son to believe, to the important political consequences which followed. But it requires, we think, little sagacity to determine, that if Sir Robert Peel meddles at all with the Corn Laws—as meddle he will and must—the next measure will be a final one. The time for any further tinkering has passed. No half scheme will suffice. All the elements of agitation would remain as strong and vigorous as ever; and, without the *ark* which a total abandonment of the present system would give him, the retention of a fixed duty, however small, would disgust all parties, and give satisfaction to none.

The existing state of uncertainty must be submitted to until the 22d inst., when the National Councils will become a bear-garden of contending politics.

The British Monitor.—The following is an official list of the re-administration:

First Lord of the Treasury Sir Robert Peel.

Secretary of the Home Department, Sir J. R. G. Graham.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch.

Commander in Chief, Duke of Wellington.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Haddington.

President of the Board of Control, Earl of Ripon.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon H. Goulburn.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord G. Somerset.

Commissioner of Land Revenues, Earl Lincoln.

Secretary of War, Right Hon. S. Herbert.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet:

President of the Board of Trade, Earl Dalhousie.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Ellenborough.

Postmaster General, Earl of St. Germains.

Secretary for the Colonies, Hon. W. Gladstone.

We need hardly trouble our readers with the thousand and one rumors which prevail respecting the further policy of the Premier. Some assert that the reconstruction of his Cabinet involved a compromise with his colleagues; that instead of a total repeal of the Corn laws, which Sir Robert is known to favor, a fixed duty of twelve shillings, or six shillings per quarter—the figures have a wide margin in the mouth of Madam Rumor—to be decreased by a shilling or two shillings per annum, until it expires in the course of six or ten years, as the case may be. Others say that a permanent duty of three shillings per quarter, with compensation to the landowners, is very brilliant and ably written.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times says:

"The first Message of President Polk to Congress, has created, as may be readily supposed, a greater amount of attention in England than any similar document from the head of the American Union has done for years.

We have given elsewhere the spirit of the English press on this important document. Our transatlantic readers will be struck by the absence of all irritation in the remarks of the great organs of opinion in this country, relative to the Message, and this reluctance to avoid giving offence, arises altogether from the praiseworthy desire to heal, rather than to foment the cause of difference between us and the U. States respect the Oregon. Some of the articles we have given are able and comprehensive views of the question at issue, argued, of course, with an allowable amount of national feeling and prejudice, but presenting on the whole, a just and generous standard of reason and logic.

The cause, perhaps, why the message has agreeably disappointed expectation here is, the well timed observations in which it indulges respecting a Liberal Tariff. If the Oregon is the bane, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's missive to Congress. The style of the document has elicited praise, and although Mr. Polk has been snubbed by European publicists a *nouvel homme*, he has given proof, in this much-criticised document, of the possession of literary powers that command respect, if they do not always force conviction.

Upon the whole, then, if the Message has not given the satisfaction in England which the friends and well wishers of America desire, it has its favorable point—that of FREE TRADE; and the pending triumph of Free Trade principles will, in all probability, be accompanied by a satisfactory adjustment of the bone of contention—the Oregon. Polk and Peel AGREE as to one necessary or true first—why not of the last alternative."

The Examiner one of the oldest and most influential of the weeklies, considers the Oregon question in a very amicable and reasonable light.

These extracts will be sufficient to show pretty clearly the aspect of British journalism on the subject of Oregon. What the Government will think or do will be seen hereafter.

From the London Spectator.

IRELAND.—The present State of Ireland is still most unsettled—outrages and murders not abated. The Repeal Association continues its weekly meetings, and the projection of railways and other works are among the more prominent and important events that have lately occurred therein. The Repeal Association, at its meeting on the 16th ult., was attended by Mr. O'Connell, who made a long speech, in the course of which he pledged himself to support the Corn Law League, in the effort to repeal the statues which prohibited the free importation of foreign grain into these Kingdoms. He made a kind of half promise to waive Repeal in order to give Lord John Russell, who was then attempting to form an administration, an opportunity of doing justice to Ireland. On the following Monday Mr. Clements occupied the chair.

After letters had been read from Mr. S. A. O'Niell, John, Archbishop of Tuam, and Pierce Somerset Butler, the following resolutions were submitted as the report of the franchise and election committee:

1.—"That it is the imperative and sacred duty of the constituencies of Ireland to return as representatives none but Repealers, members of this association, at the ensuing elections."

2.—"That every constituency that shall elect, and every individual voter that shall support a non-Repealer, where a Repeal candidate may start, he shall be deemed guilty of treason to Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell moved the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, and, upon succession to comment, at some length, on the ministerial "interregnum."

FRANCE.—*Paris, Dec. 30.*—This day his Majesty Louis Philippe opened the Session of the French Chambers with the usual formalities.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded with deputies, foreign ambassadors and persons of distinction, all of whom rose as the King entered.

The Queen, the King's daughters and sons-in-law, and the little Comple de Paris, the Majesty's heir, had arrived at the Chamber previously to his majesty, and were seated in one of the tribunes. Having ascended to the throne, the King bowed to the assemblage. He then seated himself, put on his hat, and delivered his speech.

A letter from Paris in Wilmer & Smith's Times, says:—

England and her Queen, you will perceive, figure prominently in this discourse, from which it is clear that, whatever people may say about it, Louis Phillippe and his Ministers are sincerely and soul for the English alliance. Not one syllable about the United States, notwithstanding Mr. Polk almost invited notice by his remarks on France in his message.

Rarely was a message expected with greater interest, and rarely has one fallen more flatly. The only explanation I can give of the reason of this is, that little importance generally speaking, is attached to the big and bouncing words of the President. Though rather given to self-glorification themselves, the French have a supreme contempt for it in others, and they feel, and unhesitatingly assert, that Cousin Jonathan's self-glorification approaches the ridiculous.

In one of the first letters I had the honor to address to you, I stated, as my confident conviction that in the event of a rupture between England and the United States, France, supposing the maintenance of a strict neutrality to be impossible, would support England in preference to the United States. For that opinion I was violently attacked by the French paper of the city of New York. But I now once again deliberately repeat such to be my conviction; and I point to all that has happened as a proof that that conviction is well founded.

Take the conduct of France in the affair of Texas: take the violent articles against the United States in the Journal des Debats, and in the newspaper organs under the control of the Government; take the articles of the Debats on the President's message—an article more violent than any in the English papers—take the declarations of the Ministers, and especially of M. Guizot, on the tribune of both chambers; above all, take the positive and formal declaration of Louis Philippe to the American Ambassador, or at all events, to some eminent American citizen, to the effect, "that the American Government must be mad if it supposes that it will have France for an ally in the event of a war.

(That the King has so expressed himself, is notorious to all who move in those circles of Parisian society in which politics are discussed.) Take all these circumstances together, and then tell me whether my assertion was not true, that in the event of a war, and in the event of neutrality being impossible, it will NOT be the United States that will possess the aid of France.

GERMANY.—Religious tolerance appears to be gaining ground. Catholic priests no longer refuse to bless mixed marriages, i. e. marriage between Protestants and Catholics; and it is even asserted that the Pope has the intention of acknowledging the Protestant Church, so as to induce it to aid him in putting down the new religion of German Catholicism. This, however, I don't believe. I don't see how the Pope can conveniently acknowledge Protestantism, nor do I see what Protestantism would gain by acknowledgment.

The new religion of Ronge is advancing but does not make so much noise as it did. In Posen, not long since, a preacher condemned Ronge from the pulpit, whereupon he was insulted by some of the congregation. Others took his part, and the consequence was that a tremendous pitched battle took place in the very church itself.

INDIA AND CHINA.—There is nothing later from China than reached us by last mail. The news from India is highly important. The prospect of a collision between the British and Sikh troops was becoming every day more imminent. The latter had already commenced their march towards the Sutlej.

Important from Mexico.—A Revolution.

The arrival of the U. S. brig Porpoise at Pensacola, from Mexico, brings the intelligence that the Revolution in that Government is complete, Gen. Paredes having entered the city of Mexico, and assumed the reigns of Government, without serious opposition. The following paragraphs are taken from the Pensacola Gazette:

The disaffection which had been thus gathering shead, broke out into open rebellion and revolution as soon as the arrival of Mr. Slidell was made known at the head quarters of Gen. Paredes. He forthwith issued his *pronunciamiento*, or manifesto against the government. This *pronunciamiento* was re-echoed by the fortifications and garrisoned towns as soon as received—the train having been well laid and the match no sooner applied than the explosion took place, almost simultaneously, all over the country. The city of Mexico, even the very seat of the government, throwing wide its gates as soon as Paredes and his troops set their bugle in its sparcous republics—notwithstanding Herrara had taken all the precautions in his power for the defence of this last strong-hold of his party, by the disposition of his military—to appear as to give just cause of offence to the citizens, seizing upon the public money without warrant of law, suspending the liberty of the press, and arresting many of the leading and most influential individuals. Among others the Archbishop was forced to take refuge in the Embassy, and Almonte secreted himself in the city.

From the Pensacola Democrat, we learn that Paredes reached the city of Mexico at the head of six thousand troops, where there were stationed 700 regulars and 30,000 armed citizens, to support the administration of Herrera, but upon the arrival of the forces of Paredes, the 800 regulars declared in favor of the revolutionary party, and the citizens surrendered. President Herrera retiring. General Paredes then dissolved the Mexican Congress, and declared that they should legislate no more until they should have done *guilty* to him. Paredes declared himself opposed to receiving any Minister from the Government of the U. States.

At Vera Cruz, some blood was shed, but all in the shape of legal executions, several officers who favored the administration of Herrera having somewhat hot retreatory, were tried, condemned and shot.

From these accounts it appears that the principal reliance of Paredes for the success of the revolution was on the hatred of the people to the United States. The first movement was made after the arrival of Mr. Slidell, and the fact that Herrera had invited him to coming was used for the purpose—a fact which shows how deep rooted in the Mexican army (which controls the country) is the animosity against this country. Doubtless, however, this rebellion was planned long before the arrival of Mr. Slidell.

The feeling of the Mexican Press in regard to the diplomatic relations of the two countries, may be seen from the following article taken from the "Vera Cruzino:"

It is some time since it was known amongst us that the administration is about to establish diplomatic relations with the United States; and thus to make a perfidious and shameful submission, but the mysterious veil with which they covered their movements, hid from us the extent to which their audacity and treasonable imbecility had led them, until the journals of the

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, Jan. 30, 1846.

☞"Jenks to Lewis," will appear next week. For particular reasons, the author will oblige us by handing us the remaining "links" *in propria persona*.

☞We are indebted to Mr. Brough, of the House, for sundry interesting documents, and to Mr. Nicholson, for a large and handsome Map, exhibiting that portion of the State of Pennsylvania traversed by the Surveys for a continuous Rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, made in 1839 and '40, by C. L. Schlatter.

Graham's Magazine.

For February, is upon our table with one of the most finished and delicate Line Engravings that the Magazines have yet produced, "Catharine Seton." "The Young Astronomer," is also a beautiful picture and creditable to the artist. As to the "Fashions," they are such as Graham only can furnish. The contents, as usual, are of a high order—embracing contributions from "Fanny Forrester," N. P. Willis, J. K. Paulding, Park Benjamin, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Osgood, and other writers of acknowledged merit.

Southern Literary Messenger.

This Periodical, under the editorship of Mr. Mason, has secured a high rank among American Monthlies. While its columns are open to the lighter portions of literature, many of the contributions are of the highest order, and embrace discussions upon National and Political themes of the deepest interest. The Prospectus for 1846 will be found in another column.

Grand Jury Report.

In to-day's paper will be found the Report of the Grand Jury for the late term of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Report will be read with interest, as exhibiting a most gratifying diminution of vice, and immorality, and crime, in our midst, and a general prosperity in the affairs of the County highly honorable to those charged with their administration. It will be seen that, although numbering a population of upwards of 25,000, not a single case of misdemeanor was brought within the cognizance of the Grand Jury—nor has there been, for some time, a prisoner within the walls of the County Jail. The County is not only out of debt, but when summoned to the relief of the credit and honor of the State, she promptly complied by immediately paying over to the State Treasurer the full amount of State Tax due from her citizens.

Surely there is cause for honest congratulation in this statement of facts, and Adams may well challenge her sister counties to an exhibition of a similar degree of prosperity. With no violation of law calling for the interposition of her Grand Jury—a penniless prison—an entire freedom from Debt—energetic and prosperous citizens—charged with the administration of her affairs—and, to complete the list of virtues, firm and undeviating in her attachment to Whig Principles—is she not a noble county! And who would not feel proud in being numbered among her Citizens?

Arrival of the Hibernia.

☞This long and anxiously looked for Steamer has at length arrived, bringing as was expected, intelligence of unusual interest and importance. We have devoted a large space in the preceding columns to a summary of the news, presuming that our readers would be desirous of acquainting themselves with the progress of English politics, especially so far as it relates to our own government. The news is of the most pacific character, and justifies the belief we have all along entertained, that there was no probability of war between the United States and Great Britain. The failure of Lord John Russell to form a ministry was owing to the fact that leading men of his own party would not consent to take office in a Cabinet which was believed to favor war. This fact led to the restoration of Sir Robert Peel, and the significance of it will not be lost upon him, predisposed as he was, to keep his place.

The news has had no effect upon flour. In New York the influence was decidedly favorable to stocks.

Rejected.

The nomination of Geo. W. Woodward, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, was rejected by the Senate on Thursday week, after a debate of two days continuance.—The vote was large and the majority decisive—26 to 22, and was in conformity to a report from the Judiciary Committe.

Distressing Accident.

☞On Thursday last, as Dr. Fahnen a physician well known in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, was passing a wagon on the road near Caledonia Furnace, in a sleigh, he came suddenly in contact with a pile of timbers, the sleigh was capsized, and the Dr. was thrown violently against the wheels of the wagon, producing a concussion of the brain. He lingered in extreme agony until Friday evening when he expired.

Mississippi.

The Legislature of this State has elected Gen. Henry Stuart Foote to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 5th of March, 1847, and Hon. Joseph W. Chalmers, the present Senator, to fill Mr. Walker's unexpired term.

☞Edward Everett has been nominated by the Committee appointed on the subject, for President of Harvard University.

☞There were eighteen deaths by Small pox in Philadelphia last week. There were ten deaths in Baltimore by the same disease.

The Florida Contested Election.

The discussion of this question was brought to a close on Saturday last, the result of which was that Mr. Cabell, who was a contestant from the Governor of Florida, declaring him to be duly elected, according to the laws of the State, was ejected from his seat, and Mr. Brockenbrough (loco) his opponent, admitted. The National Intelligencer, in allusion to this matter, has the following paragraph:

"The House of Representatives on Saturday last decided the question arising out of the contested election of Representative in that body from the New State of Florida, against the right of the returned member, E. C. Cabell, (Whig) and admitting to his seat the petitioner against him, Wm. H. Brockenbrough, (Democrat.) With some experience, and more knowledge, of the influence of party considerations in determining questions of this nature in popular bodies, we would be satisfied, by the state of *the vote* on this matter, had we no other grounds for the opinion, that the decision of the House is one not borne out by the evidence in the case.—Had it been so, we should not have seen the House of Representatives, with a majority of some seventy votes in favor of the ruling party, affirming the right of one of their own party to a seat in that body by a majority of *fourteen* votes only. And even that majority, it will be perceived, was reduced to *six*, when tested by the question of *reconsideration*."

Increase of the Navy.

☞On Tuesday last in the Senate of the United States, the bill "to organize and enlarge the Navy," was taken up. Mr. Fairfield, from whom it originated, addressed the Senate in its support not as a war measure, but as a matter of protection to our commerce and fisheries. Mr. Allen followed in opposition to war measures or measures leading to war. He said that these propositions carried out would require $12,000,000—and that in a time of peace! He referred to a former period when Mr. Adams' administration was pressed for expending $12,000,000 for army, navy, and whilst now it is proposed to expend that amount upon the navy alone! He said he could not support this bill as a war measure, because it would bring upon England and Europe, we are on the eve of a war! He could not support it as a peace measure since such an outlay as the one propsed would be unnecessary and extravagant. He then moved to postone the consideration of the bill until the first of May. Messrs. Hannegan and Bagby followed in opposition to the motion, which was finally withdrawn, and the Senate adjourned without coming to any decision in the matter.

The Meeting on Monday.

☞The was cheering, indeed, to witness the spirit and enthusiasm, which was exhibited by our friends on Monday night. Prostrated as was the Whig party by the adverse result of the Presidential election, it seemed as though years might be required to rouse them to energetic action, and shake off the apathy which necessarily followed defeat. But a twelve month has been sufficient to obliterate the memory of the past, the suspicion of the country can take care of itself—and every where the disposition is manifested to buckle on the political armor.

The Whigs of our own county, rarely open to the charge of lukewarmness or neglect now, as ever, are sounding the notes of preparation and arraying themselves for coming contests. The meeting was well attended, and in it were to be found our active and influential Whigs. The resolutions, a synopsis of which will be found in another column, speak plainly the sentiments of the County Grand. Our delegation to the 4th of March Convention is instructed to go for Mr. *Kurar*, of whose character and personal popularity we have learned enough to justify the belief that he is entitled to the support of the friends of Whig principles.

The resolution pointing to our fellow citizen, the Hon. James Cooper, as the next Whig candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth, while it is but according the movement of his numerous friends throughout the State, presents, nevertheless the opinion of the people of this county in proper terms. It indicates, what those who *know* him, will do, at the polls; and promises a vote for him *at home*, which will be endorsed by many liberal minded men, who, by their political relations, are opposed to the Whig party.

To the gallant Scott, the Young Guard points as her chieftain, in war or in peace. If war should come, we will confide in his bravery, and trust to his command. If peace continue, we would ask, vote him to the highest post in the gift of the people, and claim his aid in guiding the Councils of the nation.

Let there be a thorough and general organization of our Whig friends throughout the State in every county—as well in counties in which they are a majority, as in those in which they are dominant. Let there be a full and strong vote cast for Canal Commissioner, and, thus organized, we will be prepared to meet the foe, and Pennsylvania will be redeemed from the misrule of those by whom she has been deceived.

Texas.

Gen. Darnell has been elected Lieut. Governor of the new State of Texas by a small majority. The majority for Gen. Henderson, for Governor, is very heavy.

☞On the 12th, President Jones issued his proclamation announcing the receipt of official intelligence of the passage by the Congress, and the approval by the President of the United States, of the Joint Resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union; and directing the members of the Legislature elect to assemble in regular biennial session at Austin, on Monday, the 16th of February next, and proceed to orgalize a State government.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

☞Nothing of any interest transpired in either branch of the Legislature during the past week. The Tariff Resolutions have not yet been disposed of. There is evidently a disposition on the part of the locofocos to evade the question.

A bill to form a new county, to be called Blair, from parts of Huntingdon and Bedford, passed the House on Wednesday week. It has not yet passed the Senate.

☞The State Temperance Convention assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday last. We have not received a report of their proceedings.

For the "Star and Banner."

Lecture on the American Revolution.

☞On Tuesday evening last, Geo. C. Collins, Esq., of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture in the Court-house, in the Borough, on the subject of the "American Revolution, its causes and objects."—The lecture was chaste and eloquent in style; and disclosed many new and highly interesting facts in relation to our colonial history and the causes which led to the war of Independence. Some of the passages of the lecture possess a thrilling power; and all of it is eloquent and instructive in a very high degree. We have seldom listened to a more highly wrought picture of the toils, sufferings and persevering heroism of our fathers, than that displayed in Mr. Collins's lecture. It brought vividly to view our naked, bleeding, half starved countryman, marching to encounter the veteran and perfectly equipped legions of England;—and we do not go too far, when we say that no man can hear it without feeling his love of country and his admiration of the men and women of the Revolution greatly increased. In short, we know no more eloquent and instructive lecturer than Mr. Collins. C.

Backing Out!

☞The following paragraph, in allusion to the proposition of the London Times, (that the British Minister renew the offer formerly made to England by Mr. Gallatin, under the direction of Mr. Adams,) appeared in the Washington Union of Wednesday, from which it will be seen that the tone of that journal upon the Oregon Question has undergone a very material change. The article was ordered to be read in the Senate on the same day, when Mr. Hannegan took occasion to declare that it did not contain the real views of the President.

"In proof of the effect upon the English mind, to which we have alluded, we call attention to the *wholly new proposal which it was made known to the Senate, to the British Ministry to make to our Government*. That great journal is—with all its enormous sins against America—a shrewd observer of the public mind. English feeling, government and people; and if it have observed aright in this instance—if the British people sustain the British Government now, in coming forward to us with the proposition alluded to, to wit, *the same proposition which Mr. Adams made to the British Government, and which that Government then most wrongfully and tauntingly rejected*—if, we say, the British Cabinet shall now come forward to renew the negotiation with us in a spirit of further compromise on that proposal—if the further concession on the part of Great Britain, which the rights and interests of the U. States might require in the premises, shall then be treated by G. Britain in the spirit of justice which in deciding upon any part of *that preliminary* proposition may be supposed to indicate in part—then we say—certainly not that the question could be at once settled; for in the present new

For the "Star and Banner."

Meeting of the Whigs of Adams.

In pursuance of the call of the County Committee, a very large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Adams county was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg on Monday evening the 26th of January, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Convention at Harrisburg which will assemble on the 11th of March next, to nominate a Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. J. J. Kuhn as President; John Picking and Jacob Greist Vice Presidents; and Robert G. Harper and Thomas Fernan Secretaries.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting: Charles Kettlewell, David A. Buehler, D. M. Smyser, John Dickson, jr., Benjamin Gardner, Sebastian Heefer, Robert M. Hutchison, James J. Wills and John M. Stevenson, jr.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed a short time in an eloquent manner, by L. G. Brandenberry, Esq., of Carlisle, who was invited to do so by a committee.

Charles Kettlewell, Esq., then from the committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by the meeting:—

Whereas, The Whigs of Adams county are firmly of the opinion that the prosperity of the country, in a great measure depends on the triumph of the principles and measures of their party; and whereas they believe that such triumph will be promoted by maintaining a party organization: therefore

Resolved, That they cordially respond to the recommendation of the Whig members of the Legislature, that a State Convention be held on the 11th of March next to nominate a Candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and do such other things as the good of the party may seem to require.

Resolved, That David M. Sweser, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed a delegate to represent Adams county in said convention with instructions to support the nomination of Capt. Samuel D. Karns as the Whig candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Resolved, That James A. Thompson, Alexander D. Buehler and David M'Conaughy, Esqrs., be appointed a committee of twenty conferees to meet, and if necessary, consult with such Conferees as may be appointed by the Whigs of Franklin county in relation to the appointment of a Senatorial Delegate to represent this Senatorial district in said Convention.

Resolved, That, in view of the strenuous efforts now making by the Locofoco party and James K. Polk, President of the United States, at their heads, to break down and destroy the protective system, which, when deception was necessary, he and they pretended to favor, it is the duty of the Whigs of the North to spread the light of American industry with redoubled zeal and determination, and to continue their efforts to meet the misdirected zeal with which the overthrow of that system would cover the land.

Resolved, That this meeting hails with pride and joy the unequivocal indications in various parts of the State, all pointing at our fellow citizen, the Hon. James Cooper, as the next whig candidate for Governor, and pledges itself to the support of the whole people of our county, in the event of the nomination of that gifted statesman, and unwavering friend of the Union! *In the South and for the South!*"

But the South and West should especially cherish it as it is the only Literary Journal of long and high standing, within all their wide spread limits, that has escaped and promoted their rights and interests. During another year it will seek to extend its usefulness and fame, and solicits the increased support of the public; and thus invokes the aid of its present patrons in extending its circulation.

Its contributors are numerous—embracing perhaps more talented American Writers of the first distinction. To the present efficient corps, new writers will be added, and neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make the work eminently worthy of patronage.

The twelfth volume of the Messenger, number CXXXIV, will commenced on the 1st of January, 1846. The present contains 64 Super Royal Octavo pages. It makes during the year a large and elegant volume.

Reduction of Postage.—In order to reduce the postage as much as possible, the Messenger will be published on lighter paper; but of the best quality. Subscribers are invited to send in their orders on the following liberal terms:

Single copy,	$5 per annum.
Club of Two,	9, or $4 50 per copy.
Club of Five,	20, or $4 00
Club of Ten,	35, or 3 50

The Messenger for nothing.—Whoever will procure us 4 new subscribers and send $20, shall receive the Messenger gratis, or $4 in Money; and in the same proportion for a larger number of subscribers.

A. B. & H. Mayo,

Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va.

Jan 30.

THE STAR AND BANNER

Is published every Friday Evening, in the County Building, above the Register and Recorder's Office, by

DAVID A. BUEHLER.

TERMS.

If paid in advance or within the year, $2 00 per annum; if not paid within the year $2 50. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the Editor. Singles copies 6¼ cts. Every notice to a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for $1 00—every subsequent insertion 25 cents. Longer ones, in the same proportion. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time, will be continued until forbid. A liberal reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, and on reasonable terms.

Letters and Communications to the Editor, (except cases of Communal fees or the names of new Subscribers,) must be POST PAID, in order to secure attention.

☞CITY AGENCY.—Y. R. Palmer, Esq. at the corner of Chesnut and Third streets, *Philadelphia*; 180 Nassau street, *New York*; and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, *Baltimore*—is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star," and collecting and receipting for the same.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED,

(Of Carlisle)

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Jan. 30, 1846. tf

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by Samuel Fahnestock, as my Agent in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., is this day discontinued and is hereby dissolved. All persons having claims against said Agency are hereby notified to present them to Samuel Fahnestock, late Agent, for payment, and all those indebted to said Agency are hereby earnestly requested to make payment on or before the *first day of April next*, to Samuel Fahnestock, who is alone authorized to settle the same as it has become necessary to close the same as speedily as possible.

ISAAC BAUGHER.

Jan. 29, 1846. 9t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will continue the Mercantile business at his own account on the old stand in Gettysburg, Pa. He feels assured his long experience in business and facilities to purchase goods cheap, will be an inducement for his customers to continue their patronage, and would hereby tender his sincere acknowledgments for past favors.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 30. 9t

☞The U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, and Patriot, Baltimore, will please give the above notices three insertions and forward their bills to this office.

LITERATURE FOR 1846.

The South'n Literary Messenger

IS a monthly periodical, devoted to every department of Literature and the Fine Arts. It has been established more than seven years, whilst time it has stood at the head of American periodicals. Its publishied in the neatest style, and contains a great variety of interesting and instructive reading;—differing widely from a majority of our publications, in the solidity and utility of its contents.

Novels, Tales, Poems, Travels, Essays, Critiques, Reviews, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Papers on the Army, Navy, General Politics, and other National interests adorn its pages.

To the South and West it confidently appeals for support. Whilst it is distinctly the friend and advocate of the South and West, it is not sectional, having always circulated quite widely in the North and East, and having imparted a higher Nationality and Character to the general Literature of the United States and to the Union! *In the South and for the South!"*

But the South and West should especially cherish it as it is the only Literary Journal of long and high standing, within all their wide spread limits, that has escaped and promoted their rights and interests. During another year it will seek to extend its usefulness and fame, and solicits the increased support of the public; and thus invokes the aid of its present patrons in extending its circulation.

Its contributors are numerous—embracing perhaps more talented American Writers of the first distinction. To the present efficient corps, new writers will be added, and neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make the work eminently worthy of patronage.

The twelfth volume of the Messenger, number CXXXIV, will commenced on the 1st of January, 1846. The present contains 64 Super Royal Octavo pages. It makes during the year a large and elegant volume.

Reduction of Postage.—In order to reduce the postage as much as possible, the Messenger will be published on lighter paper; but of the best quality. Subscribers are invited to send in their orders on the following liberal terms:

Single copy,	$5 per annum.
Club of Two,	9, or $4 50 per copy.
Club of Five,	20, or $4 00
Club of Ten,	35, or 3 50

The Messenger for nothing.—Whoever will procure us 4 new subscribers and send $20, shall receive the Messenger gratis, or $4 in Money; and in the same proportion for a larger number of subscribers.

A. B. & H. MAYO,

Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va.

Jan 30.

Grand Jury Report.

Grand Jury Room, Jan. 27, 1845.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County.

The Grand Jury for the January Session, 1846, beg leave to offer the following Report:—

That it is with feelings of unalloyed pride, gratification and pleasure they are enabled to state, that while our sister counties are rejoicing over their prosperity and happiness, and the gradual decrease of vice and immorality in their respective communities, we, of little Adams, can be still more grateful in being able to say, that in our population, numbering some twenty-five thousand souls, not a *single case* has been presented before the present Grand Inquest of the County of a criminal character—that our County Jail is tenantless, not having a solitary prisoner to answer to the calls of Justice—that not even a case of assault and battery has been presented to the present Grand Jury! Such a state of affairs is surely a cause of gratulation to every moral and peace loving citizen in our beloved county. The philanthropist and the Christian can warm his heart and cheer his soul with the reflections, that outrage, debauchery, drunkenness, quarrelling and every other crime, constituting vice and immorality, are taking their flight from amongst us, and that order, usefulness, and every lovely feeling of social order are taking their places.

The Grand Jury beg leave, further to state, that they have visited the County Prison and that every thing about the establishment is in complete and ample order, and that the neatness and clearness every where displayed throughout the buildings and yard, reflects much credit on the Sheriff and his family.

They would also state that, having visited the Alms House and Hospital, they find every thing in that department to be in good order, and the care and attention displayed upon the old and infirm paupers now there, shows that the present steward (Mr. Cobean) is a humane and kind man.

In addition to these facts, the Grand Jury would also state, that the finances of our county are in the most flourishing condition. *Not one dollar of debt now rests on the shoulders of the citizens of our County as a County.* Our State taxes have been most promptly met by the action of our energetic Board of County Commissioners and our equally prompt tax-paying citizens—and the Commissioners now hold in their possession the receipt in *full* from the State Treasurer of all taxes against the County. Our county matters are also in the same desirable condition. No debt resting upon her, and without any extraordinary occasion of expenditure, she will be enabled to meet the annual expenses for the present year, by the least possible per centage (20 cents on the $100) on the Assessors valuation.—These facts are such, that we deem it our duty (and a pleasant one) as the Grand Inquest of the County, to make public.

The United States and every State in the Union! In the South and for the South!"

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A. B. & H. MAYO,

Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va.

Jan 30.

NOTICE.

Estate of James M'Clure, dec'd.

THE heirs of James M'Clure, dec'd, are hereby notified, that by an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams County, there has been deposited by the subscriber, Administrator of said James M'Clure, the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents for the use and benefit of the said heirs, subject to the order of the said Court.

JOHN YOUNG, *John's. 4*

Jan 30, 1845. 3t

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Dr. Norman B. Scott, of Hagerstown, Md., to Miss Catharine, daughter of J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., of this place.

On the 22d inst. by Thomas Blocher, Esq. Mr. *Christian Black*, to Miss *Elizabeth Warner*, both of Menallen township.

DIED,

Near Littlestown, on the 14th inst. Mr. Moses Mason, aged 26 years 10 months and 17 days.

WOOD

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR SUBSCRIPTION, AT THIS OFFICE.