

THE STAR

Gettysburg, November 1, 1831.

The United States Telegraph says:—We recommend the following article, which appeared in the Baltimore Patriot, to the consideration of Mr. Clay and his friends. We know how unpleasant it is to part company with old friends, but when duty and patriotism demand the sacrifice, who that deserves public favor, will hesitate to make it? We are not now and never was an admirer of Mr. Clay. We claim no right to give him advice, nor do we ask that our remarks may be considered in such light. But we claim to be well informed on public sentiment, and concurring with the writer of the article before us in the opinion that "Mr. Clay can have no possible chance of succeeding without the aid of the other parties in opposition," and that "that aid Mr. Clay and his friends can no longer look for," we lay it before our readers, and ask their attention to it.

Mr. Wirt's Nomination.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

The late nomination of Mr. Wirt as a Presidential candidate, unexpected as it undoubtedly was, to the country, has yet been received wherever announced, with an approbation, that must cheer and encourage the hopes of all those, who, contending for principles, and not merely for men, are the determined opponents of the present administration. By some indeed, who have so suffered their judgments to be swayed by their predilections, that they may be said to belong to an individual, rather than to a party, this nomination, as might have been anticipated, has been met by dissatisfaction and complaint. It is true that Mr. Wirt is spoken of by them, in general terms of respect and commendation, but at the same time, they affect great surprise at his acceptance of a nomination, which they seem to regard, as an act of treachery to the great National Republican party, and of faithlessness to Mr. Clay. Mr. Wirt, it is said, must see that his acceptance breaks the force and unity of the opposition, the unimpaired strength of which is required in the great contest in which it is engaged. He must know, that a large majority of those who compose that opposition, are in favor of supporting Mr. Clay as their candidate. Nay more, Mr. Wirt himself, in consenting to attend the National Republican Convention in December, as a delegate from this District, stands directly pledged to the nomination of Mr. Clay, under every possible conjuncture of circumstances, and in preference to any other individual.

They who hold this language, are either ignorant of the real state of parties, or woefully blind by their personal partialities. They seem to forget that the opposition is itself divided, with reference to the selection of a Presidential candidate; and that without co-operation, success is utterly hopeless. That Mr. Clay, is the deserved favorite of a large portion of the National Republican party, is undoubtedly true, but there is not a well judging man among them, who does not know, that even with the entire and unbroken force of that party, Mr. Clay can have no possible chance of succeeding, without the aid of the other parties in the opposition. That aid, Mr. Clay and his friends cannot now look for. The nomination of the Anti-Masonic party is decisive upon this point. That nomination can never be retracted; it is idle and illusory to expect it.

That the suffrages of the Anti-Masonic Convention did not fall upon Mr. Clay, may well be regretted, by the admirers of that distinguished statesman, but it could not otherwise. Mr. Clay himself, whose name he saw proper to purchase the strenuous efforts of, in and out of the Convention, was silent. The decision upon his claims to the nomination, was irreversibly made, long before Mr. Wirt's name was even suggested. There was therefore no competition between them. With a knowledge of this deliberate determination on the part of the Convention, which it was perfectly understood, that no circumstances could induce them to revoke, Mr. Wirt was most unexpectedly called upon to act. How ought he to have acted? It is true that he was one of the Delegates from this District, to the National Republican Convention which is to assemble in December; but it is not true, that however strong his preferences for Mr. Clay, he was absolutely pledged to support his nomination, in every possible posture of circumstances.

The members of that Convention, do not stand thus committed in advance, to any individual. If that is the understanding elsewhere, let it be known that it is not the understanding in Maryland. The Maryland Delegates have accepted their appointments, under no other engagement, positive or implied, than to select that man, who with all the necessary qualifications for the high office in question, will at the same time be most likely to concentrate the whole strength of the opposition. Mr. Wirt, we are quite sure would never have consented to go into the Convention, fettered as he is thus supposed to be—we know him too well to believe that he could be induced to play the part of a mere automaton, in an assembly, professing to meet for deliberate consultation.

Under this engagement, thus clearly understood by himself and by his friends, Mr. Wirt was informed of his nomination, a nomination made by the unanimous vote of the representatives of more than a half a million of his fellow citizens; a nomi-

nation, by a party, in the opposition, so powerful, and so rapidly increasing, as to be of itself decisive against Mr. Clay. For no man, however ardent and sanguine, can for a moment cheat himself into the belief, that with the Anti-Masonic party against Mr. Clay, he has the slightest hope of success: One of his earliest and most devoted friends who for many years has labored in his cause with untiring zeal, at last reluctantly confesses "that there is not the glimmering of a prospect, favorable to Henry Clay, as a candidate for the Presidency. If the election" says he, "were to take place to-day, he might probably secure the vote of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; but he would lose Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. This would be his fate in New England. What would he do in the West? He might probably secure the vote of Louisiana; but Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, he would most certainly lose, whilst it is possible that he might gain Ohio, Maryland and Delaware. And of what avail would all this be, when it is well known that he cannot even hope for any support in Virginia, New York or Pennsylvania. What possible chance is there for Henry Clay! At the next canvass of the electoral colleges of the States, who can say in anticipation, that Mr. Clay will gain Rhode Island, Massachusetts or Connecticut. The Anti-Masonic party—one of the most flourishing parties that ever existed in this country, has avowed its determination not to support Mr. Clay; and it is next to a moral certainty that ere the arrival of November, 1832, Anti-Masonry will have a majority and an overwhelming influence in all New England."

Assured of the inflexible determination of the Anti-Masonic party; in no possible contingency to support Mr. Clay, how could Mr. Wirt's rejection of that nomination aid him in the slightest degree? Had he declined, it would have fallen, not on Mr. Clay, but on some other individual, less acceptable perhaps to the National Republican party. Mr. Clay would then have been precisely where he is now, without a hope strong enough to encourage exertion. Why then should Mr. Wirt have rejected the nomination? To force Mr. Clay on this desperate chance? Was that his duty to his country, or were his best interests to be sacrificed to a perfectly vain effort for Mr. Clay? Did good faith require it? The only faith pledged was pledged to his country, and she forbade it. By his rejection, the Anti-Masonic strength, of so much importance in the approaching contest, must have been inevitably lost to the National Republican party. By his acceptance, that strength is placed within their reach. The option is theirs. They are not forced to unite upon Mr. Wirt; they are still free to adhere to Mr. Clay, and can give him all the strength he ever had for he has lost only the Anti-Masonic strength which he had lost before Mr. Wirt was thought of as a candidate, and which Mr. Wirt's rejection could not have restored to him. Situated as Mr. Clay is, Mr. Wirt could have brought no strength to him, which would not have left his chances just as hopeless as they now are. For we repeat, however reluctantly, that with the Anti-Masons, Calhoun, and Jackson against him, to say nothing of the party acting with McLean, his election is impossible. Such we are well assured, is the decided opinion of many of his warmest, most zealous, and distinguished friends.

What then may be the effect of Mr. Wirt's acceptance? He has the entire Anti-Masonic strength already. The party is ardent, resolved and unanimous. There is good reason to believe, that the Calhoun party will prefer him to Jackson, and support his nomination. The thousands who have seceded from the Jackson ranks, will rally under his standard. If then, the National Republican party unite upon him, they may attain, what they have always alleged to be their paramount object, the displacement of General Jackson. They may not achieve the victory under the leader whom they would have preferred; but the question is now solemnly put to them, whether they prefer their first favorite to their country! whether they are contending for the great principles of a wise and virtuous administration of the government, or only for the advancement of a single individual? Will it be said that they will not suffer the Anti-Masonic party to dictate to them, and to constrain them to a choice against their will? This may be the pride of party, but is it Patriotism? Let the National Republican Convention decide.

To their calm, dispassionate, and patriotic consideration, these hints are submitted. If public gratitude demands that Mr. Clay should be sustained, however hopeless his prospects; if the political morality of the country demands that course; if the precedent will do good in after times, though it is now to end in the certain re-election of General Jackson, why let that course be taken. If it would be a bad moral example to desert Mr. Clay, and attempt to unite all parties in the opposition upon another individual, who affords a brighter hope of thus restoring the honor of the Republic, let them still cleave to him. No portion of his strength will have been detracted by this nomination. But let not Mr. Wirt be censured, since he has taken no strength from Mr. Clay, that he ever could have commanded, and since, by accepting the nomination he has opened the only prospect of uniting the opposition. Instead of impeding, he has facilitated our progress to the very object for which the Convention in December is understood to assemble. And let it be remembered, that he has not intruded himself into the position which he now occupies. The nomination was brought to

him, as he himself has said, and as we know, "unsolicited, unexpected, undesired." But being brought to him, it forced on him the question of duty to his country, and his answer is before the public. Let the National Republican Convention decide upon the nomination as they may, the motive of Mr. Wirt can never be justly challenged. Nor among calm and reflecting men can there be a doubt as to the wisdom of his decision in reference to the great object which the opposition have at heart, if a proper use shall be made in the incident, by the National Republican party. N. R.

Late Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Our news schooner the "Courier and Enquirer," boarded the packet ship BRIMINGHAM, Capt. Harris, yesterday at half past 10 o'clock, about 90 miles east of Sandy Hook. Capt. Harris sailed from Liverpool on the 9th of September, and has politely furnished us with Liverpool papers of that date, London of the 8th and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the latest dates. It will be perceived that the rumour of divisions in the Polish Councils, are confirmed and that Skrzynecki is no longer at the head of the army. The Times of 6th of September, says—"The accounts from Warsaw by yesterday's Hamburg mail are full of deep and melancholy interest.—Two orders of the day were brought to us by the above conveyance signed respectively by the Generals Skrzynecki and Dembinski, the former on resigning, the latter on assuming, the command of the Patriot army of Poland. Skrzynecki's address to the troops is imbued in every line of it with a spirit of generous and self-forgetting devotion to his country's service, at the same time that it requires from the soldiers, in terms of affectionate solicitude, that they will follow the example he himself proposes, while fighting in their ranks, to set them of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, and of unconquerable zeal in the cause of liberty. There is an important calmness as well as modesty in all the public documents that have been published with Skrzynecki's name, which possesses an indiscribable charm.

But we have heard it hinted, even by those of his countrymen, who unfeignedly admired that distinguished chief, that the constitution of his mind was not fitted for operations which demanded extraordinary and daring enterprise. A revolution had broken out in favor of Donna Maria, but was suppressed by the troops of the tyrant Miguel. Many of the provinces of Russia, as also the greater part of Hungary, are in revolt; and some faint hopes are entertained that these movements may yet give encouragement to the Poles, and once more unite them against their oppressors. The spirit of the army, by some accounts, is said to be unbroken. The Dutchess of Kent has refused to attend the coronation of King William. The event was to have taken place on the 8th of September, the date of our latest paper.—The London Herald says—"To-day a monarch goes forth to receive with the solemnities of religion and amid the honest acclamations of his subject, a crown which is consecrated by that highest and purest historical glory which is associated with the consolidation of a nation's liberty. The French troops are retiring from Belgium. LONDON, Sept. 8.—At length the Reform Bill has passed the Committee. The report is to be brought up on Tuesday next, when debate upon the general measure will be renewed.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—A brig, lately arrived at Boston, left Constantinople on the 25th August, at which time information had been received from St. Petersburg, that the Russian Government had notified the French Ambassador that his presence was no longer necessary, and that his passports were ready to be delivered to him! The accuracy of this report is doubted, though it is to be "quite possible that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was too urgent and peremptory in his representations in behalf of the Poles." The King of Holland was levying fresh troops and the Belgian government endeavoring to raise an army of fifty thousand men. All the Continental powers have made great efforts to enlarge and improve their military forces, as if persuaded that a general war must happen.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

Vermont redeemed and disenthralled. From the Woodstock Whig. "We have the high satisfaction of announcing, to our friends, both here and abroad, the complete success of the Anti-Masonic Republicans of this State. Glorious because it is a triumph of Republicanism over Aristocracy, and Principle over faction and intrigue. The Government of Vermont, is now, in fact, as it always has been in name, Republican. WILLIAM A. PALMER is elected Governor; LEBBEUS EDGERTON, Lieut. Governor; John S. Pettibone, Samuel C. Loveland, Zimri Howe, Daniel Cobb, Nathan Leavenworth, Samuel S. Phelps, Henry F. Janes, Joseph H. Brainard, Benjamin F. Deming, Jasper Robinson, Richardson Graves, Councillors. All these were the Antimasonic candidates. Our county ticket has succeeded by an average vote of 15,015; the Clay council ticket averaged about 12,800; and the Jackson 6,200. The Official canvass of votes given by the people for Governor, is for William A. Palmer, 15,258; Heman Allen, 12,990; Ezra Meech, 6,168—and the vote of the Legislature, (being the ninth ballot,) which gave

Mr. Palmer his election, stands as follows: Palmer, 114; Allen, 36; Meech, 42; and Crafts, 35. Majority for Palmer, 1. The Legislature have elected John Smith for their Speaker, Timothy Merrill, Secretary of State and Charles Davis, Clerk of the House. These are all Antimasons.

Taxation.—The Election is over, and it has probably resulted in the choice of a bare majority of members, in favor of Gov. Wolf's inquisitorial Tax-law. The men who are elected to sustain his sinking administration must act with his will. The present tax, together with the state revenue, will produce little more than one half of the amount of money that annually must be taxed to defray the expenses of government and pay the interest on her millions of debt. What then, will the administration do?—The Tax law is being felt in the pockets of the people, who are already deeply excited against it—who call loudly for REFORM in our state administration. RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM—RESPONSIBILITY AND COMPETENCY in the agents of the administration; must be introduced, or the excited energy of the people; robbed and plundered and despoiled, to support a set of petty tyrants, and leeches upon the public purse, whose whole efforts are exerted to sustain the misrule of the administration; will convulse the state. Old and young, high and low, rich and poor, all, will unite in common cause and common defence against the burthens of Taxation and improvidence, brought upon us by the present corrupt and unprincipled rulers. The people are speaking through public meetings—through the public press—and through the Ballot box; and we look for such an expression of public opinion on this subject as will arrest the attention of even his excellency, the mad projector, of all these burthens. Let them move forward in the measure, throughout the state.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

A National Republican Convention is to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 20th of December, next to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and electors of President and Vice President.

On Wednesday night, the 12th instant, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the wholesale store of Messrs. Shannon and Taylor, adjoining the United States Bank. The above store, together with those of Mr. Pettit, druggist, and Messrs. Veitch and Stewart, tailors was entirely consumed. The amount of property destroyed, is supposed to have been from 40 to 50,000 dollars. The back building took fire several times, but was not materially injured. No lives were lost.—[Louisville Journal.

We learn with great pleasure, that Chief Justice Marshall continues to gain strength and give hopes of his early recovery, under the constant attention of Dr. Physic. We have never known our citizens more solicitous for the welfare of any man, than they have shown themselves for the Chief Justice, so eminently deserving of the good wishes of all.—[U. S. Gaz.

TRIAL OF ROBERT MORRIS.

We learn from the Delaware Republican that the Court of Oyer and Termmer and General Jail Delivery commenced its session at Georgetown on Monday last, Chief Justice Harrington and Judges Davis and Dingle on the bench. Robert Morris, charged with the murder of Captain Charles Hilborn, who was murdered on board the brig Mary, then lying in the Delaware Bay, off Lewistown, was tried—Attorney General Frame, on the part of the state, and Caleb S. Layton, Esq. counsel for the prisoner. The trial was ably conducted on both sides. The prisoner's counsel displayed much talent and ingenuity, but nothing could withstand the overwhelming evidence that was produced against him. The Jury, after having attentively listened to the charge of the Chief Justice, which was eloquently delivered, and displayed a profound knowledge of the law, retired but a short time, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY of the awful crime of murder. On Thursday last, Anderson, who was charged with being an accomplice in the deed, was also tried, but the evidence being insufficient to convict, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. On the same day, Morris was brought into court, and was sentenced by Judge Harrington to be hung on Tuesday, the 8th of November instant.

Petitions to the Legislature are circulating for signatures in Virginia, calling the attention of that body to the subject of free negroes, and suggesting the propriety of adopting measures for their removal from that State. The recent movement of the people of colour in Virginia and North Carolina, have justly awakened public attention to that class of population, and have produced general conviction that congress should seriously take the subject of their colonization in hand. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig recommends the appropriation of the surplus revenue (after the national debt shall have been paid) to this object, and we cheerfully respond to the recommendation, for we believe that the money could not be better expended. The several Legislatures of the slave-holding States would doubtless co-operate with Congress.—[Chronicle.

Chief Cities of the World.—A very ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous cities in the world. These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,620,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Han Ischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; West Chiana, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischen, 503,000, &c.—The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain 1,500,000; two upwards of 1,000,000; nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000; twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000; and six from 57,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two in Europe; of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

NEW INVENTION.—The Portsmouth Journal gives an account of a gun, invented by Geo. W. Morse, a lad of about seventeen years of age, son of the Rev. Bryan Morse, of Haverhill, N. H. This gun is of handsome workmanship, the stock is made in the usual manner, and no other appearance of a lock than the guard and trigger: it is on the percussion principle, and so constructed, that with one priming it may be discharged sixty times.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday week last, an interesting little girl of Mrs. Eve Oswald, aged about 8 years, by some means fell backward into a kettle of soap which had just been taken off the fire, and was so badly scalded that it died the following morning. Cumberland Advs.

REMEDY FOR RINGWORM.—A correspondent in the American Farmer writes as follows: "After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars' worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood-root, (called also Red root, Indian paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other.

A Miss Clifton, educated at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and only 17 years old, has burst upon the play-going public of New York, (and they are, or at least ought to be, good judges of theatrical excellence) like a meteor, in the highest walks of tragedy. Her performance of the strong and difficult part of Lady Macbeth, is loudly and earnestly applauded.—[Frederick Herald.

Wealth of Noblemen.—Among the European nobility probably the Marquis of Stafford is the wealthiest individual. His income goes beyond £300,000 sterling. The Duke of Medina Coeli, whose wealth is taken as a standard and term of comparison, possesses only 214,000,000 reals, about £115,000 and he still keeps up his pretensions to the crown of Spain. His household amounts to more than 200 persons.

"At the bank of England," says a paragraph in the Lady's Magazine, for December 1786; "the sum of £471,000 was transferred by Mr. Van Otten, on account of the Landgrave of Hesse, so much being due for Hessian soldiers, lost in the American war, at thirty pounds a man." According to the calculation the number of Hessians lost in the said war was 15,700.

The Legislature of the State of Tennessee commenced its biennial session at Nashville, on the 19th September. Burchett, Douglass was elected Speaker of the Senate, which consists of 18 members; Frederick Huling was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, which consists of but thirty-eight members. Mr. Huling, is a native of Perry county.

A woman was lately buried in a burial ground at Islington, who had been dead upwards of 5 years, a near relation having left an annuity of £30 a year, to be paid "as long as she should remain upon earth." In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in the neighborhood of Haxton, where she was kept in a coffin till his death.

A CRUEL WRETCH.—The New York American of Monday says—"Among the prisoners convicted during the late term of the Court of Session, who received sentence on Saturday, was John Smith, a coloured man, indicted and convicted of cruelty to a horse, (skinning him alive,) and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of six months."

"I am absolutely afraid," said the Duke of Buckingham to Sir Robert Vinor, "I am absolutely afraid that I shall die a beggar." "At the rate you go on," replied Sir Robert, "I am afraid it will be worse—I am afraid you will live one."

FATAL DUEL.—A letter from Augusta, Ga. states that a duel had just taken place between John F. Lamar, late President of the Macon Bank, and Dr. Woodson, a physician of Macon. The parties agreed to fight at Augusta, but were prevented by the benevolent interference of the Augusta Anti-Duelling Society. The meeting, in consequence, took place at Fort Mitchell, Woodson was killed. The difficulty was of a domestic character.

A LARGE CALF.

Mr. Samuel Gibson of Adams township, butchers a calf seven months old, a few days since, raised upon his own farm, which, when dressed weighed two hundred and forty-six pounds! Weight of the hide, forty pounds.