unwilling that, in a moment when you are disappointed and mortified, intemperate and harsh expressions which escape you, should be allowed by me to break off our friendship.

If, some days hence, when you are disengaged, you will afford me an opportunity I think I can make such explanations, in regard to my agency in the appointment of Mr. Fendall, as ought to satisfy you, in your present temper of mind, I shall offer none."

Colonel Brent refuses to withdraw his charges, returns the letter, and publishes the whole correspondence, which nearly two columns of remarks. These remarks it is unnecessary to give. They are denunciatory in the strongest degree. The mistake made by Colonel Brent was in refusing to listen to the proffered explanations of the distinguished individual, who, despite the unkind letter above quoted, still manifested a disposition to do him justice. Col. Brent concludes his communication to the public thus:

"I ask the public to contrast the haughty, supercilious tone of Mr. Clay's first note to me, written in the pompous third person, without one word of "explanation," or one softening feature to qualify the bold avowal of guilt, with the mild tones used by him in his second note, in the simple first person singular, after my insulting letter to him. Smarting under the lash, which I applied with all my strength, he prates about "explanation," when I should reach a better temper of mind; and he artfully seeks to get a withdrawal of my *insulting language*, by returning my note, not in contempt, but in extravagant friendship.—As he had not offered his explanations—and I could conceive of none which could clear him, after such an avowal—I determined he should not obtain the advantage he sought by returning my letter, and upon the very same day I wrote him my note of 22d June, enclosing to him again my letter of the 20th June, thus fastening upon him the most approbrious and insulting language that can pass between honorable men. He received that note, with the enclosure, upon the 23 of June, and from that moment to the present (a period of more than four months) I have heard nothing from him upon the subject. After his failure to notice my language, as a man of honor should have noticed it; and, considering that he has so grossly insulted me, he could have honorably avoided the last alternative left him. I am constrained to say, publicly, that *henceforward* I must consider him as *out of the pale of honor*—first, because he has avowed himself false to his pledge; and, secondly, because he has rested so long under the most injurious imputations. I have said nothing in this publication more offensive than in our private correspondence; and, it goaded by the publicity of the thing, he should seek to retrieve his lost chivalry, I feel constrained, by self-respect, to say, it is too late. I have waited patiently for a summons, which as an honourable man, I cannot now listen to, I say, *emphatically*, that I can take no other notice of Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, then to correct any misrepresentations he may attempt, in his desperation, to make.

Your fellow citizen,

WM. L. BRENT.

Washington City, 23d July, 1841.

We think that Col. Brent will gain nothing by this *expose*. Mr. Clay would have been a madman indeed, had he invoked himself in a duel under the circumstances above detailed.

The Globe of yesterday contains the following:

SUPPLEMENTAL CARD.

In my "Card" on the 23d inst. I stated, that after Mr. Clay had "rested so long under the most injurious imputations, without demanding reparation" as "an honourable man," I could not listen to his call, should he make one, after my publication, and that I would take no other notice of him, that I correct any misrepresentations he may attempt to make." In making this declaration, I proceeded according to the strict rules of the 'code of honor" in such matters; and I spoke of myself "as an honorable man" conforming to that "code." It was not my wish that Mr. Clay or the public should understand by these remarks, that I had not the nerve to wave the only, and fatal shot left him, if he should call for it. For fear that such construction may be given to my declaration, I say, that whatever others might determine in a similar case, I hold myself open to Mr. Clay's call.

WM. L. BRENT.

Washington City, July 26, 1841.

AN APPALLING SCENE ON BOARD A SLAVER.—The British brig of war Fawn, recently arrived at Berbice, having in charge a Portuguese built brig, which had been captured as a slaver, after a chase of 5 hours. The logbook of the Fawn furnishes the following details:

On the 19th of February, 1841, lat. 22 30, long. 40 west, Cacupos, on the Coast of Brazil, about 18 miles, observed a large brig standing in for the land, altered our course so as to cut her off possible. On approaching, she appeared not to have the least idea of our being a man-of-war—allowed us to close within range of our 32 pounder—fired a gun over her, and another as quick as possible ahead—she then up with her helm attempted to run, but appeared in great confusion.

We continued to throw the shot over, ahead, and astern of her, without intention of striking, as we were desirous of relieving ourselves of these apprehensions of slaves being on board; after a short time she was increasing her distance; Lieut. Foote then determined to put a shot into her hull, but with great regret, on account of the unfortunate being on board. Shots were then thrown close under her stern twice—a third was about to be fired, when we observed her round to! In about 20 minutes we came up and boarded her. The slaves were all below with the hatches on; on turning them up, a scene presented itself, enough to sicken the heart even of a Portuguese.

The living, the dying, and the dead, huddled all in one mass. Some unfortunates in the most disgusting state of small pox, in the contrast, covered from head to foot, distressingly ill, with ophthalmia, a few perfectly blind; others living skeletons, with difficulty crawled from below, unable to bear the weight of their miserable bodies. Mothers with young infants hanging at their breasts, unable to give them a drop of nourishment. How they brought them thus far appeared astonishing. All were perfectly naked. Their limbs were excoriated from lying on the hard plank for so long a period. On going below the stench was insupportable. How anyone could breathe such an atmosphere and live, appeared incredible. Several were under the plank, which was called the deck, dying—one dead.

We proceeded with to Rio Janeiro with the prize. On the passage we lost 13, in the harbor 12, from small pox and debility—a number also died on board the recovery ship "Crescent." After clearing the hold, and fumigating the brig, it was determined by Mr. Ousley, the British Ministry, to send the brig with a part of her cargo, for adjudication, to the nearest Colony, under the command of Mr. G. Johnstone, master of the Fawn. We sailed on the 19th of March, with 180, well provided with medicines, and directions in what manner to use them. Tapioca and lime juice were also provided. Notwithstanding all this care that a small crew could bestow on them, we unfortunately lost 20, chiefly from scurvy and general debility. This unfortunate brig left Bahia fort, on the coast of Benguela, with 510 negroes! and 13 days after, on her capture, she had but 375!

A BLOODY AFFRAY.—The Richmond Star gives an account of a bloody piece of business which occurred on that vicinity on Thursday evening. A Johnstone, master, named Robert Harris, and a printer, named James McDermott, got into a drunken fight. The former stabbed the latter in near a hundred places, cutting the throat, laying bare the windpipe and carotid artery, through the nose, in the left shoulder, in the chest, upon his thighs, and indeed literally slashing him to pieces. McDermott fought well, he fell, when Harris mounted him and hacked his body at his pleasure; during the whole of which five men were looking on, and not interfering in all. Dr. Johnson was called in, and strange to say, the wounded man will probably recover, although the surgeon pronounced it the most perfect piece of butchery he ever witnessed.

MISERY IN ENGLAND.—At a late Manchester Corn Law Meeting, 800 people, including a sprinkling of ladies, were present: H. Smith, Esq. President of the Chamber of Commerce said,

"I had lately the honor of being one of a deputation to wait upon her Majesty's Ministers, and we thought it desirable to furnish information. The facts ascertained were:—that in the township of Manchester, in 1839, there were 32 empty warehouses—there are now 340. In 1836 there were in Manchester 500 or 600 empty houses—there are now about 2600. (Hear, hear.) In Stockport, there are 2000 empty houses; in Oldham, 1000; in Bolton, 1200; in Bury, 1200; and in Salford, 1400."

The Rev. Daniel Hearne, said—

"He went lately to administer the consolation of religion to a poor dying woman. On arriving at her bedside she seemed to be struggling for breath; but when she saw Johnny, said she, and immediately a sack in the corner of the room began to move, and then another began to move, and out of these tumbled the good woman's sons, their only bed being the inside of the sacks filled with shavings. [Hear, hear.] He had about 20,000 of his flock living within half a mile of his chapel. Scarcely a single Catholic, unless in cases of sudden death, breathed his last without sending for the priest; and of these (and he spoke from personal observation) at least one half died from starvation. [Hear hear.] Talk of a ship ravaging a country! better by far was he who died by the sword than he that was stricken by famine. [Hear, hear, hear.] men in want of temporal comforts were but ill-fitted to receive the consolations of religion—for he had found how difficult it was, when the poor man was dying, with his starving children around him, to stop the word of blasphemy issuing from his lips, in his parting breath."

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINA.—China is an empire of Asia, the most populous and ancient in the world, being 1350 miles long, and 1130 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,100,000 inhabitants; Nankin, 1,000,000 and Canton, 1,100,000. China produces ten, 50,000,000 lbs of which are annually exported from Canton, the only port which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rye, gold, silver, and all the necessaries of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, 200,000,000; army, 800,000 men.—The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese incult the memories of Confucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China, are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called "Hong Merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or "factories" below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; the annual average of United States merchant ships visiting Canton, is 32. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the emperor, varies from $4,000,000 to 6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to $20,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid for in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters. The Chinese are eminent for agriculture, and once every year the Emperor ploughs a piece of ground himself, in the presence of the people.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

A NEW MODE OF EARNING A DOLLAR.—An amusing incident occurred in New York on Tuesday, 13th inst. A man asked alms of a gentleman who, in return asked him "why he did not go to work?" Willingly I would, replied the man, if I could get anything to do, and not be cheated so out the kind either. Very well, said the gentleman, you shall be supplied; and, in furtherance of his charitable object, brought a brick, which he gave him, directing him to take it in one hand and carry it to the pump at the entrance of the Park and lay it down; then to take it up with the other and bring it to the place from which he started; this was to be repeated ten hours, when he would receive a dollar. The man willingly took the brick, performed the task, and was paid his dollar. The condition was that he should walk at the rate of at least five miles an hour; and the first hour, by actual measurement, it was found that he had gone six miles and almost three quarters. Up to 12 o'clock, (9 hours) he had finished 37 miles. He commenced again alone, and finished the days work at six, having walked 51½ miles in exactly ten hours.

VERY LIKE TREASON.—The New York Sun learns from the Star, printed at Tallahassee, in Florida, that a set of "gentlemen" in Monticello, in that Territory, not well satisfied with the ordinary manner of celebrating our national anniversary, proceeded to call a meeting of the friends of the independence of the south, and to rejoice over the prospecting glory of a Potomac bounded empire. One Joseph McCants, Esq. who holds the office of Secretary of State for the Territory, under the federal government, delivered an oration on the prospects and advantages of a dissolution of the union, and, it is said, gave a glowing picture of the political millenium which is to follow the establishment of southern independence.

TO KILL BED BUGS.—The Boston Times states that Gum camphor and Sea soap will effectually destroy the bed bug. Mix one ounce of the camphor, well pulverished, with two ounces of the soap this mixture is easily applied to the crevices where the bugs harbor.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED GREAT BANK ROBBER.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 21st says: An individual, named Dawson, was arrested in Louisville and brought up for examination. He was so clearly indentified by the officers of the Bank of Kentucky and others as to authorize his commitment to jail until intelligence could be sent to the other institutions defrauded by him. It is said that a black man employed about the Bank identified him so closely by marks on his person, which he observed on the person who robbed the Bank, as to leave but little doubt of his being THE MAN. Means will be used to ascertain the facts. In the mean time it is not best to place too much reliance on present appearances."

The Louisville Gazette says the man gave his name as J. H. Silvester and was recommitted at his own request, to allow him to obtain evidence from Cincinnati which would establish his innocence.

Our readers will recollect the forgeries which were committed on the Bank of Kentucky, and on the Commercial Bank at Cincinnati, and on a Mr. Little, of New York. It was for these offences this man is arrested.

THE ILLINOIS MURDERERS.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: "The murder of the horse thieves in Ogle county, a brief account of which we published a few days ago, has most probably been followed ere this by the shedding of more blood. The Galena Gazette of the 8th inst. contains the following intelligence:

"LATEST.—We have been informed from various sources, that Daniel Driscoll, together with Aiken, have both been arrested. Driscoll had been tried, and was to have been shot day before yesterday at three o'clock. We have not learned how they disposed of Aiken."

To this we must add, that the printing office of "Rockford Star," a paper in the vicinity of the murders, which had the independence to denounce those concerned in them, was mobbed on the night of the 5th, and in great part destroyed!

This is a very natural end to the unnatural beginning. The press is the palladium of liberty. The despotism of the mob cannot prevail, and its freedom continue. The two are antagonists—as opposite as night and day—and one or the other must fall. In Ogle county, the mob, as we have seen, is triumphant; therefore the press HAD to be silenced!"

THE POST OFFICE AND THE PRESS—THE DUTY OF POSTMASTERS—RESPONSIBILITY.—The able editor of the Louisville Journal states that it has been every where ascertained that, in an notice for subscription money, it is sufficient to prove that the defendant took the paper from the post office. It makes no difference whether he ever subscribed at all, so that he receives the paper from the office. If one to whom a paper is sent refuse to take it from the office, the law makes it the duty of the postmaster to notify the publisher of the fact; and should the Postmaster neglect to give this notice, he becomes liable for the subscription money. This also has been decided in all parts of the country.

These are the most material points of law bearing upon the newspaper business. We may remark that the relation between publisher, the trust is all on the side of the latter, and, therefore, that subscription debts ought to be classed by debtors among their 'debts of honor,' which judges ought to be liberal in construing the law and the evidence in such cases. It ought not to be forgotten that generally the only practical means of proving the length of time a paper was sent is the postmaster, and therefore the publisher ought not to be held to prove the exact time. The general recollection of the Postmaster ought to be conclusive as to this point.—*Sat. Courrier.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—Captain Drew, the rascal who destroyed the Caroline, run a desperate chance, a short time ago, of falling into the hands of the authorities of New York. He was passing on the St. Lawrence in a steamboat, when the Captain of the boat unexpectedly announced his intention of putting inat Ogdensburgh. Captain Drew remonstrated, and pointed out the consequences which might follow his being arrested in the States, but in was in vain; in went the steamer to Ogdensburgh, but fortunately for Capt. D.'s neck she went out again without it being noised abroad that he was aboard. The Journal of Commerce, in noticing the fact, advises the Captain to give a "liberal margin" to the combustibles of the northern frontier. If he has a regard for his own safety he will take advice. If caught, he will certainly be made to pay the penalty of violating the laws of New York.

COLORED POPULATION IN CANADA.—It is computed by the Montreal Courier, that there are about 20,000 colored people there who have escaped from slavery in the Southern States. An attempt is making to induce the colored population to emigrate to Jamaica. The results of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies have been, that thousands of former slaves have become freeholders; and such is the scarcity of labor, and the high premium it commands in the West Indies market, that the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica passed last year an act offering a free passage, under the most favorable circumstances, to all persons willing to emigrate to that Colony. J. W. Dunscomb, has been appointed agent for Canada, with authority to assist such as are willing to emigrate.

AN UNHEALTHY CITY.—Houston, Texas, which was settled five years ago, has now four thousand inhabitants, and within the same period, there have been *six thousand burials.* An average of nearly four every day in the year.

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon President Tyler, by the Amherst College, Mass.

FRAUDS OF THE PORTERITES.—The Erie Gazette, in speaking of the exposition of the system of plunder on the Conneaut Line which he made a few weeks since, says, since our publication exhibiting the partiality of the Commissioners in their allotment of contracts on the Erie extension, we have been curious to compare the contract prices with the estimate of M. W. Roberts Principle Engineer, of Nov. 1st, 1839, for the same work, and find they exceed the estimate several thousand dollars. Neither the "lowest and the best bidders," nor the "estimate of the Engineer," had any bearing with the Commissioners; both were alike disregarded in their determination to reward political favorites, and through them to change the vote of our county, as well as to preserve their associates as a party in the State. On Locks Nos. 70 and 71 alone, and Sections, 13, 17, 24, 26, 30, 32, 33, 51, and 52, the contract prices amount to $1126, 792 60, while the estimate of Mr. Roberts amounts only $97,598 40, making *twenty eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents*, literally thrown away on eleven contracts over and above the estimate, a fraction less than which the work was bid for by as responsible men as the State can produce."—*Har. Tele.*

THE MARIA CONNELL CASE.—The Sunday Morning News of New York, announces that it is about to publish a narrative of the confessions of Levi Case, a seaman on board the U. S. ship Fairfield, in which he acknowledges the participation of himself and others in the *murder of Sarah Maria Cornell*," for which the Rev. K. Avery was indicted and tried.

The Frederick (Md.) Herald contains the Proclamation of the Governor, offering a reward of one thousand dollars, and a *free pardon*, to any one of the parties implicated in the robbery of the Frederick county Bank, for such disclosures as may lead to the arrest and conviction of his associates in the crime.

A COURTSHIP ENDING IN A CIVIL SUIT.—Not a great while ago there resided, as a boarder, a young lady at the house of Mr. Birnham, in Second st. near Race; she was engaged at the millinery business, and as most of our pretty young milliners are not slow in securing a beau, we must give credit to our young lady for the epitome of generalship. An acquaintance was accordingly contracted, which ripened into a courtship, and finally ended in marriage. A few weeks since a bill was handed to Mr. Birnham from Mr. Tickner, charging him with having burnt her wood and coal, her candles, her oil, and a number of *et ceteras*, during the courtship of his daughter. Mr. Tickner declined to settle such a singular demand, and the lady accordingly instituted a suit against him for the amount, before Alderman Brazier. The Alderman, however, who is disposed to encourage young folks, decided in favor of the defendant.—*Ledger.*

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—The steamboats and rail cars that play between this city and the falls, and the Hotel keepers there had quite a benefit yesterday. It was reported that more than a boat load from Buffalo had been drawn into the rapidstea current, that one went over the falls, and the other had succeeded in getting a foothing on one of the sisters, three feets on the Canada side of Goat Island. Feelings of terror and sympathy were strongly aroused and hundreds went down to see the unhappy man doomed to the alternative of taking the awful plunge or eternal imprisonment. The account says that he was first discovered by the *smoke of his fire.* It is horrible to think of a fellow being thus exposed, with the "live thunder" of the cataract roaring in his ears, in plain sight of those most dear to him, and yet as far removed from human help as he would be in another world. There may be reason for the indulgence of a conjecture, that from the fact stated by the penny press, that a rope had been thrown to him whereby a boat had been sent, in which he declined returning, 'we have a shrewd suspicion that one who could get on knows how to get off.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have learned that the man has got safe to terra firma, and was attempting what is called a Bowne Squadron. It has already passed the House, and wants but the signature of the President.

Fiscal Bank.

The Bill to establish the Fiscal Bank of the U. States finally passed the Senate on Wednesday last, by the following vote—yeas 26, nays 23. It is thought the Bill will pass the House of Representatives by a large majority. The National Intelligencer, remarking upon this subject, says:—"We have no means of judging with certainty of the fate of the bill in the House, but, from the visible satisfaction in the countenances and the audible congratulation of members of that body, we augur the passage of the bill by a decided majority. Whether with or without amendment, we cannot say. But we feel authorized, by appearances in connexion with the passage of the bill in the Senate, to assure our readers that we *shall have a Bank.*"

OUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.—A message was received in Congress on Tuesday, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the House, information as to the amount that will be required for our foreign Ministers, for the year. It is in substance as follows:

For outfits for Ministers to Russia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, and of Charge des Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sardinia, Naples, Chili, and Texas, $68,000. For salaries of Secretaries of Legation to the same places, $1,800.

FIRE BY LIGHTNING.—During a severe thunder storm on Saturday afternoon last, a Barn belonging to Mr. Strock, of Hamilton township, in this county, was struck by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely destroyed.—*Chamb. Tele.*

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, August 3, 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.

Hon. James Cooper.

We feel much pleasure in being able to state to his numerous friends, that Mr. COOPER, our Representative in Congress, is recovering from a severe attack of sickness which has confined him to his bed for some time past. He hopes soon to be so far recovered as to be able to attend to the duties of his station and the interests of his constituents.

Graham's Magazine.

We have received the August number of this very popular Magazine. The number before us is decidedly superior to any yet issued. The embellishments, which consist of a beautiful mezzotinto engraving of "The Penitent Son"—a plate of the latest fashions—a lace-work pattern—medallion of celebrated female beauties, and a piece of music, cost the enterprising proprietor $1300, exclusive of paper, printing, &c.

The terms of the Magazine are $3 for a single copy, or $5 for two copies, invariably in advance. *Seven copies*, yearly, will be furnished to club for $15 cash, or *nine copies*, from July, 1842, to January, 1842, being the current volume of six months, for $10 cash, free of postage.

County Convention.

We ask the attention of our freeds throughout the county to the call of the County Committee, preparatory to the formation of a County Ticket. We need hardly say that there are manifold reasons why a prompt and general answer to the call should be made in every section of our boundary. The issue which we are about to make before the people is *too important* to be met by a lax and lukewarm effort, or a tardy and inefficient organization. We are not established and well tried ability of the hard fisted and true principled yeomanry of Adams county a sufficient guarantee that they are ready to enlist in the battle against the Whigs, manfully in defence of their cherished principles—the exalted character and sterling worth of their candidate, JOHN BANKS, would bring every man to the ground who knows him at the last general contest. Their work is but half done, until they rescue the State from the same destroying hands from which they removed the National Government. Pennsylvania is rapidly sinking into vassalage in that mighty change was felt and acknowledged, (however ungratefully it has been regarded since.) Her power was then felt. Be not content then until her whole influence is thrown in favor of the principles for which she then declared, and which she is *able* to maintain. Give the helm of State into the hands of a noble defender of Pennsylvania's interests (the Tariff,) an able advocate and minister of the Laws, and while he will cause her name to be respected—her sons to be honored—her policy to be protected, her greatness credit will be restored—her public improvements be resuscitated from their now languishing condition, and the whole body politic be placed in healthful action. The first call is made—we hope the response is sounded—and all will unite in performing the duty which the interests of their State and themselves require at their hands.

Home Squadron.

The Home Squadron Bill finally passed the Senate on Friday last. This Bill makes an appropriation for fitting out two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and one steamer; to be employed as a Home Squadron. It has already passed the House, and wants but the signature of the President.

HOW GOES THE FIGHT?—From every section of the state, we have the most cheering accounts of the onward course of the contest. Roll out your dough nuts, ye county committees have organized for a vigorous campaign and where there has, as yet, been no public demonstration of opinion, the quiet influences of truth and a just conception of the true principles of Democracy are silently working changes in favor of our People's candidate. From the day when John Banks was first nominated, we have been sanguine of success, but never more so, than at the present moment.—There is no county in the state that gave Porter a majority in 1838, that will not decrease its vote for him 25 per cent, and all the counties opposed to him will increase their votes handsomely. Let every friend of John Banks look at the changes *which he knows to exist in his own immediate neighborhood*, and be convinced that the whole states is equally awakening to the importance of a thorough Reform! There is no mistake in this.—*Har. Tele.*

TELEGRAPHS.—A Monsier Gonon, now at Washington, has invented a new system of telegraphs, which is warmly commended by the National Intelligencer.—Two stations have been erected, the one at Washington upon the top of the east wing of the Capitol; and the other at Blandensburg, five miles distant. A correspondence between the two is despatched with marvelous rapidity and correctness; and a message of four hundred words, if the stations were extended, could be transmitted from Washington to New York in fifteen or twenty minutes.

GOOD.—The following is capital. It is the language of a petition, now in circulation, praying Congress for things out of its power to grant, we have yet seen.

POLITICS.—"Say, Bill, why ha's all dat muss, Mr. Adams was elected long ago."

"Why, Cucumberahins, I tell you. If a child cry for the moon de fader hain't no right to give it to him, cause he can't. At de same time he no right to tell the child he won't hurt it, cause dat would be interfering wid de right of petition."

"Dat nire's de ground is it? Well, I guess they can't drive old Boss Adams off it. Now, Bill, what's this *physical agent?*"

"De agent for selling Moffin's Pills.—Why don't you read de papers, niggas?"

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—A colored woman named *Susan Brown*, and a small girl named *Sarah Wilson*, were killed by lightning, in Wolfstown, adjoining this borough, on Sunday afternoon last. The storm was field entered the house at a chimney, near which the deceased had been sitting at the time.—*Chamb. Tele.*

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL, AGAIN.—The late John Randolph, by one of his wills, (the one which was established, as between the heir-at-law and the legatees, claiming under the wills found) emancipated all his slaves, some three or four hundred, whose labor is said to be worth $10,000. It is now said that the execution of this will is suspended, because Mr. Beverly Tucker, who was not a party to that contract, now comes forward as heir at law, to oversee all wills; and that he is about to institute a chancery suit to compel the execution of this object, by a suit of chancery.

The New York Courier and Enquirer states that Dr. Feuchtwanger, of that city has discovered a method of preparing the seed of the tobacco and the cotton plants, the sugar cane, wheat and corn, in such a manner as ensures them against the attacks of worms, etc. If true, this is indeed a valuable invention, and the sooner that it is practically tested the better.

A GREAT CRIMINAL.—The St. Louis New Era states that Wm. Driscall, who was recently tried, condemned, and shot by a self-constituted tribunal about a month, and was on the point of moving, when a dispute arose between the deceased and the landlord, in which the landlord held her accountable for the loss of property, in consideration of the fit and struggle, she called for a glass of water, became insensible, and was not heard to utter a word until the hour of her death.

MEASURING THE MAILS.—It is stated that there is a postmaster in Arkansas who does not possess the 'accomplishment' of being able to read and write, but when it comes he is under the necessity of measuring it, and sends about three pecks to Little Rock, two pecks to Batesville, and dwindles down to a gallon before he comes to the back counties.—*Crescent.*

DIARRHŒA.—People need not be long troubled with that disorder, so generally prevalent at this season, commonly known as the Summer or Bowel Complaint, when the certain remedy therefor may be found on every man's table, in the shape of salt and vinegar. Two tea spoonsfull of the former, dissolved in half a gill of the latter, and swallowed at a draught, will in most cases effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it. We are ready to give our certificate to Mr. Fickle in the premises, for we witnessed the proof *Quod erat demonstrandum* —which is as much as to say, in Dutch, 'it was tried and found true.' This recipe should be published annually, every summer.—*Nantucket Inq.*

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.—ROSE, a colored girl, from Mobile, was brought before the Federal Circuit Court at Boston on Saturday, on habeas corpus, having come to that city in the service of a Mr. Tickner, from Mobile. Her good friends who sent out the writ, contended that she was not old enough to judge for herself whether she would run at large or stay with Mr. Tickner, but the judges held that no one was capable of judging in that matter as well as herself. They preferred the latter, and the writ was thereupon dismissed.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The Richmond Star relates the following on the authority of a gentleman engaged in the affair, which plainly shows the remarkable sagacity of the dog:

On Monday last, a dog, belonging to this gentleman accidentally fell into a well; and for the moment gave him up for lost. But as a sort of desperate effort to save the dog, he directed a boy to let a rope he had, down into the well, in hope that possibly it might catch around his leg or neck. No sooner, however, did the rope come within reach, than the dog seized it with his teeth, and the parties above finding it had secured him, began to draw up; when about half way up, he lost his hold and fell back. Again the rope was let down, and again the dog seized it, and he was drawn nearly to the mouth of the well, when his bite gave way, and the third time he fell into the water. Once more the rope was let down, and this time the dog took so through a hold, that he was brought triumphantly up and when set down in safety, shook the water from his hair, and wagged his tail, apparently as proud of the exploit as the other parties were gratified with it. The circumstance is a curious and interesting one.

"RITNER, BURROWES, STEVENS"—The Locofoco editors have hit upon a new plan of conducting the campaign. Instead of saying any thing in favor of Previous Pardon Porter, which we admit would be a task rather beyond human powers, they have brought into action certain cabalistic words which like the "double, double toil and trouble" of the wicked witches in Macbeth, work with wonderous potency in gulling the people. Thus on all sides we hear nothing but Ritner, Stevens, Burrowes; Burrowes, Stevens, Ritner; Ritner, Burrowes, Stevens; Stevens, Ritner, Burrowes, Stevens; alternately a variation to Burrowes, Ritner, Stevens; or Stevens, Ritner, Burrowes. This with a large quantity of "The Buckshot War," is relied upon to conceal the prodigality of Porter's office holders, and hide from the people his Previous Pardons and other tyrannical violations of the Constitution and Laws. Poor fellows—"From our souls we pity them." It is positively too much to compel the party to support a man for office, whom they know to be every way incapable to perform its duties.—*Lan. Union.*

INDIAN BALL PLAY.—The Red River Republican has the following:

We understand that a ball play lately came off near the Calcasieu, in this parish, between the Bulexe and Choctaw Indians. The parties bet every thing they were possessed of in the world, saddles, bridles, and even the clothes on their backs, including their shirts. The Choctaws proved triumphant, and their opponents surrendered their property and returned home naked. While the play was going on, the squaws got to betting among themselves, and the Bulexe squaws soon found themselves in the same fix as their lords.

YELLOW FLIES.—Immense swarms of yellow flies infest Philadelphia and its neighborhood this season. The last year the small alarm has been excited by the circumstance in the minds of many people, from the notion that these yellow flies are the solemn precursors of the yellow fever. We hope the comers will prove to have been misinterpreted, and that true signification, is that the banks will soon pay out yellow gold. If there are white flies mingled with the yellow, it must mean silver mixed with gold, if it means anything.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE PASSION.—At New Orleans, on the 15th instant, an inquest was held on the body of a woman by the name of Corri, living at the corner of St. Charles and Canal sts. It appears that she was constitutionally subject to passion, and was on the point of moving, when a dispute arose between the deceased and the landlord, in which the landlord held her accountable for the loss of property, in consideration of the fit and struggle, she called for a glass of water, became insensible, and was not heard to utter a word until the hour of her death.

TOMATO TART.—The following was handed to us by a respectable individual of this place, as a receipt for making tomato tart. Roll out your dough very thin, and place it on the plate in which you intend baking your tart, and slice your tomatoes very thin, spread them over the dough very thickly, then take about two table spoons full of brown sugar, and one of ground cinnamon bark, spread the two over the tomatoes, bake it well, and you will have a delightful tart.—*Yorkville Rep.*

From the St. Louis Era of July 21.

THE JACKSONVILLE BRANCH BANK.—NEARLY ALL THE MONEY RECOVERED.—A friend has permitted us to peruse a letter received from Jacksonville, dated July 20, in which it is stated that the community was, at the moment of writing, in the greatest excitement, in consequence of the developements of the previous night; and a public meeting was then being held.

Col. Mather, who had been in Jacksonville a day or two, received on Monday evening an anonymous letter, informing him where the money was concealed. He kept this information an entire secret until night, and late at night he came into town with all the *notes and the gold*, but not the silver. He then told the President of the Bank and another gentleman, and enjoined them to keep the matter a secret until time was allowed him to get to Springfield.

At breakfast time, the disclosure was made, and a meeting of the people called.

It is added—"about fifty men immediately proposed Col. Mather, determined to bring him back at all hazards. They left under whip and spur, thinking to overtake him before he reached Springfield. Mather left at four o'clock in the morning.

The letter states that Hiram Rowell, the Teller, had just been arrested, on affidavit made by Mr. Stacey, and was on his way to the magistrate's office, followed by a crowd, who believed in lynching. The writer expresses the opinion that nothing will be found against him, although public opinion was the other way.

Advertising is to trade what steam is to machinery, the grand propelling power; and yet there are some persons so blind to their interests as to ponder over an expenditure which yields them from a hundred to a thousand per cent.

MCLEROD.—As every one pronounces this name his own way, and very few the right way,—some calling it McLoyd, others McLudd, and many pronouncig each syllable distinctly, Mac-leo-od, we would suggest a variety of ways, that Americans may pronounce it Mac Loud.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Springfield, the Capital city of the locofoco State of Illinois, has not a school house within its limits, according to the 'Sangamon Journal," published in the town, and the "Telegraph," a paper published in the town of that name, says there never has been a school house of any kind within its border. Such a State must be expected of course to *remain* loco foco.—*N. Y. Com.*

ALARMING TO PRINTERS.—The Tom perance reform is going ahead, and printers must look out for their little debts in earnest. The editor of the Portland Advertiser says—"Our collector presented a bill to a constable in this city, a day or two since for payment, which he declined—offering as an excuse that *the temperance reform in this city had ruined his business.*"

INSANITY.—All diseases, even insanity and irritability of temper, proceed from depraved or corrupt humors, which, circulating with the blood, occasion pain and discord in the human frame. It is clear, that by perseverance in the use of *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*, which is one of the very best, and only proper purgative medicine, insanity and irritability of temper can be cured, as well as all other diseases depending upon the pureness of the circulating fluid, the blood.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are known by the experience of thousands to be powerful purgative cleansers of the blood, freeness, removes every morbid affection, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

Their acknowledged innocence makes them safe through every period of existence, from infancy to old age.

No extra care in either dress or diet is required when they are used.

With the invaluable medicine in our possession, we may visit the most sickly regions without fear. No contagion can by possibility affect us, if we are careful to keep our Brandreth Pills.

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 the 8th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Absalom Linn*, of Mountjoy township, to Miss *Catharine Heagen*, of Cumberland township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On Thursday the 15th of July, after a protracted illness, Mrs. *Elizabeth Bender*, wife of Mr. John Bender, of Menallen township, aged 48 years.

On the 26th ult. *Sarah Catharine*, daughter of Wm. and Mary Bell, of Menallen township, aged 5 months and 9 days.

On the 17th July, *Elizabeth Agnes*, infant daughter of Wm. and Charlotte Johnston, of Fairfield, Adams county, aged 15 months.

THE PAMPHLET L