FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Friday last with 15 days later advices from Europe—the Liverpool dates being up to the 4th, London to the 3d, and Paris to the 1st inst. The intelligence, in every point of view, is important.

The corn markets in Northern Europe are in a state of great activity. The grain marts of the Danube are said to be much excited, and prices range from 29s to 31s 6d per quarter.

The railway panic has not subsided.—On the contrary, it was in full force.

The extent of the injury which the potato crop has sustained, formed a matter an unfailing subject of inquiry and anxiety. The accounts are upon the whole, of a sad and melancholy character.

There was not much news stirring in Germany; the religious excitement continues, and in Switzerland, there will again be fighting this winter. Food was scarce and high, and all this tends to make the people emigrate to the United States.

The Russian government has issued another ukase against the Jews—forbidding them to sell wine and spirits in the empire.

A number of individuals have been arrested at Posen, on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy in favor of Polish nationality.

A new American story is announced for immediate publication, the production of the daughter of the celebrated novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper, under whose editorship it will appear.

Lord John Russell, the distinguished leader of the opposition to the Peel Administration, has addressed a letter to his constituents, the citizens of London, in which he emphatically condemns the sliding scale, and declares himself an unconditional repealer of the corn law. The sensation which this letter has excited is proportioned to the station of the writer, to the important interests at stake, and to the new combination of parties which it involves. Many regard it as the dawn of the existing ministry; it is certainly the doom of the corn laws.

The war preparations in the British dock yards still continue, and surveys were being made of the large mercantile Steamers in the mail service of her majesty, with a view to ascertaining their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre.

The threatened famine continues to occupy men's minds. The subject is constantly kept before the public by the discussions in the press by public meetings in various parts of the country, by the oratory of the league leaders, and by the indecision of the cabinet. Nothing during the last fortnight, has altered the previous aspect of affairs as respects the extent of the deficiency. The potato disease continues to progress in some quarters, and to be arrested in others. The accounts from Ireland vary, but the most favorable regard a fourth of the people's food as being destroyed. In England the disease also progresses, in the south and west especially.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The British presses were almost altogether occupied with discussions upon the Oregon question, arising out of the news taken by Caledonia which had arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of October.

We remove a few of the most important extracts. Speaking of the late Faneuil Hall Whig meeting the London Times remarks:

"The momentous question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain was to be decided in Faneuil Hall, in the city of Boston, or if the eminent statesmen who belonge emphatically to New England, and who were the consequence of dark and evil days the better traditions of American freedom, were still at the head of the Cabinet of Washington, slight indeed would our apprehensions be as to the result of the Oregon negotiation. But in all things, Mr. Webster and the men of Massachusetts who applauded his humane and enlightened eloquence on a recent occasion, are not the only opposition, but the opposites of Mr. Polk and the party which brought him into power. We might indeed, hope that if there was any prospect of Mr. Webster's return to office, would if any American minister can, bring the Oregon negotiation to a successful termination. But there is not the slightest probability of such a change in parties as would connect Mr. Webster with the present chief magistrate of the Union."

Willmers Liverpool Times says: "The news from the Western shores of the Atlantic recently has excited more than ordinary interest. The "Great Western," on her last trip, brought home a document which created nearly as much amazement as if a shell had been unexpectedly thrown with hostile intent, into a friendly citadel. The number of the Washington Union which claimed the whole of Oregon for the U. States, and repudiated all negotiation on the subject, was scanned with painful feelings—was presumed to speak the sentiments of President Polk, and to foreshadow the tone of the forthcoming message. The effect was such as we have described it. War and all its odious horrors started every one in the face. There appeared to be no escape from it—no loophole left by which an honorable exit could be made. Men move in masses—think and sympathise in hordes—and "thoughts that breath and words that burn," issuing simultaneously from a thousand lips, show how readily, under provocation, reason is subservient to passion. The poet has finely portrayed it:

"Honor! thou blood-stained god,
At whose call alter all war and homicide,
Oh! to what madness will just cause thy votaries,
Who rushing under the influence of this exalted feeling, the Caledonia arrived on Friday, with intelligence a week in advance of the Great Western, and the nature of her intelligence had an excellent effect on the depressed spirits of "that great beast again with Pompadive coolness. It was then found that the article in the official paper was not understood, by those on the spot, to have an official character,—that Mr. Polk had not yet thrown away the scabbard—that the Whigs, with their three P's—"peace, prosperity and progression" —were inimical to war, and that Mr. Webster, at Boston, had made a speech of a pacific and elevated character in which an appeal to physical force on the Oregon question was denounced as folly and madness."

The London Standard says: "We have copied from the Morning Herald a great mass of important intelligence, including an incomparable speech of great length, delivered by Mr. Daniel Webster, beyond question the foremost man of his country, and among the very first men of any country or any age.

On the whole, the communications received by the Caledonia are less warlike and absurd than most of those which have lately reached us. Even the Union, the most violent of the journals of any note, has been compelled to back out of its extreme violence and pretensions.

It is true that the cry for the whole of Oregon still prevails among a part of the population—that which always counsels a resort to extremities when it supposes its right to be the weakest.

The loco-focos, with Mr. Polk at their head, feel that they have no pretence of right to that undivided possession of Oregon which they claim; and, therefore, scorning all arbitration or accord, they will go to war for it. The wiser republicans, however, will hardly indulge them, for they well know, that if they force a war upon us, the British rights to Oregon will not be asserted in the district, where the United States must establish their claim, but upon every sea and upon every coast which a ship can approach."

FRANCE.—The alarm in the provinces of France, on account of the apprehended dearth, from the exportation of corn to England, appears to have been great. At Cherbourg, St. Malo, Dinan, and other places, serious riots have already taken place, and in other places to a great that apprehensions are entertained of an outbreak.

The French journals have also been much occupied with the Oregon question. The general inference was that the difficulty would be settled without a resort to arms. The propriety of France offering to interfere as mediator has been urged by several of the papers, although the Journal des Debats, in a long article, that created surprise and regret in Paris, takes a view of the Oregon question, from which it may be inferred that the French Government is disposed to accept the office of arbitrator between the British Government and that of the United States of America, if offered. The article went far towards neutralizing the good effect which the pacific intelligence brought by the Caledonia was calculated to produce.

From the United States Gazette.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.

We have given copious extracts from the London papers, setting forth the feelings of some of the leading presses of that great metropolis, upon the important issue now about to be tried between the United States and Great Britain. In referring to the English papers, care should be taken to distinguish between the articles from the London *Times*. They are very different, though we find many readers who have not discriminated. The London Times is the *great* paper of England, which sometimes speaks for the opinion of the ministry, and sometimes speaks an opinion for them. Sometimes it is loud and boisterous against the United States, without regard to the merits of the question, or the consequence of any importance being attached to its language.

The European Times is the Liverpool paper, which is the most and honest interest in the peace of the world, and especially in peace between the United States and Great Britain. It would not utter one word in favor of the conduct of the present occasion, are not the only opposition, but the opposites of Mr. Polk and the party which brought him into power. We might indeed, hope that if there was any prospect of Mr. Webster's return to office, would if any American minister can, bring the Oregon negotiation to a successful termination. But there is not the slightest probability of such a change in parties as would connect Mr. Webster with the present chief magistrate of the Union."

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The panic in the money market, it is said, is subsiding in London, and money will soon be plentiful.

These are the items which come from one who is in a situation to form an opinion. We give them to our readers, in the hope and *belief* that they will be found sustained by coming events.—*Ibid.*

WAR.—The Richmond Whig thus speaks of the proposed war, and of the speakers on the war question, in the Senate of the United States:

"So senseless, wanton and foolish a war, if it occur, or one more so, never did occur. England and France were in the habit, for centuries, of going to war to gratify a minister's pique, or vindicate the beauty of a mistress' eye-brows. But even that was more sensible than this threatened Oregon war, for a territory which neither has the shadow of a claim to, which neither wants, and which neither can retain, for its *independence*, in a short time, is certain."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—A Glasgow (Scotland) paper contains the following noble tribute to this veteran Statesman:

"Wherever and whenever fraud has framed a mine to subvert a pillar of the Constitution, or power has meditated a blow against the people, or against a citizen, or against an exile, or against a slave; —against any thing in the shape of free society, or against any thing in the shape of a man, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, has been seen watching the sign with eagle eye, and, in the moment of the attempted perpetration of the crime, the conspirator fell—the intended victim rose free and safe—and the deliverer, unrewarded and unthanked, sets himself again on his cudles watch over the cause of freedom and humanity."

TEXAS.—A correspondent at Brazoria (Texas) writes to New Orleans as follows: "Henderson will be elected Governor and Haven Lieut. Governor. Little interest is felt in the election and no candidate is announced for the Senate in this district yet. Our citizens are absorbed in their domestic matters. Crops are abundant throughout the country. Large amounts of wheat have been raised. The country west of the Brazos produces more Sugar than is requisite for the supply. In this country we have this year succeeded in making a beautiful article of sugar. The cotton crop is good."

ISTHUS OF PANAMA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states on the authority of a letter from an Englishman, whose position makes him acquainted with the views of the Ministry, that the English Government has determined with the consent of New Grenada, to undertake the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and to convert that most important post into an'American Gibraltar. The immense commercial and naval advantages which the exclusive possession of such a communication will eventually, and if the peace of the world is not disturbed, very soon be made, cannot be doubted. Those who have paid the most enlightened attention to the subject have arrived at the conclusion that the work should be undertaken by all the great commercial Countries of Europe, and placed under their common protection for the benefit of the whole world.—*Providence Journal.*

THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.—A correspondent informs us that a large meeting was assembled at Woodstock (Vt.) last week, at the call of the abolitionists, for the purpose of remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, "for several reasons, but more principally as her constitution allows and perpetuates slavery." A series of appropriate resolutions were offered, and a number of animated speeches made in their behalf, when an amendment was proposed to strike out all after the preamble and insert a resolve to the effect, that, as the election of Mr. Polk and the subsequent reception of Texas as a slave State was brought about by the party stylling themselves Abolitionists, therefore upon their shoulders let the result and consequences rest; which amendment was carried by acclamation, and the meeting then dissolved.

M'NULTY.—A letter from Washington to the U. S. Gazette says:

"I learn that Mr. M'Nulty, now on trial in this city, is likely to get clear, not from any want of proof of his having embezzled the public money, but from the fact that the law under which he has been prosecuted does not apply in his case. The law is part of the Sub-Treasury Act, which applies to all persons embezzling money which may be in their hands in pursuance of laws; whereas, the money in his hands was there by usage, or resolution of the House only, it being a part of the contingent fund of the House."

MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston «News" congratulates the manufacturers of South Carolina, on the system of two bills by the Legislature for chartering manufacturing associations. It may be inferred that the present session has been unusually fertile in the production of the ordinary means of settling the difference between two nations, where so simple a matter is at issue.

As to the corn laws, they, of course, are doomed; and it is believed that *Indian corn* would have been admitted free of duties, if there had been a little better grounds manifested on this side of the water. Indian corn is the grain which almost exclusively concerns *this country*. Wheat is raised in the north and the east of Europe, in great abundance, and can be placed in the warehouses of England cheaper than from America.

The State Finances and the February Interest.

The Harrisburg Union is quite encouraging in relation to the February interest. The editor says:

"When Col. Snowden issued his circular of the 6th of December (inst.) he had available funds in the treasury to the amount of $381,786 09. During the first 12 days of the present month he has received over and above all expenditures, upwards of $80,000.

A considerable sum will (as is always the case) brought in from the North and West by members of the Legislature on the 1st of January. There is now due from the city and county of Philadelphia $213,792 71, all of which will unquestionably be paid about the first of January. There is also due from the rich counties of Lancaster, Bucks and Northampton, a further sum of $105,000, which will also be paid without fail. The above sums alone, will place in the Treasury over $800,000, and the remaining $100,000 will be received from Collectors on the public works, the smaller counties, and a agreat variety of other sources.

We are happy in being able to make this expose of the condition of the finances of the State, and feel a proud satisfaction in giving the assurance of the entire confidence of the State Treasurer in his ability to meet the payment of the interest on the first of February next in full. The vigorous measures adopted by the Treasurer are such that he cannot fail to pay. He has determined upon paying, and he is not the man to fail."

The same paper gives the following:

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Receipts of the State Treasury from the first of December, 1844, to the 30th of November, 1845, both days inclusive.

Tuffs,	$19,157 66
Auction commissions,	18,900 00
Auction duties,	71,208 93
Tax on bank dividends,	86,673 88
Tax on corporation stocks,	90,147 59
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,315,332 02
Tavern licenses,	8,675 88
Retailers' licenses,	72,908 17
Peddlers' licenses,	1,427 00
Brokers' licenses,	1,712 50
Pamphlet laws,	99 43
Militia fines,	2,838 50
Tax on writs, &c.	20,820 16
Tax on certain offices,	2,260 13
Collateral inheritance tax,	25,530 88
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,151,591 [illegible]
Canal fines and sales of pub. prop.	5,097 16
Enrollment of charters,	1,200 00
Tax on loans,	55,788 50
Loans,	2,500 00
Dividends,	1,199 80
Accrued interest,	2,233 00
Refunded cash,	8,577 31
Escheats,	900 81
Fees of the Secretary and Auditor General's offices,	885 65
Miscellaneous,	1,158 95
	$3,010,062 94
Balance in the Treasury, 1st December, 1844,	$663,851 88
Unavailable deposit in the United States Bank,	280,000 00
	$3,953,914 22

EXPENDITURES.

Public improvements,	$651,310 66
Expenses of Government,	229,304 20
Militia expenses,	18,831 92
Pensions and gratuities,	41,858 29
Charitable institutions,	14,612 82
Common schools,	251,371 34
Interest on loans,	26,953 01
Commutation tax,	1,789,099 39
Domestic creditors,	10,125 42
Cancelled Relief notes,	8,955 59
Damages on the public works,	85,000 00
Revenue Commissioners,	26,303 82
Special Commissioners,	2,236 82
State Library,	1,607 38
Public buildings and grounds,	1,210 49
Penitentiaries,	1,137 66
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	13,972 00
Conveying fugitives,	3,000 00
Nicholson lands,	711 91
Escheats,	229 50
Philadelphia riots,	799 50
Tax of Pittsburg,	45,262 32
Abatement of State tax,	20,000 00
Premiums on silk,	27,685 89
Miscellaneous,	18 00
	4,727 80
Balance in the Treasury, 1st December, 1845,	$3,989,028 13
Unavailable deposits in the United States Bank,	$384,886 09
	280,000 00
	$3,952,914 22

EXTRAORDINARY.—We have heretofore mentioned the case of John W. Ramsey, late a clerk with Mr. W. Warner of 189 Broadway, New York, who was supposed to have died in an epileptic fit; but who showed signs of life after having been placed in a coffin, and removed from the city to the residence of his parents up the North River. The New York Tribune gives the following account of the case, together with some interesting facts communicated to Mr. Warner by the parents of the young man:

He was taken ill on about 6 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, and a dose of peppermint and brandy was given him, which in similar attacks had proven beneficial. He soon fell into an apparent fit, in which state he remained until 3 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Warner retired to bed. About 7 o'clock the young man was found apparently dead, by a gentleman boarding in M'Clelland, who was called in. On Monday, after an inquest had been held Mr. Warner left the city with the body, for interment in Newburgh, in this State, the residence of his clerk's parents. On Sunday the face of the deceased was very much swollen, and his limbs and joint stiffened, but on jabbing the body from the coffin on Tuesday the swelling had almost subsided, the face had assumed a more natural appearance, and the limbs and joints were as supple as in life. Mr. Warner then learned from the parents, that when only six years of age, John was supposed to have died from a similar epileptic attack, but, strange to relate, while being laid in his coffin preparatory to burial, signs of life were discovered, and he was miraculously resuscitated. A few years after, an aged relative of his, who was pronounced by the physicians to have died in a like fit, after being kept for ten days, was restored to consciousness, and is now enjoying excellent health. The parents fondly entertain the hope that their child may again experience a similar resuscitation; at all events, they are determined not to bury him at present.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1845.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, which has occupied the Committee of Ways and Means for a week or more, having been reported to the House, it is probable the subject of the Tariff will next claim the attention and employ the time of the Committee. What sort of a Tariff Bill we shall have, I cannot foretell exactly; but surmise that it will be still more democratic, that is, more free-tradeish, than Mr. McKay's bill, reported two years ago. We shall see. I congratulate those who shouted for "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," on the fine prospect before them. That tariff was then denounced and claimed as the *democratic* tariff. "The bill," said the Locofoco papers of Pennsylvania, "depended on *democratic* votes for its passage, and the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, and Silas Wright, saved it in the Senate.—Massachusetts, an old Federal State, (she is now Whig) was until recently opposed to a protective Tariff, while Pennsylvania has always been for it." Yes, she stood by it in 1844, with a vengeance, and now the same paper from which I quote the above language, says: «His [Mr. Polk's] views upon the tariff are just what we expected, and just what we believe the Democracy will approve!" And it is because the Locofocos believe that the *democracy will approve* those views that they will give them a free-trade Tariff.

"THE CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY," says the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman of November 18, 1845, "WILL AS ASSUREDLY LEAD TO THE ADOPTION OF FREE-TRADE BY OUR COUNTRY, AS THE DARKNESS OF NIGHT IS DISPELLED BY THE RISING SUN." Just what we said in 1844, only we did not speak quite so strongly, and for which we were most unmercifully cut up by the Whigs. Buchanan has not yet replied to my interrogatory, whether he was made the *willing or unwilling* instrument to deceive the people of Pennsylvania, and to prevent the political fraud upon them, in 1844? Now I humbly conceive it due to himself and to the people of Pennsylvania to answer this question. He may, perhaps, think differently.

Mr. Calhoun arrived last evening.

I understand that a gentleman arrived here last night, who brings late news and despatches from Mexico. The intelligence is that General Paredes has declared against the government, and is on his march at the head of his troops, to the Capital. As to the nature of the despatches, I have not been able to obtain any definite or reliable information; it is rumored however, that they inform our government of Mr. Shiedell's reception by the Mexicans, which was friendly and satisfactory.—There are rumors too that information is received of negotiations having been opened, in regard to the purchase of California and even go so far as to say that the price has been agreed on; but I place little reliance on them.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL

THE CHOCTAWS.—The Winston (Miss.) Banner states that between 3,000 and 4,000 Choctaws were to have left that State about the last of November, under the superintendent of removal, for their new home in the West. The condition of affairs in the Choctaw Nation is represented as being quite prosperous. There are now four female boarding schools, sustained principally by the public funds of the Nation, but under the care and instruction of the Missionaries: these and other schools contain 250 pupils. There are also various Sabbath schools taught by Choctaw teachers, embracing six or seven hundred adults and children.

The General Court of Virginia has decided—twelve judges to three—in the Parkersburg Kidnapping case, that the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, extends to the *actual water line* of the Ohio river, at the particular time of the occurrence. This line, of course, is not fixed, but shifts according to the rise or fall of water, from freshets or low water. If this line be accurate, it will be a great change from the Parkersburg prisoners will come within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

A letter written by Washington, was recently sold at Paris for 200 francs, and a sum nearly as large was paid for a receipt signed on the 30 of April, 1777, by Franklin, Deane and Lee, in which they acknowledge having received from the French treasury 500,000 livres, money of France.

SHOOTING TURKEY.—A sad event occurred in Paris, Stark county, Ohio, on the 25th ult. Mr. Joseph Whitacre, while hunting Turkeys, imitated a turkey call, while partially concealed by the bushes. Mr. Butes, a brother-in-law, hearing it approached, and seeing something he supposed to be a turkey, fired and killed Mr. W. on the spot.

INDIANA.—The Indiana Sentinel is of opinion that the prospect of an arrangement for the resumption of payment of the interest on the State debt is favorable, and that a bill for it will be done at the present session.

THE SMALL POX AT PHILADELPHIA.—This frightful disease, says the Ledger, appears to be still on the increase. The deaths during last week, were 9 adults and 15 children, making 24 in all; exceeding those of the previous week by 2. The whole number of deaths during the week, from all diseases, was 136.

ILLINOIS.—The census of Illinois shows that the population of that State has increased 200,000 during the last five years, and that it now amounts to 700,000.

Dr. Brackenridge was, on the 12th inst. elected President of Jefferson Medical College, in the place of the venerable Dr. Brown, resigned.

"U. S. Senate."

THIS Association will meet in the School Room occupied by Mr. D. SWOPE, opposite the Jail, THIS EVENING (Friday) at 6 o'clock. A prompt attendance is desired by

Dec. 26. 1t

AN ADDRESS.

WILL be delivered before the "Berlin Beneficial Association," by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. at East Berlin, *on Thursday next*, the 1st, 1846. (New Year's Day,) at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Berlin, Dec. 19, 1845.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Brough, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BROUGH, dec'd, late of Strahan township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EMANUEL BROUGH, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 12, 1845.—6t

☞ The Administrator will attend at the public house of Daniel Comfort, in Strahan township, on *Saturday the 31st of January*, 1846, to receive monies due to his Intestate, and to examine any claims that may be against him.

WICKHAM'S

Educational Incentives.

A Series for Seminaries and Schools.

Published by Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton st. New York.

THIS Series consists of the following, which are in readiness at every class of schools, it is believed, will find something suited to each of their several departments:

1. The School Ledger, embracing a Register, Penman's Album, and Blanks for a Complete Record, with upwards of 40,000 blanks for Attendances, &c.; price 75 cts. Postage 19 cts.

2. The School Diary, an aid to voluntary improvement; per dozen 50 cents. Postage 2½ cts.

3. The School Register, with upwards of 17,000 Blanks for attendances, Recitations, and Deportment, and combining many valuable incentives. 31 cents.

4. The Teacher's Certificates or Blank Reports for Statistics, &c. with mental and moral traits contrasted, &c. Printed in colored inks; 50 cts. per 100.

5. The Youth's Diploma, a beautiful and well executed design—6¼ cts. Ditto colored 19 cts.

6. The Penman's Album, a Book of Incentives to skill in Penmanship, 25 cts. 37 cts. and $1.

7. The Teacher's Token, to be given out for the moral and mental attainments, are also aids to self acquaintance, valuable instruction, &c. of 50 differents, 50 of each kind in a pack. Printed in colors; per pack 12 1-2 cts.

8. The School Chart of Characteristics, an aid to self and general improvement and correct habits. A *moral* chart of principles 22 by 28 inches. Very neatly executed. 18¾ cts.

Some of the above are transmissible by mail except the 7th; those can be recorded mailable in another form; (see below.)

A Proposal to the Teachers of the United States—to furnish them with an abridgement of the Educational Incentives, in a cheap and mailable form, which will bring every Teacher in the U. States on a par with those who reside in the vicinity of the Publishing Office, or in other words to take these works to every Teacher's door or neighborhood, however remote, *free of expense.* To be published in parts at ONE DOLLAR each, (cash in advance, post-paid,) under the general title of

THE TEACHER'S BOOK

Instrumentalities and School Requisite.

SIX COPIES FOR $5.

Contents of Part I.—Postage to any part of the U. States, 12 1-2 cents:

1. A School Register, with upwards of 17,000 blanks for Attendances, Recitations, and Deportment. (Postage, if sent separately, 8 cents.)

2. Sixty-four Teacher's Certificates, or Blank Reports. (Postage on each sheet, containing either 1 or 2 copies, 2 1-2 cents.)

3. The American Youth's Diploma, two plain and one colored. (Postage on each sheet, containing either 1 or 2 copies, 2 1-2 cents.)

4. A Chart of Geometrical Diagrams—(postage 2 1-2 cents.)

5. A School Chart of Characteristics—(postage 2 1-2 cents; 18 3-4 cents can be remitted in a letter at the rate of single postage.)

Contents of Part II.—Postage, not exceeding 21 cents:

1. Two hundred and eighty Teacher's Tokens, on fine card board, printed in colored Inks, with Traits of Character, &c. upon the back of each. (Postage 12 cts.)

2. Primary Lessons in 24 sheets, each 11 by 10 inches; a new and valuable compilation. It is presumed in neatness of execution and valuable arrangement it is unequalled by any compilation extant. (Postage 9 cents.)

3. A Sheet of Punctuation, showing the uses of the Pauses in reading and writing. (Postage 2 1-2 cents.)

The prices for Part II. separately would be 40 cts. 75 cts. and 6 cts. Other parts in time will be published. Any or either of the works comprised in the Parts will be furnished in books of FIFTY CENTS each for pay in advance; the REVISED PRICES of *the Parts being* REDUCED *in amount equal to the amount of the postage.* Those, therefore, who order the parts at $1, or the selected parts at 50 cts. get them at a reduction of price, in either sizes, equal to the postage they have to pay on the same. The liberality of this offer, it is presumed, will be *liberally responded to* by those whom it was especially intended to benefit.

December 26, 1845.

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT!

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Dec. 26, 1845.

☞ We learn from the Lutheran Observer that the Rev. WM. ALADAN, late of Pennsylvania College, has taken charge of Congregations at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Are you Ready?

From the unusual bustle and various other symptoms at present transpiring in *our* Office, we infer that suitable preparations are being made for the regular annual visit of "THE CARRIER" to his Patrons on the approaching New Year's day. We have been granted a sly peep at matters, and have come to the conclusion that something "*extra*" is in contemplation. His «Impudency" has, some how or other, managed to secure the services of a *pretty girl* to improve those views that they will give them a free-trade Tariff.

Sleighing.

☞ For the last three weeks the sleighing in this vicinity has been of an *extra* order, and the pleasant jingling of bells gives evidence that the lovers of pleasure are indeed making the most of it. The fresh fall of snow yesterday has improved the roads.

Mr. Cooper.

☞ The last "Lancaster Examiner" contains an ably written communication from a "Whig of the old Guard," warmly urging the nomination of the Hon. JAMES COOPER, as a candidate for Governor. Almost every mail brings some new evidence of the rapidly extending popularity of our fellow citizen. We shall endeavor to find room for the article of the "Examiner" in our next.

Hon. G.S. Orth.

☞ We stated last week that this gentleman had been named by the Indiana papers as a candidate for Governor of that State. We have since been pleased to learn that Mr. ORTH has been elected Speaker of the Senate in the room of Mr. Bateson, the Lieutenant Governor, who was elected U. S. Senator from Indiana.

By the bye, in noticing the nomination of Mr. ORTH for Governor, the last Lancaster Union has the following paragraph:

"Mr. O. read a letter from the Hon JAMES COOPER of Gettysburg, who is also a prominent candidate for Governor. Mr. Cooper is a fine fellow and a young man of fine talents. We know nothing of the pupil, but Pennsylvania might fare much worse than to have the reins of Government placed in the hands of the preceptor."

Wickham's Educational Incentives.

☞ The attention of School Directors and Teachers is directed to the advertisement in a subsequent column, in regard to WICKHAM'S excellent series of "Educational Incentives." While the Guide or Popular Education, as such, has from time to time received the attention of the public attention, and gifted statesmen devoted their energies to the establishment and improvement of general systems, too little attention has been paid to the practical part—the minutia and details as developed in the School Room. Well digested schemes amount to but little in the promotion of any cause; it is the MEANS, whereby the *minutia and details* of any plan can be *carried* out, that renders it efficient and useful." Some of these features, thus overlooked and neglected, have been well brought out in Mr. Wickham's series, which we have added chiefly for teachers' uses in conducting their schools, serving, at the same time, as very important aids to scholars in the acquisition of correct habits, self-acquaintance, self discipline, &c. They have been highly recommended by distinguished friends of Popular Education, and by none more warmly than Dr. REESE, the able and efficient Superintendent of Common Schools for the city and county of New York, who says:

"The inventor and publisher of these auxiliaries to public instruction, deserves the patronage of School Officers and Teachers, while their useful labors will be highly estimated by the children, by whom the Incentives will be highly estimated, affording them both pleasure and profit. I take pleasure in awarding them my thanks, and expressing my best wishes for the general adoption of their valuable series in our Common Schools."

The Small Pox.

☞ The Baltimore Sun of Wednesday states that this loathsome disease is on the increase in that city, as well as in Philadelphia and New York. During the past two weeks there have been 46 deaths from it in Philadelphia, 26 in Baltimore, and 23 in New York. With a view of arresting the progress of the disease the city authorities have recommended a general vacination, and have appointed physicians to perform the operation gratis for those who are unable to pay. A re-vacination is also urged upon those who have not been vaccinated for 12 or 15 years, as it is an ascertained fact that vaccination in many persons loses its power within that period.

☞ The Perry Freeman states that the Hon. JAMES BLACK, (L. F.) who represents the district of Cumberland, Perry and Franklin, in Congress, has signified his intention to sustain the present Tariff, and to vote against any modification or repeal of it.

☞ By the card in another column, it will be seen that a Convention of all persons friendly to the Iron and Coal Interests is to be held in Philadelphia on the 8th of January next.

☞ Com. STEWART has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Arrival of the Acadia.

☞ The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Friday, bringing interesting intelligence as to the state of feeling in England upon the Oregon difficulty. The violent and impudent articles of the Washington Union had been received in that country, and had done much to embitter and prejudice the public feeling. In the preceding columns we have given such extracts from the English papers as our limited space would allow. Notwithstanding the strong tone of these articles, we believe the general inference drawn from the character of the intelligence by the Acadia, is favorable to the possibility and even probability, that the whole controversy may yet be amicably settled. In England, as in this country, there are blustering, brawling demagogues, who take occasion to avail themselves of every fitting opportunity to pander to popular prejudices, and cause the public journals to teem with exciting appeals to bad passions.—So that the tone of these journals are not to be regarded as reflecting the feelings of that strong conservative influence necessarily exercised by rational and good men upon national policy, and which, in this country, has compelled the government, with all its vacillations, to pursue a course of conciliation and forbearance towards Oregon or none.—Oregon as it is, or War! These expressions of pseudo patriotism and true demagogueism were to be expected on both sides of the Atlantic, as the natural productions of those little great-men to be found in every community, who, incapable of rising above the selfish influence of personal agrandizement, are ever ready to sacrifice the noblest interests upon the altar of vulgar prejudices and self interests. Behind all this noisy trumpetry of "national rights," and "national honor," there is a deep and correct public sentiment, always the concomitant of enlightened reason and genuine patriotism, which, while it will brook no real infringement of national rights, regards the preservation of the world's peace, the existence of healthy social and political organization, and the general interests of humanity, too lofty and sacred, to be recklessly periled by clinging to the false notions of right and wrong, so assiduously promulgated by bad and reckless men. When, therefore, the first flush of excitement shall have passed by, this strong influence will be brought to bear, and, we fondly hope, successfully, in favor of a peaceful and honorable termination of this painful controversy.

The effect of the commercial news brought by the Acadia, upon our markets, has been to check operations and produce a still further decline in prices.

☞ The Pastors of the several religious denominations in Baltimore have called a meeting for the purpose of uniting in a special prayer to Almighty God, to deprecate the awful scourge of war.

Flour.

☞ The New York Tribune says the following have been the shipments from N. York of the annexed articles of produce from the 1st of September last up to December 16:

Wheat Flour,	231,174	bbls.
Rye Flour,	3,314	"
Wheat,	266,388	bushels
Corn,	16,164	"
Rye,	24,283	"
Barley,	45,747	"
Oats,	10,349	"
Beef,	19,427	bbls.
Pork,	24,591	"
Lard,	24,662	kegs
Tallow,	34,060	kegs
Tobacco,	8,171	hds.
Cloverseed,	1,237	"

Besides the above, large quantities of Flour and Grain are in process of shipment, and now going on shipboard, but as the vessels have not cleared, the exact quantities cannot be ascertained.

Election of Chaplains.

On Monday the Rev. WM. A. MILBURNE was elected Chaplain to Congress, upon the part of the House of Representatives. There were three ballottings—the votes for the prominent candidates standing as follows:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
Rev. Mr. Milburne,	35	59	105
Rev. Mr. Sprole,	24	36	53
Rev. Mr. Ewing,	27	32	48
Rev. Mr. Conner,	21	26	10

On Tuesday, the Rev. SEPTIMUS TUSTON was elected Chaplain on the part of the Senate, having received 28 out of 40 votes. The remaining candidates stood as follows:

Rev. Mr. Hill,	8	3	2
Rev. Mr. Hawley,	1	1	1

Texas Admitted.

☞ In the U. S. Senate on Monday last, Mr. ASHLY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House resolutions for the annexation of Texas, with a recommendation for an immediate consideration. After a short debate, in which Messrs. Webster, Niles, Huntingdon, and Bagby, took part, the Resolutions were passed upon a third reading by a vote of yeas 31, nays, 13! So that they only require the signature of the President to become a law.

Speaking of the passage of the Resolutions, the National Intelligencer of Tuesday morning remarks:

The die having been cast at the last session, the consummation of "annexation," in one form or other, at the present session of Congress, was to have been expected. But the act of admission is exceptionable in several particulars, and especially in its contravention of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution, in giving to Texas, without any intermediate term of probation such as other Territories have all undergone before being admitted into the Union, a right to send two Representatives to Congress, her population not being sufficient to entitle her to even one, except under the special provision in the Constitution that «each State shall have at least one Representative." What there is in the case of Texas, or in the claims of her population to the peculiar favor of Congress, that should give to her, a State just born, privileges which are not even yet enjoyed by the States of Arkansas and Florida—which were not enjoyed by other new States before them, and will assuredly not be extended to the State of Iowa, when she comes into the Union—it required the assembled wisdom of the nation to discover.

The President has since signed and approved the Resolutions, thus incorporating the "lone star" with the American Union.

And Still Another.

☞ By a reference to the summary of Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that the consummation of the Texas iniquity has been followed up by a motion from Mr. LEVY, of Florida, proposing the purchase of the Island of Cuba! Texas, Oregon, California and Cuba! What next?

The Sub-Treasury.

☞ In the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. DROMGOOLE, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the Sub-Treasury Bill recommended by President Polk. It was read twice and referred to the committee of the Whole. This is the same project which contributed so much to Mr. Van Buren's disastrous defeat in 1840.

Mexico.

The Washington Union of Tuesday states that intelligence has been received of the arrival, and favorable reception, of Mr. SLIDELL at Vera Cruz. Another revolution had broken out in Mexico, threatening once more to scourge that unfortunate country with the evils of a civil war. Gen. Paredes had pronounced against the present government, and was about to march on the city of Mexico with an army of 8,000 soldiers.

News had also reached Vera Cruz that Urrea, Governor of the Province of Gonona, had pronounced against the authorities of the Mexican Government, declaring the province to be independent.

Crime in High Life.

☞ The New Orleans papers contain the details of a recent pain