Resolved, That if we are to judge the future from the past, the Public Works of Pennsylvania, if left as they have been, in the uncontrolled power and management of the dominant party, will remain as they always have been, a source and instrument of corruption, venality, peculation and fraud, absorbing unnecessarily a large portion of their revenue, in ministering to the cupidity and enriching the pockets of, those entrusted with their management, and their train of useless, and often irresponsible hangers-on and followers.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the debt contracted in the construction of our Public improvements rests alike upon all our citizens, and that all are equally taxed to defray the interest and charges of management, it is eminently just that the Whig party should have a voice in regulating and controlling the expenditure upon them.

Resolved, That the retrenchment of the expenses of the National and State Governments, by cutting off all unnecessary expenditures, and introducing a rigid system of accountability and economy, is one of measures to which the Whigs look for the relief of the people, and that they pledge themselves to the attainment of this object, so desirable to all, by endeavoring to secure the election or appointment of men to office, who will labor faithfully to accomplish it.

Resolved, That we hold the principles of the Whig party adequate to all the wants and exigencies of the Government, and the rights and comforts of the people, and that they are adapted to the political government of men of all creeds, allowing equality of privileges, social and political, to all who look to our glorious Constitution for protection to themselves, and as a guaranty of political, social and religious liberty to their children.

Resolved, That this Convention, profoundly impressed with a sense of the importance and truth of the doctrines heretofore set forth and promulgated at present to the people of Pennsylvania, of all parties, who are penetrated with a like conviction, the name of JAMES M. POWEIL, as a candidate to fill the office of Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing General Election as a gentleman every way qualified to carry them out into successful action, well deserving of their confidence, and eminently fitted to fill the station usefully and honorably; and who, if elected, will do all in his power to redeem the pledges and fulfil the promises made in his behalf.

The resolutions having been read a motion was made to proceed to their second reading; when they were postponed for the present.

Mr. Smyser then submitted to the Convention the following letter which was read and was greeted with rounds of applause.

HARRISBURG, March 11th, 1846.

To the President of the Democratic Whig Convention now in session.....my most grateful thanks to the members of the Convention who supported me as a candidate for office of Canal Commissioner.—Although not favored by a majority of the votes of the body over which you preside, I beg leave to say that my zeal in the cause is not impaired, nor my desire for the success of the nominee, the less. In voting for Whig candidates, we substantially vote for Whig principles; the two are inseparable, and as I am, determined to support Mr. Power with all honorable energy, I have only to entreat of my friends to "go and do likewise."

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. KARNS.

Mr. Kauffman also presented the following letter; which was read, and cheered with no less enthusiasm.

HUGHES' HOTEL, March 11, 1846.

George Lintner, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Understanding that misrepresentations prevail that some of the candidates before the Convention are dissatisfied with the choice, the undersigned take the occasion to say that the nominee of the Convention, James M. Power, meets with his warm and cordial approval, and that he pledges himself and his friends of the "Old Guard," to use their utmost endeavors to procure the triumphant election of that nominee.

Yours, respectfully,
JOS. KONIGMACHER.

On motion, the consideration of the resolutions was resumed on second reading; and being again before the Convention, able and animated speeches were made by Messrs. Randall of Philadelphia, Smyser of Adams, Brady of Franklin, Cowan of Westmoreland, Johnson of Erie, Conrad, M'Michael and Chandler of Philadelphia when the resolutions were *unanimously* adopted.

On motion;

The thanks of the convention were voted to the Commissioners of Dauphin County for the use of the Court House; and to the officers for the faithful discharge of their duties.

It was then resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in all the Whig papers of the Commonwealth; when

On motion

Three hearty cheers were given for Power; and three for Karns; when

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE AND PRESENCE OF MIND.—As Mr. Patterson of Hartford (Conn.) was crossing the railroad bridge, last Monday morning, the train of cars from Springfield came down and nearly overtook her before she noticed them, when in attempting to get off the track at the south end of the bridge, she stumbled and fell, and not having sufficient time to get upon the outside of the track before the cars overtook her, she had the remarkable presence of mind to wrap herself between the rails, with her face and person close to the ground, and also to unite her bonnet strap, when she saw the train passed immediately over her, she escaped without injury, except a horrible fright.

THE SLAVER PONS—THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

An Appeal to the Public has been issued in New York, in relation to the slaver Pons lately captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Yorktown." It embodies a fearful picture of the horrors of the Slave Trade. When the Pons was taken, she had on board about 900 slaves; 19 died on the day after, and when she was arrived at Monrovia, after a passage of fourteen days, the number was reduced to 750, all of whom were landed, several of them in a dying condition. The majority were boys from 10 to 20 years of age. Of girls there were only 47. Their delight on landing was indescribable. One hundred were taken charge of by the M. E. mission and about 200 more were distributed among responsible persons in the colony.

A letter from a Missionary, the Rev. W. B. Hoyt, who went on board the Slaver, accompanied by Gov. Roberts, embodies a sketch of a truly touching scene:

"The vessel has no slave-deck, and upwards of *eight hundred and fifty* were piled, almost in bulk, on the water casks below. These were males. About forty or fifty females were confined in one half of the round-house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the Captain assured me that it was his intention to have taken *four hundred more* on board if he could have spared the time.

"The sketch from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more than a few moments near the Hatchways. Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes from all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will struggle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture. None but an eye witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

"The decks were literally crowded with poor abject beings. The living and dying were huddled together with less care than is bestowed on the brute creation. Here and there might be seen individuals, in the last agonies of expiring nature; unknown, and apparently unnoticed. There was no offer of sympathy to alleviate in the least their misery. Their companions appeared dejected, weighed down with their own sorrows.

As I came on the crowded deck, I saw directly in front of me one emaciated and worn down by long suffering to a mere skeleton. Vipers over ran the carcass. The hot, mephitic air almost overpowered me. At the foot of the ladder lay two of the most miserable beings I ever beheld.—They were reduced, as the one above named, so that their bones almost protruded from their skins. Large sores were found upon their sides and limbs, as they had been compelled to lie upon the hard plank composing the deck of the vessel.

They lay directly under the hatchway whither they had crawled, apparently to obtain a little purer air. One I thought dead, until by some slight motion of the limbs I discovered his agonies were not yet ended. The other lay with his face toward me, and such an expression of unmitigated anguish I never before saw.—These were not isolated cases, but as they were those that were first noticed, they made perhaps a stronger impression on my mind. In another part of the vessel lay a little boy pining away, with two others watching over him.

They were not brothers but had been captured from the same place. They had procured a bit of muslin, that had probably been thrown away by some of the crew, and had placed it under his aching head for a pillow. For the fourteen days that the vessel had been under the charge of the present commander, they had been assiduous in their care; one or the other of them attending on him constantly, and keeping watch alternately at night for this purpose.

Five had been thrown over, dead, this morning, and many more were apparently just expiring. And yet they tell me this is comparatively nothing; and I should judge so, if the statement of the captain can be relied on. He says that they left some 400 or 500 more at the factory that he intended to take with him on the same vessel, but was prevented by the proximity of an English cruiser."

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The body of Miss Jane Cunningham, a young and young lady, seventeen years of age, was found lately on the prairie, back of Chicago. She was to have been married next day, but went in the afternoon to invite her sister to be her bridesmade; and, in returning, was overtaken by a snow storm and frozen to death.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—Five children were burned to death, a few days ago, at Fredericksburg, near Kingston, Canada.—The family went to a wedding party, leaving their children at home, but delayed going about thirteen years of age. On the return of the parents, at a late hour, they found their home a heap of burning ruins, and all their children burned to death.

FATAL EXPERIMENT.—Dr. Ambrose Baker, of Macon, Geo., died a short time since under peculiar circumstances. Desiring to administer prussic acid to a consumptive patient, "perhaps to overcome some repugnance to its use" the doctor himself took a potion, which, from some mistake in its preparation, proved too potent, and resulted in his death in a few hours.

The Sarah Fox has not yet entirely disappeared from the large Cities.

Baltimore Sun.

The Late Freshet.

Unprecedented Flood in the Susquehanna and Destruction of Property.

The heavy rain of Friday last, carrying with it the large quantity of snow that had fallen during the fast month, effected an unprecedented rise of water in the different streams and rivers, and has caused the destruction of a large number of bridges.—The immense body of snow that had accumulated on the mountains and hills in the vicinity of the Susquehanna and its tributaries, caused that river especially to rise to an extraordinary height.

At Harrisbnrg, (says the Intelligencer) the river commenced rising rapidly on Saturday morning, and continued to rise until Sunday about noon, at which time it had risen to the extraordinary height of about 21 feet above its ordinary level, completely covering the large Island opposite our borough, and spreading over a large portion of the lower end of the town, in some instances rising to the second stories of the houses and driving the people from their homes to seek a shelter elsewhere from the raging element. The highest rise in the Susquehanna in the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, was the memorable "pumpkin flood" of 1781, which did not exceed, if it equalled this in height, and was not any thing like so destructive.

The one half of the old Harrisburg Bridge from the Harrisburg shore to the Island has been completely swept away, piers and all. The other end withstood the shock and remains firm. The three middle spans fell between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning, with a tremendous crash, which awakened us out of our sleep, a distance of two squares off. The end resting on the Island fell about nine o'clock, and the last span on this shore gave way about two o'clock in the afternoon. It fell with a heavy crash, and floated majestically down the stream. The scene on the river at that time was exceedingly animated, the shore being lined with an immense mass of human beings, of both sexes and all ages and conditions, drawn together to witness this last scene of this catastrophe, and to gaze in amazement and awe at the power of the raging torrent as it rushed onward in its majesty and might.

This Bridge was created from 1813 to 1817, by the celebrated architect Burr, at a cost of nearly $200,000, and we believe, the second bridge erected over the Susquehanna. It had withstood the freshes for thirty years, and would not now have fallen, but for the immense bodies of ice from the upper branches, which literally cut the piers to pieces, by the terrible force with which they were driven against them. The loss is a heavy one to the company.

The piers for the new Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge had all been rebuilt, and the wood-work on four spans erected, which was all swept upon the contract of the company.

Considerable damage was done to Gov. Porter's Anthracite Furnace. The water backed up into the Paxton creek from the river, overwhelming the coal yard, and towing path, fences, brick yards and houses, and rose to the hearth almost into the throat of the Furnace. The furnace was stopped, and somewhat damaged, however, however, as we are glad to learn.

Two span of the towing-path bridge at Clark's Ferry were swept away, and the bridges over the Juniata at Duncan's Island and Sherman's creek. All the houses on the lower part of Duncan's Island were overflowed, and their occupants obliged to remove to the upper stories.

The Duncan Iron Works, at Clark's Ferry, were greatly injured; bridges, dams, and houses attached to the works being swept away. The damage done must, from all accounts, exceed $20,000!

Communication by mail, railroads or stages, was for a time wholly cut off, but we learn that we are now (Tuesday noon) again in the receipt of mails from all quarters, but the North and Juniata.

Since the falling of the water, it is ascertained that a portion of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad has been swept away, rendering it necessary to carry the passengers and mails about five miles in stages before they can take the cars.

Every where along the river, so far as we have yet heard, great injury has been done.

MEXICO.

Recent intelligence from Mexico gives some color to the rumors which have been circulated for some months past relative to a design on the part of European powers to establish a monarchy in that country. The matter is openly broached in a Mexican paper, *El Tiempo*, which considers the institution of monarchy the only safety for Mexico in her present ruined and distracted condition, and California and all the northern provinces threatened to will secessionism to the U. States.

On the other hand, accounts from Havana as late as the 1st instant represent that Santa Anna has made the necessary arrangements for returning to Mexico, and that he will be found in opposition to the rumored change in the structure of that Government.

The latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 23d ultimo. They do not indicate any change in our relations with Mexico since the last preceding advices. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, awaiting instructions from this Government. Mr. Almonte had resigned his station as Secretary of war, and Gen. Tornel had been appointed in his place.

Nat. Intelligencer.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, as a poor man, named Otto Pool, was feeding a threshing machine, at Mr. R. Dorsey's, New Market, Baltimore county, he accidentally got his hand and fore arm in the machinery, and had them most awfully mangled, breaking the bones, tearing the arteries to pieces, and lacerating the muscles in a dreadful manner.

From the New York Telegraph.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The house of Mr. Van Ness, a farmer and supervisor of the town of Flemming, on Owasco lake, four miles from Auburn N. Y., was entered on the night of the 12th, by some one in the disguise of a negroe, and Mr. Van Ness, his wife and child, were stabbed by the villain, and are dead. His mother-in-law and hired man were also stabbed but not mortally. No further particulars are known, and no cause assigned for the act.

It is reported that Mrs. V. N. ran about sixty rods, when her bowels gushed out, and she fell dead. Mr. V. N. it is said, attempted to go up stairs for his gun, and fell dead—the child about two years old, was torn upon from its shoulder entirely across its abdomen. The hired man succeeded in keeping him off with the broomstick, and saved his own life and that of Mr. V. N.'s mother-in-law, but he is badly wounded.

OH! WOMAN.—Woman was made out of a rib from the *side* of Adam—not out of his head to top him—not out of his feet to be trampled on by him—but out of his side to be equal with him; under his arm to be protected; and near his heart to be loved.

Mr. BUEHLER:—If you deem the annexed enigma worth the space it will occupy in your columns, by publishing it you will oblige me, and possibly interest some who, like myself, are fond of solving *enigmas*. IRENE.

For the "Star and Banner."

AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 letters.

My 4, 13, 6, 15, 7, is a chain of mountains in S. America.
My 16, 8, 2, 12, is a mountain in Italy.
My 20, 8, 11, 16, 8, is river in Spain.
My 15, 16, 1, 21, is a lake in N. America.
My 9, 1, 5, 9, 18, 19, 6, is a Gulf in Europe.
My 18, 22, 8, 14, is a town in Russia.
My 5, 1, 3, 21, is a river in Africa.
My 5, 21, 11, 7, 15, is a river in North Carolina.
My 16, 1, 8, 10, 4, 13, 21, 1, 16, 8, is a city in Brazil.
My 4, 10 12, 3, is a sea in Asia.
My 6, 15, 21, is a river in Wales.
My 8, 3, 12, 5, 20, is an island in the Baltic sea.
My 8, 5, 1, 8, 17, is a river in Vermont.
My 16, 21, 6, is a branch of the Mississippi river.
My 1, 13, 20, 11, 7, is a river in Hindoostan.
My 3, 21, 17, 4, is a river in Siberia.
My 10, 15, 2, 7, 8, is one of the Japan Islands.
My whole is the name of a group of islands on the coast of S. America.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are on record. The testimony of witnesses, testifying conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Fever and Ague, Affections of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches, and various cutaneous eruptions, Glandular Enlargement, Hip Disease, &c., are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine. It operates on the blood, and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system.—Where obstructions do exist, the obstruction exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of this sarsaprarilla from its curative powers.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 76 Fulton street, New York. Sold also by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 20th day of April next, viz:*

The Account of Joseph Klunk and Joseph Suceringer, Executors of the Estate of Martin Klunk, deceased.

The Account of Wm. Noel, Administrator of the Estate of Christian Baker, deceased.

The Account of James H. Neely, Administrator with the Will annexed of Mary Godfrey, deceased.

The Account of David Zuck, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Myers, deceased.

The Account of John Eckenrode, jr. one of the Executors of Henry Eckenrode, deceased.

The account of George. H. Binder, Administrator of the Estate of Charles H. Fronk, deceased.

The account of Jacob Martin, Executor of the Estate of John C. Smith, deceased.

The Account of Robert Cobean and W. Paxton, Administrators of the Estate of John White, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Reg'r.*

March 20. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to retire from Farming, (in consequence of ill health,) will offer his

VALUABLE STOCK,

at public vendue, at his residence in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, within one mile of the Conowago Chapel, and 1-2 of a mile from Lilly's Mill,

On Wednesday the 25th of March inst., the following Personal Property, to wit:

6 Valuable Work Horses,

6 Head of Young MULES, of the largest size, COWS, HOGS,

About 40 head of fine SHEEP,

Four Wagons,

nearly new, one broad and 3 narrow tread; Horse and Mule gears; Hay and Wood Ladders, Stone Beds, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultivators, Corn Forks, Cutting Boxes,

Grimes' Patent Corn Sheller,

calculated to shell from 3 to 400 bushels of corn per day;

One large Threshing Machine, Winnowing Mills, &c., with every variety of Farming Utensils.

ALSO—A quantity of HAY, and about

40 BARRELS OF FLOUR, & 1000 lbs. of Prime Bacon.

—ALSO—

1000 FEET OF PRIME ASH PLANK, suitable for Coach-makers.

☞ He will offer at the same time, for sale, a his Lime-Kiln,

4000 BUSHELS OF FRESH BURNT LIME.

☞ TERMS OF SALE.—Eight months credit, on note with approved security, will be given to purchasers, for all sums above $10; under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue until all is sold,

JOHN LILLY.

March 6. ts

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY and Machine Shop.

THE subscribers having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stove, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has also on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use. He has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW Ware, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRESHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

☞ Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice. ☜

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment, in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 19. tf

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber has now on hand an extensive assortment of TIN WARE at his Shop in Chambersburg street, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. He therefore solicits those who need any Tin Ware to give him a call. Remember Chambersburg street.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS!

THE Subscriber, in connection with Cabinet-making, has commenced the manufacturing of *CHAIRS* in all its various branches, and intends to keep none but the best of Workmen employed, and none but the very best of materials to stuff shall be worked. He has on hand at present a large assortment of

Fancy and Common **CHAIRS,**

which he will sell at prices reasonable and suited to the times. Purchasers may save by calling at his Ware-house in Chambersburg street, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *Chair Planks*, and all kinds of *Lumber* and *Produce*, will be taken in exchange for Work.

DAVID HEWGY.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1846.

FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Gardens of E. RISLEY & CO., N. York—large variety, just received and for sale at the Drug and Book Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 23, 1846.

GARDEN SEEDS—A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16, 1846.

FIRST-RATE *COACH VARNISH* on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16, 1846.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DUNNER Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SNYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 20th day of April next*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 13, 1846.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRANKLIN W. DENWIDDIE RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well known

Tailoring Establishment

of J. H. SKELLY, in Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary and Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and in the most approved style. ☞ All work entrusted to him, will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞ The latest Fashions will be regularly received from the Cities.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3. 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*, as the business will be closed by the undersigned, who is alone authorized to settle the same as it has become necessary to close the same as speedily as possible.

ISAAC BAUGHER.

Jan. 20, 1846. 9t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will continue the Mercantile business on his own account at 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 Farmer's Book.

FROM THE GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

"THE FARMER'S BOOK AND FAMILY INSTRUCTOR, embracing the most important of the recent scientific discoveries connected with practical farming, comprehending a description of the nature of soils, the nature and value of manures, the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of domestic animals, the culture of fruits, and the general economy of the farm: together with a variety of information of value to all classes, especially the Farmer, and the domestic family circle, carefully compiled from the best sources, by J. THOMAS, Gettysburg, Pa. Printed for purchasers. 1845."

The above is the title of a large, handsome volume, received from the author a few days ago, and we cannot help expressing our surprise at the neatness and accuracy of print, and the general elegance of the book, coming, as it does, from the interior of Pennsylvania. We hesitate not to say, indeed, that altogether it is the handsomest volume of its size ever issued in Pennsylvania, out of Philadelphia. Its title indicates its leading characteristic of its contents, but in reality it would be almost impossible for any title to describe the great variety and mass of interesting and useful information contained in its pages. They embrace a little of every thing connected with the great subject of Agriculture, embellished throughout with a large variety of attractive and appropriate illustrations. We don't know how to recommend this work in terms sufficiently strong to induce every agriculturist who has the means to procure a copy of it. He will find it a library itself in relation to every thing pertaining to the business of farming, by informing him of the best modes of improving the soil, and producing heavy crops. We have looked over its pages, with considerable care, and we trust profit; and we recommend others who think their agricultural knowledge is still susceptible of advancement, like knowledge upon all other subjects, to procure a copy.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, March 20, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

☞ *Whigs, don't neglect the Election to-day!*

☞ We are indebted to Mr. BARON, of the House, for sundry attentions, for which he will please accept our thanks.

Judge Smyser.

The Senate has unanimously confirmed the nomination of our respected fellow-citizen, Hon. GEORGE SNYSER, as Associate Judge for the different Courts of Adams county.

Appointment by the Gov'r of Maryland.

We learn from the Frederick Examiner that our fellow-citizen, WM. M'SHERRY, Esq. has been appointed, by Gov. Pratt, Commissioner for the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c. for the State of Maryland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

☞ The Annual Commencement of the Medical University of Baltimore took place a few days since, with the usual interesting ceremonies. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon a number of young men, graduates of the institution—among whom we observe the name of EDMUND F. SHORB, son of Dr. J. A. SHORB, of Littlestown.

☞ It is scarcely to be expected that the official duties of any public officer, however properly executed, should fail to meet with disapproval from some source. It were still less reasonable to suppose that the fittest discharge of those duties by Whig administrations could escape at all times the censure of a fault-finding disposition when developing itself in the service of Locofocoism. We are therefore not surprised at the "Compiler's" attack upon a late action of our worthy County Commissioners, and have but to remark, in reply, that if any wrong has been done in the case alluded to, *the Law provides a remedy.*

The Freshet.

In a preceeding column will be found an interesting account of the late freshet on the Susquehanna. The mails from all quarters bring intelligence of an unusual swelling of streams from the same source; although but comparatively little damage has been maintained. It was at first feared that the Public Works had suffered very materially, and that months would elapse before they be impeded during the opening season. Later accounts, however, have brought more favorable intelligence. Unless unlooked for disasters have occurred on the more northern branch, it is thought the breakage will not amount to any thing of consequence put in order in a short time. Resolutions have been adopted in both branches of the Legislature calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information as to the amount of damage sustained by the Public works.

☞ We have been informed by a friend from Berlin, in this county, that the freshet on the Big Conowago, in the neighborhood of that place, did a large amount of damage to fencing, rails, and loose timber. The stream had never been known to be so high as during Saturday and Sunday.—Messrs. Kuhn, Bohn, Deardorff, Latshaw, Deiringer, and others, have to sustain the heavy loss. Col Kuhn alone lost from 7 to $900 rails.

New Hampshire Election.

The "Gibralter" of Locofocoism has fallen at last!

We have the gratification of announcing to our readers the signal overthrow of Locofocoism in its own boasted strong-hold. The strong organization, hitherto deemed impregnable, has at last been broken up and scattered, and even the New Hampshire Pro-slavery Locofocoism lies prostrate. Returns of the late election in that State have been received, showing the defeat of the Locofoco candidates for Governor and Congress, by from two to three thousand majority. Parker is re-elected H. of Representatives of 115 Whigs and 28 independent Democrats—making the "allied forces" in the House 143 to 100 Pro-slavery radicals. Eight towns remain to be heard from. If these do no better than have done at the last trial, the way will stand 142 Whigs and Independents, to 117 Radicals. Last year, parties stood 84 Whigs to 142 Locofocos!

This gratifying result is the more important, inasmuch as the election of a Governor will devolve upon the Legislature, in consequence of a non-election by the popular vote. This will be a requiring a plurality of all the votes to elect. The vacancies in the Senate from the same cause will be filled by appointments made by the House. A U. S. Senator will also be elected by the new Legislature.

☞ *Chair Planks*, and all kinds of *Lumber* and *Produce*, will be taken in exchange for Work.

DAVID HEWGY.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1846.

FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Gardens of E. RISLEY & CO., N. York—large variety, just received and for sale at the Drug and Book Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 23, 1846.

GARDEN SEEDS—A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16, 1846.

FIRST-RATE *COACH VARNISH* on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16, 1846.

Capture of Slavers.

In another column will be found a melancholy description of the horrors of the Slave-trade, illustrated in the case of the slaver *Pons*, recently captured on the coast of Africa by one of our National vessels. The officers of the American Navy have been more than usually occupied during the last few months in detecting and capturing vessels engaged in this most infamous traffic. In addition to the "Pons," we notice the arrival at Charleston of two other captured Slavers—the schooner "*Robert Wilson*," Lieut. Chipman of the Navy, commanding, as a prize to the U. S. ship Jamestown, and the "*Panther*," under the command of Midshipman Macomb, of the U. S. sloop Yorktown, to which vessel it is a prize. The officers and crew of the different slavers have been returned to this country for trial, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

Whig State Convention.

We have devoted several columns of to-day's paper to the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, and invite the attention of our readers to the striking contrast exhibited in its very act, when compared with those of the late Convention of our opponents. The Convention was large, and embraced an unusually large amount of talent and energy—furnishing cheering indications of a determination upon the part of the Whigs of the State to rally in vigorous support of their principles at the fall election. These principles have been once more boldly thrown before the world in the Resolutions adopted by the Convention, and a consideration of their claims to the support of an honest people challenged at the hands of the miserable political demagogues, who but a few days previously had shrunk from avowing their position upon questions of momentous concern to every citizen of the Commonwealth. How long the game of deception upon the Tariff and other great Pennsylvania questions, hitherto so successfully practiced by our opponents, will continue to receive the countenance of the voters of this State, remains to be seen. Should the fair and open issues tendered by the Representatives of the Whig party, as assembled at Harisburg, last week, fail to be met in a proper spirit by the Locofoco leaders, and those leaders still secure the suffrages of the "party," it will argue a stolid indifference to the public interest utterly unworthy the freemen of a great and powerful State.

Although the candidate selected by the Convention as the individual around whom the friends of an economical administration of the Public works are to rally, was not our first choice, we are pleased that the nomination has fallen upon one so well qualified to administer the duties of the office to which it is proposed to elect him. There were many reasons why the Whigs of Adams would have been pleased to cast their vote for Mr. KARNS, yet we hesitate not in pledging the undivided support of the Whigs of the "Young Guard" to his more fortunate and equally worthy competitor for the nomination, Mr. POWER.

Mr. POWER is highly spoken of by those who enjoy his acquaintance, as peculiarly adapted, by his capacity and experience, for the responsible post of Canal Commissioner. The Harrisburg Telegraph remarks:

"It is with great pleasure, and a high confidence of success at the ensuing election, that we place the name of the nominee of the Democratic Whig Convention at the head of our paper as the candidate of the party. That he is a man of extensive and intimate acquaintance with the public works of our own, and of the neighboring States, is well known and universally admitted even by our opponents.—And that he is a man of sound judgment, unquestioned integrity and sterling worth, no one has or can deny. He is also in the prime and vigor of his life, and coming as he does, from the west, which has now no representative in the Canal Board, he is just the man for the times and for the people, as the day of trial will prove."

The Harrisburg Intelligencer, before the meeting of the Convention warm in the support of Mr. Karns, in speaking of Mr. POWER, says:

"The nomination, we have reason to believe, will receive a hearty response from the Whig party throughout the State. Mr. Power is well known as a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and distinguished abilities. He is admirably qualified, by his habits, education and experience, for the office of Canal Commissioner, and if elected, as we doubt not he will be, will fill the distinguished post to the entire satisfaction of the people. Every true-hearted Pennsylvanian, every one who thoroughly understands his own interests—and every voter who has at heart the interests of the State—should give him a hearty support.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the State Senate on Friday last, Mr. Hoover, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported a bill from the House authorizing the Street and Road Commissioners of Gettysburg to lay out a certain street in said borough. In the House, on the same day, the bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Association of the City and and County of Philadelphia, was taken up for consideration, and after a short but an animated discussion, being supported by Messrs. Platt, Steel, and warmly opposed by Messrs. Edie and Maghan. In reply to the remark that "anti-masonry had but little influence in suppressing lodges in this State," Mr. Edie instanced a number of lodges whose halls had been effectually closed by this influence, and proceeded to comment with some severity upon the speech of Mr. Piolett.

Mr. Maghan replied to Mr. Steel in a masterly manner, on the dangerous tendencies of secret, oath-bound associations. He reviewed the Lancaster county case, in which the Odd Fellows' oath was placed above and beyond the reach of law, and concluded by paying a merited compliment to that slumbering, and only slumbering lion, whose influence has once before broken the power of associations in Pennsylvania—and by drawing a picture of the disastrous consequences that would inevitably result from the fostering of Odd Fellowism and kindred systems.

The pending question having been called, the Bill narrowly escaped defeat—passing by a majority of but 6: yeas 44, nays 38.

The Bill granting the right of way to the N. Y. and Erie Rail-road, passed final reading in the Senate on Saturday, by a vote of 22 to 7.

On Monday, in the House, Mr. Forgo made an adverse report on sundry petitions from York and Adams counties, praying for a repeal of the School laws of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Forsyth also made an adverse report on the petitions from Franklin township, Adams county, praying that a moderate compensation be allowed School Directors for their services.

☞ The Methodist Episcopal Conference is in session at Baltimore. The body sits with closed doors, and strict secrecy as to its deliberations is observed. It is understood, however, that there has been a good deal of warm discussion upon the subject of Slavery, the southern division of the Conference, &c. About 200 ministers are in attendance.

☞ An Extra Session of the Legislature is spoken of in some quarters.

U. S. Senate—Oregon.

The discussion on the Oregon question in the U. S. Senate, continues to make that body the theatre of unusual interest. On Monday the Senate Hall was crowded to excess by a brilliant audience anxious to hear Mr. CALHOUN, who had secured the floor for the day. After attending to some preliminary business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon Resolutions, and Mr. Calhoun took the floor. After ably reviewing the various grounds assumed by former speakers, he gave his opinion that it was no longer a question as to whether this dispute would lead to peace or war." It appeared now to be a question of TIME only. So long as the probability of a peaceful termination of negotiations should prevail, the necessity for giving the proposed Notice to England decreased.

There were but two reasons which presented themselves in favor of giving the notice. One was that it ought to be settled so that it might not be allowed to run into the next Presidential election. The other was, he was inclined to think that England did not intend to make her final movement until after this Congress shall have risen. But for these two objections the notice ought to be postponed. He could not vote for the resolution of the committee on foreign relations, neither could he vote for the House notice resolutions, both of which he briefly stated his objections.

The question of notice or not was subordinate to that of whether the dispute could be honorably settled without a resort to arms. He was in favor of compromise. He did not pretend, however, that any compromise that could be made would be the best for this country, or that he was going for the very best, but for the very best under all the circumstances.

He then went into an eloquent exposition of the effects of a war with England. He said that Oregon would be forgotten in the fearful struggle for empire, which would ensue between the most powerful nation of the world, and our own, which was the most growing nation. If we would concentrate to the 49th degree, not one of our citizens would be cut off from us, as none have settled north of that. All would be protected.—He was opposed to war, not on account