CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON THURSDAY APRIL 2.

Mr. CLAY replied to Mr. Benton, to-day in the Senate, and although he labored hard to vindicate himself and friends, he failed completely.

The House was engaged in discussing the Sub-treasury to-day, and Mr. Martin, of Tenn., had occasion to mention the name of J. Q. Adams, which was followed by the following scene:

Mr. *Adams* rose, but Mr. Martin declined to yield the floor. Mr. M. said he desired no controversy with the gentleman from Massachusetts. If he was called into one he should knock under in advance. He regarded the gentleman from Massachusetts pretty much as the raccoon did Captain Scott—"He should give in and come down".

Mr. Adams with great good humor said, I surrender to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Martin—I surrendered to the gentleman in advance, and regard it no dishonor to have done so.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1846.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Resolutions. Mr. McDuffie having the floor went into an able argument upon the question of title, and argued that our right extends no farther than 49. He also adduced authorities to show that Oregon is worth nothing for agricultural purposes. He was with Mr. Webster, convinced that public sentiment on both sides the Atlantic is in favor of a settlement upon the 49th parallel. He said no one could suppose for a moment that England would take less than 49. Hence it was either 49 or war. The cost of a war would be at least 100 millions annually, and the whole territory was not worth a tenth part of that sum. He then drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the immense change England with her steam navy could do us at the outset. He argued that the honor of this country could not all be compromised by settling upon 49, as we were entitled to nothing more. He said he would vote in favor of the form of Notice which shall best express the views of the Senate in favor of compromise. He concluded by observing that if he himself were to aid in bringing on war by grasping at more that 49, he would deserve the execration of posterity, and especially that his own children.

Mr. Breeze read some extracts from Vancouver, showing the extreme richness of the country.

Mr. McDuffie said it was altogether a romantic description wide of the truth, in proof of which he referred to the testimony of the Oregon Agent, now here.

On Motion of Mr. Webster the Senate adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1846.

During the morning hour, numerous petitions and other unimportant matter were disposed of, after which the Oregon Bill resumed the floor, and occupied the remainder of the day in a speech explanatory of the reasons which influenced him in closing the Ashburton treaty relative to the North Eastern Boundary. It would be impossible to condense a speech of such a character into a reasonable space, as it covered the whole ground of the treaty and embraced numerous documentary evidence. The object of Mr. W. was to refute the numerous charges made against him of compromising the interests of this country in favor of the British. He endeavored to show that this country instead of being a loser, was, on the contrary, a great gainer by the treaty. Without concluding he yielded to a motion of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1846.

Nothing of any importance was done this morning in this body before Mr. WEBSTER commenced, at a quarter past twelve, the conclusion of his speech in defence of his course on the subject of the Ashburton Treaty. He spoke nearly three hours—defended himself with great energy and ability, citing documents and facts to fortify his position. In his reply to the attack made on him by Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL in the latter's Oregon speech, and the endorsement of it by Senator DICKINSON, he was extremely severe in his remarks on these gentlemen. Perhaps nothing to compare with it, in point of withering sarcasm, was ever before uttered in either house of Congress. His voice was terrible—his voice and manner annihilating.

Mr. DICKINSON tried two or three times to explain and excuse himself, but the more he tried the worse his tormentor made him appear.

At the conclusion of Mr. WEBSTER's speech,

Mr. DICKINSON got the floor, and after uttering a few words of complaint against the Massachusetts Senator for treating him so severely, so sarcastically, and sneeringly, he moved that the Senate go into Executive session, which was changed into a motion to adjourn, and carried.

In the House of Representatives the Cumberland Road Bill appropriating $100,000 to Ohio, and $150,000 to Indiana and Illinois, was taken up, and after rejecting a number of amendments, the House negatived the bill itself, by a vote of 103 to 77.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, (Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, in the chair,) and took up the bill from the Senate to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen to protect emigrants on their route to Oregon.

Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment, that those who compose said regiments shall be native born citizens. He advocated the amendment and addressed the committee fiercely in favor of an alteration of the naturalization laws, so as to require a residence of twenty-one years before foreigners can be a naturalized citizen who arrives at this country after the alteration in the laws takes place, can be entitled to all the privileges of a citizen.

Mr. DROMGOOLE, in one of his *happiest* modes, replied to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and contended that the doctrine he had avowed was repugnant to our Declaration of Independence; for those who drew up that great instrument complained that Great Britain interdicted the migration of foreigners to our shores.

THE SUBTREASURY BILL.—This odious measure was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday last, and, by the application of the Legislative screw, the discussion was brought to a close yesterday, and the bill passed by a majority exceeding fifty votes. This is a bold step of the dominant party in Congress, after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840. One currency for the Government and another for the People is a system obnoxious to our free institutions, repugnant to public sentiment, and will never be tolerated in a free country. If we are permitted to augur the future from the past, public indignation will pronounce upon it and its authors a fiat down in 1848.—*Nat. Int. of April 4.*

Mr. Benton's speech is every where hailed as a great effort. The New York Gazette says "it seems generally acknowledged he has made the most important speech upon the Oregon question that has yet been delivered. In the shape in which we find it reported in the Washington Union, it must be acknowledged that its bearing upon the great question of peace or war can hardly be over estimated."

The Journal of Commerce says:

"Thanks to Mr. Benton for his straightforward, manly speech! A friend in need is a friend indeed. Had his great influence been excited in favor of extreme measures, there might have been some doubt of the result, even in the Senate; but now that he has taken his position along side of Calhoun, Webster, Haywood, Berrien, Colquit, Crittenden, and their compeers, what hope is there for the 5440 men,—the Allens, Cassens, Hannegans, Breenes, &c.? They are left in the vocative—wanting.—They are defeated, and the country's safe."

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE!—The Congress of the nation has now been in session for *four months*, having commenced on the first day of December last, and we believe the people are fully satisfied that never did their representatives occupy the Capitol with less benefit to the public, or less credit to themselves.

But what has Congress done since the first of December? It has authorized the annexation of Texas, and thereby secured five votes in the House of Representatives, and two in the Senate, for the President's party—three votes, and the probability for a war with two nations, kind.

The Congress of the nation found the country entering upon a career of prosperity. It has succeeded in disturbing all calculations of business, that bring extensive advantages. It found the wealth of the nation driven from former investments, flowing towards manufactures, and it has checked the career, and paralyzed the enterprise.—*U. S. Gazette.*

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATION.—The Bill to suppress vice and Immorality was passed in the House of the New Jersey Legislature on Wednesday, without amendment. Many ineffectual attempts have been made during its several readings to modify the section relating to the observance of the Sabbath, by allowing the Seventh-day Baptists to work whenever they choose on the first day, and another attempt was made to introduce a clause permitting them to vend their wares in settlements in which the inhabitants are composed principally of Baptists, and afterwards modified still further by substituting the word "all" for "mass," but no better success. It seems there are communities in the lower part of the State composed almost entirely of these people.

SHOCKING AFFAIR—At Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre County, on Friday morning last, was committed a most horrible murder by an individual named HENRY IRVIN, while laboring under an attack of *mesa pota*—the murdered man was his father.

It seems, from the best accounts we can gather, that after declaring there was a great deal of noise in the house, and some devil which he intended to kill, he went to his house, picked up the axe at the woodpile, went in and found his father, Mr. Andrew Irvin, lying upon the bed. His wife, who was in a neighbor's house, saw him go in and followed him; upon reaching the house she saw him engaged in chopping away at his father upon the bed.—She instantly gave the alarm, attempted to stop him; but he turned to cut her down, and she run and made her escape. The body of the old man was horribly mutilated. It was taken through this place on Saturday night last, and interred in the burying ground near Duncansville on Sunday.

Irvin has doubtless been sent to Bellefonte jail to await a trial. An inquest was held upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict found in accordance with the above statement.—*Hunt. Journ.*

BURNT TO DEATH.—About nine o'clock, yesterday forenoon, an interesting little girl, three years and a half old, daughter of Mr. JOHN MAGRAW, of Fountain street, was so badly burnt, by her clothes taking fire, as to cause her death in about three hours. It took place while her mother was absent for a short time, and the poor little child was burnt to a crisp over its whole body. The scene when the parents arrived was most heart-rending. The screams of the distracted mother rent the air, and languish was so intense it was necessary to remove her from the house.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

POISONED.—A family was recently poisoned at Petersburgh, Huntingdon county, Pa., in consequence of eating apple butter which had been kept in glazed crocks. One of the family, a young man, and all the rest who partook of it, were in a critical situation.

Let the Tariff Stand.

☞The York Republican states that Col. Jacob Hantz has sold his mill property in West-Manchester township, in that county, to a gentleman from Baltimore, who will proceed immediately to erect a large building for a Cotton Factory. After referring to this enterprise as a renewed evidence of the beneficial operation of the Tariff, the Republican adds: "Let the Tariff stand, and ere many years the streams and water-falls of Pennsylvania will be as vocal with the rattle of spindles as those of New England. Not only will the Iron and Coal of her mountains require the application of labor, but the Cotton of the South will give it also productive employment. There is nothing that can prevent this, except the folly and madness of party directing the legislation of Congress to the Repeal of the Tariff. If this should be done, all these enterprizes will no doubt be stopped—laborers will lose their employment—mechanics their custom—farmers, a home market for their produce—England will supply us with her fabrics at her own prices, and whatever of our grain or meat she may take must pay the cost of commission and freight to Europe before it can reach her market. But though her Corn laws be repealed, it is very clear that we would not furnish Wheat to her as cheap as she can obtain it from the Continent of Europe. In consequence of the low price of labor there, Wheat is cheaper than in this country; and the parts of that Continent being nearer to England than we are of course they would command and supply the market. Then with manufactures suspended, and our grain undersold in England, what must be done? One resource would be that famous specific prescribed by JAMES BUCHANAN to "*reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world*"—cut down the wages of labor, in other words, and the price of land, and thus raise Wheat as cheap as they do on the Continent of Europe. Our laboring men rejected this prescription in 1840; but the Locofocos, restored to power, are determined, nevertheless, to administer it, and they have therefore passed through the House of Representatives last week a bill to revive and re-establish the condemned Sub Treasury, with the most stringent provisions, requiring all dues to the Government to be paid in specie alone. This constant drain into the coffers of the Treasury of the basis on which the ordinary Bank note circulation of the country rests, will compell either a suspension of Specie Payments and a currency of irredeemable rags for the People, or will bring about such a contraction in the circulation—such a scarcity of money, as to materially reduce the prices of land and the wages of labor. Then we shall have reached the *millenium* of Locofoco-ism—☞FREE-TRADE—LOW WAGES—*Paper for the* PEOPLE *and Specie for the* OFFICE-HOLDERS—LITTLE WORK AND NO PAY! One lesson has not been enough—a second may teach wisdom."

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, in his third letter on the Tariff, contributes some interesting facts in reference to the consumption of raw cotton in the U. States. Since 1816, a period of twenty-nine years, the amount consumed has increased from 11,000,000 to 176,300,000 lbs.—more than *sixteen fold*. During the same period the increase of consumption in Great Britain has been from 88,000,000 to 560,000,000 lbs.—less than *seven fold*. We manufacture more cotton than France, and quite as much as 60,000,000 Germans.

CARPET WEAVING.—Carpets should be cheap in this country, for carpet weaving is industriously and profitably carried on in various parts of the Union. In Auburn, New York, the establishments give employment to 700 or 800 hands. They throws off 10,000 yards per month, and works up 200,000 lbs. of wool per annum. Between 2 and 300 men are employed in weaving Saxony carpets.

BLOODY AND FATAL AFFRAY.—The Lexington, (Mo.) Advertiser gives an account of a dreadful affray at Richland, in Holmes county, on the 7th instant, between Richard Gage of that county, and Alexander Varnell and Lewis Varnell of Rankin. It appears that in the midst of a squabble about a horse race, Alexander knocked Gage down. Gage, rose, went home for a gun, and soon re-appeared with a double-barrel gun, both barrels of which he fired, the second wounding Alexander mortally in the thigh. Varnell, at this time, came into the fight, and shot Gage through the shoulder with a pistol. Alexander died in half an hour of the gunshot wound and Gage died the next Monday, the 9th, of the pistol shot. Varnell, the only survivor, has been arrested and committed for trial.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun that on Friday last, while an Examination was going on before a magistrate at Cheshire Hall, St. Mary's county, a difficulty arose between Mr. Blackstone, State Senator from St. Mary's county, and Geo. G. Ashcomb, Esq., during which weapons were drawn. While the parties were in this position, a young man, a lawyer, drew a pistol and stepping up behind Mr. Ashcomb, fired a ball into his back. He was not dead at the last accounts, but no hope was ascertained for his recovery. We understand that Mr. Blackstone represented the interests of the family of the young man who fired the pistol, in the case where he was going on. These are all the particulars we could learn of this sad affair.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.—At the stated meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society, held on Thursday last, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was unanimously elected President of the society.

THE white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers furnish intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 15th ultimo, and from the city of Mexico to the 10th. The following, from the Times, appears to embrace the most important items:

It appears that on the 4th of March the Mexican Minister, Senor Castillo Lanzas, received a note from Mr. Slidell, now at Jalapa, in which the latter requires peremptorily a definitive answer to his demand to be recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary, not only to arrange the question of Texas, but to settle every other matter in dispute between the two countries, such as payment of the installments due on the debt, and a satisfactory remuneration for the losses sustained by our citizens by the delays in those payments. The supreme Government immediately convoked the Council, and submitted Mr. Slidell's note for their opinion. They advised the Government not to receive Mr. Slidell, except as Envoy Extraordinary to settle the difficulty about Texas, leaving all other affairs unattended to, until that shall have been adjusted.

It was not known whether the Government will conform to the wishes of the Council, but it is supposed it will, since the President and his Cabinet find in its favor not only the recorded opinions of the preceding administration and the late Chambers, but the whole of the Mexican press.

On the other side, it is asserted in the Mexican papers that Mr. Slidell will not abate, one jot of his pretensions, and will quit the Republic immediately after the receipt of Senor Lanzas's reply, if it be not perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Slidell informs an officer within eight days from the date of his letter.

In *La Hesperia* of the 7th March, it is stated that a party of the American volunteers, consisting of 150 men, made their appearance near Matamoras, but retired after reconnoitering the ground.—This sudden visit had produced a good deal of agitation among the Mexicans, in their cantonments. They were waiting for reinforcements, which had been despatched from Monterey and San Luis Potosi, to assume a respectable attitude on the banks of the Rio Bravo.

The *Esperanza*, Tampico paper, states that Gen Mejia had avanced with 400 infantry to attack the advanced guard of the American army, which had taken post at Santa Isabel.

From a diligent examination of the papers which have come before us, we cannot help observing the remarkably civil and pacific tone of their papers, which contrast so strongly with the bravado and invective which they exhibited some months ago.

The discussions of the press turn chiefly on the monarchial projects recently sprung up and though the Government seems to assume a foreign yoke, there are not wanting open advocates of the scheme, as a last resort from the evils of misrule and anarchy. The opinion has evidently led to some one of serious debate, and some movement in behalf of the project is plainly indicated and expected.

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On the 18th Ult. Mr. O. Conner received a letter from Mr. Black, our Consul in Mexico. He appeared to be somewhat exhilirated by the cheering Intelligence brought from Eng. Lanson and Gordon, that the war had just received. He writes that if this news had been sooner received Mr. Slidell would have been received, and throws out a hint that perhaps our Minister may be accepted at the latest moment.

The people of Vera Cruz are awfully frightened, and are as will be seen by the newspapers, moving out of the city. "The Mexicans are leaving the city in tow of the steamers, to a place of absolute safety, far up one of the neighboring rivers. The people of Vera Cruz wish to see the question between us settled, and having never been very warmly attached to the Revolutionary government, threaten a pronunciamento, unless their wishes are regarded.

The British minister, writing to the English Commander on the station, says that he cannot persuade these people that England will not co-operate with them against the U. States—they have the greatest confidence that England is going to interfere to prevent their being bullied by us, but he has unequivocally intimated that their hopes would prove groundless.

A letter to the Mobile Tribune says:—There was considerable excitement at Vera Cruz growing out of this movement, and the opinion prevailed that our squadron would open a fire upon the place after Mr. Slidell took his departure.

"There was another revolution anticipated, to take place in very a few days. Gen. Ampudia's army, which had been ordered to the frontier of Texas had revolted and about 1000 refused to march any further in that direction, and the remainder, about 2000, not being very determined, it is feared themselves would not force the others, so they came to a halt.

DEATH BY POISON.—A young lady about 17 years of age, named Elizabeth Smith, died from poison in Philadelphia, on Saturday, having attempted to drink, in mistake for a glass of wine, some oil of vitriol from a bottle which she found in a closet.

DEATH OF A HARD DRINKER.—A man named Austin died lately in Canada West, from intemperance. - It was stated on the inquest that he was in the habit of drinking about 30 glasses of spirit per day.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The annual election in Rhode Island for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the Legislature, took place last Wednesday. There were three candidates for Governor; and the contest—which, as we believe, turned altogether upon questions of State policy—lay between BYRON DIMAX, the candidate of the "Law and Order party," and HENRY LANSON, the candidate of the party (now sustained by the "Liberation (Dorrite) party." Both these gentlemen are Whigs.—The third candidate was Edward Harris, brought out by the Abolitionists.

The vote of the people for Governor is as follows:

	Dimax.	*Jackson.*	*Scattering.*
Providence co.,	3866	4890	120
Newport co.,	1311	676	3
Washington co.,	832	1050	41
Kent co.,	939	672	3
Bristol co.,	521	299	3
	7169	7107	160

From this table it will be seen that the votes thrown away by the Abolitionists have defeated an election of Governor by the people; but nevertheless, it is a source of gratification to know that the Law and Order party have secured a majority of almost two to one in both branches of the Legislature, on whom will now devolve the duty of making a choice, when they shall assemble in the beginning of next month. This ensures the entire success of all the candidates of the Law and Order party for State offices. The Legislature will also have to elect a U. S. Senator.

RECORDS OF DEEDS.

The following Act of Assembly, recently passed by our State Legislature, we publish for the information of those interested in its provisions:

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO EXISTING LAWS IN RELATION TO RECORDING OF DEEDS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all patents granted by the Commonwealth, and all deeds of Sheriffs, Coroners, Marshals, Treasurers, and all deeds made in pursuance of a decree of any Court, being duly acknowledged, shall be recorded in the office for Recording deeds in the county where the lands lie, and the records thereof, or duly certified copies thereof, shall be evidence in all cases where the original deeds or patents would be evidence; and where any of the deeds aforesaid have heretofore been recorded in the Office for Recording deeds in the county where the lands lie, or in the Office of the Prothonotaries of the several Courts of the City and County of Philadelphia, the records thereof or duly certified copies thereof, shall be as good evidence as if the same had been recorded under the provisions of this Act.

[Approved March 14, 1846.]

LOVE IN A KITCHEN.—On Monday night a singular affair took place at the residence of Mrs. Clark, in the upper part of the city. Mrs. C. having occasion to go down into the kitchen to look for something, opened a closet, when lo! the figure of a young man, hidden therein, stood before her. She screamed, and help was procured and the interloper secured. He was charged with attempting to steal, and was locked up in a room for the night with him. He cried, and protested that he was innocent of any such attempt, but was marched off to the office of Alderman Donaldson. On the hearing before a magistrate the truth at length came out, when it proved that instead of having any felonious intent, he was courting the kitchen maid, who hearing the mistress coming, popped him into the closet. He was discharged and the affair ended in a hearty laugh.

Philadelphia paper.

OUTRAGES BY THE PAWNEES.—A company of Mexican traders, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Ayniga, A. Armijo, J. Flores and Francisco Espinosa, reached Santa Fe, arrived at St. Louis on the 25th ult. after a tedious and toilsome tramp. For two hundred miles they had to take it afoot, owing to his express determination to the plains by a robbery committed by some Pawnees. Nearly all their mules were taken from them, and they were left to shift for themselves as best they could over the vast prairies, exposed to cold and piercing blasts of winter—shelterless, pennyless, or just the same as pennyless—although they had their means with them untouched. All was quiet in Santa Fe—for they had only heard of the revolutions below.

AN EXTRAORDINARY YOUNG LADY.—We are scarcely surprised at any thing now-a-days, much less to learn from the "Blue Hen's Chickens," published at Wilmington, (Del.,) that Mr. Eli Foster, of that city, has a daughter about 17 years of age, between 3 and 4 feet in height, and in weight, not exceeding by an ounce, the size, who can sit down and rise up with apparent ease, *without in the slightest degree bending the knee joint.* Physicians and others have seen the performance and pronounced the subject without being able to account for this: strange philosophy or power.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—The last Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer says:—"We learn from a gentleman who resides near the Seminoles, that they are well pleased with the country they have lately removed to; and are clearing large farms ready for cultivation the ensuing summer."

SUICIDE.—A an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. David Hummell, jr., a saddler, of Harrisburg, Pa., in a fit of temporary insanity, it is supposed, committed Suicide by hanging himself from a girder in the garret of his house. He was a highly respectable and worthy young married man.

FEMALE BILLIONERETS.—Recently at N. Orleans a challenge to fight a duel, passed between Miss Mary Adkins and Miss Turner, the latter accepting, and choosing pistols. Recorder Genois, hearing of it, locked up both parties.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, April 10, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

University of Pennsylvania.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania University took place in Philadelphia on Friday last, in the presence of a very large and brilliant audience. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon *one hundred and sixty-eight* members of the graduating class. Among the names of the graduates, we observe that of CHARLES HORNER, son of our esteemed townsman, Dr. D. Horner; as also, ALEXANDER S. M'CLEAN, of Harrisburg, J. A. REINKAUF, of Lebanon, and J. B. E. ALBRIGHT, of Berks county—all formerly residents of this place. Dr. GIRNOW delivered the Valedictory Address of the Faculty to the graduates.

Our Neighbors.

The Revenue Bill Passed.

On Saturday last, the House of Representatives made a final disposition of the Revenue Bill after the adoption of a number of amendments. Among others was one offered by Mr. Burrell, providing that it may be lawful for any person to make their appearance near Matamoras, but retired after reconnoitering the ground.—This sudden visit had produced a good deal of agitation among the Mexicans, in their cantonments. They were waiting for reinforcements, which had been despatched from Monterey and San Luis Potosi, to assume a respectable attitude on the banks of the Rio Bravo.

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Grand Jury—April Term.

Menallen—James Bell, jr.
Conewago—Charles Wilt, John Marshall.
Huntington—Jacob Trestle.
Straban—John Demmee, Robert Majors, John Brinkenhoff.
Mountpleasant—Peter Weikert.
Borough—George Little, Thomas Warren, Peter Hoffenberger.
Union—Jacob Sterner, Samuel Diller, John Bart.
Latimore—Thomas Gardner, Jacob Stitzell.
Reading—John Simpson.
Germany—Jacob Rider, Edward Study.
Franklin—Henry Biereecker.
Freedom—John M'Cleary.
Mountjoy—Henry Hemler, Wm. Smith.
Cumberland—Alexander Currens.

General Jury—April Term.

Franklin—Robert Sheakly, Abm Scott, Robert Gallowith, Casper Stock, Wm. Paxton, Conrad Walter.
Berwick—Michael Slagle, Levi Kepner.
Menallen—Jacob Comfort, sen. Lewis Christ, Michael Bream, jr. J. W. Taylor, Daniel Heigas.
Mountpleasant—David Zuck, Jesse Wolford, Wm. Koehler.
Germany—Henry Spalding, Joseph Fink, jr.
Latimore—John Zeigler, George Deardorff.
Tyrone—Abraham Snyder.
Hamilton—J. H. Fickes, Hugh M'Sherry.
Conewago—Jeremiah Demmee, David Swartz.
Borough—David Heagy, J. M. Stevenson, jr. John A. Swope.
Huntington—John L. Sadler, Lewis Smith.
Reading—Joseph Kitchen, John Trimmer.
Cumberland—Alexander Cobean, (of Wm.)
Mount Pleasant—Frederick Stecklager.
Hamiltonban—Christian Musselman.
Stevens—William Black.

April 10, 1846.—3t

WASHINGTON GUARDS!

YOU will parade at the house of MOSES SMITH, (Cashtown, Franklin township) on *Monday the 4th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain,

ADAM J. WALTER, *O. S.*

N. B. The Court of Appeal will be held on said day for two previous days' training.

April 10. td

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

From the best Publishing Houses in the country, JUST received and for sale at the Drug and Book Store of the subscriber—including

BRATHWAITE'S *Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery,*
The London Lancet,
Fremont's Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains,
Wilson's Genius and Character of Burns,
Proverbial Philosophy, and the *Crock of Gold,* by TUPPER,
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, (including the 4th volume,)
Four Months' Residence in the Marquesas, by MELVILLE.
Moore's Lalla Rookh, &c. &c.

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, April 3.—3t

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE ANNUAL CONTEST between the Literary and Philomathean Philomathean Societies of Pensylvania College will take place in Christ's Church, Gettysburg, on *Wednesday Evening, April 15*, on which occasion Essays will be read, Orations delivered, and the following Question discussed:—

"Do the Signs of the Times indicate a Dissolution of the Union?"

The exercises will be enlivened with Music by the *Haydn* Association. The Patrons of the Institution, the friends of Literature, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

REUBEN A. FINK,
WILLIAM M. BAUM,
J. P. SMELTZER,
JOHN K. PLITT,
WM. B. RIEHLE,
AARON W. LILLY,
Joint Committee.

March 27. 1845. d

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!

Spring Fashions just received!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING

Business at his Establishment in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, a few doors below Thompson's Hotel, where he will always be prepared to attend to orders upon the most reasonable terms. He has made arrangements to receive regularly the

Latest City Fashions,

and he promises all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will give them entire satisfaction, both as it regards the fit and workmanship of all garments entrusted to him; and at as reasonable prices as they can be obtained any where else.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage and support.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Work.

JOHN G. BAKER.

Gettysburg, April 3, 1846.—3t

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber has now on hand an extensive assortment of FASHIN 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.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him during all the Courts and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James M'Cosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times, at his residence in Littlestown.

WM. M'SHERRY.

Feb. 6, 1846.

The Subtreasury Revived.

The discussion upon the project for the establishment of this measure—so odious to the people of the country, and so strongly condemned in the memorable campaign of 1840—was brought to a close in the National House of Representatives, on the 2nd inst., by a decision on the merits of an arbitrary majority, which, in its eagerness to register the edicts of partizan leaders, hurriedly pressed the bill to a final reading. After the adoption of a number of amendments making the bill as stringent in its operations as possible, and rejecting all propositions tending to remove or palliate the objectionable features, the Bill was PASSED by a vote of 123 to 67!—the vote of Adams county, as expressed through her representative, Mr. M'CLEAN, assisting to swell the vote for a measure against which a verdict of condemnation had been previously rendered by a majority of 925 of her citizens.

It is difficult to account for the determined hostility of the party in power to the commercial and business interests of the country. Scarcely any thing short of infatuation upon the part of our Rulers can furnish a satisfactory solution of the reckless policy in regard to the National finances so perseveringly and obstinately persisted in by the Administration. So palpable are the necessarily ruinous workings of this their seemingly favorite financial scheme—so manifest the impolicy, nay, the danger, of demanding the payment of Government dues in gold and silver, withdrawing so large an amount of specie from the circulation of the country, and depositing it in the pockets of numberless Sub-treasury agents—so recent the frauds, peculations, and defalcations of Swartwout, Price, Harris, Boyd and other trusty agents under the former operations of this same scheme—so anti-republican the principles that would distinguish between the currency of the office holder and the private citizen, pouring into the purses of the one gold and silver and shinplasters of the shortest possibility of a dissolved, ruined paper currency—so fresh in the recollection of all the indignant verdict of condemnation pronounced by the people upon the very same issues and upon the men who dared stand by them, so apparent, we say, are all these things, that nothing short of political infatuation can satisfactorily account for the obstinate adhesion of our rulers to a principle and a measure so fraught with evil, so subversive of the general good, and so utterly repugnant to the feelings of the People.

The issue, however, has again been challenged, and with it we are willing once more to go before the voters of the country. Let the Sub-treasury scheme be put into successful operation, with an early development of its legitimate consequences; let the principle of Protection be blotted from our Tariff policy—our ports thrown open for the reception of British goods, to glut our own markets, and silence the workshops of our mechanics; let the home market of our farmers, found in the consumption of mechanical industry, be broken up; and then, while a universal stagnation is setting down like a vast pall upon domestic commerce and industry, let the country be drained of its specie to enrich the coffers of Foreign capitalists, and supply the cribs at which are fed the myriads of government officers and agents, giving to the people in exchange for the present excellent currency, a motley, irredeemable, and worthless "shin-plaster" currency—let these conditions, and all them necessarily following in the wake of the measures now pressed by the dominant party, be brought about, and we shall have no fears as to the chances of the issue being made to rest with the people.

Every man who has witnessed the rapid yet astonishing popularity of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Adhemar Dickinson, must be worth while to republish all the numerous complimentary notices of the Press of the State, yet it can scarcely be otherwise than gratifying to his many immediate friends occasionally to be informed of what is "thought and said" of Man by their political brethren throughout the State. Among others, our respected neighbor of the York Advocate has frankly avowed his decided preference for our fellow-citizen as Whig candidate for Governor. The last Advocate contains the following notice of the Pittsburg Convention Journal, and adds:

"To say that Mr. COOPER is the man above represented, and is capable of bringing to his support a moral character of the first order in the State, we verily believe. His name is sufficient in itself to strike terror into the hearts of his opponents. Here in York county we have no fears of success. We have any opposition, as we claim him as much or nearly so as Adams; being of the same Congressional district: and it is no less our duty than our pleasure, to go for Cooper all the time. He has been compared to "slim Jim Jones," of Tennessee, often, and we are satisfied that if an opportunity is given the people, they will place his election by his own personal popularity. He can elect himself and secure the triumph of Whig principle, while any other man must depend upon party drill alone, which, at this time, is not able to accomplish much."

The Richmond Tragedy—Justice Mocked.

Our readers will recollect the brutal tragedy which occurred at Richmond, Va., some weeks since, resulting in the death of one gifted BLANCHARD. The Grand Jury had found true bills for murder against THOMAS RITCHIE, jr. and the seconds who participated in the savage duel. The trial of Mr. Ritchie came off during last week, and the Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty! Virginia, we believe, has no law against duels, severe penal laws against duelling, but a jury of her citizens has declared them utterly nugatory in their application to the most brutal and ferocious case of personal conflict that the Press of this country has been called upon to record. It is needless to state that such a mockery of law and justice, the prosecution against the abettors in the tragedy was abandoned.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

A young man named JOSEPH LEWIS, was arrested in Baltimore on Wednesday week, charged with passing counterfeit notes. He had passed two 100 notes in York, Pa., a few days previously.—Upon examination Before Justice Manning, $385 in counterfeit money were discovered concealed about his person. He had an accomplice, who has not yet been detected.

Valedictory Address

To the Graduating Class of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, by Dr. GILBERT, *M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.*

☞We have been favored with a copy of the Address delivered by our respected fellow-citizen, Dr. GILBERT, to the late Graduates of the Medical School over which, as one of the Professors, he presides. Whilst Dr. G. is known to most of his immediate friends merely as a successful practitioner, as a writer he has long since acquired a favorable reputation among those of his own profession. His contributions to Medical Journals have met with favorable receptions, and in some instances been transferred to the standard Works of the Profession in Europe. But a few days since in one of our Book-stores, we chanced to look