FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans Picayune puts us in possession of advices from the Rio Grande to the 3d instant, brought by the steamer Alabama.

There does not appear to be much news of interest from our Army. The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey, under the immediate command of Gen. Paredes. The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

Point Isabel, July 3, 1846.

I left Matamoras last evening and started from Gen. Smith's camp, on this side of the Rio Grande, at nine o'clock, with a volunteer officer, to ride across the prairie. Gen. Smith was to begin to remove his camp to-day some twelve or fifteen miles up the river, on the Mexican side. The musquitoes showed themselves in numbers for the first time at headquarters last evening. The volunteer camp was perfectly shrouded by smoke, raised by the men to keep off the intruders.

That a large part of the army will move towards Monterey can no longer be doubted, as boats enough of light draught have arrived to warrant Gen. Taylor in taking possession of the country between the mouth of the river and that place.

The road we came over last night—mean the wagon road between Point Isabel and Matamoras—is still impassable for loaded wagons, and it is a wonder to me how a light wagon can be dragged over it. From the river to the Palo Alto, some nine miles, there is not altogether half a mile of hard road. The mud is generally a foot deep, and in some places two or three feet deep, and there is at least four miles of water, in many places fordly fordable for horses. The gentleman who accompanied me down captured a gar-fish on "Six Mile Prairie," between the battle-fields, the other day, more than three feet long. I passed over the same place four or five times when it was perfectly dry, with no appearance of having ever been overflown. At the Resaca de la Palma, where, as you will observe on the map, a road passes between the ponds, there is now but one pond, and that is deep enough any where for a specially sized steamboat to pass through it. The Palo Alto battle-field is two-thirds covered with water.

Enlisting the Mormons for the War.—Col. Kearney, having failed to get the number of Infantry from the volunteers which he desired, has despatched Capt. Allen, of the U. S. Army, to the Mormons now encamped on the plains above Fort Leavenworth, to enlist, if practicable, 500 or more of their men.

[Letter from Gen. Scott.—General Scott being invited by some committees to meet the Whigs of Philadelphia and participate with them in the celebration of the 4th of July, returned the following neat and appropriate reply:

Washington, July 2, 1846.

Gentlemen:—I am highly honored by your invitation to meet the Whig citizens of Philadelphia, who are about to celebrate the coming anniversary of American Independence.

Concerning, fully, in the sentiments of your note, and having the pleasure of knowing a great many of you personally, I much regret my inability (from professional engagements) to meet you on an occasion so rich in historical recollections, and which may be made to reflect, most beneficially, on the future welfare of our common country.

With sentiments of high esteem, I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your fellow citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

By the Committee.—*Winfield Scott*—A soldier, who has freely shed his blood in the cause of his country—a patriot, whose name and deeds are as familiar as "household words"—and whose fame is as dear as the national honor to the hearts of the millions of his countrymen.

The New York Tribune of Friday says: "If we may rely on the confidential advices of those who have the best opportunity of knowing, Santa Anna and Almonte leave Havana this day to resume in Mexico the sway of which the former has been temporarily deprived by the revolution of Paredes."

Randolph's Negroes.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 9th inst says that the emancipated slaves of John Randolph, who recently passed up the Miami Canal to their settlement in Mercer county, Ohio, met with a warm reception at Bremen.—The citizens of Mercer turned out en masse, and called a meeting, or rather formed themselves into one immediately, and passed resolutions to the effect that said negroes should leave in 24 hours, which they did in other boats than the ones which conveyed them there. They came back some 23 miles, at which place they encamped, not knowing what to do.

An Indian Treaty.—We see by the St. Louis Republican, that Maj. Harvey has concluded a treaty with the Pattawatamies, by which they relinquish their lands west of the Missouri river, in Iowa—amounting to 5,000,000 acres—and move upon a new tract on Kansas river. One million of acres held by a branch of the tribe on the Osage river, has also been yielded up by the treaty, for which the Government had stipulated to pay $850,000; which sum has covered all expenses of removal, improvements, purchase new homes, &c.

Member of Congress Resigned.—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, representative in Congress from the Third District in Alabama, has resigned his seat, the resignation to take effect at the close of the present session of Congress.

At a temperance convention held a few weeks since at Fryburg, Maine, it was stated that twenty-one widows had resided lately within one mile of the village, whose husbands had been killed by intemperance.

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, July 17, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

Wanted,

An active, intelligent, well-disposed lad, to learn the Printing Business. Immediate application can be made at this office.

☞ Messrs. Ramsey, M'Clean, and Symons, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for sundry favors.

Whig County Convention.

In another column will be found the call for a Whig County Convention to nominate candidates for the fall election. The Convention will assemble on Monday the 24th of August—the delegates to be chosen on the Saturday previous.

The State Interest.

We have the pleasure of stating that the taxpayers of Adams county have promptly responded to the circular of the County Commissioners, in regard to the payment of the State Taxes, and that the County Treasurer left this place yesterday for Harrisburg, prepared to pay *our full quota* of the State Tax. If the other counties have done as well, there need be no fear as to the nonpayment of the August interest.

A Meteor.

On Monday night last a large and brilliant meteor passed across the heavens, from south-west to the north-east, apparently passing immediately over our town, and beautifully illuming the country. It came suddenly into view at an angle of about 30° above the horizon, and darting rapidly over us, passed beyond the range of vision within about, 35° of the northern horizon. The brilliancy of the meteor, and the bright glare thrown over the town, caused it to be very generally observed by our citizens.

We notice by our exchange papers that the same meteor was observed in Baltimore, York, Lancaster, and other places, under similar circumstances.

Hot Weather.

The oppressive heat of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, seems to have been felt at other places than Gettysburg. At Philadelphia the mercury reached 103 degrees; at New York 95; Providence, 95; Boston 90; Rochester 96; at Pittsburg 97. Numerous deaths from the effects of the heat and drinking cold water are recorded in our exchanges. In Philadelphia, on Saturday the Coroner held inquests over the bodies of ten persons who had died from this cause. In Baltimore nine inquests of a similar kind were held by the Coroner. The New York Sun thinks that the victims in that city, during the three days, numbered over fifty! The New York Courier mentions three cases in which life was saved by the application of a mustard plaster over the whole abdomen, and giving brandy internally.

The city papers also state that a large number of horses fell dead in their harness. In Gettysburg, the mercury ranged from 90 to 93 degrees. We learn that one of the horses in the Stage-team running from this place to York died from the effects of the heat on Friday; also one on Mr. Tate's line between Gettysburg and Baltimore.

Looking up.

We are pleased to learn from the Bloomfield (Iowa) Standard, that our quondam cane-mate, Wm. P. Clark, Esq., late Editor of the Iowa Standard, has been nominated by the Whigs of Muscatine, Johnson, and Iowa counties, as their candidate for the Territorial Council. During 'prentice days Clark and our "paper sell" picked type together for several years, and a whole-souled, generous-hearted fellow he was. By the way—Bill, recollect the last night and "that finger?" We have been steadily looking for it ever since.

We observe by the same paper that Hon. D. Dawson, Esq. formerly of this place, has been renominated as Representative for Johnson county. The Whigs of Iowa will do themselves honor in sustaining both by triumphant majorities.

☞ The editor of the U. S. Gazette is repectfully reminded of what he seems to be entirely unaware, that there may be members of the Whig party equally capable with himself of determining what may and what may not subserve the interests of the Whig cause. Mr. Chandler is a good Whig, and, *in his proper place*, a good leader. But he must not arrogate his position. For ourselves we are heartily sick of the frequent gratuitous and officious "rebukes" which the mention of any other than ox name in connection with the Presidency, seldom fails to elicit from the Gazette. If Mr. C. be so entirely wedded to the idol of his affections, as to be unable to appreciate the motives of those whose views and preferences may differ from his own, *policy*, if not courtesy, should induce less frequent charges of "selfishness" upon those battling for the same principles and professing equally disinterested motives.

☞ Some Locofocos of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, lately held a meeting at which they nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency!—When old "Rough and Ready" shall have been taken up by the Whig party, these fellows will no doubt be among his most malignant revilers.

☞ The Locofoco Congressional District Convention, recently held in Illinois, among others adopted a Resolution approving of "all the measures Congress had adopted, *as may hereafter adopt.*" Behind the times—why that's been the creed of the party in these quarters ever since 1828!

Executive Interference,

The Bill to graduate the price of unsold Public Lands, &c., failed in the House of Representatives on Friday by a vote of 85 to 94 on its passage. As the passage of the bill was understood to be one of the conditions of the "bargain and sale" between the Southern and Western Locofoco members of Congress, by which the latter were induced to support the Tariff Bill, its defeat excited alarm among the partizans of the Administration, lest the Western Senators should in consequence flinch from the support of M'Kay's Bill now before the Senate, and this cherished measure of the Administration be defeated. A recounting of the vote was at once moved, and, after a good deal of skirmishing, the House adjourned over, in order to give time and opportunity to apply the dragooning process, so effectually exercised over the refractory, pending the passage of the Tariff Bill in the House. A caucus was held that night, and on the next day all the confidential advisers of the Executive, except the Attorney General—Messrs. Buchanan, Marcy, Walker, Johnson and Ritchie—made their appearance in the House, and by constant and close intercommunication with the members, succeeded in drilling them sufficiently to secure a reconsideration of the previous day's action of the House by one vote. This accomplished, the bill was laid aside with the view of giving further time for caucus movements and the application of additional agencies to secure its final passage. This bold and novel method of interfering with the legislation of the country, by overawing the Representatives of the people and deterring them from an independent exercise of their prerogatives, has excited, as it should, no little alarm and called forth numerous expressions of indignant condemnation from the public press. The correspondent of the United States Gazette, writing from Washington, says:

"This is not the first or second time that members of the Cabinet have been present when important votes were to be taken, and which the result has been considered doubtful. It is a new practice in the Government, and shows the progress of corruption, and not the progress of it only, but the increased *shamelessness* and *profligacy* of it. The presence of the Cabinet officers in the House, was the subject of general remark, and it was suggested that a resolution should be offered—and such an one may perhaps be offered as a rebuke to their intermeddling in the legislative affairs—that the Commissioner of Public Buildings cause *Ministerial benches* to be erected in the House for the accommodation of the King's ministers, whenever they should thing proper to come here to dragoon the House into proper obedience to the Executive will."

What miserable tools and toadies, (says the York Republican) those unworthy representatives of the people must be thus to surrender their views and opinions to Executive dictation—to be thus dragooned by the emissaries of the President!—And what a party tyrant this Mr. Polk must be! How fully he must understand the craven and mercenary nature of his followers thus to trample under foot the independence of the Legislative Department! Why Charles the First, when he went into the House and looke on the members of the Commons, was not guilty of a bolder usurpation; and we soon may expect to see our American Autocrat following the royal precedent to its utmost extent. Shame on men professing to be democrats to exhibit such servility!

Land Graduation Bill.

The Land Graduation Bill, after a closely contested fight of several days, finally passed the House under the influence of Executive interference on Tuesday by a vote of 92 to 90. The first section provides that all pultic land which shall have been offered for sale twenty years or more, on the 1st of December 1845, shall thereafter be subject to entry at one dollar per acre for the term of five years. All the before described lands then remaining on sale, shall be subject to entry at 75 cents per acre for another term of five years, and all such unsold at the end of the last mentioned term, may be entered at 50 cents per acre.

Hamilton's Papers.

On Monday, in the U. S. Senate, the Bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton was read a third time and passed: yeas 24, nays 16. The bill gives her $20,000, in consideration for the delivery by her of a thousand copies of the papers of her husband, which she proposes to publish, and the surrender thereafter of the manuscript of the work to the Government, to be preserved among the national archives.

Insolvent Laws.

The following sections from an Act passed by the last Legislature of this State may be interesting to our readers. They can be found on page 177 of the Pamphlet Laws for 1846:

Sect. 7. From and after the passage of this act, the necessary tools of a tradesman shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of any warrant or execution.

Section 8. The following property, in addition to that already exempted from levy and sale, by virtue of any execution or distress for rent, shall, when owned by any person actually engaged in the science of agriculture, in like manner, be exempt from levy and sale; viz: one horse, mare or gelding, not exceeding in value fifty dollars; one set of horse gears, and one plough or in lieu thereof, one yoke of oxen, with yoke and chain, and one plough, at the option of the defendent.

Section 9. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the widow of any person dying intestate in this commonwealth, to retain for the use of herself and family, the same amount and description of property which is now by law allowed and exempted from levy and sale, under the existing insolvent laws of this commonwealth, exclusive of what is allowed to the widow of an intestate, under the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

☞ The Emmitsburg Star says that the statement as to the loss sustained by Mt. St. Mary's College during the late freshet, is incorrect. But little damage of consequence was sustained on the lands belonging to that institution.

The Tariff Bill.

The debate upon the Tariff Bill was commenced in the Senate on Monday last by Mr. Lewis, of Alabama in support of the Bill. Mr. Evans replied on Tuesday in a long and able speech, which is well spoken of. It is thought that the Bill will undergo a full discussion, and that most if not all of the Whig Senators will speak upon its merits. Much speculation and anxiety exists as to its probable fate—the views of several Senators not being precisely known. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:

"The Senate yesterday entered upon the discussion of this important measure—perhaps most important, it may be affirmed, as regards domestic interests, which has come before Congress for many years; for in its fate hangs, in a great degree, the weal or wo, of the business, the industry, and indeed the essential independence of the country. At all these vital interests, this bill aims a deadly blow. A measure of such consequence will not, we may presume, be decided by the Senate hastily; and the uncertainty which rests upon that decision (it being understood that the bill is at present about equally divided on it) will give to the proceedings the deepest interest. Of one thing, however, we may be sure, and that is, that this bodeful measure will not be carried, if carried it be, without meeting all the resistance which the highest ability and highest convictions of duty can bring into the field against it.—The public will await the issue of the struggle with painful anxiety.

On Tuesday, Mr. Webster presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Boston against the passage of a new Tariff Bill. The remonstrance was signed by every importer of dry goods in the city of Boston, and in presenting it Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a long and earnest, yet unusually solemn and impressive manner. Notwithstanding the expression often repeated, that the new Administration would repeal the Act of 1842; notwithstanding the Chief Magistrate had repeated his hostility to this Act in his Inaugural Address and his annual Message; notwithstanding the apprehensions of those opposed to such repeal, and the late period at which the repeal bill had been introduced—notwithstanding all these things—the country was warned and ought to have been prepared for the worst—the passage of a bill through one house of Congress and its appearance in the other, had taken the country by surprise! He might say it had filled the whole country with fear and apprehension. From the Potomac to the Penobscot, it had not been expected that a bill containing such principles as this bill contains, could ever receive the sanction of Congress.

He said it was not his intention to discuss those principles now, but if his health held out under the present broiling sun, it was his purpose to go into a thorough examination of all the details of a bill so novel and so dangerous in its principles—so rash, and he might say, so intemperate in many of its provisions—a bill that could not but produce the greatest anxiety, distress and alarm throughout the country.

More Taxes.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce, an Administration and Free-Trade paper, in an article reviewing the Bill lately passed in the House of Representatives admits that it cannot produce revenue sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and says that *Wheat must ultimately and before long be resorted to!* Tax-payers of Pennsylvania, what say ye to this? Already burdened and almost overwhelmed with heavy taxation as you are, have relish ye this farther measure of Mr. Polk, which, while it enriches the industrial energies of the State, and brings want and misery to the doors of her citizens and laborers, imposes upon you *additional taxes* to swell the fund already pressing you beneath its weight. "Who is James K. Polk?" was the scornful response of the Whigs of the Union to his nomination by the Baltimore Convention; most painfully is it being answered in the Anti-American measures of his Administration.

The People Moving.

The prospect of a repeal of the Tariff of 1842 has produced considerable agitation in the Iron and Coal regions of this State. Large meetings of the citizens of Berks and Schuylkill counties have been held at Reading, Pottsville, and Mauch Chunk, without distinction of party, at which strong resolutions were unanimously adopted, denouncing the bill from Congress as ruinous to the prosperity of the State, and necessarily fatal to the Coal and Iron interests.

The Potatoe Rot.

The Delaware State Journal, Westminster Carroltonian, and York Republican announce the appearance of the "Potatoe Rot," which did so much injury last season. The Republican of Wednesday last says: It is now discovered in the early Potatoes. From the few inquiries which we have made, we are led to fear that the rot has already attacked the early crop in this vicinity, as we are informed that a large proportion of the new potatoes purchased at our markets have been diseased, and some farmers say that they have discovered it in the hills, in low wet ground. We regret this sincerely, as no vegetable production is in such general use and affords so material and favorite a portion of the food of man as the Potatoe.—Every writer on the subject seems to have his own theory about it, scarcely any two agreeing; and no remedy has yet been discovered for the evil."

The Hair.

Dr. M'Pherson advertises in a subsequent column a cosmetic, for the "growth, preservation, and beautifying of the Hair, and the removal of Dandruff, &c." Numerous certificates of its virtues are in the hands of the Agent in this place, among others from Hon. A. V. Parsons, Wm. Colder, Dr. Roberts, Rev. P. Maher, Dr. Seiler, E. W. Hutter, of Harrisburg, and J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, who certify to having used it with "more benefit than any other similar article." We have ourself seen it tried with entire success, in several instances, in the removal of dandruff and cleansing the hair.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Junkin and lady ("Fanny Forrester") sailed from Boston, on Saturday, for Burmah.

Manly Language.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, a Locofoco paper, which warmly supported Mr. Polk's election expresses its alarm at the apprehended destruction of the Tariff of 1842, and holds the following manly language. How strangely it contrasts with the ominous silence of some other prints of the same political school, that we could name—print that labored earnestly in the disinterested and successful task of swindling Pennsylvania into the belief that the Tariff of '42 would be safe in Mr. Polk's hands, and now that the fraud is developing itself, refrain from a single word or remonstrance against the dood which, while it spreads pain and dismay over the Commonwealth, must, at the same time, brand their own professions as false and hypocritical:

"The spirit of a *greatly excited people* (says the Sentinel) is abroad throughout our whole State, and threatens to call in judgement every man, that, shall in any way lend his aid to destroy the Tariff of 1842. The whole body of the people say that the country is now prosperous and happy: and that they will not tolerate any experiments that cannot fail to give the best interest of our country a fatal shock.

The fate of this question is in the hands of the Senate, and in their guardianship we trust every thing will go right. Nor will we allow ourselves, notwithstanding the *whisperings* that reach our ears, to believe that if the vote should be a tie, Mr. Dallas will fling his vote against the best interests of Pennsylvania. The Press and the people of the State, we repeat, should continue to send forth their *loud* thunders from the Delaware to Lake Erie. One great *broadside* in favor of the Tariff, so that those who have to act may know what the people of Pennsylvania *demand at their hands*. Yes, demand is the word.

The bill reducing the Tariff is calculated to drive a Tax of Twelve Mills upon our manufactures. The British work-shops will doubtless be illuminated when the news of the passage of the bill to destroy our factories is reached England. The House of Representatives might as well have issued an order to burn down our factories *as to close their doors*. We look, however, with confidence, to the Senate, a body full of wisdom and full of patriotism, to save our country from the mildewing blight of the new Tariff bill.

From Washington.

☞ After Mr. Evans had concluded his speech on the Tariff on Wednesday, a desire was manifested by the friends of the Bilbo take the question without further debate. Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, desiring to discuss its merits, moved the postponement of its further consideration until next day, which was agreed to by a vote of 27 to 21. It is thought that the Administration members will decline participating in the discussion, and that the bill will be left entirely to the opponents of the bill.

☞ The Warehouse Bill passed the Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 31 to 29. It had been previously modified so as to make it less objectionable to some of the Whig Senators.

☞ The Bill authorizing the raising of money to meet the expenses of Government, by the issue of Treasury Notes, or by loan, passed the House on Thursday by a vote of 118 to 47.

☞ It is said the Department of State has been offered the Tax, and that however it may be expected by the next Steamer from England.

☞ The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, rejected the bill for the improvement of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, by the decided vote of 150 to 48.

The Army.

We have no additional intelligence of importance from the Rio Grande. The wet season and heavy rains render it almost impossible for the army to conduct its operations to much advantage. All accounts from the capital, however, represent that the President, Paredes, was to march to meet Gen. Taylor with a large number of men. Apprehension existed at Vera Cruz that an attack would be made upon the Castle, and troops were being brought in constantly from the country.—Many were falling a prey to the yellow fever.

The Harvest.

The fine weather of the last eight or ten days has enabled our farmers to secure the new crop. We believe the Wheat crop throughout the county has been good with a few exceptions, and that the yield will be the usual average. One of our "sovereign farmers," Mr. Robert Smith, expects a yield of 800 bushels from a few lots lying about town, averaging full 20 bushels to the acre.

Mechanics' Liens.

On page 327 of the Pamphlet Laws for 1846 will be found the following enactment extending the benefit of Mechanics' Liens to this County:

Be it enacted, &c. That the several provisions of the act entitled "An Act relating to the lien of mechanics and others, upon buildings," passed the 16th June, 1836, together with the several supplements thereto, be and the same are hereby extended to the county of Adams.

☞ A man named Amos Hauck, was found dead in a meadow near Hagerstown on last Saturday night. He had been drinking freely at a harvest frolic during the day. A wife and four teen children remain to mourn the loss of a husband and father, murdered by that most fruitful source of crime, Alcohol.

☞ Of 1731 deaths in the city of Baltimore during the last six months, 390 were from consumption, 108 of measles, and 113 of small pox.

☞ We observe by the published proceedings of celebrations on the "Fourth" in various parts of the State, that our fellow-citizen, Hon James Cooper, comes in for a full share of complimentary toasts.

☞ The Potato rot has made its appearance in Washington county Md.

☞ As we go to press to-day the mercury stands at 65°; last Friday 93°—difference 28°!

☞ The Whigs of Maine have nominated Hon. David Bradbury as their candidate for Governor.

Who's the Dupe.

We take the following from the Philadelphia North American:

THE POSITION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The position of Pennsylvania in the present crisis is not merely unfortunate; it is painfully humbling and degraded. Her enemies—where can she find one look for friends!—mock at her calamity. The friends of the tariff in other States point to the destruction about to be consummated, and say: "Behold our victim! You affected to favor the tariff—a policy

'Where either you must live or bear make.'

You whose hills and valleys rung with the songs of protected labor, and whose vast hopes of affluence and prosperity knew no existence but in the tariff—your hand it is that has stricken it down. You have ruined yourself and the country in twin a sugared word from a party that spurns you. Now take the desolation that you have wrought: see your mines deserted, your forge-fires extinguished, your shuttles stilled, your labor without hope, your capital without profit. Pay your State debt, if you can, in drafts upon *the party*, or sink into bankruptcy, dishonor, and misery, and be the scoff of the world as the State that sold a glorious birthright for a wretched mess of pottical pottage." Nor does Pennsylvania, turning in her extremity to the party for which she had sacrificed all, and entreating that she may be spared the ruin with which she is menaced, find an ear open for commiseration or consolation.—The free-trade men tell her, "The repeal of the tariff is in the bond by which you sold yourselves to us. It is too late to complain. You knew what you were about, and against your mines, your manufactories, and your farms, in voting for Mr. Polk." The President may truly say—

'She had eyes, and chose not.'

What can it be say that your leader promised you the tariff of 1842? If you will select leaders who will betray you—if, with your eyes open, you are dull enough to be betrayed—you should shame, of course, and honor having been sold. We judge your wishes by your acts. You voted for your own ruin—your name is to the compact—it is now too late for pleading and repentance. If you are an idiot it is not our fault; if you have preferred ruin, take it without grumbling.—You had the facts before you, and can complain of none but yourself."

We had. Yet, shame upon the statesmen who perverted those facts, who pledged their own honor to a impassable falsehood, and stole the votes of a trusting people by a felon fraud! Shame upon the people who, believing a crime so base and black impossible in such men, trusted them! For derision, disgrace, and defeat must follow equally the betrayer and the betrayed. But, though Pennsylvania may blush for her credulity and weep over her downfall, she is not yet so fallen that the wrong-doers may hope to escape her just resentment. The truth will vindicate itself, and violated faith and disregarded honor will drag those by whose crimes Pennsylvania sees

"Her life's life lied away"

before an outraged people. She may be dull enough to be cheated, but it is not cravenly patiently enough to bear it.

Ten Late.—Col. Carter of the Lancaster Democrat thus honestly confesses the infamous deception practised by Polk and his party in relation to the Tariff of 1842:

"We regret—deeply regret—the fulsopposition assumed by the Administration: by the existing revenue laws. *Before* the present administration came into power, from the representation of prominent printers and politicians, we were induced to believe that no change was contemplated by Col. Polk and his immediate supporters in the Tariff of 1842." Nay, more. In common with our brethren of the democratic press of this State, we endeavored to make others entertain the same belief, and with what success is now a part of the political history of the country. At nearly every gathering of the democracy during the memorable campaign of 1844, "the Tariff of 1842" was recognized among the orthodox rallying cries—was inscribed upon the banner—and peripatetic orators insisted, and insisted with truth, that the country was indebted for this great measure to democratic votes. It was as well known then as it is at the present time, that the *electoral vote of Pennsylvania would have been lost to Col. Polk* had he appeared before the people as the *opponent* of the existing revenue laws. Others may change their views on this subject, from fear, or from interested motives; but we intend to stand where we have always stood; to insist upon the fulfilment of solemn pledges; and to resist with becoming energy, every attempt to thwart the wishes, or sacrifice the interests, of the people of this great State. We speak within bounds when we say, that nine-tenths of the Democracy of this Commonwealth are *opposed* to any alteration or modification in the Tariff of 1842.

We learn that upwards of twenty orders for machinery have been countermanded since the Warehouse Bill passed Mr. McKay's tariff bill passed the House. One of the orders was for machinery costing upwards of $100,000.

Thus jobs slip from the hands of our workmen, and the machinery which would be made here will soon be working for us in Europe.—*New York Express.*

A Dreadful Death.—A late English paper says that a few days ago, Matthew Furgusson, keeper of the menagerie and museum at the Star Inn, Bolton, was found in the den of the male leopard, quite dead and dreadfully mangled. He had a whip in his hand, and it is supposed that he had ventured into the den for the purpose of training the animals in Van Amburgh.

☞ The Locofoco members of the Legislature of Maine have agreed on the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, as their candidate for the U. S. Senate, place of Senator Evans. He will, of course, be elected.

Hon. James Pollock of Pa. in his speech on the Tariff, stated he himself listened to a speech from Hon. *James Buchanan*, now Mr. Polk's Secretary of State, declaring that, she had served in Congress both with Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk; that he was personally acquainted with them both; and was well prepared to form an opinion; and he then went on to declare that James K. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay, and that he believed the Tariff of 1842 would be safer in Mr. Polk's hands than in Henry Clay's. (Great sensation; voices: "Did you hear that?" "Did you hear him say so?" "Is that possible?")

Mr. P. repeated the statement. He had heard Mr. Buchanan use these words.

Mr. Pollock further stated that at one of the great Polk meetings in Pennsylvania during the canvass, a banner was borne at the head of the procession inscribed

"James K. Polk and the Tariff of 1842 —We dare the Whigs to repeal it."

Can any Statesman, or charity avert the conclusion that the leading actors in this swindle *knew* they were cheating on the most gigantic scale ever known.

Novel Proceeding.—The grand jury of Marshall county, Miss., have indicted a whole gang of hangers and sellers with which that town has been infested for a long time past. The fellows dress well, live high, and do nothing. The way they earn a living, and whether honestly or not, is what the grand jury is determined to find out. Suppose the grand jury were to indict all the loungers and sillers about these quarters, what a busy time there would be in the courts for a few months.

Female "Sports."—Two women in Cincinnati, a few days ago, crossed the river into Kentucky to settle a quarrel, accompanied by several female friends and their seconds. The ladies fought in regular scientific accordance with the rules of boxing, and then pitched into each other after the Tennessee sort. One was whipped of course, and honor having been satisfied, there was a cordial shaking of tongues.

The Wheat Harvest is going on favorably in Western N. York. The farmers in Southern Ohio have got their crop secured in good order and great abundance. Corn and cotton are unusually promising in Georgia; but in Southern Louisiana, near the rivers, there are complaints of injury by heavy rains.

Harvest in the West—The wheat harvest is in progress in Michigan, and in the Northern sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. All accounts concur in representing the crop as unprecedentedly large, and in general of superior quality.

Likeness of Mr. Webster.—It is said that Mr. Healy, the artist, has been engaged by the Bostonians to paint a picture of *Webster defending the Washing Treaty before the Senate*; a subject which may probably occupy his attention for two or three years, and which it will doubtless be ambitious to render one of the great works of his life. Few artists of his years have attained to the reputation of Mr. Healy, and very brilliant prospects are opening before him."

Methodist Protestant Church.—*The Slave Question.*—In consequence of the action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church on the subject of slavery, the Annual Conference of the Cincinnati, Batavia and Buford circuits, held a convention on the 20th ult., at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring their entire approbation of the conference on said question; recommending to the quarterly conference of the several circuits and stations of the Ohio annual conference to use their influence to secure the propriety of withdrawing fellowship from the slaveholding portion of the church, and to instruct the delegates to the next annual conference accordingly. They also resolved that in case the Ohio conference refused to withdraw, they would withdraw themselves.

Trouble among the Indians.—Some apprehensions appear to be entertained that an attack will be made on Fort Snelling by the Chippewas, for the purpose of recovering two Sioux Indians, in custody there on a charge of killing a Chippewa.—The two men have been given up for trial, and the friends of the murdered man were clamorous to get possession of them that they might inflict summary vengeance.—There are now assembled at the U. S. troops at the fort, comprising 60 men.

☞ Æsculapius, god of the healing art, was considered by the ancients as the greatest benefactor to the human race, being able, with a magic wand, to alleviate suffering, remove disease, and reestablish health. He is called the Father of Medicine, and temples were erected to perpetuate his fame. As the light of science advances, discoveries are made in the arts have a tendency to alleviate the condition of man, and as the inventive powers of genius knows no bound, what can stay its progress in the pathway of renown? Chemical research has in another times greatly enriched the science of Medicine; and one of the discoveries recently made will be hailed by thousands with emotions of joy. Sand's Sarsaparilla, a new medicable preparation, will arrest and speedily cure the most inveterate class of diseases, such as Scrofula or Kings Evil, Rheumatism and White Swelling, Disease of the Joints, Salt Rheum or Tetters, Pimples and Pustules on the face, and other eruptions of the skin. It purifies the blood and invigorates the nervous system and constitution, and gives stamina to the debilitated frame.

☞ For further particulars and testimony of these of its virtues of all ages, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 76 Fulton street New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietor, by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

July 17, 1846.—3t

GREAT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—There is to assemble in London, on the 4th of August, the *World's Temperance Convention*, to consist of Delegates from all the States and National Temperance Societies in Christendom.

To those whose occupations tend to produce or aggravate disease.—This class of individuals is very numerous. They are those who work in an unhealthy atmosphere. Printers, workmen in feather stores, stone cutters, bakers, white lead manufactures, are all more or less subject to disease according to their strength of constitution. If any feel the effects of their disease, is the occasional use of a medicine which abstracts from the circulation all deleterious humors, and expels them by the bowels. Tonics in any form are injurious, as they only put off the evil day to make it more fatal. The use of Brandreth's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened but strengthened by their operation, for these valuable Pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonize with her.

☞ The *genuine* Brandreth's Pills can be had of the following Agents:—

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg.
Jno. B. McCreary.—Petersburg.
Abraham King.—Hunterstown.
A. McFarland.—Abbottstown.
Cook & Tinker.—Hampton.
McMurray & Fink.—Littlestown.
Mary Donovan.—Cashtown.
John Hake.—Fairfield.

July 10, 1846.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Flour.—The flour market remains somewhat unsettled. There were sales of fresh ground Howard-street at $4, City Mills $4 25. Rye flour $4 25. Sales of Maryland corn meal $3 87, and Pennsylvania at $2 62.

Grain.—Small sales of good to prime red wheat at 95 cts. Sales of White Wheat for Family Flour at but few sales. White Corn sold at 56 cts. and yellow at 57 cents. Oats are worth 26 a 28. Rye 75 cts.

Beef Cattle.—250 head offered at the scales on Tuesday, of which 210 were sold at prices ranging from $5 50 to $5 50, per 100 lbs. according to quality.

Hogs.—A moderate supply of live Hogs in market with a fair demand. Sales at $7 50 a $7 62½.

Provisions.—The sales of *Pork* are limited, and prices are now set down at the following:—Mess Pork $11 00 a $11 25; Prime $9 a $9 12½. Mess Beef $10 00 a $10 25; No. 1, $8 50 a $8 75; Prime $6 25 a $6 50. Sales of *Bacon* in small parcels—Shoulders 43 a 4½ cents; Sides 5½ a 5¾; assorted 5 a 5½; and Hams 5 a 8 cts. *Lard* is in demand at 7 a 7½ cents for No. 1 Western, in kegs; and 6½ a 6¾ cents for No. 1 Western, in kegs; and 6½.

DIED,

On Monday last, in the place, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. George Little, Charles T. Wilson, in the 14th year of his age.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Margaret Weismantz, wife of Mr. George Weismantz of this borough.

On the 29th of June last, at Tallahoga, Alabama, Mr. Jonathan Boosinger, formerly of Mr. James C. Stammbaugh aged 25 years, formerly of this borough.

On the 30th ult. in Mt. Pleasant, Miss Susan N. Small, daughter of Mr. Engel Small, in the 23d year of her age.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig Citizens of Adams County are requested to assemble in their respective townships and townships at the places of holding their borough and township elections, on

Saturday the 22d day of August next,

at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, and select two delegates in each township and Borough, to represent them in a

COUNTY CONVENTION,

which is hereby called, to assemble at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 24th day of August next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appoint Congressional Conferees.

ROBERT SMITH,
ROBERT G. HARPER,
DANIEL SCHARR,
A. J. STEVENSON,
JAMES RENSHAW,
JOSEPH HAYMAKER,
AND W. HEINTZLEMAN,
County Committee.

Gettysburg, July 17 1846. te

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned until *Monday the 3d of August next*, to build a SINGLE TRACK BRIDGE over the Monocacy river, at or near Campbell's Ford, about 1½ miles N. West of Frederick City, Md. The probable length of the Bridge will be about 260 feet. Plans of the work and the necessary site information will be given by applying to the undersigned.

JOHN NOONAN,
JOSEPH SCHELL,
EDWARD SCHLEY,
Commissioners.

Frederick, Md. July 17, 1846.

Harrisburg Telegraph insert to amount of $1 and charge Star Office.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

OF ALL KINDS, AND IN ANY QUANTITY, CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his PLAINFIELD NURSERIES, near Petersburg, (York Springs) Adams county, Pa. ☞ His supply of

APPLE TREES

is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 Trees on hand, and will be fresh, confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any other in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine. His Terms are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

☞ Catalogues sent to those who will write for them. WM. WRIGHT.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine.

July 17, 1846.—2m

HAND BILLS,

AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Neatly & expeditiously executed AT THE "STAR" OFFICE

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. Irvine, 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 Smyser and James M'Divitt, Esqs. 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 22d day of April, 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 G