STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, DECEMBER 7, 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 persons 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 persons to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reason, 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 a common kind office that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

PER SE—VETOR, &c—Grandpa,' said an interesting little boy to his silver haired Locofoco ancestor the other day, what is meant by per se, which I saw in the President's Veto Message?

'Per se, my child,' are two latin words, meaning, *by itself*.'

'Ol grandpa, is that it? Why I don't Mr. Tyler mean purse, but didn't know how to spell the word- I'm be bound he was thinking about a *purse* when he was writing. Isn't it a pity he didn't make it all one word, and there would have been no division.'

'Get along! my child—you'll *distract* me!'

'No, grandpa, I'll not *distract you*; but if I let you *alone*, wont that be making a Tyler man of you?'

'The young rascal!' said the old man in an emphasis bordering upon temerity, 'the young rip's as *saucy* as old Tom Ewing.' He must be sat back several pegs, or there's no knowing what'll become of him. Why I shall have to leave my own house to get out of his way.'

At this juncture, the youngster, bent on mischief, obtruded himself into an adjoining apartment, where he found the boy Tyler loaded fortunately with powder, *per se*, and cocked and capped. In a twinkle he was experimenting upon the trigger with the bigger of his Tyler men, who went the gun producing a wonderful report. The old man, oppressed with the belief that his grand child had blown out his brains in a fit of phrensy, proceeded to the door with a vascillating step, and opening it with a tremulous hand, said, 'What in the world has produced this terrible *explosion*?'

'Why g-r-a-n-d-p-a!' said the young tun, recovering from a paroxysm of fright, 'I was trying to—smash out this little *Locofoco cap* so as to make it fit the *head* of Captain Tyler, and——your nasty 'abstropholos' went off—*per se!* That proves that a *metalic basis* is MALUM PRE SE, *an evil in itself*. Now, grandpa, please don't whip me this time; my *conscience* tells me I did wrong, and I had it to do over again, I would leave things *in statu quo*. I'll never apply my *Veto* to such a dangerous thing; again.'

The old man became perfectly *reisigned* when he found no bones were broken, but gave his grand child a real *Tallmadge* caution against the fatuity of running counter to his orders and imposing his *express sed will*.—*Alabama Patriot.*

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that the office of Military Storekeeper, at the Arsenal, near Frankford, Pa. which was abolished shortly after General Harrison came into office, has been recently revived, and Mr. Thomas A. Cooper, of Bristol, appointed. The former occupant of the situation, was Colonel Romfort. Numerous Whigs applied for the situation, some of whom were of excellent character, but as the office was to be abolished, and a saving to be made to the country, no complaint was made.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Cooper, appointed to this office, is the celebrated trapeziste, and father of the young lady who married Mr. Robert Tyler, the President's son. He took a benefit at the Bowery Theatre, some six or seven years since, as a supernumerary actor, and unfitted for any further active duties of any sort. He is as he always has been a rather rabid loco foco, though past the physical possibility of being very 'active' one. It is quite true that the office was abolished by General Harrison, as utterly useless; but 'it seems to have become so far useful to Mr. Tyler's domestic relations,' as to have been revived.—*N. Y. Courr. & Inq.*

Maj. FLEMING, Senator from the Lycoming district, whom *Rumor* said had murdered somewhere in the wilds of Illinois, the William-port Emporium says, is now alive and well and will shortly return home, so he assures the gentleman on whose business he is absent, in a letter lately received.—*Har. Chron.*

GRAIN.—By an act of the State Legislature, passed in 1838, the bushel of wheat is to weigh 60 lbs—the bushel of rye and corn, 56 lbs—barley 47 lbs.—buckwheat, 48 lbs—and oats 32 lbs.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE U. STATES CENSUS FOR 1840.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Authentic copies of the census have not yet made their appearance. The work of arrangement must be one of great difficulty, and it is quite probable that few if any copies will be ready till late in the approaching session of Congress. Still, from various sources we have been able to give much valuable information. We have already published in the columns of the Inquirer, several valuable tables, compiled exclusively for this journal, and we now proceed to give some further interesting facts, derived from Hazard's United States Register, and other sources. According to the census of 1830, our population amounted to 12,866,920. Our present population is 17,062,566—in addition to 8,100 in the Navy.

The total free white males in the Union is	7,249,276
Free White Females,	6,939,912
Free Colored Males,	186,457
Free Colored Females,	199,778
Male Slaves,	1,246,408
Female do,	1,240,705
Number of persons employed in mining in the United States,	15,203
In Agriculture,	3,717,756
Commerce,	117,575
Manufactures and Trades,	791,046
Navigating the ocean,	56,025
Do. Canals, Lakes, &c.,	33,067
Learned Professions,	65,936
Pensioners in the United States,	10,291
Blind, in United States,	5,024
Deaf and Dumb under 14,	1,919
Do. do. from 15 to 25,	2,056
Do. do. over 25,	3,707
Universities and Colleges	173
Students in Colleges,	16,333
Academies and Grammar Schools,	3,242
Students in Academies and Schools,	164,159
Primary and Common Schools,	47,209
Scholars in do.	1,845,244
Scholars at public charge,	469,264
White over 20, unable to read and write,	549,693

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES, COUNTY TOWNS AND POPULATION.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Counties.	*Pop.* 1840.	*County Towns.*	*Pop.* 1840.
Adams,	23,044	Gettysburg,	1,908
Berks,	84,369	Reading,	6,416
Bucks,	48,107	Doylestown,	905
		Bristol,	1,438
Chester,	67,915	West Chester,	2,152
Cumberland,	30,953	Carlisle,	4,351
Dauphin,	30,118	HARRISBURG,	9,780
Delaware,	19,791	Chester,	1,790
Franklin,	37,703	Chambersburg,	3,229
Lancaster,	84,508	Lancaster,	8,417
Lebanon,	21,872	Lebanon,	1,860
Lehigh,	25,785	Allentown,	2,493
Monroe,	9,789	Stroudsburg,	407
Montgomery,	47,341	Norristown,	2,937
Northampton,	40,996	Easton,	4,865
Perry,	17,096	Bloomfield,	412
Philadelphia, city & co.	258,037		
Pike,	3,831	Milford,	648
Schuylkill,	29,053	Orwigsburg,	779
Wayne,	11,848	Bethany,	320
York,	47,016	York,	4,779
Total,	998,741		

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Allegheny,	81,235	Pittsburg,	21,115
Armstrong,	28,365	Kittening,	1,323
Beaver,	29,369	Beaver,	551
Bedford,	26,235	Bedford,	1,082
Bradford,	32,769	Towanda,	912
Butler,	22,378	Butler,	861
Cambria,	11,256	Ebensburg,	253
Centre,	25,492	Bellefonte,	1,392
Clearfield,	7,634	Clearfield.	
Clinton,	8,323		
Columbia,	34,267	Danville,	
Crawford,	31,724	Meadville,	1,319
Erie,	21,344	Erie,	3,412
Fayette,	43,574	Union,	1,710
Green,	19,127	Waynesburg,	
Huntingdon,	35,484	Huntingdon,	1,145
Indiana,	20,782	Indiana,	674
Jefferson,	7,853	Brookville,	276
Juniata,	11,020	Mifflintown,	490
Luzerne,	46,066	Wilkesbarre,	1,718
Lycoming,	22,649	Williamsport,	1,353
McKean,	2,975	Smethport,	
Mercer,	23,873	Mercer,	781
Mifflin,	13,092	Lewistown,	2,058
Northumberland,	20,027	Sunbury,	
Potter,	3,271	Coudersport,	
Somerset,	19,050	Somerset,	638
Susquehanna,	21,195	Montrose,	633
Tioga,	15,498	Wellsborough.	
Union,	22,787	New Berlin,	679
Venango,	17,300	Franklin,	695
Warren,	9,578	Warren,	737
Washington,	41,279	Washington,	2,062
Westmoreland,	42,699	Greensburg,	860
Total,	815,289		
Total of State,	1,724,033		

The proportion of males to females, taking the whole Union into consideration, is 100 to 96,52.

There are in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, 1,110,011 males, 1,124,811 females; total, 2,234,822, being in proportion of 100 males to 1,31 females. In all these States (with the exception of Maine and Vermont,) the females are in excess. Total excess, 14,800.

In the Middle States, viz: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, there are 2,326,117 males, 2,278,228 females; total, 4 604,345—or in proportion of 100 males to 97,90 females. In all these States the males are in excess, viz: 47,889.

In the Southern States viz: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, District of Columbia, and Florida, 496 males are in excess, there being 2,615,654 males and 2,549,591 females; total, 5,165,245—or in the proportion of 100 males to 97,47 females. Excess of males, 66,063.

In the Western States, viz: Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin Territory, and Iowa, the males are in excess—there being 2,603,389 males to 2,427,795 females, or 100 males to 92,29 females; total, 5,031,154. Excess of males 202,584.

In the Slave holding States, viz: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida Territory, and District of Columbia, there is an excess of 126,865 males. The total in these States 7,255,559, viz. 3,691,122 males and 3,564,437 females.

In Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia, however, the females are in excess.

It seems that the District of Columbia, furnishes the largest proportion of females, viz: 114,98 to 100 males, and Wisconsin Territory the smallest; viz: 64,05 to 100. In the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and District of Columbia there is an excess of 38, 804 females. The excess of males in the United States is 301,716. The newer States have, generally, the smallest proportion of females, and the New England States the largest, caused, probably, by emigration.

The whole colored population amounts to 2,873,495; or males 1,432,875, females 1,440,583; or in the proportion of 100 males to 100,53 females; being considerably above the average of the white population, which, as we have shown, is 100 to 96,52. The excess of females is 7,708. The District of Columbia furnishes the largest proportion, viz: 136,89 females to 100 males. Rhode Island gives 129,31, and New Hampshire 116,93. Michigan has the smallest proportion, viz: 97,48.

But enough for to day. We may compile one or two articles upon the same subject when we obtain the census complete from Washington. We may add, that in 1820 the population of Pennsylvania was 1,049,458

In 1830, 1,307 670

In 1840, 1,724,033

After Philadelphia, it will be seen that Lancaster county has the largest population, viz: 84,508

Allegheny has 81,235

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, several years since, relates from personal knowledge the following anecdotes of Franklin, illustrative of the character of the man who could *bide his day*.

By nature perhaps, like George Washington, whose character, by the way, is greatly misunderstood, he was a man of strong passions, which, after many years, by constant guardianship, trial, and severe discipline, he had brought entirely under his control. This, we say positively, was the character of Washington: this, we believe to have been the character of Franklin.

We happen to know something of the doctor's determination, however, in two instances, which, having out of the same event, where the natural temper of the man broke out—blazed up, like a smothered fire—but which kept down all the rest of his life.

We happen to know something of the doctor's determination, however, in two cases; both growing out of the same event, where the natural temper of the man broke out—blazed up, like a smothered fire—but which kept down all the rest of his life.

DEMORALIZING EFFECTS OF LOCOFOCOISM.—During the years that Locofocoism ran riot among the political and financial institutions of this country, the increase of crime was truly frightful. Nor, although the National Administration has been changed, is the baneful influence of Locofocoism yet at end. Defalcations and peculations are daily being developed which were commenced in the palmy days of Locofocoism, when every officer of the Government, as well as those moneyed institutions which were under the control of Locofocos, thrust their arms, elbow-deep, into the treasure of the nation, or of individuals, as the case might have been—Robberies, to use plain language, unparalleled in number and amount and which will justly entitle the reign of Locofocoism in this country to be designated in after years as the age of theft.

So diffusive has been the spread of this demoralizing influence, that there is hardly a city or a town in the Union that cannot point to several instances to which we refer, committed by our own citizens. It seems indeed, as if the genius of peculation had stalked through the whole length and breadth of the land, and made proselytes at every step. In the Post Offices alone, there were found by the present Administration to be more than *three thousand Locofoco* Postmasters defaulters, and the number of defaulters in other branches of the public service as proportionably large. In the Indian department and Land Offices particularly so—to say nothing of the wholesale plundering of those who took the lead in this robbery of the people, by marching off with two or three hundred thousand dollars at a time.

It was the deep impression made by the corruption and dishonesty of the late Administration of public affairs, that, more than other causes, produced the great revolt of the People the conviction that a change of rulers was necessary; and they accordingly rose in their might and effected such a change. But to make the change in fact, and the national affairs, to derive any permanent advantages from this change of rulers, it must be perpetrated through a considerable period. The evils which the Locofocos were twelve years in effecting, cannot be remedied in a day. Time is necessary to restore the country to its former respectability and prosperity. Hence the necessity, therefore, that exists, and that will continue to exist for years to come, of active and energetic measures—of perfect and efficient organization on the part of the friends of the Constitution, for the great purpose of preserving the country from again falling into the hands of its spoilers. To effect this important object should be considered by every Whig as a duty of the sacred duty, and paramount to every other earthly consideration.—*Conn. Courant.*

WHAT SHOULD THEY DO?—As the Locofoco party has a majority of about 30 in the State Legislature, it is to be hoped that some of the good which that party every now and then may be done for the people at the next session. As for the whigs it is to be hoped that they will not throw themselves forward. Let their conduct for three years, of the State have been placed, for a season, in the hands of their political opponents, who have gained power by pledging themselves to do certain things. As the people, or a majority of those who voted have given them power, the only way in which the truth of their promises can be tested, is by their acts. Let them act freely. Let their enemies act or refrain fairly before the people. Their past management has added greatly to the state debt, and state expenditures. Now they have a chance to redeem themselves in some measure, by economy and an honest administration of public affairs. Governor Porter having no re election to secure, his actions will not be subjected to that pernicious influence. Let the Banking institutions come fairly up to the bar for a locofoco sentence—let public credit and State faith be also submitted to the same tribunal, in order that the people can have a fair and impartial understanding of those principles, which *Burn burning* and conservative' Locofocos have all declared to be purely 'democratic.' Let the motley majority rule, and at the same time take the responsibility.—*Bucks co. Int.*

LOOK AT THIS!—The following statement comes from an article in the Boston Atlas, by a Lynn shoemaker. It develops facts which few know of or suspected before. Does it not appear most forcibly to our worthy American mechanics, to take immediate and proper measures for the protection of their interests? Will they be any longer led by the noses by demagogues who oppose a tariff of protection, and let England, France and Germany rob them of their means of subsistence. Look at the great increase of the importation of boots and shoes from foreign countries, consequent upon the reduction of duties, and then consider whether we would not be labouring under the greatest delusion in permitting a continuance of such a state of things:

The quantity of boots fairly entered from France, last year, was 16,845 pairs, besides those from other countries, which is an increase of *sixteen hundred* per cent. in eight years; and the custom is daily becoming more common, for gentlemen to send out their measure, and order directly from the manufacturer. Owing to this, Forr's boots are now as well known in New York and Boston as in Paris.

Of leather of the quantity imported last year was 72,435 pairs, which is an increase of more than *four hundred* per cent in eight years. In this, we make no calculation for those brought into the country in other ways than through the custom house, which, as they are not bulky is no doubt quite trifling.

ADVERTISING.—Half of our exchanges are preaching up the benefits of advertising. Nonsense! Wise men know it now; let fools find it out themselves.

SILKS.—Reasons why the people of the United States, especially the farmers, should engage in the business of silk growing.

1st. Because silks form the heaviest item in the catalogue of our exportations.

2d. Because we possess the means of doing it to better advantage than any other nation.

3d. Because the mere easy skill is easily acquired, and no nation ever possessed better talents to acquire it.

4th. Because the nation is under heavy embarrassments on account of excessive importations, and no other means are at hand sufficient to supply the necessary relief.

5th. Because it can be effectually engaged in by all classes of people, requiring little or no capital.

6th. Because we have more spare land than any other nation, and much well suited to the growth of mulberry, which is worn out for other purposes.

7th. Because we are already stocked with the mulberry trees, which will be lost to the nation if not used for that purpose.

8th. Because a stock of silk worms may be obtained the first year, equal to what could be reared of any other live stock in a great portion of a life time.

9th. Because raw silk or cocoons are always sure of sale than almost any other commodity.

10th. Because it is a very certain crop.

11th. Because a pound of silk worth six dollars can be grown in less time than a pound of wool worth fifty cents.

12th. Because it will cost no more to transport a pound of silk to market worth six dollars than a pound of breadstuff or pork worth six or eight cents.

13th. Because the labor of growing a crop of silk requires only six or seven weeks, while that of a pound of wool or crop requires more than as many months.

14th. Because most of the labor will be performed by women, children or invalids, who are unable to perform other profitable labor.

15th. Because there are hundreds, if not thousands of skilful silk manufacturers in the country who are unable to find regular employment for want of raw silk.

16th. Because the growing and manufacture of silk has never failed to be a source of wealth to any nation which embarked in it.

17th. Because the Legislature of our State, having observed and duly weighed all the foregoing reasons have wisely offered a liberal bounty for its encouragement.

18th. Because the American Institute with a liberality which speaks volumes to its exceeding great praise, offers for the encouragement of literature as well as this most eminent branch of industry, a premium of fifty dollars and a gold medal for the best silk reel.

The person who would not be stimulated to exertion by such reasons and liberal offers of reward must be sordid indeed.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Advocate says:—The Exchange Bank is one of the abundant Banks in the Commonwealth; its notes are at a premium of 3 per cent at any broker's office in the city, over the paper of any Bank of Philadelphia. The Bank has not in a single instance refused to meet in gold and silver any demand upon her since the resumption in January last, and the Philadelphia public may rest assured *she will not*. Her means are ample, and no excitement which the Philadelphia conspirators can succeed in awakening, can prevent her from fulfilling promptly all her engagements to the public.

GOVERNORS.—The following says the Albany Evening Journal is a complete list of the Governors of the several States, including the results of the recent elections. Just half' the Governors of States are Whigs. Their names are in italics.

STATES.	GOVERNORS.
Maine	John Fairfield
New Hampshire	John Page
Vermont	*Charles Paine*
Massachusetts	*John Davis*
Rhode Island	*Samuel W. King*
Connecticut	*Wm. W. Ellsworth*
New York	*Wm. H. Seward*
New Jersey	*Wm. Pennington*
Pennsylvania	*David R. Porter*
Delaware	*Wm. B. Cooper*
Maryland	Francis Thomas
Virginia	J. Rutherford, Acting
North Carolina	*John M. Morehead*
South Carolina	John P. Richardson
Georgia	Charles J. M'Donald
Alabama	Benj. Fitzpatrick
Mississippi	T. A. Tucker
Louisiana	*A. B. Roman*
Arkansas	Archibald Yell
Tennessee	*James C. Jones*
Kentucky	*Robert P. Letcher*
Ohio	*Thomas Corwin*
Michigan	John S. Barry
Indiana	*Samuel Bigger*
Illinois	Thomas Carlin
Missouri	Thomas Reynolds.

NO WAR.—The Madisonian says that it is understood that Mr. Stevenson has represented the British Government and people as disposed for peace with our country, and that there was nothing in the present relations of the two countries, which might be adjusted by negotiation. The Richmond Inquirer also says that Mr. S. is decidedly of opinion that the intentions of the British Government towards the United S., are pacific.

NO PRESENT.—The merchants of New York prepared an elegant life boat, as a present to Prince de Joinville. The Prince, however, refused to accept it, his father Louis Phillip, on his leaving France, having enjoined on the Prince to accept no presents.

OLD MAIDS and fallow candles are said to be gloomy looking objects when they require *snuff*-ing.

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, December 7, 1841.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1844.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

To Correspondents.

"Contos's" articles are approved and admissible, and shall be published, upon his complying with the printer's *fixed* rule—"your name *friend*."

We have on hand an article from our valued friend and correspondent, Mrs. *Lydia Jane Peirson*, which shall appear in our next.

Mrs. Camp's Hotel.

It will be observed by a card in our paper of to-day that Mrs. W. E. Camp, formerly of this place, has removed to the Mansion House, corner of Second and Rail Road streets, Harrisburg. We would suggest to our friends who may visit Harrisburg, to give Mrs. Camp a call—our word for it, you won't regret it.

Graham's Magazine.

Graham's Magazine for December is a magnificent number. The embellishments consist of a Hawking Scene, in mezzotinto; Lady Isabel, a beautiful engraving; and a splendid plate of Fashions. For terms, see advertisement in another part of to-day's paper.

The People's Library.

The December number of this ever welcome periodical publication is before us.—It contains the "Confessions of Harry Lorrequer," which is truly said to be one of "the pleasantest Books of the day;" an original story by T. S. Arthur, Esq.; and is embellished with two engravings—one of which—"Childhood"—is decidedly the most beautiful production of American art, that has ever came under our notice. The Library is one of the cheapest and most desirable literary publications of the day. We have not yet found it now confined in a *British* prison.

ARE WE IN CONNECTICUT?—The rail road train run off the track, near Norwich, the other day. A gentleman, accompanied by a female friend, jumped from the train, asking—"Are we in Connecticut?" Some of the passengers informed them that they were, when they hastened off to a Justice of the Peace, and were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They soon returned, took their seats in the cars, and pursued their journey, apparently not much displeased that the cars had run off the track.

A YANKEE WHIG GOVERNOR.—A late number of the London Courier contains the following account, of a letter from an English gentleman travelling in America:

"I am traveling in Vermont for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 500 miles in my own carriage, and have not met one person to whom I felt a desire I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two, a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn, driving a one horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool one after another, and placed them in the warehouse of the shop. Who do you think it was? Paine, the present Governor of Vermont!"

IS IT TRUE?—It is rumored that since the appearance of Veto No. 1, several clergymen in Virginia have refused to perform the matrimonial ceremony, on the ground that their views of *consistency* would not permit them to sanction any institution capable of operating '*per se*' over the '*Union*.'

DEBTS OF CITIES.—The States are not alone in their indebtedness, as appears from the following table which we have taken the trouble to collect. The population of Philadelphia is only the population of the city proper. The suburbs swell the population, but also swell the debt. We make this statement lest some of our readers should wonder at the comparative insignificance of Philadelphia, as seen in the table.

		Population.
New York,	$19,663,000	212,710
Baltimore,	4,660,000	102,313
Boston,	1,500,000	93,383
New Orleans,	1,758,000	102,192
Charleston,	1,142,000	29,261
Philadelphia,	3,000,000	94,000
Cincinnati,	860,000	46,338
Albany,	695,000	33,731
Troy,	361,000	19,334

FOR YOUNG MEN TO EMULATE.—Elijah Burrit delivered two lectures in New York last week. The rooms though of the largest size were not half able to accommodate the thousands he attracted. Mr. Burrit has he has regularly worked at his trade of blacksmithing since he was a boy, has acquired a knowledge of forty-eight differ ent languages!

GOOD OLD MAP.—We have before us a map of Pennsylvania, engraved in 1776, done by Mr. Scull, and humbly dedicated to the Honorable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, true and absolute Proprietors and Governors, &c. The map is not so remarkable for its age, as for the excellency of the engraving, and then too what a difference in the face of things. In those days, Northampton county included all the country north of Bucks county, Bucks extended northwest from Philadelphia county to the New York line. Chester then included Delaware. Lancaster extended from Berks to York, and Cumberland included all west of Lancaster. Things have changed since that time. Men have increased, multiplied, and replenished the land. We notice that coal is marked upon the map in the neighborhood of what is now Pottsville, and Indian paths run where rail roads have since been made.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A NOVEL MOVEMENT.—By a vote of the inhabitants of Dover, N. H., on Saturday, the 20th ult. the "sum of twenty dollars received through the State from the United States on deposite, was ordered to be distributed as a gift to each citizen having resided in the town for three months next preceding the day of the ordinary, who had the ordinary qualifications of a voter, and to the widows of such, excepting however such persons as may have received their proportion of the share by a distribution of any other town in the State.

DON'T LIKE CONFINEMENT.—Last week a prisoner by the name of Fessler, succeeded in escape from the Westmoreland county (Pa.) jail by setting it on fire. The jailer arose in the night by accident, and discovered the fire, or perhaps the whole might have been consumed. This is the third time that this desperado has been on the eve of escaping.

A RECONCILIATION.—The good people of Townsend, Mass., who elected a colored man as their representative, and intended to elect him again in consequence of there being some information in the proceedings, have thought better of the matter and concluded not to elect him at all.

ANOTHER INVENTION.—Some New Jersey genius, has been manufacturing indigo, out of plaster of Paris and rye flour colored with Prussian blue. It is said to be far superior to the women matting manufactured though the contriver seems to be modest in his pretensions and has not yet applied for a patent.

McLEOD AGAIN IN JAIL.—This notorious person is again in jail, not for boasting of having committed a murder, but for not paying his debts. He was recently imprisoned by sheriff. His bondsmen have been obliged to pay large sums on account of his official defalcations. On his return to Niagara, he was treated coldly, principally for want of bail is now confined in a *British* prison.

THE LAKES.—The Detroit Advertiser says: "There is no little alarm felt along the Lakes because of the great fall of water which has been for a year or two and still is in progress. Since 1836 the water in our river, has fallen more than three feet, and it is still two feet higher than it was in 1820. In that year it was a fraction over six feet lower than it had previously been. Should it now go down to the low mark which it reached in 1820, it will be impossible for any of the large boats to pass over the St. Clair flats heavily laden. Indeed, it was sometimes impossible for them to do so, the present season. It is not strange, therefore, that considerable anxiety is felt upon this subject.

Nor will Buffalo be any better off—Should the water reach the lowest mark, the bed of the canal at that point would be above the level of the Lakes! Already navigation had been interrupted, from the fact that the low state of the water does not fill the channel of the canal. That evil, however, can be remedied by digging; but it would take a long time and a great deal of money, to dig a channel through the St. Clair flats."

A NUT FOR THE SUPERSTITIOUS is given in the New Orleans Crescent, upon the sacred honor of one of the most respected citizens of that city, in a story of which the following is the substance. On the morning of the 23d of September last, about two o'clock in the morning, Monsieur Le Comte, a merchant of Bourbon street, New Orleans, but at that time in Paris, was awakened from an uneasy slumber by the rustling of curtains near his bed. He felt a cold hand press upon his own, and fancied that he heard a voice which he recognised as his son's, say, "Father! am dying!" So impressed was he with the words, "Dying, dying forever!" on his lips. President Monroe also died on the morning of our National Independence. When the firing began at midnight, he opened his eyes inquiringly, and said, "Is it morning? Mr. Dresser, hearing that a little son of Mr. Dunbar's was in the shop, liable to be consumed, rushed in to rescue him, and in his hurry attempt was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The lad had escaped from the shop, and, in his fright, run to a neighboring house.

Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, in a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, says:—"A demand will probably be made on the Government of the United States for the payment of the bonds advanced to Texas. This will raise an exciting and perplexing question. This State has defined her position, and will maintain it, to the consequences what they may. *I firmly believe that four-fifths of the people of this State* PREFER GOING TO WAR TO PAYING THE BONDS."

He adds, that the Whig candidates for Governor and members of the Legislature, generally pledged themselves to oppose any bill intended to tax the people, to pay either the principal or interest of these bonds.—But for this and sectional politics, the State would have been almost unanimous in opposing the payment of the bonds.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. *George Sheely*, to Miss *Anna Emlet*—both of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Johns, Mr. *Napoleon Hughes*, of Franklin county, to Miss *N. B. Thompson*, daughter of the late Henry Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

In Champaigne county, Ohio, *Thomas Tipton*, a soldier of the Revolution, aged *one hundred and eleven years.*

At Urbana, O., on the 9th ult. *Frederick Rump*, a Revolutionary soldier, in the *one hundredth and seventh year of his age.*

MANSION HOUSE.

Mrs. Wm. E. Camp,

(FORMERLY OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL,)

HAS removed to the MANSION HOUSE, at the corner of Second and Railroad streets, Harrisburg, where she will be happy to receive her friends and customers, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 7, 1841. 1m-37

TEMPERANCE.

A PUBLIC Meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Gettysburg, will be held in the School-house, near the old Academy, on *To morrow evening*, at 6 o'clock. The experience of several members will be related. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

JNO. BRINGMAN, *Pres't.*
J. AUGHENBAUGH, } *Sec'ries.*
C. ZECKER }

PAMPHLET LAWS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Pamphlet Laws of this Commonwealth (half bound) will be received at the office of the County Treasurer in pursuance of the Resolution of 10th April, 1835.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, *Treas'r.*
Treasury Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1841. } 3t-37

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that they have appointed *Tuesday the 28th day of December inst.* for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MICHAEL RUPP.

Dec. 7, 1841. 3t-36

HEAVY VERDICT.—In the case of—Thompson, trustee of Carolina E. Morris vs. Sheriff John G. Watmouth and T. W. L. Freeman, auctioneer, to recover damages for the seizure and Sale of a large quantity of personal property, tried in the Supreme Court, the jury yesterday morning gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $5575 85 cents. It appears the articles were held by the trustee under a deed of trust, being the same goods conveyed by the assignment of Joseph P. Norris, Jr. the husband of Mrs. Norris to Samuel Norris, for money loaned. Notice of those facts was given to the Sheriff, who being indemnified by the judgment creditors of Mr. Norris, Jr., proceeded to execute the levari facias.—*Phil. Gaz.*

It is said that the Postmaster General intends to propose a reduction of about 10 per cent. on the pay of Postmasters.

A SENATOR RESIGNED.—The Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

DAGUERREOTYPING CRIMINALS.—When a discovery has been made in science there is no telling at the time to what useful purposes it may afterwards be applied. The beautiful process invented by Daguerre, of painting with sunbeams, has been recently applied to aid the police in suppressing crime. When any suspicious person or criminal is arrested in France, the officers have him immediately daguerreotyped and he likewise is placed in the criminal cabinet for future reference. The rogues, to defeat this object, resort to contortions of the visage and horrible grimaces.

IMPEACHMENT OF A JUDGE.—At the meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the 24th instant, Mr. Dudly, member from Marlborough, introduced a resolution impeaching Judge R. S. Gantt, of Charleston District, for high crimes and misdemeanors in the high tribunal of his office. After much discussion, the matter was laid over to the following day. Intemperance is said to be the cause of the Judge's incompetency.

AN ARGUMENT FOR BACHELORS.—A Mr. Morrell, who was in the habit of sleeping in his store, at Dayton, Ohio, left it one night to get married. In his absence it was robbed of a large amount of jewelry. This is a pretty good argument for bachelors, who seize hold of anything of the kind that will apparently justify their conduct.

AN ELDER ARRESTED.—No little commotion was raised in one of the churches in Providence last week, by an incident in which Elder Knapp, a preacher of some celebrity, and the Sheriff of the county were the principal actors. Mr. Knapp, it appears, is the author of some of the sermons took occasion to make some severe remarks against the Universalists; and in reply to a question which he put to ladies rose and answered! At subsequent meetings he made some remarks derogatory to the character of the lady and her whole family, the principals of which are not stated, but the consequence was an action for slander, the damages being laid at $10 000. The Sheriff was ordered peremptorily to serve the writ, and on Tuesday night he went to the church where Mr. Knapp was holding forth, and took a seat, with the intention of serving it after the close of the meeting, but, he says, he became so strongly generally known, great confusion ensued, in the course of which the Sheriff was called forward and addressed the crowd, informing them that he should prosecute any chosen subject of slander and murder. This restored quiet, and in the meantime Mr. Knapp left the church and repaired to his boding house, where he writ was afterwards served, two of his friends becoming bail.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—The following is published in the New York Courier of yesterday:—"The challenge of Boston to run Fashion over the Union Course, Long Island, four mile heats, spring 1842, was received yesterday morning, and we should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two, a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn, driving a one horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool one after another, and placed them in the warehouse of the shop. Who do you think it was? Paine, the present Governor of Vermont!"

FRAUDULENT VOTING.—A Mr. Troxell was tried and convicted last week in the Court of Washington county, Md. for having voted twice at the Presidential election, at Hancock polls, in 1840. This being the first case of the kind ever tried in this Court, the Judge was rather lenient with the offender, imposing upon him a fine of only fifteen dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail for a period of five days.

FATAL DUELS AT NEW ORLEANS.—We regret, says the New Orleans Bee, of the 18th, to record two more victims at the shrine of the insatiable Moloch of duelling. Yesterday, encounters took place between four gentlemen of this city—all of them highly respectable and honorable. In both instances the result was fatal. The weapons used were, we understand, small swords. Two of the combatants were well known members of the mercantile community. Can neither reason nor law arrest these miscalled "affairs of honor?"

ARREST FOR MURDER.—The Bedford (Pa.) Enquirer says:—Two persons, named Goodin and Fessler, were committed to our prison last evening on charge of having murdered a man in Well's Valley, about two years since. Goodin, we understand, confesses his guilt and implicates Fessler.

It takes a Yankee to do a cute thing, says the Boston Transcript. The duties on coffee, by the new British tariff for the provinces, are on green coffee 2d per lb. ground coffee 4d. The Yankees take it over *roasted*, and so, duty free—it being neither green nor ground.

A German named Buckwalter, has been convicted at Lancaster, of counterfeiting Spanish 1-2 and 6-4 cent pieces.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. COLLINS, mother-in-law of Bredlee, the mail robber, indicted for being concerned in the depredations upon the mail, was had last week, in the United States Court at Pittsburgh. The jury stood six to six, declaring their inability to render a verdict. Mrs. C. was