Farmers and the Tariff.

☞We find the following excellent illustration of the operation of the Protective System upon the Agricultural interest in a late No. of the National Intelligencer.

A WORD TO OUR MARYLAND FRIENDS

"FARMER OF MARYLAND!—Of how much service has the Tariff of 1842 been to you? Have not the prices of your produce been gradually declining under its operation?

So asks the Baltimore Argus. So reasons the *Locofoco* press generally.

Now it is the easiest thing in the world to give to these questions a plain answer, one which will satisfy any unprejudiced mind.

When, in 1816, Mr. CALHOUN was the advocate of a *protective* tariff, he urged the measure because it would build up a home market and favor American farmers, instead of a foreign people. That, no doubt, was the tendency of his measures and of the policy which had his fostering care.—He aimed, first, to open a new market for cotton; he would have a sure and certain home trade in the article, and not be dependant on the caprice of a single set of customers who were three thousand miles off; but he aimed also to withdraw from agriculture a portion of the labor then bestowed upon the production of the field, and thus, while he caused a portion of this cotton to be manufactured in the country, to open in like manner a new market for the superabundant harvests of wheat and corn which the farmers of the country produced.

Now who can deny that this was a wise and statesman-like policy? It has at least the evidence of experience in its favor.—When the rates of duty have been high, the manufacturers have been enabled to employ many hands and pay good prices, both for labor and for the food for which they supplied a market. Then it may be said, as a general remark, both they and the farmers and the country prospered. When the duties have been reduced, the wages of labor have invariably fallen, prices of lands and goods have become depressed, private bankruptcies have followed, and the national faith became tarnished.—We need only go back to the years 1840 and 1841 to be furnished with full proof of the truth of this assertion.

But, let us see how a tariff benefits a people. In the first place, it furnishes to them the best capital they can possibly enjoy—the means and the rewards of labor. Why are the Shakers a prosperous community? Because they are industrious. They furnish employment to all their members. They produce much from their lands, their looms, and their workshops, which they dispose of in the market at good prices; they buy little. Their support and their clothing are derived from their own diversified labors.

For the maintenance of the poor in any community, the best philosophy as well as the truest charity is to furnish them with the means of labor; not to *give* them bread, but to let them earn it.

If this is so true in regard to the extreme case of paupers, is it false reasoning when applied, not to the *poor* in the legal acceptation, but to such as cannot buy lands?—To benefit them you must employ them

We have no time to enlarge upon these hastily collected but interesting statistics, though they are so highly deserving of attention. But, with these results before us, we declare our entire want of patience with those who decry a tariff which fosters home industry, diffuses blessings among the poor, and converts a desert land into a garden. Let the farmers of Maryland notice the fact that of the $270,000 expended by this small factory for same year, over $93,000 of it was *for labor;* and, in all probability, the greater part of it was received by the sons and daughters of poor men, who, but for this employment, might have spent their time in idleness, or been the victims of the most corrupting vice.—*Nat. Int.*

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Sept. 11, 1846.

FOR THE REPEAL OF

THE BRITISH TARIFF OF '46.

Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER.

ASSEMBLY,
James Cooper.
COMMISSIONER,
Andrew Reintzleman.
AUDITOR,
John C. Ellis.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
John Houck.

LOCOFOCO FREE TRADE TICKET.
Canal Commissioner—*Wm. B. Foster.*
Congress—*Joel B. Danner.*
Assembly—*Isaac L. Wiseman.*
Commissioner—*Jonathan Raymond.*
Director—*Abraham Spangler.*
Auditor—*Jos. Billinger, (of Berwick)*

Apprentice Wanted.

An active, intelligent, industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing Business, can obtain a situation in this office, by making early application.

Circulate the Documents.

☞The "Star and Banner" will be furnished to subscribers for *three months* at FIFTY CENTS in ADVANCE. We make this proposition for the benefit of those who may desire a paper until after the election. Will our friends do us the favor of mentioning this proposition to their neighbors?

☞"LIBERTY" will appear next week.

☞The Annual Commencement of Washington College (Washington county, Pa.) will take place on the 24th inst. The Hon. JAMES COOPER, of this place, will deliver the Annual Address before the Alumni.

Congressional.

By reference to a card in our advertising column it will be seen that Dr. NES, of York, has announced himself as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress. Dr. NES, while representating his fellow citizens two years ago, fully redeemed the pledges which he had given to his friends, and we believe gave general satisfaction to his constituents.

☞The Locofoco conferees to nominate a candidate for Congress, met at Hanover on Friday last but separated without making a nomination—the delegates from this county insisting upon the nomination of Mr. DANNER, and those from York claiming it for Col. RANKIN. They try it again to-day at East Berlin.

☞The editor of the *Compiler* is assured that we have no inclination to "interfere" in the "arrangement" that his friends may be disposed to make preparatory to being used up on the second Tuesday of October. The leaders may take charge of the arrangements—we will be satisfied with the defeating process.

Wm. B. Foster on the Tariff.

Several Locofoco papers, desirous of staving off the issue which they so much dread to have thrown before the people at the coming election, have unblushingly affirmed Mr. FOSTER, their candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be a Tariff man and opposed to McKay's Bill. The editor of the Harrisburg Argus, (*a violent Locofoco paper,*) who knows Mr. Foster's views "like a book," pronounces them to be similar to those of Free-trade WILMOT, and says:

"We now say, and can safely appeal to every man that has ever heard Mr. Foster speak on the subject, that they are not a few, but HE WAS AN OPEN OPPONENT OF THE TARIFF OF 1842, and an ADVOCATE and DEFENDER of the views expressed on that subject by the ORGANS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON."

This, we apprehend, settles the matter, and will give to the free voters of the State an opportunity to choose between WM. B. FOSTER, the Free-trade candidate, and JAMES M. POWER, the advocate of Protection to American Industry.

☞Our Locofoco brethren have been terribly nonplussed by Mr. COOPER's nomination for the Legislature. The "Pennsylvanian" and sundry other papers, full of presentiments as to what may be expected in case Mr. COOPER should be found leading the Whig van in 1847, fear that the present nomination has an "awful squinting" towards the Gubernatorial question!

☞The York Republican notices a remarkable preservation of an Apple, found in repairing the inner breast of the Spring Forge Dam, some eight feet below the surface, embedded in a tough blue clay, and which is supposed to have been there about 20 years. The apple was perfectly sound.

The New Tariff in England.

☞The English Newspapers, as was expected and predicted, are exulting over the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and join in with the Locofoco papers of this country in laudations of McKay's Bill. Listen to the London Times, the most influential of the British Free-trade presses:

"The alteration in the American Tariff cannot but be regarded as a great triumph gained by the principles of free trade. There has long been in the U. States a party anxious to realize the doctrines of FREE-TRADE. Their efforts have been resisted by the indifference of one class and the selfishness of another. But when the first commercial people in the world flung away the fetters of an obsolete prejudice, and courted the competition of rival industry, then the friends of FREE TRADE, in every quarter of the globe, gained confidence and hope. A new movement began—ITS FIRST FRUIT IS THE MODIFICATION OF THE AMERICAN TARIFF."

"It is almost impossible," says the European Times "to overrate the beneficial effect the new American Tariff will have upon the manufacturing industry of Great Britain!" Such is the language of the British press and British politicians in regard to the new "British Tariff" enacted and endorsed by American Locofocoism. Who are now the advocates of British Interests?

The Fraud Exposed.

Most of our readers, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, have already been informed that several of the leading Locofocos of this State, who are in the confidence of the Administration, are in the course of their electioneering tactics, making an effort to persuade the people that during the next session of Congress, the Tariff of '46 will be repealed, so far as relates to coal and iron. But this is a fraud, a mere electioneering tri ck. Some of the more manly of the democratic points have already had the frankness to admit and denounce it as such. Witness the following, which we copy from the New York Globe of Sept. 2, a leading Administration journal of the Commercial Emporium:

"*We have made up our mind to state plainly to those who wish to hold out inducements to a portion of the people of Pennsylvania that the next Congress will increase the duty on Coal and Iron, that, notwithstanding the duty on Iron will be increased, that the next change in the duty on Iron will be made upward in the descending, instead of the ascending, scale.*"

Mark this! people of Pennsylvania. Pass it round, and circulate it among your neighbors.

Free-trade Wilmot in Trouble.

☞Free-trade WILMOT, the only one of the Pennsylvania delegation in the National Legislature that dared betray his State by giving his name to the bond which sacrificed her industry to conciliate the advocates of British interests, and whose principles the *Compiler* last week pronounced to be those of a man, a christian, a Democrat"—has gotten himself into trouble in his own district. The Locofocos of Susquehanna county recently held a county convention, and appointed conferees to nominate Mr. Wilmot for Congress, whereupon a portion of the Convention *seceded* and held another meeting at which they denounced Mr. W., and pledged themselves "to adopt the one term principle, and favor a speedy repeal of the Anti-Pennsylvania Tariff of 1846." A convention to ratify these proceedings was called to meet on Monday last.

Try It Again.

☞A ridiculous story has been going the rounds of the Locofoco papers, stating that Mr. COOPER, of the Trenton Iron Works, had raised the wages of the hands employed under him since the reduction of the Tariff. Absurd as the story was, it has made its appearance in almost every Free-trade paper. Mr. COOPER himself, however, has seen it to notice the matter, and in a letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger* not only denies, that the wages have been increased, but says that "wages, so far from being advanced, must, *as a matter of absolute necessity*, be very considerably REDUCED so as to meet a falling market!" So that authority wont do.

Repudiation in Maryland.

A small party exists in Caroll county, Md. known as "Repudiators," and composed almost exclusively of persons from the Locofoco ranks, who have taken upon themselves to nullify the laws providing for the payment of the State Tax, and resist the payment of all taxes which are to be applied to a liquidation of the State's indebtedness. One of the most active among them is a Mr. JACOB POWDER, for a long time one of the leaders of the Locofoco party in Caroll county. Having refused to answer the call of the Collector, the latter attempted some weeks since to realize the tax by levying upon one of Mr. Powder's horses with the view of selling it. The attempt, however, was resisted by Mr. Powder and his friends, with threats of violence in case the attempt were persisted in. On the 31st ult. the horse was exposed to sale at the Court-house by the Collector, and knocked off at one dollar. Mr. Powder, however, still holds possession of the horse, and with his friends has announced his determination to resist all attempts to remove it. We gather the above facts from the "Westminster Democrat," the editor of which declines commenting upon the proceedings lest, he says, it should "injure *the party!*"

Vermont.

The recent election in Vermont has, as usual, resulted favorably to the Whig cause. In 117 towns, SMITH, the Whig candidate for Governor, leads EATON, Locofoco, upwards of 4,000 votes—being a gain of about 1,000 over last year. In consequence, however, of the number of scattering votes there has been no election of Governor by the people. SMITH will of course be chosen by the Legislature, which is strongly Whig.

☞Treasury notes to the amount of half a million of dollars were issued by the government in one day at Washington week before last, of the denominations of $50 and $100. A beautiful Anti-rag currency! Bank-hating Administration that of Mr. Polk's.

☞The East Berlin *Standard* has fallen through after reaching its 14th Number. Three months experience seems to have sated Mr. LITTLE with the joys of editorial life.

☞The steamship Britania arrrived at Boston on Friday last. The news is not of much importance. The Hon. LOUIS MCLANE came passenger in her. Iron had advanced in price, the woolen manufactures were firm, and business generally active, in consequence of an anticipated favorable operation of the American Tariff

Gen. Scott and the War.

The eager haste with which the partizans of the Administration availed themselves of what they deemed an error in Gen. Scott's suggestions in reference to the conduct of the Mexican war, in order, if possible, to stay the tide of popular feeling so rapidly running in favor of the veteran soldier, will well be remembered by our readers. For some time the present is the interest of the Administration were well piqued in the production of charges of selfishness, imbecility, & cowardice, while from the lips of every petty demagogue throughout the country could be heard hypocritical lamentations over the wrecks wrought in the fame of WASHINGTON by the dazzling visions sprung into being by an unholy ambition. For some time, we say, these charges were wrung upon the ears of the people, and clung to with a pertinacity that evinced at once the deep dread with which Locofocoism has regarded the rising popularity of the noble christian, and the desperate means to which demagogueism are willing to resort to crush a too powerful rival. But as time rolled on, bringing with it a triumphant refutation of all that had been charged, and most singularly fulfilling every prediction made by Gen. Scott in regard to the operations of the campaign, one by one these mouth-pieces of Locofocoism were gradually silenced, until not a single whisper is heard; even that "hasty plate of soup," which for so long a time had furnished a favorite theme for the venom of these news-paper scribblers, is forgotten, and a silence in regard to Gen. Scott and the war is observed as profound as though such a person had never existed. It is not at all singular that this silence should be so studiously observed; it is but natural that the rogue unexpectedly detected in the midst of his villainies should loathe any recurrence to his own wrong-doings; but it is to be lamented that scarcely a locofoco editor can be found with manliness enough to correct their misrepresentations or to repair the injustice done to a brave and gallant soldier. The only instance in which this reparation has been attempted, so far as we have observed, is that of the Baltimore Sun, an independent daily journal, whose editors, although scorning to unite with Gen. Scott's villifiers in reckless assaults upon his well-earned fame, were disposed to vindicate him from the wrong expressed in his letters to Secretary Marcy. Time, however, proves Gen. Scott to have been right, and the editors of the Sun frankly make the acknowledgement in their paper of Saturday last, in an article upon the conduct of the war, from which we extract the following paragraph:

Whatever indiscretion Gen. Scott may have displayed by his reluctance to depart for the seat of war at the time he received the verbal instructions of the President, it is every day becoming more and more clear, manifest and undeniable that his geographical, or rather his meteorological knowledge of the Rio Grande, and military experience, will be sought and appreciated. The reasons which he assigned as grounds for delay, with the declaration that hostilities could not be resumed, nor the invasion of the enemy's territory successfully prosecuted until early in September, are now well substantiated and beyond dispute.—Every day, and every communication from the Rio Grande has only hastened and confirmed the testimony and experience of General Scott, and adds a fresh leaf to his laurels. Which nothing but the inveterate spirit of party would deny him. A brave, and generous, and noble hearted soldier, it is to be regretted that his name was ever given to the contention of party. Straightforward it may never be sullied thereby, it properly belongs to the country—and his fame with that of a Taylor, must ever be blended with her's. Lundy's Lane and Palo Alto, with the heroes and heroic deeds of Republican chivalry, will never grow dim on the pages of American history.

Mexico and the Army.

We have all sorts of flying rumors in regard to the intentions and movements of the Mexican Government with reference to this country, but very little intelligence of a definite character. The army of the occupation continues to be kept at least that portion of it under Gen. TAYLOR, with the intention of marching upon Monterey, some time in September. It is said that the Mexicans will make a stand at that place, and are concentrating their forces with that view. On the other hand, it is affirmed that the rip of Monterey is far poorly defended and that but little resistance, if any, will be made to the advance of our army. It is now beginning to be feared that the Mexicans design adopting the Guerilla warfare, and will make a demonstration against Matamoras while the main body of the army is advancing upon Monterey.—On the night of the 17th ult. a party of 400 Rancheros suddenly burst into the former city, and after producing a little fright, again scampered off.—Gen. Kearney was, at last accounts, advancing rapidly upon Santa Fe, and, it was thought, would take that point without much resistance. Nothing additional from Santa Ana.

Important Rumor.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana under date of August 16, states that an agreement had taken place between Santa Anna and certain Agents of the British and American governments, concerning the future destiny of Mexico. The following is said to be the arrangement—rather doubtful:

"The Mexican Federal Government of 1824 to be re-established under the guaranty of the United States; so that, in case of future pronunciamentos, the U. States Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional Government. The Rio Grande to be the boundary line and the California to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the U. States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religions and creeds."

☞The Washington Union pronounces the above statement to be without any foundation.

☞The President has issued his Proclamation declaring the Act of Congress providing for the retrocession of the county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, to be in full force and effect.

The Mormons.

Affairs at Nauvoo are rapidly approaching a crisis. The Anti-Mormons have assembled in large numbers in the neighborhood of that city, under a constable named CARLIN, and express their determination to destroy the Temple and remove the remaining Mormons. They are well armed; minute military discipline is observed, and they have in their possession five six pounders.—On the other side the Old and New citizens of Nauvoo have organized themselves, with a determination of defending the city and resisting the approach of the Anties. They number about 500 well disciplined men with several field pieces, and are under the command of Major Parker, who bears a commission from the Governor of the State with full authority to preserve the peace, accept the services of volunteers, to aid in making arrests of disturbers of the peace, &c. Armed with this authority, Major Parker has issued his Proclamation, calling upon the Anti-Mormons to disband and return to their homes. Constable Carlin replies that as soon as he shall have collected a sufficient force, he will enter Nauvoo. Should this determination be persisted in, a bloody scene is anticipated. Let the law, however, be sustained, be the cost what it may. The spirit of mobocracy has been suffered to reign too long in and about Nauvoo, and it is time that it be effectually quelled.

Daguerreotype Rooms.

The Daguerreotype Rooms of Messrs PLUMER and WILLIAMS, at the residence of Col. M'CLEAN, have been visited by a large number of our citizens, and we are pleased to observe by the number of beautiful pictures of familiar faces that the skill of these artists is duly appreciated. The elegance and finish given to their miniatures by Messrs. PLUMER and WILLIAMS have attracted the attention of all who have visited their gallery. Indeed, for life-like truthful expression, we can readily pronounce their pictures fully equal to any Daguerreotypes that we have ever seen. We understand that these rooms will remain open but a few days longer, so that those who would avail themselves of the present opportunity of securing pictures of themselves or friends, had better attend to the matter at once.

Mammoth Peach.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—We have a peach given to us by WILLIAM JONES, of the Gulf, which strikes us as being an uncommonly fine one. It measures NINE INCHES in circumference, and weighs SEVEN OUNCES, strong.—NORRISTOWN HERALD.

☞You will have to try it again, Mr. Herald.—We were yesterday shown, by Wm. B. M'CLEAN, Esq. of this place, a beautiful peach of the mammoth order, weighing ELEVEN ounces, and measuring ELEVEN inches in circumference. The Peach was grown at the residence of Mr. McC., and is one of a lot of similar fruit growing upon the same tree.

☞After an absence of several weeks, Gen. MORRIS "National Press" has again made its appearance upon our table, looking like itself and as none but Morris could make it look. We are pleased with the assurance that its visits hereafter are to be more punctual.

☞It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN will shortly retire from the Cabinet, and take up his abode at the Court of St. James, in the room of Mr. M'Lane.

☞The statement that Mr. KIRKMAN, the distinguished grammarian, died recently from the effects of intemperance, is incorrect. Mr. K. died a few years since from a pulmonary affection.

☞An accident occurred on the Portage Railroad one week, near Hollidaysburg, by which a Mr. McGough was instantly killed and half dozen persons severely injured.

☞Our exchanges speak of an unusual amount of sickness prevailing in the towns around us, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Greepcastle, Hanover, &c. The diseases are principally of a bilious character. Our own neighborhood is as healthy as usual.

WORKING MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA—When democratic demagogues tell you that their party will unite with the Whigs to arrest mischief to your interests the new anti-Protective Bill, ask them—If such was the intention of the Democracy, why did Vice President Dallas vote against the motion to recommit the bill with a view to such modifications as Secretary Walker had promised, and as Senator Cameron had urged? Why if Mr. Polk and his Cabinet are so exceedingly solicitous about the interests of Pennsylvania, was Mr. Buchanan so quiet while these interests were being crushed? Why during the pendency of this bill in Congress, was he not sliding among the members' desks and securing their votes, as was the fact when every favorite measure of the administration was acted upon? These are questions which every Pennsylvanian has a right to ask, and for which answers should be demanded!—*North American.*

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—A statement has been going the rounds of the papers that Mr. A. Cooper, manager of the Trenton Iron Works, has raised the wages of his hands since the passage of the new Tariff Bill. Mr. Cooper, however, in a letter to the Ledger denies the truth of the report, and asserts that instead of advancing, wages must be considerably reduced between this and the first of December next."

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—The Cumberland Civilian notices a rumor that the wages of the laborers of the Maryland Mining Company have been reduced 25 per cent.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURES OF CRIME.—A physician in Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan, supposing himself at the point of death, is represented to have confessed to various crimes committed by himself and others of the most respectable citizens of that place. Since the confession he has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger. Great excitement exists in the place, but the reports are improbable and exaggerated. Murder, for the purpose of enjoying an illicit intercourse, is among the crimes said to have been charged by the physician against himself.

A NOVELTY.—To see two women pass each other on the street, without each turning round to see what the other had on.

A LOCO BANK.—The notes of the Lehigh county Bank don't go. Bicknell's Reporter says they are "not bought." This is a Locofoco Bank, built upon the "individual liability" principle. Governor Shunk, and wise men like him, are the authors of this system, and it was established in accordance with their principles. What a pity these financiers had not experimented all the banks of the State. We should soon have a *hard currency!*

NEVER READ TO AN EDITOR.—Never read an article aloud for the edification of your friends, or any others to one he has read it before you, and will set you down as a decided bore.

For the "Star and Banner."

Congress.

Mr. BUCHLER.—The time is fast approaching for the election of a candidate to represent us in the next Congress, and it behooves the friends of American Industry and the Tariff of 1842, and those opposed to the new British Tariff Bill, to be up and doing, and to consider who would be most likely to carry him success as our candidate. If a democrat that our party is entitled to the man, but at the same time, it must be admitted that Adams has deep interest in the question as to what man shall be, and ought to be allowed the benefit of her suggestions in the selection of the individual. Success is the great end aimed at, and that person should be selected who will be able to woo triumph to our standards. It is then the duty of all good Whigs, as well as all the thinking democrats of our county, opposed to a repeal of the British Tariff of 1846, to name such as would be most likely to give satisfaction to the greatest number. This being the policy, permit me to speak the sentiments of an old politician, who flatters himself to be well acquainted with the feelings and wishes of the people of Adams county; and in doing so I confidently suggest the name of HENRY NES, of York, as a candidate likely to unite the suffrages of this county than any other individual from York county. Mr. NES in 1843, when a candidate for the same office, carried the county of Adams by a good majority, although peculiar circumstances at that time influenced many of our best Whigs to withhold from him their support; and securing a large majority in his own county, was triumphantly elected to Congress over his competitor, Dr. SMALL. With these facts in view, does it not deserve a matter of certainty that such, with almost every Whig in Adams county, would be nominated, Dr. NES will be able to secure a majority in our county of from five to seven hundred? His well known and frequently expressed views and votes in favor of American Farmers, Mechanics, and Laborers, and against Foreign Pauper Labor, have made for him hundreds of friends among both parties in this county, who did not give him their votes when a candidate before. Give us, then, HENRY NES, as our candidate, and York and Adams will once more be represented in the Congress of the nation by one who will throw his influence in favor of a judicious protection in favor of protection to American interests, and in opposition to British Free-trade principles now recognized by an American Congress.

ONE WHO OPPOSED NES IN 1843.

☞Since writing the above I have seen a card from Dr. NES in the York papers announcing himself a candidate for Congress, and pledging himself to sustain "American interests in preference to those of foreign labor." I am pleased at this announcement, and hope to see you and every Tariff man in the county responding to the announcement with one long and broad yea! Let the Conferees of the district meet and endorse him as the American Tariff candidate, and VICTORY IS OURS.

COMMUNICATED.

A New Work.

"Cupid abroad—arrested: or a random bolt at Hercules with Female Shackles by Jupiter Tonans Dounerhund," is the title of a slashing Satire published in the Gettysburg Press. We have been kindly permitted by the Publisher to glance at it, and, shades of the Anthropologist! how this young Thunder-bearer does "hurl his dread blasting bolts of blazing fire" at the unfortunate Freemarsh's. Some of your readers may remember a small Poem in blank verse, dedicated to the ladies of Mercersburg, and entitled "Cupid abroad, or Mythology resuscitated," in which the Gods, in full assembly, determine to save mankind from utter mental and moral darkness by establishing Mythology!—Cupid, this presumption in the mortal has excited the Indignation, and called down the vengeance, of Jupiter.

The Poem consists of three cantos, written in the measure of Don Juan, and is respectfully dedicated to the Students of Marshall College. Like others, our Poet begins with an invocation; and he tells the dread power of Storm—that American Divinity which has accomplished so much when applied in other useful manufactures, but never, to our knowledge, before put the "machine poetic" in motion. From our hasty glance, we would advise Hercules, unless he is thunder-proof, to keep out of the way of the Fire-breather; for it would not be well for a common cit "to come between the Dragon and his wrath." Every thing he touches (and what it touches it doesn't?) he scorches with a red hot iron pen. We add one or two stanzas as specimens taken at random:

"O tempest! O muse! O Pen! when a *glutton*
Takes up the pen, and condescends to write
A Poem of three cantos 'dry as Hutton,'
In spite of rhyme, 'in erring reason's spite,'
Urging old Pegasus, fraught with hard mutton,
With cruel lash and spur, to take a flight
Into the *empyrean mythology!*
And teach the tender science of TYPE-OLOGY!

All hail! thou mighty *oxygenic Refiniens!*
For thou hast become a leal mount great and rare;
That ne'er was down in Mythology's Gazetteer,
Nor even dreamt of by the Hydra-slayer!
Thou hast *revived* (O Hesiod forgive us!)
A microscopic *Pantheon* upon us!
But who shall e'er of beings animated
Revive *"Mythology resuscitated?"*

When published, it may be had at the Bookstore of S. H. BUEHLER; price 6¼ cts. single copy, or 60 cts. per dozen. We hope all the types of his heart-oppressive—time dull—or who can roll Cavenne pepper as "a sweet morsel" under their tongues—would do well to give our young poet a reading. Q.

*"Freemarsh" is the Pennsylvania German for *glutton.*

FOR THE "STAR AND BANNER."

The Saviour's Invitation.

"Behold! I stand at the door and knock."

Mid the sound of ceaseless pleasure,
Seeking thine heart, Jesus is found—
Laying up in earth thy treasure,
Where no rent joys abound;
List the Saviour's sad entreaty,
Turn and find in Him thy all.

At thy heart he stands entreating,
Long he waits thy love to win,
Let, O let, his gentle beating,
Sinner, rise and let him in!
Heed his kind, inviting voice,
Make the better part thy choice.

Turn him not away despairing,
Open quick thy bosom's door,
Hear him then in love declaring,
Thou art blest forevermore.
By the truth thy soul is freed,
Freemen art thou now, indeed.

C. H. BRAINARD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 10, 1846.

CHANGE OF NAME.—It will be recollected that Judge Meyers, of Clarion County, to prove his belief that Polk was a Protectionist, named his large new Furnace "POLK FURNACE." Since the passage of the British Bill the Judge has arrived at the conclusion that he was grossly deceived, and has changed the name of his furnace to Shunk—name somewhat more appropriate.

A HARD CASE.—Capt. Kennedy, of the Franklin volunteers of Louisiana, informs the editor of the *Picayune* that in the settlement of the accounts of his men each one is brought *four dollars in debt.* Some of them have left the city, having begged their passage up the river; but half of them are still here, miserably clad, and with no means of subsistence. Their case strikes us as peculiarly hard. We are told that the men were charged $10 a piece for their clothing, a great part of which was lost on the steamboat Frontier when she was wrecked.—*N. O. Bee.*

SANTA FE.—A gentleman who has lived sixteen years in New Mexico gives it to the *St. Louis Revveille* as his opinion that the territory is not of sufficient value to repay the cost of the conquest.

MR. WEBSTER.—The New York correspondent of the North American says:—It is said that Mr. Webster will make his speech, reviewing the course of the Administration on the Mexican war, at the public dinner to be given him in Philadelphia about the first of October.

Petitions are circulating in Ohio for signatures praying the General Assembly of that State to take measures for the sale of all the property of the State in its public works, in canals and roads, at a period as early as may consist with due notice, and without any reserve or limitation whatever.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.—G. W. Barlow, who murdered his wife at Louisville a few days ago, hung himself in jail on the 12th inst. He was to be hung on the 18th place on Monday. It will be recollected that *rum* was at the bottom of this now two-fold tragedy.

GREAT PEDESTRIANISM.—Mr. Joseph Eaton, an old man, nearly 80 years of age, has just completed Captain Barclay's celebrated feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. The performance took place at the Caleloula Springs, a watering place on the Ottawa River, Canada.

BEFORE UNCLE SAM.—The St. Louis Republican says that the farmers of Clay, Jackson, Platte and other counties, have sold nearly all their wagons, oxen, mules and horses to the United States at round prices, and the demand still continues brisk. One speculator cleared $2700 in 30 days. The teams are needed to send supplies to Santa Fe.

The bakers of Washington are required to regulate the weight of their bread by the price of flour. The price at present being from $4 to $4.50 per barrel, the City Register has issued his order that during the month of September the following weight must be observed. For a five cent loaf 27 ounces, and for a ten cent loaf 54 ounces.

SCROFULA.—Other diseases have shin their thousands, but scrofula has slain its tens of thousands. This very alarming affection appears under a great variety of forms, from the slight Tetter, through all health, to the most fatal of local and general disease. One of the most common forms is tubercular Phthisis Pulmonalis or consumption of the lungs: diseases of the hip and knee joint and white swellings, affecting the glands of the neck and other parts of the body. Experience has shown that *Sand's Sarsaparilla* is a cure for this most inveterate complaint, and in numerous instances it has brought returning health and life where the vital spark had almost fled. From its preparation and peculiar combination, it is more efficacious than any other preparates by removing in the first place unhealthy action from the diseased organs, substituting healthy action in its place, and giving tone to the general energies of the system.

☞For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis of the Proprietors. Agent sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 76 Fulton street New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietors, r. by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

Sept. 4, 1846.—3t

INSANITY.—All diseases, even insanity and irritability of temper, proceed from impure or corrupt humors, which, circulating with the blood, occasion pain and discord in the human frame. It is clear, that, by perseverance in the use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which is one of the very best, and only proper purgative medicine, insanity and irritability of temper can be cured, as well as all other diseases depending upon the pureness of the circulating fluid, the blood.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are known, by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, remove every disease and affection, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

Their acknowledged innocence makes them safe through every period of existence, from infancy to old age.

No extra care in either dress or diet is required when they are used.

With this invaluable medicine in our possession, we may visit the most sickly regions without fear. No contagion can by possibility affect us, if we are careful to faithfully use these Pills.

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

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg.
Jos. B. McCreary—Petersburg.
Abraham King,—Hunterstown.
A. McFarland,—Abbottstown.
Cook & Tudor,—Hampton.
McSherry & Fink,—Littlestown.
Mary Dunning,—Gettysburg.
John Hoke,—Fairfield.

Sept. 4, 1846.—3t

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A COIN.—Eight Years Ago.—A Mr. C. H. Colcord at Exeter, N. H., last week from the effects of a sixpence, which he had accidentally swallowed eight years before.—After death a post mortem examination of the body took place, when the coin was found lodged in the right bronchia, the lung being in a state of complete gangrene.

POWER OF PREACHING.—A thief was lately converted by listening to a sermon of Mr. Maffat, at Detroit, and his first proof of repentance was to return a pocket-book, containing $100, which he had stolen the day before.

It is stated that if, when planting, you wet the potatoe and cover it with dry lime, it will certainly prevent anything like disease.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

FLOUR.—The flour market has improved in consequence of the favorable advices per the late steamer. Sales of Baltimore Street flour at $4 12, which price holders are firm in asking.

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime red wheat at 95 cts. to 98. White Wheat for Family Flour is worth $1 10 to $1 14. Demand good with moderate supply. White Corn sold at 52 and 53 cts. and yellow at 50 a 52 cents. Oats are worth 28 a 30 cts. Rye 62.

BEEF CATTLE.—100 head offered at the market on Tuesday, all of which were sold at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 75, for 100 lbs. according to quality.

HOGS.—A moderate supply of live Hogs in market with a fair demand. Sales at $5 50 a $5 75 for Western Corn Fed; $5 a $5 25 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; Pigs from $6 a $7 50; Sales of *Bacon* in limited quantities—Shoulders 3¾ cents; Sides 5¼ a 5¾; and Hams 6¾ a 7 cts. *Lard* in kegs at 7 a 7¼ and in bbls. at 6¾.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. by Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. Robert Kennedy, to Miss Catharine Jane Patterson, of Mountjoy township.

On the 3d inst. by Rev. B. Keller, Mr. George Peter, to Miss Mary Catharine Harner, both of Cumberland township.

On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. George Plank, to Miss Catharine Harner, both of Cumberland township.

On the 3d inst. by Rev. B. Keller, Mr. George Wing, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Cheney, both of Hamiltonban, both of Franklin township.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. John H. Cyle, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Cheney, both of this place.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. Anson Myers, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss Elizabeth Myers, of Latimore township.

On the 8th inst. by Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. J. H. Oyster, of the District of Columbia, to Miss Phebe Ann Flohm, of this place.

On the 8th inst., in Hanover, by Rev. J. Albert, Dr. John W. C. O'Neal, to Miss Eliza T. Wirt, daughter of Henry Wirt, both of Hanover.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, of consumption, Mr. Joseph Marvin, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. Anna Maria Culp, of this place, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 8th inst. an infant son of Mr. Charles Sheeley, aged 2 months and 23 days.

On the 3d inst. Charles Beaucom, infant son of Mr. Emanuel Bushman, of this place, aged 6 months.

In Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Rev. T. Stocks, and daughter of Wm. Miller, Esq. of Frederick county, Md.

Near Littlestown, on the 2d inst. Mr. Henry Palmer, in the 29th year of his age.

CONGRESS

To the Free Electors of the 15th Congressional District, composed of York and Adams Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Having on a former occasion been honored with a majority of your suffrages, for a seat in the Congress of the U. States, and while acting as my judgement dictated, given satisfaction to my constituents, so far as I am aware; and having been solicited by many warm and respected friends to become a Candidate for the same office at the ensuing election, in October next, the encouragement, which these solicitations, proffered, induces me again, to offer myself as a candidate for a seat in the

30th Congress of the U. States.

Should you think me worthy of your support, and be entrusted with your votes, I will endeavor to promote the interests of my constituents and our common country, by defending such principles as have advocated by the Fathers of the nation, among which is Protection to American Interests in preference to those of Foreign Lands.

Your friend and humble Ser't,

HENRY NES.

York, Pa. Sept. 11, 1846.—te

Ague and Fever Cured for ONE DOLLAR.

NO CURE—NO PAY!

THE Subscribers have been induced, at the solicitation of a number of friends to introduce to the afflicted their Specific for Fever and Ague. They have tried it with unparalleled success—in no instance without effecting a perfect cure; and many who have been under the hands of skillful physicians for months. It is now offered to the public without great reputation under the practice of a brother of one of the proprietors in the State of Missouri. We warrant it in all cases when the directions are carefully observed, and ask no pay if it fails.

Many certificates are in our possession and some of them can be seen at the stores of our agents: enough to satisfy any one of the efficiency of our medicine. It not only cures the most cases of intermittant, but acts as a tonic on all debilitated frames. Being perfectly innocent, we can with confidence ask a trial.

OBER & MCCONKEY,
No. 274 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

☞The above medicine is for sale by appointment of the proprietor, in Gettysburg, at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 11, 1846. 2m

STOVES! STOVES!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all sized STOVES, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Aug. 29, 1846. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of the Election in the 7th to be held, and to enumerate in said Notice, what Officers are to be elected: I, BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this PUBLIC NOTICE, to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in the said County on the **Second Tuesday of October next,** (the 13th,) at the several districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, and the Township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the