STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, OCTOBER 12, 1841.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

☞The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent. Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 118:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

"*A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.*"

☞NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that, by requesting any postmaster to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

THE STORM.—The N. E. storm of Saturday and Sunday the 2d and 3d ult., was according to the most approved model of North Easters. At New Haven there was a flurry of snow on Monday morning, sufficient to whiten the ground, and at some places it had not entirely disappeared at evening of the same day. No damage was done, either to the wharves or shipping

New York on Sunday was visited by one of the severest northeasters that we have experienced in many months. The rain fell copiously and the wind blew a gale throughout the day. Awnings were torn into shreds, and awning posts blown down in all directions. The trees on the Battery and in the Park suffered severely. The beautiful willow at the northeast corner of the City Hall was torn up by the roots.—Several others were badly broken. We fear that much damage has been done along the coast.

The shipping laying on the north side of the river suffered considerably from the storm. A schooner lying in the stream dragged her anchor, and became unmanageable. A signal of distress was raised by those on board, but no one could approach the vessel, on account of the spray a high sea running constantly. She finally drifted down near the French man of-war. Every assistance was rendered by those on board the Belle Poule, and the vessel was finally secured along side. Numerous other vessels dragged their anchors, and drifted down the Bay—some, it is feared, have gone ashore. Up to the time of writing this paragraph, the storm was increasing, and shifting towards the north-west. We shall probably hear of more disasters.—*N. Y. Com.*

At New Haven (Ct) the storm was accompanied with snow. The Herald of that place remarks:

This morning the face of nature presented a singular appearance, the full verdure of summer still resting upon the trees, both fruit and ornamental, many of the garden flowers in full bloom, the fruit ungathered, and the latter harvest still ripening in the verdure of an auspicious season. The beautiful verdure of the fields is now peeping through the snow; the trees shaking themselves from the ruthless incumbrance; the flowers weeping away the sorrows of a night, and the pavement sweating under the tread of overshoes and beaverteens.

At Boston there was also snow, which melted as fast as it fell.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, under date of Waltham, October 4, 7 o'clock, A. M. writes as follows:

For the last two hours the snow has been falling unusually fast, and the ground is now completely covered in some places to the depth of an inch or more.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The few English papers brought by the Shenandoah, contained very little foreign news of importance. From China, however, we have accounts that the Emperor persisted in his determination for war; that Keshan was to suffer an ignominous death; and that the Tartar troops continued to pour into Pekin. Capt. Elliott had obtained a shipment of about 11,000,000 lbs. of tea, and expected to get about as much more. Captain Steed, R. N. had been seized and killed by the Mandarins near Chusan. All sale of British and other goods had ceased, and tea can only be purchased with specie. The Emperor had threatened to have the flesh torn from the bones of a Councellor who had recommended peace.

The British Parliament met on the 6th, and the various leading members took seats in conformity with the political change that had occurred. Thus, the Duke of Wellington occupied the seat lately held by Lord Melbourne. In the House, the subject of supplies was made the order of the day on the 7th. Deep excitement was still felt in relation to the Corn Laws, and a letter before us from a friend says:—"it is impossible for me to depict the distress that exists in some of the manufacturing districts. Indeed, without some change in relation to the Corn Laws, the Tories must expect a stormy time of it, and great difficulty in preserving the public peace—We are looking with much anxiety to your country for the results of the McLeod case, and all the reasonable, moderate and patriotic of our people hope for a speedy adjustment, and thus a perfect reconciliation between the two countries."

THE NEWS BY THE ARCADIA.—The Steamship Arcadia arrived at Boston on Tuesday last. The New York Express says:—

The London speculators in tea were somewhat frightened by the news from Canton, and they sold at the reduction of 15 to 20 per cent., but the importers would not give way.

The foreign news by the Arcadia is of much commercial interest. What affects the currency and the harvest in Great Britian, more or less, act and react upon the civilized wored, and particularly upon the United States.

The accounts respecting the crops are somewhat contradictory, but there is no doubt that the crop in general will be less than an average, one-sixth or one seventh, it is computed, and that there will be a considerable demand for foreign grain.—The duty on foreign wheat had already declined to the lowest rate, 1 shilling per quarter, the average of the six past weeks being 73½.

Upon a careful examination of the various accounts of the crops in Great Brittan, however, we apprehend that the demand for foreign grain will not be very large.—The weather was generally favourable to the progress of the harvest, and more than two-thirds of the crop had been secured. The low duty of 1 shilling per quarter, it was not probable, would remain over a week. Flour, duty paid, in Liverpool was worth 35 shillings per barrel, and good wheat 9s. to 9s. 6d. per 70 lbs.

NEW TARIFF.—The new revenue bill, which we published in our last, goes into operation on the first day of October proximo.

Among the articles which are now imported free of duty, the following will, on and after that date, pay a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, viz:

All manufactures of linens, including Russia sheetings, diapers, Oznaburgs, &c.

All manufactures of silk and raw silk.

All manufactures of worsted.

All kinds of dry and green fruit.

All kinds of spices, beeswax, cocoa, honey, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, Manilla and Sisal hemp, jalap, &c.

Gunny cloth, and any other articles capable of being used as cotton bagging, to pay the same duty as cotton bagging.

The articles which were imported into the United States in 1839, free of duty, and now chargeable 20 per cent. by the new tariff, amounted to $38,318,061; of this sum there was exported to the amount of $3,021,119; leaving the net amount imported, $35,289,112.

Articles which now pay less than 20 per cent. will on and after that day pay 20 per cent advalorem, except bristles, and two or three other articles, which are made free.—*Lyford's Com. Jour.*

Alluding to Grogan's case, the Albany Advertiser expresses the opinion that the adventure was got up by "volunteers," anxious probably to secure the reward of five hundred pounds offered some time since for Grogan's apprehension. This is doubtless the true story, and we think therefore that Grogan will be promptly given up by the British authorities, however much the "volunteers" may deplore the failure of their notable speculation.

THE CASE OF DR. FITCH.—*Charge of Forgery.*—On Saturday, a man recognized by the name of Samuel S. Fitch, for some fourteen years a resident of this city, and at present living in Chesnut, near Ninth, was committed to the custody of an officer from the State of Connecticut, by Alderman Brazier, on a warrant issued by the Governor of this State, upon the requisition of the Governor of Connecticut, to demand and take back the said Fitch, "who stands charged with forgery, and has fled the justice of the State of Connecticut." The particulars of the case we did not learn, but understood that one charge was for forging title papers to some land in Sheldon county, State of Vermont, sixteen or eighteen years ago, which was sold, realizing to him a very large amount of money. He was recognized by an attorney for the State of Connecticut. It is said he is worth $100,000.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The above seems to us an extraordinary case, if the individual alluded to be, as is generally supposed, Dr. Fitch, the dentist. He came to this city a number of years since, and first established himself in Almond street, Southwark, where he resided but a short time, and then removed into Walnut street between Seventh and Eighth. He lived there for several years, and pursued his profession as a dentist, in which he speedily acquired much reputation, and as was believed, a small fortune. He also published a work on Dental Surgery, which was received with considerable favour. Within a few years he bought some property at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, and built a row of stores there. He appeared to seek no concealment as to his name or character, was intelligent, gentlemanly, and as far as we have heard, until this recent affair, was deemed honorable in all his transactions. It is curious that such a charge should have slept so long, especially as he has resided in this city so openly. He must have many friends here, and it appears to us not at all unlikely, that the charge will turn out either wholly unfounded or greatly exaggerated. We know nothing of him personally, but remember his arrival in Philadelphia a long time ago and his first residence in Southwark; and although in connection with his early poverty, his recent wealth may have been regarded as somewhat strange, the charitable, as to his conduct and career, may hope that he will be able to afford a thorough explanation. He recently returned from Europe, where he went, as well for the benefit of his health as for the purpose of acquiring information of his profession. If the charges against him be fully true, he has been sleeping upon an abyss for a large portion of his life. He cannot now be more than forty years of age.

Since the above was written, we have been called upon by a friend of Dr. F., who requests us to ask a suspension of public opinion in the case. He says that the deed on which the charge was founded, was years ago sent to the doctor, who was requested to hand it over to a third person and receive $75, which he did. It turned out a forgery, but the doctor had no hand in it. Two highly respectable citizens went his bail on Saturday for $10,000. When he left home on Monday, he concealed the real cause from his wife, as he expected to give bail for his appearance, and return to Philadelphia in the course of a few days. As to his sudden wealth, our informant states that he knows of a trasaction, in the purchase and sale of property in this county, in which the doctor cleared upwards of $50,000. We repeat our impression, that the matter will turn out wholly unfounded or greatly exaggerated.

A LETTER FROM MCLEOD.—We find the following in a Canada paper. It is an extract from a letter recently written by McLeod in Utica. As his trial excites so much solicitude and interest now, we give it:—

"I am now in another state of this interminable 'McLeod case.' When the curtain will drop, and the last scene of the Farce be played, I cannot say. You will have seen the whole proceedings in the papers, and are doubtless sick of hearing of the affair from day to day, so I need not trouble you with the details, I may say briefly, that when the Judge decided against the application I made, I at once decided on having a trial as early as possible, to get out of this dreary confinement; my counsel were and are apprehensive of the result; they think I may be convicted—I don't think it is probable, although such an event is within the bounds of probability.—The patriots will bring as much perjury to bear as they can, and doubtless they can procure *any amount* to order, to suit, on the frontier. If I had moved for a writ of error to bring the case into the Supreme Court, it would have had to go into the Supreme Court of the United States, and then I should have had to await a decision until July next. My health has suffered much from the close confinement; such procrastination would kill me, and it is such a lingering death, that it is irritating and annoying!

"I was urged by friends and fellow countrymen in New York, to draw up a narrative of the "McLeod case," as it had excited so much attention, and was so very imperfectly understood by all parties, and publish it, as it would exonerate my character from the foul stigma that has been affixed to it by the witnesses, the press and by the President, through Daniel Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, of 24th April, 1841, viz: that I had on the American frontier bragged of having been at the destruction of their pirate boat. I need not say to you the "vile calumny in an infamous lie"—You know me too well to have ever given the slightest credence to such a report; but millions believe it, because it has never, I suppose, been satisfactorily contradicted.—The fact is, I was arrested on the 24th of September, 1840, at Manchester, at or about noonday; in less than five minutes there were at least one hundred people congregated around me; I mildly denied having any hand in the destruction of their boat; but when before the magistrate, in the midst of a crowd, and bantered and taunted with cowardice in denying the part they said I acted in the affair, I said, '*I was not there; had I been, I should not deny it. I considered the destruction of that boat a laudable and praiseworthy action, and I will not lay claim to an honor to which I have no title.*' I have ever held the same language. On the 12th of November I was again arrested, at mid day, in that rascally den of iniquity, Lewiston, and, immediately a crowd was collected around me. If I had ever made such a boast of their country, it was susceptible of proof. No proof of such a boast has yet been given. One or two perjured villians swore they heard me in Chippewa boast of having been at the destruction of the boat; even they swear they never mentioned such a story till after they heard of my arrest.

"You have not seen all the stories they have got up against me. I have been held up as one of the greatest scoundrels that draws the breath of life—the whole press has been arrayed against me, with very few honorable exceptions—their members of Congress and Assembly of this State have abused in all manner of ways, and yet they keep saying "I shall have a fair trial."

THE GREAT FORGER.—Caldwell who has committed several extensive forgeries lately, and who has been most eagerly sought after by the police of various cities in the Union, is at present in Moylamensing Prison. High Constable William Young of this city, arrested him at the boarding house of Mrs. Phillips in Front street below Walnut, on Sunday evening. He was taken before Recorder Vaux, who committed him to prison.—His trunk when searched, was found to contain between forty and fifty thousand dollars. There were upwards of eight thousand dollars in gold.

In the afternoon of yesterday he was brought before Judge Randall by writ of *habeas corpus.* Mr. Edgar Corrie, one of the principle sufferers, was examined at length. Caldwell was remanded back to prison for a further hearing at 11 o'clock this morning. His proper name is said to be Col. Monroe Edwards Counsel for the prisoner, Josiah Randall, Esq. G. M Dallas, Esq. and Mr. Gilpin, the late U. S. Attorney General. For the commonwealth, Joseph R. Hart, Esq. William M. Meredith, Esq. and R. K. Scott, Esq.

WILLIAMSON, THE BURGLAR TAKEN!—Jim Williamson, alias Jim Webb, with an accomplice by the name of Smith, were both arrested in this place on Sunday morning last, and after undergoing an investigation before Squire Snyder, were fully committed to prison. The circumstances which led to the arrest of the rogues are briefly these:—

Mr. J. M. G. Lescure of Philadelphia, a brother of E. P. Lescure's, whose jewelry store had been extensively robbed of all its valuable contents on the 11th of October 1840, happened by accident to take passage in the rail road cars that left the city at 12 o'clock at night, on Saturday last, for this place. Towards morning he discovered that Williamson and Smith were in the cars, bound to the west, under assumed names. On arriving at Harrisburg, Mr. L. had them both arrested and their baggage searched; when it was discovered that one trunk contained several hundred skeleton keys, with every other kind of implements for house breaking, &c. There were also found extensive *invoices* of valuable goods, comprising from *four* to *five thousand* yards of choice silks—several hundred pieces of satin ribbons—a large quantity of cambric and silk handkerchiefs, with a great variety of other fancy goods.

Bills of lading were also found in their possession showing that these goods had been sent within a few days from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. A special messenger was immediately despatched from this place to Pittsburg, for the purpose of detaining the boxes containing the stolen property, until further information could be had from the city which will doubtless lead to the recovery of a large amount of property.

The public are mainly indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Lescure for the arrest of this great English Burglar; and we have reason to hope, that he will not again, as he has on several occasions, through the connivance of a certain police officer in Philadelphia, be suffered to escape punishment.

Since the above was written, we have seen a letter from Philadelphia, which says "that the silk goods described in the invoices found in Williamson's possession, correspond exactly with the description of goods stolen within a few days from a store in this city.—*Keystone.*

THE NEW TARIFF IN NEW YORK.—The Express says—"The articles upon which the new duties have been laid, having already risen in the market, in advance of the 1st of October, the consumer does not feel the progress of the rise, but what comes in free now is, therefore, a profit to the importer. Nor will the revenue derive any immediate benefits from the new levy of duties, as the importers have anticipated the time in their importations. This fact accounts, in a great degree, for the great importations we have been having since movements were first made in Congress for a New Revenue Bill. The amount of Bonds taken this year at the New York Custom House is nearly $6,500,000, while during the last year, it was only about, $4,500,000. This fact also accounts for the somewhat large shipments of specie that have been made to Europe, it being to pay for these very goods, imported in advance of what would have been otherwise the proper time."

A LARGE MAN.—A man named Lewis Cornelius, died at Milford, Pa. on Monday last, in the 48th year of his age. A resident of that village has furnished the following as his dimensions, taken by his physician, after he was laid out:—Height 6 feet 2 inches; circumference of waist 6 feet; do. of body 8 feet 2 inches; do. of arm, above elbow 2 feet 2 inches; do. of arm below elbow 1 foot 9 inches; do. of wrist 1 foot 3 inches; do. of thigh 4 feet 2 inches; do of calf of leg 2 feet 7 inches; do. of ankle 1 foot 7 inches; weight (dead) 685½ lbs. He weighed before he was taken sick, 720 pounds!

McLEOD IN HIS CELL.—A Whitesboro' correspondent of the New York American, says that he spent a couple of hours with McLeod in his cell—when he went into various reminiscences of his life, and occasionally touched upon the more recent occurrences. Although he desponded some time since, he now anticipates an acquittal. The correspondent adds:

"I have been amused from time to time, to notice the monstrous exaggrations which have been published in the papers, both west and east of us, as to M'Leod's treatment while in confinement here. Some have stated that he had the range of the village, and visited where he chose; others have announced that he went a hunting as often as he liked, and spent his time like a gentleman, in any thing that touched his fancy. The real fact is, that excepting the first day that he came here, he has been limited in his walks to the jail yard; and for days together, during the sitting of the court, did not avail himself of this privilege, confining himself to the house.—When in the house, he occupies a common sitting room down stairs, which is considered *his* room, and in which he receives his friends. At night, he is locked in a room up stairs, like any other of the prison cells, only kept cleaner. He spends his time generally in reading and writing—he writes and receives a good many letters, and reads quite dilligently and usually works of merit. He is jovial and social in his temper, and has a touch of "a Glasgow man" in his habits, sipping "the mountain dew" with high relish."

THE COPPERHEAD.—A young man in Saline county, by the name of Carroll, was bitten last week by a copperhead, and so rapid was the diffusion of the poison through the system, that he was unable to get to the house, although in hailing distance, but was found by his friends lying upon the ground and unable to speak, but pointed to a bush where the reptile had concealed himself, and died in a few minutes.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE CASE OF GROGAN.—The Montreal Herald concludes an article with this language:

"The present relations between the governments of Great Britain and the United States are quite bad enough, and it is really distressing to think that young men will so far forget their duty as Britons, as to commit an act of aggression which may give the American Government a handle against our own, and reduce their own characters to a level with that of the Americans. We admit the utter vileness of Grogan's character, and the deep stain on the American escutcheon by the harboring and protection given to him and similar miscreants who act as a moral pestilence in any community, but as respectors of international law, we cannot approve of the violation of the territory of a neighboring nation, unless sanctioned by the authority of the government. The imprudence of the captors of Grogan cannot possibly serve a good end, and may be productive of both a continuance and increase of the bad feeling which so unhappily exists along the frontier. If Grogan was arrested as it is confidently stated he was, on American soil, he will assuredly be given up to the American authorities, and thereby escape the punishment which would have been awarded him had he been arrested on British territory."

BORDER THUNDER.—At a recent Grogan meeting held at Berlington, Vermont, the following resolution was adopted;

Resolved, If this outrage shall be JUSTIFIED (by the British) it will be an affront to the nation; and to the nation we confide the keeping of its honor and the protection of its citizens, hereby pledging ourselves to a hearty co operation, and *guaranteeing that fifty thousand green mountain boys, good and true, shall be ready for the crisis.*

A NOBLE COMPLIMENT.—The Louisville Journal says:—We understand that the citizens of Woodford have purchased the fine farm, in that county, on which the Hon. J. J Crittenden was born, and made him a present of it. The price paid was $17,000.

CRIME IN ENGLAND, IRELAND AND WALES.—According to a return recently made to Parliament, it appears that the total number of persons committed for trial for various criminal offences, both against person and property, in England and Wales, amounted, in 1838, to 23,094, of whom 16,785 were convicted; in 1839, to 24,443, of whom 17,832 were convicted; and in 1840, to 27,187, of whom 19,927 were convicted. The number of persons committed for trial in Scotland, in 1838, amounted to 3,418, of whom 2,679 were convicted and outlawed; in 1839 to 3,409, of whom 2,615 were convicted and outlawed; and in 1840 to 3,827, of whom 2,945 were convicted and outlawed. In Ireland the number of committals amounted, in 1838, to 15,723, of whom 9,609 were convicted; in 1839 to 26,393, of whom 12 094 were convicted; and in 1840 to 23,822, of whom 11,194 were convicted.

SINGULAR AND MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Late last evening, we learned from Doctor Samuel Jennings the particulars of a most singular death. The victim was a son of Mr. Grover, who lives five miles from town, on the Harford road. While a colored boy was engaged in paring an apple with a penknife, young Grover ran up behind him in a sportful manner, and at the moment he came close to him, the colored boy quickly wheeled round, when the knife unfortunately entered the left side and penetrated the heart. In the space of ten minutes he expired. No blame is attached to the colored boy—it being entirely accidental.—*Balt. Sun.*

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT WITH OIL—On Thursday night last, Mr. John Burk, residing at No. 15 Chesnut street, was awakened from his sleep by an excruciating pain in his ear. It was evident that the cause of his agony was the intrusion of some insect into that delicate organ. A fellow boarder, Mr. Converse, who had seen an account in the Ledger a few days ago, of the successful application of oil in a similar case, in Baltimore, procured a quantity and poured it into the affected ear. A good effect was almost immediately experienced; the painful sensation subsided, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes a large sized musquito was extracted from the ear. The pouring of oil into the ear in all such cases, is a never failing remedy. It kills the insect by closing its pores, and as the oil flows out of the ear again, generally carries the body out with it. A resort to the remedy will relieve the sufferer of most intolerable pain.—*Phila. Chron.*

A SINGULAR DEATH OF A HORSE.—We witnessed yesterday a singular instance of the formation of calculi in the stomach of a horse. This animal belonged to Eli Claggett, Esq. and has rendered him daily service during the last thirteen years. A day or two since he became unwell, and died yesterday morning. As no one could conjecture the cause of his death, it was thought proper to open him and discover, if possible, what derangement had taken place, internally. To the surprise of every one, three stones were found in the intestinal canal—the first weighing 2 lbs. 10 ounces, the second 1 lb. 7 ounces, and the third 1 lb. 1 ounce; 5 lbs. 6 ounces in all.—These stones were of irregular shape, but nearly round, and of a grayish color when broken. They seem to consist of laminæ, of one-eighth of an inch of thickness, and doubtless are a progressive formation of calculi in the stomach.—*Balt. Sun.*

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—An editor describing an accident on a railroad, is made by a compositor to say "that two cows were completely cut into *calves* by the railroad train."

VISIT OF PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—The Prince De Joinville, son of the King of the French, who lately arrived at New York, in command of a beautiful French frigate, paid a flying visit to Washington city last week. He arrived there on Wednesday from Baltimore, and on the same afternoon paid his respects to the President of the United States. On Thursday he was visited by a number of Civil and Military officers of the United States, and by the members of Foreign Legations generally. He also visited the Navy Yard in the President's carriage, conducted by Mr. John Tyler, jr., and Commodore Nicholson, and was received with a complimentary salute of twenty one guns. On the same day he was entertained at dinner, at the President's house, together with a company consisting of Heads of Departments, Military and Naval Officers of the United States, the French Minister and other Representatives of Foreign Powers. The Dinner was succeeded by an Evening Party, at which a large and brilliant company was assembled by invitation. On Friday morning, the Prince returned to Baltimore, with the intention, it is understood, of making rather an extensive tour through the United States.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.—The brig Marcus, at Sag Harbor, from St. Helena, July 27, reports that the British brig of war Acorn had arrived at St. Helena with 62 pirates, taken from the piratical brig Gabriel, which she had captured after a severe engagement, in which several were killed on both sides; had sent the Gabriel to Sierra Leone.

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the last census, the whole number of slaves in the United States, is 2,487,213. Males 1,246,308—females 1,240,805.

FREE COLORED PERSONS.—Total number in the U. States, 386,345—males 186,467; females 199,678.

WHITES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Whole number of free white persons in the United States—14,189,108; males 7,249,266; females 6,939,842.

AGED PERSONS IN THE U. STATES.—There are in the United States 476 white males aged 100 years and upwards—and 315 white females. Also, 208 colored males (free) and 361 colored females (free.) Also, 753 male slaves—and 580 female slaves, all aged one hundred years and upwards. The blacks, it would therefore seem, are longer lived than the whites.

PRINCIPLE vs INTEREST.—The Capt. of a brig from the State of Maine was a short time ago at St. Croix, and was there offered $1000 to bring home a cargo of rum, but refused, preferring to return in ballast.

FATHER MATHEW AND THE PLEDGE.—The Limerick Chronicle states that Father Mathew administered the pledge to thirty-six thousand persons at Monaghan on St. Patrick's day, and to ten thousand at Clogher on the following day. At Carrickmacross he employed three days in giving the pledge to sixty thousand persons.

THE MILLINGTON BANK CASE.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun that Mr. Ellis, President of that swindling concern, the Millington Bank, was tried last week at Chesterton, Md, and convicted. He was placed in prisen after his conviction, and a motion for a new trial made by his counsel prevailed, and he was bailed in the sum of $4,000, his trial to take place at the next term. The charges against him are aiding and abetting in swindling, &c., while President of the Millington Bank.

KEEP YOUR SONS EMPLOYED.—Let play be but their occasional privilege, and they will enjoy it far more highly. Employ them in the garden, if you have one, at work not at play. Give them daily and regular duties about the house. It will do them no harm to perform humble services. It will help you, and help them still more, to make them bring wood or coal, to scour the knives, to make their own beds, to keep their own room in order.—You may thus render them highly useful, and greatly contribute to their happiness, and to their future welfare. If you are sick, it is still more important you should train your sons to these habits of industry, for they stand particularly in need of this moral and physical discipline. Louis Philippe, the present King of France, was in childhood and early youth required to wait on himself in the performance of the humblest offices. It was through this culture that he was trained up to be one of the most remarkable men of the present age.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—The news from Florida we are gratified to learn, continues to be cheering. We have been informed by an officer who came passenger on board the U. S. steamer Beaufort, arrived yesterday from Palatka, that the Indians were coming in at Tampa so fast that the commanding officer would be obliged to ship them off soon. Col. Worth continues sanguine that he shall shortly bring about a termination of difficulties in Florida. The observations of our informant lead him to believe, that the prospect for such a happy result was never better than at present.—*Savannah Rep, Oct. 2.*

PALATKA, Sept. 29, 1841.

On the 27th a party of Indians attacked two citizens residing at Fort Holmes, while out hunting their horses. The only damage done was one horse killed. It is said that a party of some ten Indians has gone towards the Okefenokee Swamp. The troops are out in all directions to endeavor to intercept them.

The news from Tampa is still favourable. The Indians continue to come in daily. A shipment of some 350 to 460 will soon be made.—*Savannah Rep.*

TRIAL OF MCLEOD.—The trial commenced in the Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer of Oneida county, New York, holding its session in Utica, at nine o'clock on Monday morning, 4th inst. Judge Gridley took his seat on the Bench, together with Judges White, Kimball, and Jones of the County Court. On behalf of the prosecution appeared W. G. Hall, Esq. Attorney General, Timothy Jenkins, Esq, District Attorney of the county, the District Attorney of Niagara county, J. L. Wood, Esq., and Seth L. Hawley, Esq. of Buffalo. On the part of the prisoner Joshua C. Spencer, Esq., and C. Gardener, and Alvain C. Bradley, Esqs., of Lockport.

After all parties to the trial and others present were seated, Judge White made a few remarks upon the necessity of quiet and order, and his injunctions were fully obeyed. Mr. Hall called on the trial of McLeod, and the counsel for the prisoner expressing their readiness to proceed, the prisoner was arraigned and informed of his right of challenge. The clerk then proceeded to call the jury, which was formed after calling over twenty-seven names, and is composed of the following persons; Charles O. Curtis, of Paris; Edmund Allen, of Augusta; John Mott, of Sangerfield; Elisha Brush, of Rome; Ira Byington, of Camden; Wm. Carpenter, of Kirkland; Isaiah Thurber, of Utica; Peter Sleight, of Westmoreland; Asher Allen, of Augusta; Seymour Carrier, of Steuben; Eseck Allen, of Floyd; Volney Elliot, of Kirkland.

After the Jury were sworn the case was opened by [illegible] Hall, Attorney General, who pre[illegible] to the reading of the Indictment indulged in some pertinent remarks upon the importance of the case, expressing briefly but feelingly the delicacy of his case, and the duty which had devolved upon him and the Jury. In speaking of the great excitement which pervaded the public mind, he pointed out to the Jury how incumbent it was upon them to shut their eyes to everything but the evidence offered, and to keep their minds and judgments free from all extraneous influences, prejudices, or fears.

After urging the necessity of being governed in the case with the sole view of eliciting the truth, the Attorney General proceeded to read the greater part of the Indictment. It is alleged against the prisoner Alexander McLeod, the killing of Amos Durfee on the 30th of December 1837. The Indictment contained a great number of counts charging the commission of the murder in all the forms known to the statutes. Mr. Hall then proceeded to state that he would prove the circumstances (which he detailed) concerning the passages of the Caroline steamer between Buffalo, Schlosser, and Navy Island;—that she was manned by United States citizens, entered at the Custom House, etc;—that several hundred Canadian insurgents were then on the Island, having taken possession in the name of the British government, and that the boat had nothing to do with the occupants of the Island.

The number of witnesses for the prosecution is about fifty. The evidence for the defence is mostly documentary, taken under commissions, and about a half a dozen witnesses who will be examined. The utmost order and decorum have thus far been manifested by all, and not the slightest apprehension of an outbreak is indulged.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of Utica, October 5, speaking of McLeod proving an *alibi*, says: "It will be proved by four members of a respectable family, residing several miles from Chippewa, that McLeod spent the night on which the Caroline was burned, at their house. Another individual will testify that they saw him there the next morning. Besides this, there are some fifteen or twenty depositions of persons who were engaged in the burning of the Caroline, none of whom saw him amongst them on that occasion. There are, nevertheless, a large number of witnesses, upwards of sixty, who are to testify on the part of the prosecution, some of whom will, I am informed, make out a strong circumstantial case against McLeod.—But that he will be acquited, there is scarcely a shadow of doubt.

AN IMPORTANT CASE was decided in Oyer and Terminer at Utica, a day or two ago. It was that of the Central Bank of Utica vs. The Bank of New York, involving the loss of some $20,000 by one or the other party. The material question regarded the right to three days grace on a draft by one bank on another. The draft in this case was sent by the plaintiff to the defendant Bank for collection, not paid at maturity, and only protested by the Bank after three days had expired. The Central contends that it should have been protested on the day when, by its terms it fell due; the Bank of New York responds, that uniform immemorial usage allows three days grace on such as on other drafts. Verdict for defendant. The case is to be carried up, exceptions having been taken.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Troy Daily Whig complains of the depressed state of the iron manufacture in this country.—"The United States alone, for this one article, have paid Great Britain $80,000,000 in the last few years, according to the Whig, and will continue to pay her for the same article at the same rate for years to come, unless our Government prevent it by a remodification of the Tariff. The whole amount of railroad iron demanded for the supply of this country, might be produced by Pennsylvania or Maryland alone, situated as their iron mines are, in the immediate vicinity of anthracite or bituminous coal. But railroad iron is now admitted into our ports free of duty; and as a necessary consequence, no iron master in the United States has yet commenced its manufacture."

THE PROFESSIONS.—It is calculated that there are in the United States 14,012 Lawyers, 14,680 Clergymen, and 10,322 Physicians, exclusive of quacks.

GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, October 12, 1841.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The October number of this very popular monthly has made its appearance. In beauty and interest, it fully equals, if not surpasses any of its predecessors. It contains two very beautiful engravings, a plate of the fashions, and two pages of music.

Maryland Election.

The Election in this State for Governor and members of the Legislature, took place on Wednesday last. As far as heard from, Mr. *Thomas,* the Locofoco candidate for Governor, has a majority of about 1600, over Mr. Johnson, the Whig candidate. Several counties remain to heard from, which will probably decrease Mr. Thomas' majority, but not sufficient to defeat him. The Locofocos have not an ascertained majority of the members of the House of Delegates, but it is probable the House will stand 40 Locofocos to 39 Whigs. The Senate, however, is firmly Whig.

The People's Library.

We invite the attention of the friends of literature, as well as all others who wish to procure a large fund of choice and entertaining reading matter at an extremely low rate, to the prospectus of the People's Library, inserted in to-day's paper.

The Harrisburg Postmaster.

Mr. *James Peacock,* the open and avowed Locofoco Postmaster at Harrisburg, and the Editor of that vile Locofoco sheet, the Keystone, has resigned the editorship since the President's letter to Mr. Hobbie.

We are very credibly informed that "his Accidency," John Tyler, most positively assured this man, Peacock, that if he would only withdraw from the editorship of the Keystone, he should be permitted to retain the Post Office, notwithstanding his brawling Locofoco propensities!! What do the friends of the lamented Harrison think of such conduct?

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The mystery in regard to the Virginia carriage found near Pittsburg, is explained. The Pittsburg American of Friday last says, three negroes had run off with carriage, horses, and money of their master, in Virginia. One of the negroes has been apprehended in Mercer County, and carried back to Virginia.

The Hon. Francis Granger has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Canandaigua.

☞The Madisonian states that the frigate Belle Poule, which carries the Prince de Joinville, was one of the first of the French vessels to fire a gun in behalf of the Americans, in the revolutionary war.

TRIAL OF M'LEOD.

The trial of this individual increases in interest, and has some alarming symptoms. The New York Express says:—Capt. Appleby, of the Caroline, on the second day's trial, testified, that as he came out of the cabin on the night of the attack, some one struck at him with a sword—*he believed this man to be McLeod,* but on the cross examination, said he was not positive. Samuel Brown, Isaac P. Carson, and Chas Parke, testified that they saw McLeod at Chippewa on the night the Caroline was burnt. Parke states that he saw him embark in the expedition, and Brown swears to having seen him with the men after the boats landed, and that McLeod wore a sword or cutlass by his side. Nothing to materially alter their first testimony was elicited on the cross-examination. The depositions of the commanders of the several boats that went on the expedition against the Caroline, have been taken, each of whom swears that McLeod was not in the boat under *his* command. It is said, however, *that one declines answering on that point,* but of this we shall soon hear more.

THE CABINET.—John C. Spencer, Secretary of State, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of War. The Cabinet is now complete, and stands thus:

Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Walter Forward, Pa., Secretary of the Treasury

Abel P. Upshur, Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

John C. Spencer, New York, Secretary of War.

Hugh S. Legare, S. Carolina, Attorney General.

Charles S. Wickliffe, Kentucky, Postmaster General.

GROGAN RELEASED.—We learn from the Montreal papers, that Colonel Grogan has been given up by his Excellency, Sir Richard Jackson, Administrator of the Canadian Government, on application of the United States authorities. He was handed over to the Inspector of Police on the 4th, by the Sheriff, to be by him safely escorted to the Province line.

We have thus one troublesome point disposed of; and it is but right to say that, in this matter, the Canadian government have behaved in a very praiseworthy manner. The volunteers, however, who committed the outrage, should not be permitted to escape without punishment.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.—The returns, as far as received, authorize the opinion that General Houston will be the next President, and Colonel Burleson the Vice President of Texas.

SCOTT MEETINGS.

Hang out the Banner on the outer Wall.

A Democratic meeting of the friends of John Banks, State Reform and One Term, was held at the house of Mr John Green in Cashtown, on Monday the 5th of October inst.,—when Capt. JAS. WILSON, a veteran of the Revolution, was called to the Chair, VICTOR M'ILHENNY and ISAAC RIFE appointed Vice Presidents, and *Ephraim D. Newman* and *Peter Sholl* Secretaries.

Col. M. C. CLARKSON, Hon. J. COOPER and T. STEVENS, Esq. addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were offered by F. G. Hoffman, Esq. and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved: That the election of John Banks is necessary to prevent an increase of the State debt, which is now upwards of $40,000,000; more than $16,000,000 of which has been increased during the two years and a half which David R. Porter has been Governor.

Resolved: That the exercise of the veto power by David R. Porter, eleven times at one Session of the Legislature, is anti-democratic, and if continued must practically overthrow representative government and establish a one man despotism in its stead.

Resolved: That granting pardon to offenders before trial is subversive of public justice, violative of the fundamental principles of the Common law, which requires that justice should be administered "fully without denial."

Resolved: That we cannot vote for a man who interposes to shield criminals from justice and to deprive individuals of the protection of the law.

Resolved: That we believe the time has come, when the people in their primary assemblies should designate the person whom they desire to see elevated to the Presidency in 1844.

Resolved: That in the judgment of this meeting, there is no other citizen more worthy, or better qualified to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, than Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and that in his hands the destinies and honor of his country would be alike safe.

Resolved: That by him, if elected, there would be no treacherous betrayal of his friends, nor any cause for the American Citizen to blush when his Chief Magistrate is named, as is unfortunately, for the honor of the country, now the case.

Resolved: That we will urge the claims of the Hero of Chippewa with the same zeal with which we urged those of the Hero of the Thames and hope for the same glorious result.

[*Signed by the Officers.*

At a large and respectable meeting of Democrats held at the house of John Yetts, (Marsh Creek,) Cumberland township, on Monday October 4th, GEORGE IRVIN, Esq. of Franklin, was called to the chair, and Maj. JOHN SCOTT, of Cumberland appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Col. Robert Cobean, seconded in an eloquent speech by the Hon. James Cooper, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will give our hearty and undivided support to "honest John Banks on to-morrow a week," because he is a true Democrat, the 'one term' candidate, the friend and, when in Congress, was the able advocate of protecting our own laborers, mechanics and manufacturers against foreign competition; because he is opposed to unnecessary taxation and an increase of our already enormous State debt, and because we know that under his administration, the public money will never be drawn from the Treasury without appropriation by law, the Veto power will not be abused to the destruction of Legislative rights and independence, and offenders against the laws will not be screened from the just punishment of their offences, by "Previous Pardons" before trial.

Resolved, That the eyes of the Harrison party, disappointed and betrayed as it has been, are anxiously directed to General WINFIELD SCOTT, the Hero of Chippewa, as one every way worthy to succeed the Hero of the Thames, and whose talents, integrity and splendid military achievements have established from him a lasting claim to the gratitude and confidence of his country.

GEORGE IRVIN, *Chairman.*
JOHN SCOTT, *Sec'ry.*

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—As we predicted a few months ago, another revolution has broken out in Mexico, and that unhappy republic is again doomed to all the turmoil and horrors of a civil war. This new outbreak commenced on the 18th ult., at Gaudalaxara, under General Paredes, and was followed up by a similar mouement at Vera Cruz on the 24th, under General Santa Anna. The latter General having 2,000 men under his command at this time, immediately garrisoned all the forts and castles in his neighborhood, and also took the castle of Perote, which commands the communication between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. The cause of this revolution was hostility to the 15 per cent. duty levied by the government, and a determination to have a Congress elected by the people. The central government will, in all probability, be overthrown by the rebels, who will establish another on its ruins which will not last half as long!

A MAMMOTH ORGAN.—An organ is now being erected in the Abbey St. Dennis, which contains 6000 pipes, some of them measuring fifty-two feet, and weighing twelve hundred pounds.

A GREAT HAUL.—The Pawtucket Chronicle states that nearly 400 Sea-Bass were taken near Newport on the night of the 15th ult. at one haul. Their average weight was about 35 pounds, and some of them 60 or 70. The value of the haul was about $500, and was shared by five men who drew the seine. This was fishing to some purpose.

A NOVEL SCENE.—The novel scene was exhibited in the Canadian Parliament, recently, of kicking a bill out of the House. It was the indemnity bill, for the liquidation of the contingent expenses of Parliament. It had been passed and sent to the Council for their concurrence, was returned to the House on that evening, *amended,* (by striking out the clause for the payment of members wages) By this unconstitutional act of the council, (for it has no right to amend a money bill: it must either pass or reject it,) the indignation of the House was aroused to the highest pitch; and when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod had barely left the bill and turned his back to retire, an honorable member instantly seized the document and began—"Mr Speaker, I don't wish to insult you, Sir, nor this honorable House, but"—giving it a desperate kick, then another and another kicked it, and another still; and so they kicked the poor thing out of the door, the whole House being in a tremendous state of excitement. This is the most singular *Parliamentary* proceeding we have recently heard of. The act may have been perfectly in order, but it is an odd mode of getting a bill out of the House.

The Baltimore Republican of yesterday says: A young man named Thompson was despatched to this city by his father, Dr. Thompson, of Talbot county, Md., upwards of a week ago, with a draft upon one of the mercantile houses here, for about $500, which it appears, was duly cashed on the 28th ult. When last seen, he was at the corner of Thames and Bond streets, proceeding, as was supposed, to the vessel in which he was to return home, then lying at the county wharf, Fell's Point. He is a young man of good moral character, and very temperate habits; and as he has previously been entrusted with much greater amounts of money, it cannot be suppos d that he has absconded with so small a sum as $500.

RED DOGS.—The red dogs have turned to grey dogs, or "to drop the figure," the red impression is no longer used upon the free banks in this State. The omission is a great improvement, and so is the use of a great deal better paper than was used at first. The notes are now, most of them, very beautiful, and they look clean and healthy, as they did not before, exactly.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.—Sir Charles Bagot, formerly Minister to the United States from the British Government, has been appointed Governor General of the British provinces in North America. Sir Charles married the eldest daughter of Lord Maryborough, brother to the Duke of Wellington. This appointment was of course made before the tidings of Lord Sydenham's death reached England. Sir Charles is a brother of the present Lord Bagot, and is sixty years of age.—*N. Y. Com.*

EQUAL TO MURDER.—An inquest was held at New York, on Wednesday week, over the body of a man who died from drinking a pint of liquor at one draught. The deceased was at a liquor store, and importuned a person named Miller to treat him saying he would drink a pint. Miller agreed to pay for the quantity if he would drink it; the man did so and died in consequence. Ought not miller to be indicted for assisting to kill the man?

COTTON GOODS.—The New York Express states that the total value of cotton goods exported from Great Britian amounts to one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Of these, five and a half millions come to this country. Germany is her largest customer, taking seventeen millions.

The French mode of cleaning fine glass utensils, &c., gives them great brilliancy. It is done by finely powdered indigo, and dipping into it a moistened linen rag, with which the glass must be smeared, and wiped off with a perfectly dry cloth. As a substitute for this, fine sifted ashes, applied by a rag dipped in spirits, will also answer very well; but Spanish white is apt to roughen and injure the glass.

METHODIST CHURCH IN OHIO.—The Ohio annual Conference have just held their meeting at Urbana. The following extract from a statement of their proceedings was taken originally from the Urbana Citizen The number of members in the districts of Cincinnati, Lebanon, Dayton, Urbana, Chilicothe, Columbus, Zanesville, Marietta, Kanawha, and of German missions, are, white, 56,787; colored, 606; local preachers, 422; in Cincinnati they number 8,610. The number of Sabbath Schools are 448; having 19,511 scholars.—The school library has 38,246 books. The North Ohio Conference has 24,407 members.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.—I have often found persons desirous to know how soon this medicine will cure them. It is impossible to say—it altogether depends on the state of the blood and humors. One thing may be relied upon—that if the pills are persevered with according to the printed directions which accompanies each box, the cure will be effected much sooner than the patient could have expected. The many lingering chronic diseases we daily see, are owing either to mercury or bleeding, or to not having been properly purged in *Fevers, Inflamations, Colds, Measles, Small Pox, or lying-in.* It is utterly impossible for us to attain or keep health without sound purging. We may fasten up the disorder by barks and tonics, but if it be in the body, it must come out before health can be enjoyed, and sooner or later it will break out of itself, worse than ever, if this method of purging the body is delayed too long. No danger CAN arise from purging with *Brandreth's Vegetable Pills.* It has been proved beyond doubt; that these *celebrated Pills* and the human body are naturally adapted one for the other. By the use of this *Glorious Medicine* the contents or humors of the body can be entirely evacuated, altered, completely regenerated; and in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

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.

In Frederick, Md., on the 30th ult. by the Rev. John M'Elroy, *James M'Sherry,* jr., Esq., of this place, to Miss *Eliza Spurrier,* of Frederick, Md.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. *Andrew Brown,* to Miss *Eliza Ann Criswell*—both of Reading township.

On the 23d ult, by the Rev. John Rathfon, Mr. *Simon S. Bishop,* of Littlestown, to Miss *Catherine Stonesipher,* of Germany township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

At Vincennes, Indiana, on the 28th ult. *Robert F. M'Conoughy,* Esq. Attorney at Law, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 29th year of his age.

At Hagerstown, Md. on the 7th inst. *William D. Bell,* Esq. for many years editor and proprietor of the "Torch Light," in the 49th year of his age.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, in Gettysburg, on the 1st instant, which if not taken out before the *first day of January next,* will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

A. Francis Allison, Henry Anderson, Messrs. Buckan and Atley.
B. J. J. Baldwin, Dr. William Brown, J. C. A. Brutting, J. B. Bittinger, Henry Bishop, Michael Bear.
C. William Cameron, Jacob Crist, Michael Crowl, J. Cunningham.
D. G. Dunmoyers, Elias Dogroff.
E. Hamilton Everett, John Englebar.
F. James Fries, John Fisher, Mary Ann Fought.
G. George Gilbert, Mr. Gilbert, John Graff, John Gross, Margaret Gedine, John Groop.
H. Hugh Heagy, J Heartman, sen. William A. Huber, Isaac Hahn, John Hoofnagle, John Hinninger.
I. Israel Irvin.
K. Maria B. Kingsmore, Michael Kann, Amelia Kolt, Loyd Knight, Aaron J. Kemp.
L. Jeremiah Livingood, Jacob Laurence, Samuel Lohr, 2.
M. William B. Martin, R. M'Curdy, James M'Cleary, Thomas M'Kilip, Johnson Mills, Robert M'Curdy, Charles Martin, David M'Murdie, Peter Mickly, Adam Mondorff or George Harman, James M'Creary, Isaac Monf[illegible], Lanah Mo[illegible], Salmon S[illegible], G. Meals, Charles Mead, John Mattock.
N. Rev. Oliver P. Newel.
O. John Overhultser.
P. David Pfouts.
R. Abraham Roth.
S. Susan Simms, Jacob Saurbaugh, Jacob Smith, James Scot, John Slothower, Elijah Stouffer, Jacob Sherer.
T. Walter Thompson, Francis Thomas, George Throne, Adam Torner.
W. Sempleton Wilson, Wm. Work, Elizabeth Wilson, George Wolf, Joseph Walker, Elizabeth Wise, John Wright, Samuel Wagner.
Z. W. Zeigler.
GERMAN. Johannes Farber.

H. VANORSDEL, *P. M.*
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1841. 3t—28

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

HENRY GROVE,

LATE of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Peter Grove, Martin Grove, Polly intermarried with George Basehoar, and the following named children of Fanny, a sister of Intestate, who had been intermarried with —— Shirk, viz: Jacob Shirk, John Shirk, Peter Shirk, Christian Shirk, Mary intermarried with Samuel Graybill, Nancy intermarried with Jacob Morningstar, and David Shirk who is deceased, whose Executors are the above named Peter Shirk and Christian Shirk—or the Guardians of such as are minors, being all heirs in the collateral line of descent—That an

INQUEST.

will be held on *Wednesday the 27th day of October inst.,* on No. 1, a Plantation or Tract of Land, late of said deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickley, Peter Mickley, Isaac Rife and others, containing One Hundred and Seventy Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances: *Also*—No. 2, a Tract of Mountain Land situate in Franklin township, aforesaid, containing about Forty Acres, more or less, and adjoining lands of John Mickley, Daniel Mickley, and William M'Clellan:—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole therefore, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

GEO. W. M'CLELLAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, October 5, 1841. td—28

PROSPECTUS OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY

OR

MAGAZINE OF CHOICE AND ENTERTAINING LITERATURE

A distinctive characteristic of the present age is the multiplication and cheapness of its literature. In every department of letters new works are constantly falling from the press, and notwithstanding the extraordinary supply, the demand continues with unabated activity. This is especially true of those lighter publications which convey instruction in agreeable and attractive forms, and supply a means of recreation at the same time that they offer facilities for improvement. Scarcely a day passes in which some new work of this description is not given to the public, and though among the large number thus issued some may be unworthy or useless, generally they are deserving of commendation.

As most of the publications referred to are printed in solid volumes, they are inaccessible to the mass of those readers who are remote from large cities. The cost and the difficulty of transporting books to places which do not lie on the great thoroughfares of the country, are such as to prevent their extensive circulation in the interior, and to make their prices so high, as to impose a serious tax on all who purchase them. To obviate in some degree this difficulty, and to place within the reach of all, the choicest portions of the entertaining literature of the day, the Subscriber intends to publish, in a form suitable for transportation by the mails, beginning on the first day of October inst., a monthly periodical, to be called

The People's Library;

OR MAGAZINE OF CHOICE AND ENTERTAINING TITERATURE.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY will consist principally of reprints of the best productions of the British press. The Novels of *Bulwer, Dickens, James, D'Israeli, Marryat, Lever,* the author of "O'Malley and Lorrequer," *Lover,* the author of 'Rory O'More,' *Warren,* author of "Ten Thousand A-Year,' Miss *Pickering, Agnes Strickland,* Mrs. *Gore,* Miss *Austin,* Lady *Blessington,* Mrs. *S. C. Hall.*

And all other modern writers of distinction will be embraced in the collection, as soon as possible after their publication abroad; and in occasional instances prior to any publication which can be made by the booksellers here. In addition to the Novels, the library will contain such amusing *Memoirs, Diverting Travels, and other fresh and racy works* as may from time to time be tho't worthy of being transferred to its pages.

It is a subject of familiar remark, that along with the wide spreading taste for literature, there is springing up in all parts of this country, a taste for the finer works of pencil and the graver, which denotes a rapidly progressive civilization. To minister to this taste, and to render "The People's Library" of the highest value, and worthy of the most extensive patronage, the proprietor intends to furnish along with each number

An exquisitely engraved Steel Plate,

From the burins of the most distinguished artists. These plates will be accompanied with letter press illustrations from the pens of Miss Leslie, Seba Smith, Mrs. E. C. Embury, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, &c., &c., &c., and other eminent American writers. This feature in his proposed publication is of an importance which the proprietor believes cannot be over estimated. The series will embrace many original pictures, and each subscriber will thus receive, in addition to the regular matter of the Library, a number of elegant and costly Engravings, which will make a valuable addition to the ornaments of the drawing room and the centre table.

Accompanying each number of the Library *four pages of extra matter* will be furnished in the form of a cover. This will comprise *notices of new publications, a monthly compend of literature, contemporary events, &c. &c.* The critical department will be supplied with *judicious and impartial articles,* the aim of which will be to elevate the character of our literature. "The People's Library" will be printed in large octavo form, on paper of the finest quality, from clear, distinct and elegant type. Each number will contain over 80 pages, making at the end of the year **1000 pages!** The whole of this, with the engravings, additional matter, literary news, &c., &c., will be furnished at the singularly low price of $3 PER ANNUM, payable in advance. This price even in this age of cheap literature, is unrivalled for cheapness. Nor can it be objected that its cheapness will lessen its merit, as the proprietor pledges himself that in every *department of the work, Literary, Typographical and Pictoral,* it shall be at least equal to the best periodicals of the day.

TERMS.

Single Copy,	$3 00
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Five Dollars remitted, postage paid will command The People's Library and Lady's Book one year. The first number will be issued on the 1st day of *October,* 1841.

Address MORTON M'MICHAEL,
No 57 South Third St. opposite the Girard Bank.
Or L. A. GODEY,
Office of The Lady's Book.
Oct. 12, 1841.

NOTICE.

Counterfeit Shinplasters!

SMALL NOTES, purporting to be redeemable by the Subscriber, at his store in Gettysburg, having made their appearance in some sections of the country, he feels it a duty to give notice to the public, that no small notes have ever been issued by him, and that it is a gross and criminal attempt to impose upon the community.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5. 3t—28