STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, JANUARY 4, 1842.

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 116:

"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 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 certain, if 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

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Star & Republican Banner.

JANUARY 1st, 1841.

Well, Patrons! this is New-Year's day
And I've a word or two to say
About the past and present year,
To which, I pray you, lend an ear.
But first permit an humble boy
To wish you happiness and joy.
And hint that Carriers like me
On new-year's day expect a FEE,
Which real gentlemen, they say,
Like you, are never slow to pay.
Then while in splendid halls you taste
The luxuries of the new-year feast;
While rapture every thought controls,
And smiles of love illume your souls,
I shall be happy too, I think,
With pocket lined with silver *chink*.

Ah! Patrons, there are many more
Amongst the fatherless and poor
Who might be we'll from crushing care
By trifles which you well might spare.
I know there's misery enough,
And money now is precious stuff,
The times are hard and rough I know
For rich and poor, for high and low,
And so I fear they will remain,
As long as Loco-Foco reign.
But that, I trust, will not be long,
For you have prov'd your party strong.
Though fickle Fortune's rolling stone,
The last election turn'd us down,
We're more than able, it is plain,
The enemy summit to regain.
Then join together heart and soul,
And give the wheel a sturdy roll;
Down goes the Porter party's pride,
And 'Whiggery' gains the upper side.
I know you like time better than,
By filling offices with men
Who do not merely live for self
And serve their country for her pelf.
Our Harrison was such an one—
He sought his country's good alone—
He never sought for fame to bind,
Or with his sweet drops dress her soil,
To give the blood that warm'd his breast
To buy her honor, wealth, or rest,
Or shield her humblest child from ill;
And life's last care was for her still.
He died! Alas, that solemn word!
Of all mankind the sad record:
Our hearts, our hopes, our joy, our pride,
Droop'd like green willows when he died.

Patrons! there are in this our land
Those who are striving hart and hand,
To break the chains of Liberty,
Beneath whose shade all men are free,
And rear a standard of their own
And place there as demons on the throne,
Who to feed fat a few proud knaves
Would make all honest freemen slaves;
Ye see the danger, lo! they rise!
Rise and oppose it manfully.
Lest fall your party was to blame,
Even your Carrier wish'd with shame,
To see how tamely Whigs could stay
From Freedom's ballot-box away,
While their opponents won the day.
Tell not in Gath of that defeat,
Nor publish in Ascalon's street
How fallen are the mighty band
Who our year previous sway'd the land.

Walking the street the other day,
I heard a knot of Locos say—
"These Whigs are of elastic stuff,
Yet still we should do well enough
If any human power could bind
Or pulsy Sweeney's giant mind;
With eagle eye and ready hands
There in the halls of State he stands,
No treason escaps his eye,
No dastard pass unpoished by;
He reads the workings of our souls,
And scourges, buffles, or controls,
Disguise our meanings as we will,
He searches our intentions still,
And has no more respect for us
With all pride, and pomp, and fuss,
Than for the ignorant and poor
That ask employment at our door.
We are oblig'd to own him great,
And scorch before the man we hate.
If we but dared, our country's good
Would point a dirk to shed his blood,
But staunch old Adams love's his name
And twines his laurel with her fame.
It would have gall'd us less to see
John Banks in the majority,
Than he chilly'd this session through
To work our plans in Stevens' view.
The lucky death of Harrison,
The recent victory we have won,
Avail us nothing while we see
This hated modern Medical
Unbending as the Jew who sate
In old Ahasuerus' gate.
But there's one comfort, we can lie
And spit at him foul infamy.
And he secure from penal ill,
Porter has power to pardon still,"
And then they shouted in their glee
For Porter, and for stilling.

But Patrons, I have prev'd long
And now conclude my *New Year* song,
By wishing you all joy and health,
And good cheer round the heap of wealth,
As much as you shall need to use,
And some to pay the printer's dues—
Some to bestow upon the poor,
And just one piece of silver more,
You understand for whom. And now,
I thank you with my New Year bow.

THE CARRIER.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT

Was, as we expected both to Government and to the Public, a very bad one. It passed so rapidly from the hands of the printers to Congress, that we had only time to cast a transient glance over it, with a view to its prominent points.

The state of the Treasury is of course the same as it was represented to be in the President's Message to Congress; that is to say, there will be an estimated deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, requiring immediate provision to meet it, of $626,559; which deficiency is caused by the failure to obtain the necessary amount of the Twelve Million Loan, in consequence of the shortness of the time it had to run. Mr. Secretary Ewing, the reader may recollect, when he asked for the Loan to relieve the Treasury from incumbrances left by the late administration, remonstrated that it should be authorised for a term of eight years; but, in passing the Loan bill, Congress limited the loan to three years, too short a term to invite the investments of funds in it by capitalists. This deficiency the Secretary recommends shall be provided for by immediate authority being granted to issue Treasury Notes to this required amount.

For the next year, (1842) the receipts into the Treasury (excluding the proceeds of sales of Public Lands) are estimated at $19,200,000. From which is to be deducted $626,559, the estimated deficiency at the end of the present year. The Expenditures for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at $32,791,010—leaving to be provided for on account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of $14,218,570.

To meet this deficiency in revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorize an extension of the term of the portion not taken of the Twelve millions of dollars; the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with the two millions of dollars, (a surplus deem ed necessary to be, in the Treasury to meet emergencies in the public service,) to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported into the United States, "as may be selected with due regard to a rigid economy, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration."

This is the outline of the Budget, as it is very plainly and clearly stated in the Secretary's Report. The Report then goes into an argument upon the principles which ought to govern the adjustment of the Tariff to the Government, of which, as our readers will soon have it before them entire, we shall not attempt an abbreviation.

HOME LEAGUE.—The intelligent editors of the York, Pa. Republican, in their paper of the 8th inst., thus respond to the appeals which have been made to the friends of American industry and production in favor of the Home League.—*Balt. Am.*

The protection of Home Industry.—We have devoted a good deal of our space today to the publication of articles having a bearing, more or less direct, on the great subject of the Protection of Domestic Industry. We have been indebted for them chiefly, as usual, to that able and intelligent advocate of the true interests of this country, the Baltimore American. From which we have adapted to this meridian, the article headed "The Home League," which was written with an immediate view to the position of Maryland, but the arguments and exhortations is admirably adapted to the condition of Pennsylvania. It being admitted on all hands that the Tariff must come before Congress for adjustment at the present session, in consequence of the term during which the Compromise Act was to run having expired, it became all who are concerned in this great matter to make themselves heard at the Capitol in no uncertain tones. To mechanics, the emergency is most pressing. Already do our dandies, in their contemptible aping of foreign fashions and ridiculous fondness for wearing foreign goods and manufactures, begin to send orders abroad to European shoemakers and tailors for articles of dress, and when the last reduction on our current rates of duties on imported articles shall be made in July next, and every thing is brought down to the unvarying standard of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, our mechanics of every kind will find themselves undersold at their own home by aliens. This result is inevitable from the fact that the difference between the price of labor in Europe and the United States is quite sufficient to counterbalance all the operations of such a duty in our favor. Look at the operatives in England, France and Germany—their miserable wages, inadequate subsistence and social degradation, and you cannot avoid thinking that we must either be reduced to their own condition, or be supplanted by the fabrics which they make unless our Tariff be raised. Considerations such as these ought to open the eyes of all our productive classes—our Farmers, Mechanics, and Laborers especially, to the deep interest which they have in this question; and we hope that an effort will be immediately made to organize a branch of the Home League in York, and make the voice of our Mechanics hard in Congress.

BREAD.—A law among the Arabs permits a man to divorce himself from any of his *four* wives who is *guilty* of not making *good bread*. How many divorces would such a law occasion among the fashionables of the present day.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

FRIGHTFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM COSTA RICA.—*Copy of a letter from the City of Heredia.*—The earthquake was so sudden that those persons who escaped, had hardly time to get out of their houses before the falling of the walls.

In a second, the Department of Cartago has became a total ruin. The destruction is so great, that the site of any particular edifice is hardly to be distinguished among the ruins. In the city, the houses even to the stone work, were thrown upwards by the shock, and fell down again in heaps of rubbish.

It is painful to dwell upon this event.—The loss of life is very great among all classes—all ages; the number is not even to be estimated at the present moment.

The inhabitants of those villages in the Department which have suffered the least, have assembled, by order of the Government, with spades and picks, to disinter the bodies. They are now hard at work and will continue digging while necessary.—People are prohibited in the streets, in the plazas, and in the churches. All our provisions are beneath the ruins, and we are suffering a horrible state of want, which is likely to continue, for the fences having been all thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach.

In Turidaba, Tres rios, Cartago, Paraiso, Ujamca, and even to the vicinity of Matina there is not left a single shed; and in every one of the valleys, and on the Haciendas, we find proportionate destruction. From San Jose to this place, and to Alajuela, the ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of edifices were thrown down, and those houses that are standing, are unhabitable. We are hardly better off in this city; and Alajuela has fared worse than we have. Tranquilino Bonilla and his family, are among those taken from the ruins. They are alive, but bruised and crippled. The number of sufferers is very great. Bodies are disinterred that cannot be recognized—shapeless masses and headless trunks; every thing in horrible confusion. Up to the present moment, there has been no eruption from the neighboring volcano; the shocks continue without cessation—and no one can tell how it will end.

The great shock took place at six o'clock on the morning of the second of September.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Hagerstown Democrat says that on Friday or Saturday last, a young lady, Miss Lawrence, was thrown from an affrighted horse, near Waynesboro' and killed. Her leg, which became entangled in the stirrup while the horse was running, was literally torn from her body. So infuriated was the horse, that it became necessary to shoot him before he could be taken.

☞We see the above paragraph just started on "the rounds." We have no doubt it is a mistake, originating in a misnomer of an occurrence that did take place some time since. At a camp meeting held in September last, somewhere in Washington county, near the Virginia border, a small company of persons arrived on horseback. Among them was a young lady riding a fine, spirited animal, who, on approaching the camp ground, let go the reins, or so slackened them that the horse threw down his head, and at the same instant that he raised it again, the lady, either by accident or design, threw her head over her head, at which the horse took fright and darted off through the woods, the unfortunate rider falling backwards, her foot fast in the stirrup. She was, of course, dragged upon the ground and dashed against opposing obstacles till speedily relieved from her agony by death. Her body was torn to pieces and found in different places over a course of seventeen miles, the distance which the frantic horse was followed before he could be approached and at last had to be shot in a barn-yard!

We had this tragic incident related to us shortly after its occurrence, from a source that entitled it to credence, and it was a matter of some surprise that a circumstance of exciting and eloquent in its lesson of warning, was not noticed in the Hagerstown papers at the time.—*Chamb. Whig.*

A MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON, PA.—A somewhat singular movement recently took place in the borough of Washington, Pa. A public meeting was held, at which John Wilson, Esq. presided, and a Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, a few of our merchants have thought proper to import and sell such articles as are manufactured in abundance by the mechanics of our town;—thereby injuring not only the mechanic but the whole community by sending away money which should be kept in circulation among us, and depriving a large number of our industrious citizens of the means of making a living. Therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon this importation and sale of such articles as are manufactured in this place as a departure from the proper sphere of the Merchant, and subversive of the interests of a large portion of our citizens, and which if persisted in, must eventually undermine and drive away a portion of our population.

Resolved, That we will not only decline making purchases ourselves, but, so far as our influence extends, will discourage all persons from patronizing those who persist in pursuing a line of business so disastrous to our interests.

The first resolution was adopted without difficulty; but the second was opposed by the Hon. Isaac Leet and several others, when the meeting was adjourned until the ensuing Saturday. The matter was then further discussed, when the resolution was adopted by a large majority, and the merchants present pledged themselves not to send abroad for such articles as could be purchased in the place.—*Lan. Union.*

Percussion locks are about to be introduced into the American service.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday.

THE U. S. BANK PRESENTMENT QUESTION.—As was generally expected, the Court of Criminal Sessions yesterday quashed the proceedings by the Grand Jury against the persons connected with the United States Bank. Judges Barton and Conrad each delivered opinions agreeing in the view that the presentment was irregular, illegal, and unconstitutional. That it was illegal, inasmuch as they had no right to summon, swear, and examine witnesses where no primary hearing of the defendants has been heard.

By common law a Grand Jury has no right to administer oaths, and by statute law they have only the right to administer oaths to such witnesses as are sent up to them by the prosecuting officer, and endorsed upon the bill; and that it was unconstitutional as the persons presented were first used as witnessed—and then, upon the information obtained from themselves, having the right which is constitutionally granted to every individual to be heard by counsel in his own defence.

Judge Doran also favored the quashing; he considered the irregularity of the proceedings of the Grand Jury consisted in summoning and not in swearing the witnesses. The charges of the Judges will be immediately published. The matter, it is understood, will be brought before the next Grand Jury.

At the sale of wines yesterday, by the Messrs. Pell, Cole's Madeira brought $9. 65 cents per bottle! On the same day, Indiana State stock sold as low as $19, and Harlem Railroad as low as $8! It would take but a few bottles of wine, at this rate, to buy up some pretty large concerns. One bottle would buy 24 shares of Harlem R. R. stock, being at the rate of 14,000 bottles for the whole $35,000,000.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

BRUTAL MURDER.—Twice the annals of Chenango have been stained by the crime of murder. On the night of the 15th inst. David Maynard, residing in Columbus, brutally took the life of his wife, under the influence of liquor, by whipping her to death. From the testimony before the inquest, it appears that he returned home during the evening and found his wife in the house of a neighbor, in the utmost penience. This gentleman, in company with another, proceeded to his house, where a bloody scene presented itself. She was literally mashed to a pulp, and there were many blows on her person, which, had they been given singly, would have caused her death. On being questioned, he confessed the deed, was arrested, carried back and committed to prison, his boy (the oldest of the six children) testifying to the murder of his mother by the hand of his father.

Maynard is a man about 35, and a farmer. He is represented as a fine neighborly man, before he imbibed dissolute habits. He has frequently abused his family in a demoniac manner, and his murder finishes the catalogue of his crimes.

Here is another instance of crime from intemperance. What a warning to the inebriate.—*Chenango (N. Y) Telegraph.*

One of the most extraordinary works of art now on exhibition is a panorama exhibiting at Paris, and will probably visit England. It is a model of St. Peter's at Rome, executed with such perfection, that even the paintings are copied, which cover the superb edifice. This model occupied twenty years in executing.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—It is stated that there were 40,000 persons in the streets on the afternoon of Christmas day. We passed through Chestnut street, from Tenth to Fourth, and never witnessed such a crowd in our life. It was a double current passing on unceasingly. We were struck with the good order and decorum which prevailed in the immense mass.—*Phila. Gas.*

A DREADFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—A private letter, says the New Orleans Crescent, details an accident at the town of Jackson, Louisiana, which appals one's very soul. It is one of the most curious as well as the most heart-rending that we have ever heard of. A dray loaded with several kegs of powder was being discharged, when, by the carelessness (some say drunkenness) of the drayman, one of them was suffered to fall. A scissor grinder was near, busy in his avocation, and his rapid wheel emitting a shower of sparks. These fell upon the spilled powder, blew up the man, scissor grinder, horse and dray, and killed four negroes belonging to Mr. Seth Parker. The shock was felt all over the town, and many windows were broken. One leg of the drayman and his hat were found several hundred yards off. The mangled remains of the scissor grinder were collected and decently buried. His wheel, it appears, had been sent about sixty yards, and lodged on the balcony of a neighboring house. When will people learn to be careful with powder?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY.—The boys and girls in common schools—the true standing army.—These soldiers are in the cradle which rise up around us the noblest bulwarks against ignorance, that worst enemy of human race. Whoever builds a school house, or teaches a good school, is erecting the strongest monument to freedom. If the time shall ever come, when this great government shall totter, when this Beacon, now the wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people, "and the people perish for the lack of knowledge."

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have published their thirty-second annual report. It appears from the report that the receipts of the society from the last year have been $235,149; and the expenditures $208,914 79, the board being now in debt $57,608 92.

The number of missions established by the board is at present 26, and of the stations 86, viz: in South Africa, West Africa, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Persia, Western India, Southern India, Ceylon, Siam, China, Singapore, Borneo, the Sandwich Islands, and to various tribes of North American Indians. The board employ 138 ordained missionaries, 9 physicians, 18 teachers, 12 printers and book binders, and 12 other male and 185 female assistant missionaries.

The number of mission churches is 59, containing 3,842 members, of whom 4,830 were received the past year. There are 32 boarding schools and 1,130 boarding scholars; 490 free schools, containing 22,500 pupils. The board have 15 printing establishments, 29 presses, 5 type foundries, and 50 fonts of type in the native languages.

Judge Mullanphy and attorney F. W. Risque, of St. Louis, have had a personal rencontre in the street. The Judge drew a sword-cane, and Mr. Risque a pistol; but the Marshal interposed before any serious damage was done.

The quarrel originated in the Court-Room. Mr. Risque made some remarks which Judge M. took exception, and ordered him to take his seat; but he refusing to do so, the Judge fined him $50, and repeated his order, which was again and again disobeyed, till the fine amounted to $150. This not producing obedience, the Judge ordered the Sheriff to take him out of Court. After some disturbance, Mr. Risque left the room of his own accord. The Judge directed an order to be entered, for him to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. This order was rescinded by the Judge before the rencontre.

Mr. Risque struck the Judge two or three blows with his fist, without doing much damage except to his spectacles—he then drew a pistol, but the Marshal stepped between them and ended the fight.

INEXCUSABLE CARELESSNESS.—The editor of the Alton Telegraph, writing from Springfield, Illinois, says that, on inquiring at the auditor's office, he was informed that no official record whatever had been kept of the amount of bonds issued, the purposes for which issued, or their numbers and that the only means of obtaining the information desired was by examining the bonds themselves, which no time have been made to the Legislature.

PENCIL CEDAR.—It is not generally known that, if the lining of drawers in which clothes are kept, are made of pencil cedar, no moths or other destructive insects will get into them, and as the wood is much cheaper than walnut or mahogany, and gives a delightful perfume to the clothes contained in the drawers, these facts only require to be known to bring it into very general use.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—A public meeting was held in London on the 30th of November, called by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of considering the important subject of emigration as the great means of relief for the hundreds of thousands of unemployed persons in various parts of the kingdom, and at the same time, as a means of relief for the distress existing in almost every one of the British colonies for want of labor. It was said by the chairman, that every year fifty thousand of their subjects were expatriating themselves to the United States, and it was the interest of the government to give a tendency to the tide of emigration to their own colonies.

A MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—*Death by Carbonic Acid Gas.*—In Flushing township in Belmont county, (Ohio,) on Sunday night, two aged persons, Robert Cain, a Revolutionary Soldier, and his wife, bella his wife, came to their death by placing a vessel of burning charcoal in their bed room, which they left burning when they retired, in order to warm the room. On Monday morning, these aged and respectable persons were found dead in their bed.—*Belmont Chron.*

It is stated that all the State Agents on the Columbia (Pa.) Railroad have had notice to quit after the first proximo. This is preparatory to curtailing the expenses on the public works, probably to a change in the whole system of working them. An effort will be made to sell them all.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.—A breach of promise of marriage action, has been brought in London by a beautiful young lady, aged 18, against a gentleman of advanced years and of great wealth. The damages are laid £5,000, (about $25,000.) The trial was set down for the 7th of December, and had created an immense interest in the fashionable circles. One of the late London papers states that the old gentleman has written the young lady seven hundred letters and billetdoux, all breathing the warmest sentiments of love, and couched in the most eloquent language. The lawyer's brief in the case, the same paper states runs to 2,000 folios, we should judge from this that all the letters are included in the brief.—It will certainly prove a most interesting case.

BANKING CAPITAL AND CIRCULATION.—According to an article in the Madisonian, the Banks of New Jersey, U. S. Bank, and Pennsylvania Banks, have a capital of $100,007,758, a circulation of $88,020. 409, and specie to the amount of $19,974,013.

The Government own large tracts of land on the streams falling into the Gulf of Mexico, covered with live oak timber—For years a lot of fellows have cut this, and sold it to others for 15 cts. a cubic foot, and the latter have sold it to the Government, from whom it was stolen, for 165 cents a cubic foot.

COUNTING-HOUSE

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1842.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY							1
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	27	28					
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	27	28	29	30	31		
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OCTOBER						1	2
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	31						
NOVEM'R			1	2	3	4	5
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DECEM'R					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that application will be made by the undersigned, for License to keep a Public House in the town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, at the January Court of Quarter Sessions one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

SOLOMON ALBERT.

The Subscribers citizens of Reading township will cheerfully recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the Inn, or Tavern above mentioned, is necessary, to accommodate the public and entertain travellers, and that the said petitioner is of good repute for honesty and sobriety, and is well provided as required by law, with house room and convenience for lodging and accommodating strangers and travellers.

David White,	C. Blish,
Michael Philips,	H. Rummel,
G. Deardorff,	C. Myers,
L. Chronister,	B. Melum,
Jacob Smith,	Henry Albert,
Jacob Albert,	Job Dicks,
James Chronister,	S. Chronister.

Jan. 4, 1842. 2t-c41

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the undersigned for License to keep a Public House at York Springs, Latimore township Adams county, at the January Court of Quarter Sessions, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two

KETTLEWELL & GARDNER.

We the undersigned, citizens of Adams county, beg leave to represent that we have for a long time been acquainted with Kettlewell & Gardner, the above petitioners; that they are of good moral character and temperance, and well provided with every necessary for keeping a House of Entertainment, in the same house at York Springs, Latimore township, in which they have kept a Tavern for several years past; and that the same is necessary for the accommodation of travellers, visiters and others.

Moses Funk	Levi Miller, jr.
Wm. Gardner,	J. T Raffensberger,
Wm. Ickes,	Geo. Deardorff,
Christian Pecling,	David Lerew,
S. A. M'Coslin,	Daniel Fickes,
Jas. M'Cosh,	Peter Smith,
John Wolford.	

Jan. 4, 1842. 3t-41

NOTICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that application will be made by the undersigned, for License to keep a Public House in the town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, at the January Court of Quarter Sessions one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

SOLOMON ALBERT.

The Subscribers citizens of Reading township will cheerfully recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the Inn, or Tavern above mentioned, is necessary, to accommodate the public and entertain travellers, and that the said petitioner is of good repute for honesty and sobriety, and is well provided as required by law, with house room and convenience for lodging and accommodating strangers and travellers.

David White,	C. Blish,
Michael Philips,	H. Rummel,
G. Deardorff,	C. Myers,
L. Chronister,	B. Melum,
Jacob Smith,	Henry Albert,
Jacob Albert,	Job Dicks,
James Chronister,	S. Chronister.

Jan. 4, 1842. 2t-c41

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF 1841.—The Secretary of the Treasury laid before the Senate on Monday last, a statement exhibiting the value of the imports and exports during the year ending the 30th September last, which we find as follows, viz.

IMPORTS.

Value of merchandise free of duty,	$64,785,549
Value of do. paying duty.	59,381,094
	$124,167,393

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise, viz:	
Value of merchandise free of duty,	$10,798,451
Value of do. paying duty,	4,303,175
	15,101,626
Value of domestic produce,	106,659,685
	$121,167,311

Note.—The value of imports and exports for the 3d quarter, ending 30th September, is partly on estimate.

THE TRIAL OF JUSTICE WILEY.—This trial is now in progress in New York, and appears to excite considerable interest. The accused, William Wiley, Esq. is charged with having received stolen property, viz: upwards of $160,000 in bank bills, gold and bonds, charged to have been stolen early in June last, from the Frederick County Bank of Maryland, and by him received of the thieves as their counsel, and paid over to the Officers of the Bank, after receiving 8 per cent. on the amount of money paid over, viz: $122, 616, the amount of commissions thus received, being $9,869 52 cents.

The evidence is very voluminous, and little of importance has yet been given in.

A GOOD SIGN.—We saw a young Mechanic, who had just married an amiable young girl, pass home the other day with the *head of a spinning wheel* in his hand. Depend upon it, that young man has got an exce lent wife, who will increase rather than diminish his capital.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The Assistant Postmaster General addresses, officially, the various Postmasters throughout the United States, upon the necessity of checking the repeated attempts made to defraud the revenue by writing on the wrapper or margin of newspapers and pamphlets sent by mail; inclosing memorandra or other things within them; underscoring, dotting, or pricking letters or words, and by various other devices, with the view to evade the payment of legal postage. The Postmasters are directed to remove the wrappers of all transient papers and pamphlets—when they have reached their destination, and all used as the vehicles of information in the way alluded to, are to be charged with letter postage, or, if refused or not taken out, sent back to the office where they were first mailed and the penalty of $5 collected against the person who committed the offence. They are also called upon to correct the abuse of the franking privilege. They are also instructed concerning the payment of money to the publishers of newspapers or acting as their agents. Much misunderstanding appears to exist on this subject, which it is desirable should be corrected. *All* that may lawfully be done is contained in the following: and if this is not strictly observed, the Postmaster General will be compelled to withdraw the instruction entirely. "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 or signed by himself; but if the letter be signed by another person the postmaster cannot frank it. But this is a service not required of him, and it is left entirely to be a matter of courtesy, or decline it, at his option. Such letters should contain only, and relate solely to the transmission of, money from individual to individual, and not collections of agents or others; and they should not cover correspondence on any other subject whatever, and it is not proper for a postmaster to become the agent of newspaper publishers or others, and use his frank in the transaction of such business."

CONFESSIONS OF A COUNTERFEITER.—The last number of the Upper Mississippian, printed at Rock Island, Illinois, contains a long article with the purport to be the Confession of Samuel S. Cluse, a counterfeiter, recently sentenced to the Alton Penitentiary for four years. He seems to have figured very largely as a bogus maker and counterfeiter of bank notes, and estimates the number of persons engaged in the business at about *three hundred*—scattered over Missouri, particularly in the Platte country, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan. He gives many particulars of his operations—names persons and places in all of the States—and, if true, unfolds a mass of depravity in persons who, for aught we know, are respected as good citizens. As, however, we see no good reason for this confession, and it is not the habit of these men to make them, we very much doubt the authenticity of the details, and shall not copy them, unless satisfied of the truth of the charges.—*St. Lou. New Era.*

POSTAGE.—The country press, particularly, are favoring the proposition for adjusting the postage upon newspapers. At present one newspaper is carried for 2000 miles for only ½ a cent more that is charged to carry another 100 miles, while the former may be quadruple the size of the latter. Is this fair? The proposition to allow newspapers to circulate free of postage in their own county, strikes us as judicious. Another reform would be the reduction of letter postage one half. Letter postage is onerous, and such a reduction would increase not the revenue of the Government by trebling the number of letters. Few doubt this; then why is it that Congress does not act upon the proposition? We commend the subject to the attention of members from this district.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions, for a Tavern License, to the Subscriber, residing in the town of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. Being the place where I now reside and have resided for the space of one year next preceding the date hereof, and the place where I intend to keep the said Tavern, if I shall be licensed thereunto, I do hereby certify that I am not a member of any Court of Quarter Sessions, nor a member of any Court of Common Pleas, nor a member of any Court of Oyer and Terminer, nor a member of any Court of Error, nor a member of any Court of Chancery, nor a member of any Court of Appeals, nor a member of any Court of Impeachment, nor a member of any Court of Nisi Prius, nor a member of any Court of