SPAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 9, 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 to order 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 115:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the persons 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.

From the U. S. Gazette of Monday last.

NEW JERSEY—DISORGANIZATION.

We have looked with much apprehension at the situation of affairs in the Council (Senate) of New Jersey, where parties were numerically considered equally divided, that is, ten on each side. The difinality of organization was got over by compromise, and after *that*, the Governor of the State became *ex officio* President of the Council, and entitled to a casting vote.—The election of Governor, by a joint vote of the two houses, is among the earliest actions of the Legislature. The difficulty apprehended was, that the Locos would refuse to organize. That difficulty was surmounted when lo! the *doubt* was raised, and hatched into a conviction, that the Governor's year expired, not with twelve months, but with the *commencement* of the session. And it is well worthy of remark, that Mr. Scott, a member of Council for Morris, elected in the Whig hold these opinions with the Loco focos. We forbear to impeach motives, and therefore only state the fact. Mr. Cassedy, (Loco Loco) Vice President of Council, it must be remembered, will be acting Governor and Chancellor of the State, in case the plan of disorganization should be persisted in.

Hitherto, since the agitation of the above noted question, nothing but an adjournment has been agreed on; Mr. Scott persisting in his views that Mr. Pennington was no longer Governor, and therefore not entitled to the casting vote, nor even a seat in the Council Chamber.

The following are the views of Governor Pennington upon the subject:

"The Governor remarked that, with the permission of the Council, he would briefly state his view as to the position he occupied. It is, said he, a trying position, and I assure you, gentlemen, I have only assumed it under the clearest conviction of my duty under the Constitution, and with a full reliance upon the judgment of an intelligent people. By recurring to the records of the joint meeting of last year, I find I was elected on the 30th of October, 1840; and by referring to the Constitution, I find that the seventh section is as follows: 'That the Council and Assembly, jointly (by ballot and voting in joint meeting) shall, at their first meeting, after each annual election, shall by a majority of votes, elect some fit person, within the colony, to be a Governor *for one year*.'

"I understand, therefore, clearly, that I am Governor of the state of New Jersey, for one year from the 30th of October, 1840, that is until the 30th of October, 1841.

"And I find further, that the same article provides that the Governor "shall be *constituted* president of the Council and have a casting vote in their proceedings." And I therefore understand that I am *constant* president of the Council "for one year," from the 30th of October last, when I was elected, until the 30th of October inst., which will be on Saturday next. A question might arise whether the term does not extend until Saturday night; but I shall not make that question. I hold that my term continues from the 30th October to the 30th of October. Until that day I shall continue to hold chair.

"The above is an imperfect sketch of the Governor's very brief remarks. We regret that we have not the *words* precisely as they were delivered. The clearness of the statement, the impressive deliberation with which the words were uttered, the evident seriousness of the speaker's countenance convinced us, and he firm determination to perform his whole duty, produced a sensible effect upon the large audience which crowded the Council Chamber."

Mr. Scott went on the ground that one year meant a political year, and quoted one or two instances in which the Governor had been elected a few days before the termination of the calendar year, and so he would only vote for adjournment. These adjournments take place accordingly until Saturday, and on that day when the official term of the Governor expired, according to his own estimate. This day the Council meets again, but whether to remedy the evil they have produced, or continue the wrong doing, we cannot say. Of course, if the Council consent to meet the other house, then the Whigs have a large and decided majority. But it remains to be seen what course will be pursued. On Friday last, according to a rule and custom of more than thirty years standing, the joint meeting should have been held. But precedents have but little sway where party discipline, or personal views, are in opposition.

NEW JERSEY.—A letter to the editor of the New York Courier says: "New Jersey is herself again. The disorganizers, after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats have destroyed each other. 'Their reign of anarchy has lasted some six days.' The mountain has been in labor, and brought forth not even a Scot. Wm. Pennington, our noble Whig Governor, has again triumphed over the destructives. The question to hold a joint meeting for the election of Governor, &c. was decided this morning: Council ayes 12 nays 6. The redoubtable T. W. Scott, of the 'Forty and Two Regement,' finding three honorable Loco Senators voting in the affirmative, made a virtue of necessity, and voted for the resolution."

MURDER OF MR. ADAMS.—The N. York Express of yesterday morning gives the following as Colt's account of the circumstances under which he killed Mr. Adams:

He states that Adams came to his room on the first afternoon to dun him for an unsettled account, about which there was some dispute. They both sat down at the table and settled the various items except $3. About this a dispute arose between them, and high words ensued, during which Adams called him "a liar." Exasperated at this he struck him, and a scuffle therupon ensued. Adams being the stronger man of the two, threw and fell upon Colt, and clutched him so violently by the throat that he was in danger of choking.

Colt was thrown upon his back on the floor, and as his hand was stretched out, it came in contact with something which he at once seized, (but as he avers he knew not what it was) and hitting Adams a grip still hard upon his throat, he brought his hand round and struck him on the back of the head; this it would seem was hardly sufficient to stun him, and he only rolled rather more on one side; Colt then struck him again, and the blow must have fallen on the side of the head. These wounds, dreadful as the subsequent examination proved them to be, were not sufficient to release the prisoner's throat; but even in the agony of death, Adams still continued to hold firmly on, until Colt seemed to be a his last gasp, and then the dreadful blow was given on the front of the head, which deprived one wretched being of life, and restored the other from his grasp. Colt then arose, and found Adams a corpse.

For some time, he says, he remained stupified with dread and horror—he knew not what to do, and at length determined to make his brother acquainted with the facts; for this purpose he went to his lodgings, but he was not at home. He then went into the Park, and walked there for some time, being unable to make up his mind as to the best course to be pursued—he at one time thought of telling some friend, but knowing that some stains rested upon his character, he refrained, lest they should not believe his story, and so deliver him up to justice. After travelling the Park for many and many a time, he at length returned to his rooms and took the dreadful means, with which the public are already acquainted, to conceal the deed.

We offer no remarks on the above statement, but simply give it as given to us. The story is a very plausible one; the wounds on the head of the deceased might well have been given in the manner described. There are, however, no witnesses of the dreadful tragedy—to God and to himself the secret is known.

We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin, that the Hon. T. Hartly Crawford, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Major D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent, arrived in that city on the 23 ult. from the Sac and Fox Agency, on the Des Moine River.

We learn that the Commissioners were unable to treat with the Indians, notwithstanding the liberal offers that were made. The Sacs and Foxes promptly and positively refused to sell a single acre of their lands.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.—One of the most difficult duties of Congress at the next session, will be to adjust the ratio of representation under the census of 1840 — To fix upon some ratio which will leave the smallest fractions unrepresented and at the same time prevent too large an increase to the members of the House, already large enough, will be a work of some difficulty.

We give below a table from the Newark Daily Advertiser, showing the representative numbers of each State by the ratio of 60,000, and by that of 57,000. The former number has been most frequently alluded to in the newspapers as the probable basis of the new apportionment; but it will appear that there are serious objections to it on the ground that it will leave many large fractions unrepresented in a number of the States. Thus at 60,000 for a representative, eleven States will be left with fractions over 40,000 each; and three others with fractions of from 30,000 to 40,000. By the same standard the following States will lose representatives, viz: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maryland and Tennessee, each one; South Carolina and Kentucky, each two; North Carolina, three; and Virginia, four.

By the ratio of 57,000, New York and Pennsylvania will each gain two members, and Vermont and Tennessee will preserve their present number; while Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, will lose one member less than if the ratio were at 60,000. By this ratio only five states will have fractions over 40,000 The aggregate of unrepresented fractions for the whole Union at the ratio of 60,000 would be 827,696; at 57,000 it would be 688,696. The Advertiser concludes that the latter ratio will be most likely to have the preference; and remarks that as the members of the present Congress will have to fix the standard of the new representation, the votes of each member will probably be influenced by two considerations, viz:—whether a given ratio will diminish the just weight of his own State, and whether it will diminish his own chance of re-election. The latter consideration will operate against fixing a high ratio which would materially lessen the number of representatives from any of the States.

It will be seen that under either ratio Maryland must lose one representative—unless indeed it shall be found that the reunion of its taking the census in Montgomery county has extended to other parts of the State. We hope that a close investigation will be had relative to this; and that a just and fair return will be made to secure to the State the due representation to which she may be really entitled.

The West will gain largely, let the ratio be fixed as it may. Ohio at the rate of 60,000 will gain six members, at 57,000 she will gain seven. Indiana and Illinois will each gain four or five—Virginia will suffer the greatest diminution. She will fall below Ohio and become the fourth State in the Union. The new infusion from the West will be of a vigorous kind —democratic in spirit and prompt in action. The country will lose nothing by this.—*Balt. Amer.*

CHINA.—Intelligence later than that given in our last paper, has been received, by which it appears that the Chinese purchased a cessation of British hostilities for a stipulated sum of two millions of dollars. The Philadelphia North American says—

There are different opinions held among intelligent people concerning the justice of the present crusade of England against China. It originated in an attempt of that Government to enforce the Revenue laws, which prohibits the importation of opium. We know from experience the effect of this drug upon the people of the "Celestial Empire" cannot be conceived. It pervades every class of society and inflicts degradation and ruin, compared with which, intemperance from alcoholic drinks in this country, is not a drop in the bucket.

The Government attempted a moral reformation, by prohibiting the introduction of this drug. British traders were constantly evading the laws and debasing the people. Great quantities of this contraband and vile article were seized and destroyed by the Chinese. Reparation was demanded by Great Britian, because she was strong and knew her antagonist was weak. Satisfaction has been partially subdued. The great commercial Emporium has been saved from the flames and the ruthless acts of a victorious enemy, only by paying seven hundred thousand dollars! The Chinese empire is populated with millions of men. They know but little of modern warfare and have but few available means of defence. The rapacious desires of the strong can only be met by the unconditional compliance of the weak. China must bow to the extortionate demand of an almost omnipotent power, or her cities will be laid in ashes and her towns ravaged by the desolating march of invading armies. Is this just? Is this magnanimous?

The New York American, in alluding to the progress of the British power and its grasping desires in the China seas, judge and address—Meantime all Christendom should hear their testimony against such wholesale massacre, as that perpetrated by the British land and sea forces upon the Chinese war junks and the crowded population of Canton. The whole warfare strikes us as wanton and savage to a shocking degree, and as safe to the assailants, as though waged against children or idiots.

THE DISTRIBUTION ACT—Not having had it in their power to prevent the distribution act from becoming the law of the land, the Loco Foco party are putting their wits to work for the purpose of preventing the act from being carried into effect—by a friend of the Globe of Monday last, a great variety of suggestions made upon this subject, and divers schemes proposed for the consideration of the party, in the hope that some one of them will be found to suit the designs of these disorganizers, and serve to defeat the operation of the law. The first proposition is, that the Loco Foco States shall refuse to receive for their own benefit, any part of the proceeds of the sales of the public land, and direct their respective portions to be applied by Congress to the completion of works of National defence. Another proposition is, that the States shall give no countenance whatever to the law, and shall persist in pronouncing it unconstitutional. It is thought that, if this course is pursued by those States in which the public domain lies, it will virtually render the law a blank, inasmuch as persons would hesitate about making purchases, under circumstances that might render their titles invalid, and thus the sales would be suspended. The further idea is thrown out, that, before the money can be received the distribution measure must be sanctioned by a formal Legislative act of every State, and that, if the Legislatures of those States in which the Loco Foco party have the ascendency, repudiate the law, it will be sufficiently discredited to nullify it at once.

Let us assure our opponents that however industriously they prosecute these designs, they will utterly fail in accomplishing them. As unpalatable as it may be to them, to come under the operation of this law, it is a destiny they are doomed to—so that they might as well yield to it with a good grace. It is preposterous to suppose that they will ever have it in their power to convince the people, that this law is not one as important almost to them, and as beneficial to their interests, as any that has been enacted since our Government went into operation. The advantages of it are too self evident, to allow the people to be deceived in regard to its true character—We are aware, that by the passage of this law, some of the Loco Foco party were thwarted in a scheme which they intended to practice, in reference to the disposition to be made of those lands, for sinister political purposes, and it is natural they should exhibit some wrath at being disappointed in a matter that lay so near their hearts. But they must set with philosophy and bear the disappointment manfully, for the people can never be misled upon a subject, in regard to which the course pointed out by their interests lay so plain before them.—*Balt. Pat.*

From the Savannah Republican of Oct. 26.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.—The U. States steamer Gen. Taylor, Captain Gilham, arrived last evening from Florida. From a passenger we learn that Tigertail and about 40 of his band, about 150 Indians, have been induced by Alligator to come in at Tampa—where they are safe under the care of Col. Worth. It will be recollected that Alligator is one of the Indians recently arrived in the Territory from Arkansas, for the purpose of inducing his brethren to emigrate to that country.

We learn from the St. Augustine News of Friday last, a copy of which was received by the Gen. Taylor, that Capt. M. S. Howe, of 2d dragoons, indicted some time since for manslaughter, has been tried by the Supreme Court and acquitted. This trial lasted seven days.

Shipment of two hundred and fifty Indians, including Coacochee and his entire band.—We have information from Tampa Bay to the 14th inst. which may be relied on, stating that Col. Worth has shipped 250 Indians in the West, including Coacochee and his entire band. Hospitarkee and 85 of his band, and a considerable portion of Holeck's people; and that arrangements are in progress for extensive and energetic winter operations, to follow up the active summer campaign with which our present indefatigable Commander has so astonished the natives!—for really he has allowed them no rest for the soles of their feet, or permitted them 'a local habitation' since he has had the conduct of the operations against them. Truly, there is *none* cause to rejoice in the apparently well founded anticipation, that this disastrous war which has laid and kept waste for a painfully protracted period, some of the fairest portions of our Territory, is drawing near its close, and that it will be terminated it time to enable those of our citizens who have been driven by it from their homes, to return to them in season for the next year's crop; and that we may soon indulge in the exulting and joyous exclamation, of LIVE AGAIN FLORIDA.—*St. Augustine News.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.

Sentence of Jefferson Griffith, Alexander Curran, William Hanna, and Frederick Koing.

This morning, in Baltimore City Court, present Judges Brice, Nisbet and Worthington, the above named individuals, lately convicted of the murder of John Bigham, were placed in the bar, and sentenced each to confinement in the Maryland State Penitentiary until the 30th of August, 1859, inclusive. Although the Duke of Wellington declared in the House of Lords that every man who would not vote could support himself in England, yet it is asserted, again and again, that the hand loom weavers are starving at their looms! Mr. Crawford stated in the House of Commons last week that out of five thousand two hundred and forty-two persons resided in a country town to ascertain their condition, one hundred and thirty six were subsisting upon *sixpence per head per week!*—that two hundred and ninety one were subsisting upon ten pence halfpenny per head—that five hundred and were subsisting upon one shilling per head—that fifteen hundred and thirty six were subsisting upon one shilling and sixpence per head—that fifteen hundred and twelve were subsisting upon one shilling and twelve pence per head, and that eight hundred and twelve were subsisting upon two shillings and two pence per head per week—so that the poorest had less than *one penny* per day to buy food with, while those who were in a better condition had but about three pence halfpenny—and this state of pauperism was not confined to one section of the country, but it was general.

Mr. Crawford went on to say, that five sixths of the total number mentioned had no bedsteads to sleep on—that about eighty-five families had no blankets—that forty-seven families were sleeping on shelf beds and wood shavings.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The following paragraph in relation to the President's Veto, is from a late number of the London Times. Our readers will observe from it how a Veto on an important measure to the country would be regarded in a monarchy:

"At Tylos, the new President, elevated to that office without any popular election, by a dispensation of Providence at least as accidental as the devolution of a Seredita by the Emperor of Cathay, and a Dey by a bull of immense importance, (for incorporating a Bank of the United States) which has passed both Houses of Congress, merely on the ground of his own general confusion. In monarchical England, the Sovereign has a *veto*, but it has never been exercised for 150 years, yet in Democratical America, the decision of the people was intercepted from taking effect by the will of a single man, and that man not chosen for the purpose.

"In England the prerogatives of the Crown are exercised, not according to the private opinions of the Sovereign, but under the advice of responsible Ministers; but in America the democratic King refuses his assent to a Law because it is contrary to his individual judgment. And to make the case still stronger, this is done upon the great party question which came uppermost during the late Presidential election, and on which the constituencies of the union had signified their will by rejecting the candidate who then professed views similar to Mr. Tyler's, and elected one pledged to adopt an opposite course. Our readers will perceive that we regard this matter merely in a constitutional point of view."—*N. Y. Sun.*

New York Election.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday morning last says:—Our New York friends have done very well in the city and metropolitan district, although we fear they have lost the State. Nay, it is quite certain that the Loco Focos will have a majority in the Assembly. As far as heard from, the Whigs have made a decided gain in Ward 1. Morris Franklin, however, has been elected to the Senate in the city by a majority of 52 votes. Of this, the Courier and Enquirer says: "This is as much a Whig victory and a victory too, when the Whig vote is 4,774 short of what it was in 1840, and of what it was, as in 1842. We stated yesterday, that the entire vote of the city was probably about about 8,000. The total official vote which we publish this morning, is 34,491, not including the vote on the Carroll Hall ticket in the 3d, 9th, 15th, 15th and 17th Wards. Taking that total vote was 43,037, showing that our estimate of the votes short, was a few hundred less than it will prove to be. Of the Assembly we are unable to speak with any accuracy. It is quite probable, however, that several of the Whig candidates are elected."

A HARD HIT—The Baltimore American, in the course or some remarks consequent upon the case of McLeod, and referring particularly to the important national questions involved in his arrest and trial, says:—

"There are, we believe, but three methods known to the law by which a prisoner under indictment may be released *from* it, by equashing the indictment on the ground of informality or some defect; 2d, by the entering a *nolle prosequi*; 3d, by a regular trial and acquittal. We have not here enumerated the mode employed sometime ago by Gov. PORTER of Pennsylvania, by which a *pardon* of the offence before trial was plead in behalf of the defendant. That style of procedure is probably peculiar to his Excellency."

SURE METHOD OF PUTTING OUT THE FIRE OF CHIMNEYS.—The simplest method is to throw into the house a certain quantity of flour of sulphur, and in case of catching in the flue, take a handful of it, which throw on the fire in the hearth, then lay the fire place over with a wet sheet or blanket; in a few seconds the fire will be entirely out.—*Franklin Farmer.*

LARGE RADISH.—Mr. Adolef F. Blintzinger has furnished the editor of the Hanover (Pa.) Herald with a Raddish weighing *six pounds four ounces*, and measuring twenty one and a quarter inches in circumference.

John B. Butler, Esq. of Pittsburg, has been appointed by the Governor, Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hugh Keys, Esq. deceased. Mr. Butler was formerly Editor of a paper in Pittsburg.

JONATHAN CILLEY.—A monument of granite, 17 feet high with a white marble urn, has been erected, at a cost of $300, to the memory of this unhappy victim to a false code of honor.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FRIGHTFUL INCENDIARISM.—*Sixteen Cows Burned.*—The Baltimore Clipper of yesterday says: "On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which was found to proceed from the burning of a stable, owned by Mr. B. Hurst Russel, situate at the corner of Canal and Wilk streets. The stable was entirely consumed, an adjoining building considerably damaged, and melancholy to relate—out of nineteen cows which were in the stable, sixteen of them were literally burned to a crisp; and a fine horse, though still alive, burnt in such a shocking manner as to present a sight, truly pitiable indeed. This is stated to have been the work of a base incendiary, and if so, we most sincerely hope that the unhallowed wretch may speedily be brought to a secure punishment in as sudden a manner as the severe loss sustained by Mr. Russel was unexpected to him, who we are informed, is a worthy and industrious citizen, and upon whom the poor dumb brutes of the stable were dependent for their support.

TOBCALOOSA, (Ala.) Oct. 20.

Vegetable Curiosity.—No curiosity of the vegetable world, that we ever saw, equalled that shown us a few days ago, at the store of Messrs. Hogan & Lyon in this city. It was a vegetable, resembling the gourd or pumpkin family, 5 feet 8 inches and 6½ inches in circumference, at the largest swell. It was green, except the top greyish horizontal stripes that ran lengthwise from the vine to the tail; and had the exact appearance of a snake of that size, even the contortions and lumps of the body, with the curled and sharpened tail. We understand, that the proprietor intends to place the which accounts for its general straightness; but that other vegetables on the same vine, that rested on the ground, assumed curling tendrils approximate to the form of a snake. It was raised in the garden of L. G. McMillan, Esq., of Elyton, Jefferson county, and is said to resemble in its interior, with perfect accuracy, the internal parts of a snake. Hundreds of persons have seen it, and all express their wonder at the surpentine freak of nature.—*Monitor.*

WHOLESALE DEATH.—We copy the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of the 25th ult: Two or three weeks ago, three hundred and twenty emigrants arrived at the Balize below New Orleans.—The city authorities, hearing of their arrival, and anxious that they should not fall victims to the yellow fever, put a strict notion, warning them not to enter the city, and offering to furnish them with the means of subsistence until the pestilence should disappear. The emigrants, however, were all a Yankee trick. 'We are told,' said they to the deputation, 'that we can make three dollars a day in New Orleans; if the authorities will pay us that, we will stay where we are—if not, not.' The poor fellows hastened to the city; and, at the last dates, it is said, not one of them was living.'

LEARNED DOGS.—We have seen the two learned French dogs in Regent street; but at so late an hour that we can only this week say a few words to vouch for their extraordinary sagacity and intelligence, intellect ought, perhaps, to be the term. After the indication of many almost incredible acts, we had the honor to play a game of dominoes with one of them; and our canine adversary fairly beat the editor of the *Literary Gazette.* When he could not play the number on the table he growled like a losing gamster; and when to try him we placed a wrong piece, he would not stand it, but getting up his paw, removed the domino. The whole game he played just like a human being. But we must have another interview before we can report fully; and in the meantime have to repeat that it is a wonderful and puzzling sight.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

SLAVES AT ST. HELENA.—The ship Howard at Boston, from Calcutta, via St. Helena, reports the arrival at the latter place of the brig Gaelgh, a slaver, which had been captured when fifteen days from Havana, by H. M. brig of war Acorn. She had a crew of sixty five Spaniards, and exchanged several shots with the Acorn—the Gaelgh had a cargo of bale goods, lumber and rice. In one of the bags of rice was found papers which gave information that twenty three slave vessels were fitting out from Havana. The Gabriel's crew were put on board the Acorn, which sailed for the coast of Africa to land them on a desolate and uninhabited part of the coast.

Seven other slaves previously captured were breaking up at St. Helena.

No less than 1600 slaves taken from captured slave ships, were at St. Helena when the Howard left.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The last intelligence from Santa Fe represents the house in certain September the "Orestes" was at Rio, bound to England with $2,500,000; and the "Electra" was waiting on the west coast of Mexico for $3,000,000—also for England.

HEAVY TAXES.—Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, the father-in-law of Mr. Everett, our ambassador to London, is taxed $500'0. Mr. John Parker, whose property is only estimated at $1,400,000, pays $790 0 taxes!

PERSONS POISONED.—The Canton (Miss.) Creole says four persons in a family in that county were recently poisoned by the mistaking of the salts of tartar for salts of saleratus in their coffee. The persons were very ill, but recovered after medical aid. Supposed to be the wicked act of the cook.

A SAD PLACE.—At a camp-meeting near Campto, a short time since, one of the preachers stated that the devil in his temptations was a very wicked place, and that out of about two thousand people inhabiting the second town, there were only *twenty Christians!*

TEA, COFFEE, AND CACAO.—Tea was formerly reputed a *Chinese luxury*, and was imported at a great expense—and used only by those who were in the possession of wealth. But it may now be considered almost among the necessaries of life—and in families, however poor and deficient in worldly goods, are willing to deprive themselves of their accustomed cup of tea "—The quantity consumed in 22 years is enormous—at a great annual expense. In the year ending September, 30, 1840, according to official documents, the amount of teas consumed was 17,281,176 pounds valued at $5,417,589. A very large portion of this great amount was consumed in this country.

The value of coffee introduced into this country is still greater. During the period referred to, it amounted to 24,996,095 pounds, valued at $8,344,222. During the same period, 2,626,269 pounds of cocoa were introduced, at a cost of $161,389.—It thus appears that the value of all the tea, coffee, and cocoa, imported into this country during one year, was upwards of *fourteen millions of dollars.*

MOUNT VERNON.—The Mount Vernon estate consisted, soon after the French war, of 9000 acres, and when Washington returned to cultivate it, he had 1200 persons upon it in his employment. Now, but five slaves live on the place, and 400 acres only are cultivated, chiefly used for raising wheat and Indian Corn.

POTATO TRADE OF MAINE.—Maine is the potato State. The village of Kennebeck alone sold last week for exportation, twenty thousand bushels of the article at two shillings a bushel. The value of the potato crop of the State will well compare with that of the cotton crop of Georgia.

AN ACQUITTAL.—Joseph Bibb Terry, late Teller of the Farmers' bank in Danville, Va., against whom the grand jury found a true bill, on an indictment charging him with robbing that institution of $20,000, on the night of the 21st or 22d of August, has been tried and acquitted.

There are at present eighty one convicts in the State Prison of New Hampshire; and it is stated as an extraordinary fact that for thirty years past the deaths in that establishment have averaged but one a year.

A PRECOCIOUS SON.—A boy named Harvey, says the Wetumpka (Ala.) Times, was fined $500 and sentenced to six months imprisonment, at the last Circuit Court in that county, for *shooting his father!* After sentence, he contrived to escape from the officer, and has not since been heard of.—Such a fellow cannot long escape the punishment he deserves from the hands of some one.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.—According to official accounts recently published, there are more newspapers circulated in the American Union than in any other country on the face of the globe. Thus in Great Britian and Ireland, the number of newspapers published is 480; in France 250; in German States 308; in Holland 130; in Russia 288; and in the U. States 1555 periodicals, 1250 of which are newspapers. Some of our weeklies circulate as many as from 40,000 to 50,000 copies of each number; and we believe that one of the penny papers of Philadelphia issues more than 30,000 copies daily. It will be seen, therefore, that the vast multitude read in this country—that millions of human beings pore over the collumns of our public journals, and imbibe from them, either sentiments of vice or virtue. The drayman at the corners of our streets, the fish women in our markets, the match boy and the girls who pass from day to day through the various sections of the city—all, or nearly all, seem to have some taste for newspaper literature. The press may truly be described as the great moral engine of the country. It penetrates into every village and hamlet. The merchant in his counting room, the professor in his study, the mechanic in his work-shop—all gather from the newspapers some idea of the progress of public affairs—some notion of men, morals, manners, and the great topics of public discussion. How important, then, that the press should be in honest hands—should be directed at least with an eye to the greatest good of the greatest number," and should avoid every thing calculated to vitiate and deprave. Generally speaking, American newspapers, on all proper occasions, inculcate sound lessons of morality. But how unfortunately there are exceptions in which a vitiated taste is appealed to and pampered, and in which a deliberate effort is made to undermine all that should be most sacred in society and religion.—*Phila. Inq.*

SPECIE.—The last intelligence from Mexico represents the house in certain September the "Orestes" was at Rio, bound to England with $2,500,000; and the "Electra" was waiting on the west coast of Mexico for $3,000,000—also for England.

HEAVY TAXES.—Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, the father-in law of Mr. Everett, our ambassador to London, is taxed $500'0. Mr. John Parker, whose property is only estimated at $1,400,000, pays $790 0 taxes!

PERSONS POISONED.—The Canton (Miss.) Creole says four persons in a family in that county were recently poisoned by the mistaking of the salts of tartar for salts of saleratus in their coffee. The persons were very ill, but recovered after medical aid. Supposed to be the wicked act of the cook.

A SAD PLACE.—At a camp-meeting near Campto, a short time since, one of the preachers stated that the devil in his temptations was a very wicked place, and that out of about two thousand people inhabiting the second town, there were only *twenty Christians!*

TEA, COFFEE, AND CACAO.—Tea was formerly reputed a *Chinese luxury*, and was imported at a great expense—and used only by those who were in the possession of wealth. But it may now be considered almost among the necessaries of life—and in families, however poor and deficient in worldly goods, are willing to deprive themselves of their accustomed cup of tea "—The quantity consumed in 22 years is enormous—at a great annual expense. In the year ending September, 30, 1840, according to official documents, the amount of teas consumed was 17,281,176 pounds valued at $5,417,589. A very large portion of this great amount was consumed in this country.

The value of coffee introduced into this country is still greater. During the period referred to, it amounted to 24,996,095 pounds, valued at $8,344,222. During the same period, 2,626,269 pounds of cocoa were introduced, at a cost of $161,389.—It thus appears that the value of all the tea, coffee, and cocoa, imported into this country during one year, was upwards of *fourteen millions of dollars.*

MOUNT VERNON.—The Mount Vernon estate consisted, soon after the French war, of 9000 acres, and when Washington returned to cultivate it, he had 1200 persons upon it in his employment. Now, but five slaves live on the place, and 400 acres only are cultivated, chiefly used for raising wheat and Indian Corn.

POTATO TRADE OF MAINE.—Maine is the potato State. The village of Kennebeck alone sold last week for exportation, twenty thousand bushels of the article at two shillings a bushel. The value of the potato crop of the State will well compare with that of the cotton crop of Georgia.

AN ACQUITTAL.—Joseph Bibb Terry, late Teller of the Farmers' bank in Danville, Va., against whom the grand jury found a true bill, on an indictment charging him with robbing that institution of $20,000, on the night of the 21st or 22d of August, has been tried and acquitted.

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THE EX-PRESIDENT IN THE FIELD.—The National Intelligencer sounds the alarm at the movement of the Ex President, Mr. Van Buren, growing out of his letter to the Loco Foco Kingston Convention It recognizes in that letter the portrait of the writer, drawn by himself. Stooping to gross flattery of those with whom he has no real sympathy; claiming to be one of them when his natural aristocracy has alone saved his public character from contempt; with 'democracy' forever on his lips, disclaiming to mingle with his fellow citizens lest he should sully the mantle of his acquired dignity; professing 'profound respect and lively gratitude' towards the author of the 'economies' bestowed upon him, whilst were he free to speak his real thoughts, he would

"bid them wash their faces.
And keep their teeth clean!"

It thinks no one, whose mind's eye surveys these features, can fail to recognise the likeness of the most accomplished demagogue of his day.

As regard to the sentiments of the Ex-President upon the measures of the present administration, the Intelligencer says: "it is rather gratifying than otherwise to find him denouncing them. If any Whig can have doubted of the wisdom and expediency of the legislation of the late Congress, and especially of the Land Distribution and Pre Emption Law, this letter of Mr. Van Buren should go far to confirm his faith. The recurrence by the Whigs to the sound political maxims of their party, is represented by him as a revival of the old Federal spirit.' What better could be expected from one who in the pride of power and place, pronounced the Whigs to be a party of the past year ago, that his sub treasury scheme was the first step towards the reform of the Government from the errors of such drivelling and fanatical measures? his assertions, who, after framing the machine of Government gave to it its first impulse and direction? What profound gratitude do we owe to the Democrats, who have found out the plans of that *Reformer*, and brought about that change of measures which the defeated candidate of his party now comes forward to denounce?"

THE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, he said:—That he had resided twenty years wanting only a few month, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed eleven epidemics yellow fever years, and two cholera—each epidemic carrying to a sudden grave never less than three thousand human beings, and often five thousand.—Within the space of twenty years one hundred thousand human beings have found a grave in New Orleans, and of that immense host, twenty five thousand were young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, each one the representative of some distant family, with whose fate that family was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopeless and forever."

VERMONT FOREVER.—The receipts in to the Treasury of the State of Vermont during the past year, exceeded the expenses by the sum of $13,784 81.—Balance previously on hand $9,539 93. Total on hand $13,334 79. Owes nothing

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A VERDICT was given yesterday in the United States Court in the case of the United States vs. the United States Bank. The United States claimed a claim of about $253,000. This action arose out of the first bill drawn by the United States Government upon France for the indemnity for spoliations—the money was expended by the United States Bank, and when presented at Paris, there had been no funds provided by the Chamber of Deputies, and unfortunately the bill was not paid, whereupon the government might have provided means, but it was protested for non-payment and returned. The Bank then charged the government with the expenses incurred and retained in settlement with the government the amount of those damages, and then this suit was commenced, and has been carried from term to term.—*Phila U. S. Gaz.*

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been at present about one hundred and seventy three thousand billions of men on the earth, and in this case, there would still have been nine thousand one hundred and ten square feet of earth remaining for each man.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.—The products of the fisheries of the United States, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, exported during the year ending on the 30th September, 1840, amounted to $8,198,870; the products of the forest to $5,323,058, of animals, to $8,006,034; of grain, potatoes, apples and rice, to $18,598,691; of tobacco, to $9,883,937; of cotton, $63,770,307; of flax-seed, hops, brown sugar and indigo, $177,307; of manufactures, such as soap, boots, glue-water, &c., $5,279,317; of cotton goods, $3,449,667; of flax and hemp, wearing apparel glass &c., and gold and silver coin, (2,235,073,) 86,925,722 Our total domestic exports being $113,885,634.

FEVERS.—All fevers are occasioned by the disordered motions of the blood, produced by the humoral serosity hardening the valves of the vessels. The blood circulates with greatly increased speed, and so still increased by the friction of the globules, or particles which compose the mass of fluids. Then it is that the excessive heat is rapid, and continues to keep up a powerful effect upon the bowels until the fever or pain has entirely ceased. Six or eight will in most cases be sufficient as a first dose, and one dose of this kind, it is net improbable, may prevent months of sickness, perhaps death

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.

HYMNNIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Daniel Trostle* (of William) to Miss *Catharine Minter*, both of Franklin township, Adams co.

On the 2d inst by the same, Mr. *Peter Wickert*, of Hanover, York county, to Miss *Nancy*, daughter of Mr. M. Hugh Craig, of this borough.

In this place, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Forrest, Mr. *Jeremiah Kreidler*, of Emmatsburg, to Miss *Louisa Clapsaddle*, of Tanneytown, Md.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. G. Weyl, Mr. *Alfred T. Harman*, of Litimore township, to Miss *Hannah Wagner*, of Menallen township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On the 27th ult. near Littlestown, Mr. *Peter Crebs*, aged about 96 years.

On Monday the 18th ult. Mr. *Martin Boyer*, of Menallen township, in the 55th year of his age.

Venders of Foreign MERCHANDISE.

A GREEABLY to a certificate furnished me by the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Retailers of Foreign Merchandize within the County of Adams, I hereby designate those who have taken out licenses and paid the tax for the year from the first of May 1841.

Those who have taken out License.

Thos. J. Cooper,	7	Wm. Ickes,	8
Wm. Hamsill,	8	J. & S. A. McCosh,	8
Wm. Stevenson, agent	8	Jacob Forney,	8
David Ziegler,	8	Enoch Simpson,	8
Daniel H. Skemp,	8	Abraham King,	8
George Arnold,	8	Joseph Reaffi,	8
J. Brinkerhoff,	8	W. O. C. Pitzler,	8
J. Jenkins,	8	John Cluck,	8
Conrad Weaver,	8	James McKinney,	8
S. H. Buehler,	8	John B. McCreary,	8
R. G. McCreary,	8