THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

☞ Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany. ☜

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

MR. CALHOUN'S REPORT
Upon Executive Patronage.

(From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 10.)

This session of Congress has, so far as the Senate is concerned, been distinguished by some of the most elaborate and able reports ever made in either branch of the National Legislature. Conspicuous among them will stand the Report yesterday made by Mr. CALHOUN, from a Select Committee appointed, upon his motion, to inquire into the extent and operation of the constantly increasing patronage of the Executive of the United States. In presenting the Report, Mr. CALHOUN said that it had the unanimous assent of the committee on every point of it but one, and on that one a single member of the committee only dissented.

The Report was read at the Clerk's table, chiefly by Mr. PRESTON and Mr. SOUTHARD. The reading of it occupied more than two hours. Its great length leaves it doubtful when we may be able to publish at large, and at the same time makes it an impossible task to give, in the brief space of time allotted to us after hearing it read, any thing like a satisfactory condensed view of it.—We shall endeavor only, therefore, to trace its general outline, premising that it is a Report *in part only*, and not definitive.

The Report sets out, very properly, with an effort to ascertain the present *extent* of the Executive patronage. For this purpose, it appears that the income of the Government, including the Post Office, was, in 1825, $28,147,000; in 1833, $30,667,000 (rejecting fractions.) That the expenditures of the Government, (exclusive of the public debt) was in 1825, $12,719,000; in 1833, $25,685,000: and that the number of persons receiving emolument or compensation from the Government, was, in 1825, fifty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven; and in 1833, one hundred thousand and seventy-nine persons.

Measuring the extent of the public patronage by these elements, combined with that of the gross expenditure, without adverting to the other circumstances which have been shown will further to enlarge it, the result is sixty-five to eight-nine, shewing an increase of patronage between those years of thirty-six per cent. The progressive increase having been much greater within the last four Years than within the four years preceding.

Anticipating the answer to this statement, that the increase of patronage &c. has not been greater than the increase in the growth and population of the country, the Report goes on to show, by the operation of the several causes already enumerated, that the patronage of the Government has more than doubled within a space of time wherein the population of the country has increased not probably increased more than 24 per cent. But, whilst shewing this, the Report denies that there is any substantial reason why the patronage of the Government should increase in proportion to its increase of population. This idea, the report goes on to shew, is an assumption dangerous as well as erroneous. The danger of a patronage, thus increasing with the growth of a country, arises from the great advantage, of an organized over and unorganized mass; the great advantage which, in a populous country, power thus acquires over liberty. The Report dilates on the power which such a swelling patronage, all wielded by a single individual, gives him to corrupt the virtue of the people and to destroy their liberties. &c. Under a continued progressive increase of patronage, keeping pace with the increase of our population, liberty itself must certainly be lost. Nothing but reform can save it. The action of the Government must, then, be moderated. This, the Report maintains, is the principle on which our political existence depends.

The Report says that the Committee are aware that it may be urged against their statement, that since 1833 there has been a great decrease in the public revenue by the operation of the last tariff law. But the revenue is yet so great, now that the public debt is extinguished, as it was when the public debt amounted to a hundred millions of dollars. The difference between that time and the present is, that the surplus revenue then went to pay the public creditors; whereas it now goes into the pockets of those who receive the public money.

The Report next proceeds to examine into *the effect* of this enormous extension of Executive patronage. The Committee say, it has tended to sap the foundations of the Constitution, to throw a cloud of uncertainty over the future; to substitute a degrading subservience to power for the attachment to liberty and our free institutions, for which the American People have been heretofore distinguished. These were not a period in our history, in short, in which the prospects were more gloomy for liberty, and devotion to party and to power stronger. With this increase of patronage, the whole structure of the Government is undergoing a change. Admitting the necessity of a strong Executive, the Report enters into an argument to show that an Executive has become too strong, when it begins to regard itself as the paramount power in the Government. Nor in our case could the aid of the several States be successfully invoked to resist the approach of despotic power in this form. So far from opposing it, they will be found, the Report says, ready to aid and strengthen the Executive, and, acting in conjunction with it, constitute a joint force difficult to be resisted by any other authority.

For these evils, present and prospective, the Report concludes, there is but one adequate remedy, and that is, a prompt and great reduction of Executive patronage, into the most expedient mode of effecting which the Committee are expected to inquire. They begin by laying down as a general principle that it is the duty of a Government to leave the money as far as practicable, in the pockets of the people, from which they say it cannot be removed by overturning the Government, except for its essential wants, without a violation of the highest trust of the Government, and manifest injustice to the people.

The Report then enters upon an elaborate and comprehensive view of the finances of the country, to show to what extent the revenue of the country may be expected to exceed the amount *necessary* to the support of Government. In pursuing this inquiry, the Committee go on to show that, during the existence of the compromise law, all sales, regulating duties on imports, and after all the reductions which may be made by reducing the duties on articles which do not interfere with protection, there will still be an annual disposable surplus in the Treasury of about nine millions of dollars. They do not propose to reduce the income by reducing the price of the public lands, because to reduce the price would not only tend great speculations thereby, and affect the value of all other landed property in the Union, but would have the effect to increase instead of diminishing the income from their sale. As, therefore, it is deemed impossible, during the existence of the compromise act, and without disturbing that act, to prevent the annual receipt into the Treasury of the nine millions, even after providing for the ordinary expenditures of the Government within proper limits, the Committee go into an inquiry as to the mode of disposing of the surplus revenue. They protest against its remaining and accumulating in the Banks where it is deposited; and they do not recommend its application to the purpose of internal improvement, the difficulties in the way of which have been increased by the late Executive veto, refusing to sanction appropriations for that object.

The Committee, therefore, come to the conclusion that the only and the least objectionable mode of disposing of the surplus revenue, is to make an annual *distribution thereof among the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia*, to continue until the year 1842, which will terminate the existence of the present compromise act, and leave Congress at liberty to reduce the income to the actual wants of the Government. The committee propose to effect their object by an amendment of the Constitution, giving power to Congress to make such distribution, which a majority of the Committee deem not now within the competency of Congress. For this purpose they report a joint resolution, and propose to divide the annual surplus revenue into such number of shares as there are Senators and Representatives, to be divided among the States in proportion to their representation, with two shares to each Territory and the District of Columbia.

The Committee propose, also, the enactment of a law, for which they report a bill, to regulate the Deposites of the public money; and the enactment of one of the bills reported by a select Committee in 1835, to regulate the compensation of the Officers.

☞ After the reading of the Report was finished, the Joint Resolution proposing the amendment of the Constitution was read for the first time—the Bills were read twice, made the order of the day for Thursday last, and 10,000 copies of Mr. Calhoun's Report ordered to be printed, together with the usual number of a Report made by Mr. Benton, on the same subject, in 1826.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DEBATE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1835.

A Message having been received from the President of the United States, transmitting certain papers concerning our Relations with France—

[The message (says the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot) contains a letter from our Minister at Paris, concerning the unperformed treaty now awaiting the action of the French Chambers. There are two several dates to the despatches—the first of which Mr. Livingston was entertaining sanguine hopes and expectations that the action of the Chambers would be favorable. But at the last date, all his anticipations were changed, and from the tone of feeling existing among the members, and the people generally, so far as he could estimate, he was by no means confident of a favorable result.]

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS rose and said: I move, sir, that the Message, and the extracts from the despatches accompanying it, be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report forthwith on that part of the Message of the President of the United States, which relates to this subject.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said, that, after honoring the correspondence read, he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would withdraw that part of his motion which required the Committee on Foreign Relations to report *forthwith*. He trusted, he said, that whatever measure might be finally adopted on this subject by the House, would receive the unanimous vote of the House.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS said, in introducing the motion to instruct the Committee on Foreign Relations to report on the subject of the message *forthwith*, he was governed by the persuasion that it was inconsistent with the interest and honor of the nation to leave the subject longer unacted upon. He should not object to any amendment which the committee might propose, with a view to allow them time for the consideration of the subject. But he did think that it was important, as we were now within a few weeks of the close of the session, that the subject should be brought before the House without further delay. It appeared thankful, from the correspondence which had been read, whether the Government of France would fulfil the stipulations of the Convention. Mr. Livingston, in his letter of the 15th of December, uses very decided terms in relation to the success of the appropriation bill; but in a subsequent letter of the 22d of December, he stated that the new Ministry would not even propose to the Chambers to act on the appropriation as a ministerial measure. The Ministers themselves, therefore, were not unanimous on the principle of the appropriation, and Mr. Livingston said that he was now far from being sanguine in the success of his endeavors to accomplish the object of his mission. O[illegible] reports, Mr. Adams said, stated that there was no prospect of obtaining the appropriation. Under these circumstances, he thought it time for the House to take up the subject, as it was proposed by the President in his message at the commencement of the session. Now, that it was so probable that the French Chambers would do nothing, it had become the imperious duty of the House to act on the subject. He would therefore move the Committee on Foreign Relations should make a report. He did not propose to prescribe what they should report; he only asked them to report. A member of the Committee had recently asked leave of the House to offer a resolution instructing the Committee to report certain specific propositions upon the subject, which the House, by a very small majority, had refused to entertain. Mr. A. had voted with the minority, because he was willing to offer that resolution; but that he had made up his mind in favor of the measure which the gentleman from Virginia had proposed should be given to the Committee, but that the subject should be brought before the House for deliberation.

Let the House be put in possession of the subject, and let them say to the nation and the world, whether they will sustain the President in the spirit of the proposition he has made for maintaining the rights, interests, and honor of the country. If the declaration of the House went to France after the appropriation had been made, why it would do no harm. It would only show that the House felt bound to sustain the honor of the nation. But, if the appropriation should not be made, the measure was still more proper and necessary.

The President, at the commencement of the session, had declared to the House, and to the world, what he thought the interest, the rights, and the honor of the nation would require on a *contingency*, which was no longer to be considered as such. Mr. Adams believed it incumbent on the House to show to the nation, and to the world, that they, too, were not insensible to the interest, the rights and honor of the nation. Of the *particular measure* proposed by the President, he would say, as he believed the public opinion would be, as was said of the first great act of the life of LAFAYETTE, when he came to join the standard of our country, that those who consented it as important must yet applaud its spirit. It had gone to all mankind, exhibiting the President in the attitude of the sustainer of the rights, the interests, and the honor of the nation, and he hoped the House would not suffer itself to appear in a contrasted character with that of the President of the United States, by shrinking from the responsibility specially incumbent upon them as the representatives of the People. At least let them have the subject in a shape to act and deliberate upon, so that they might declare what they would do, and what their feelings are in a case which involved the honor, the rights, and the honor of the country.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Georgia, said: Feeling it my duty to vote against the gentleman's motion, (referring to the last part of it) I have, at the commencement of the session, introduced a resolution embracing, in part the same object, it might seem to be required, to save me from the reproach of inconsistency, I offer some modification for my present course. The President's Message evidently presented two propositions, either to take no action upon the subject, or to authorise reprisals, which I then and now consider as a war measure.—To avoid war, and acting under a solemn conviction that it was wholly unnecessary and might be averted by prudent measures, I believe that a timely evidence, afforded the French Nation, that Congress did not agree with the Executive branch of Government, would restore the temper of the nation to that condition which existed prior to the message: would remove from the deliberations of the French Legislature, that passion, feeling, and warmth, so unfavorable to just and correct results, which that document was certainly calculated to inspire. This purpose of mine has been fully accomplished by the other branch of Congress. The unanimous vote of the Senate, will effect, if any thing can do it, the object I had in view; and excitement in the House, a part of what Mr. Mck. said was not heard. Indeed the debate was heard throughout with difficulty.] Mr. McK. went on to observe, that there might be a degree of forbearance which would amount to treason, if it was used to counteract the very object, to secure which it was recommended. No part of the Union would be more exposed to injury, in the event of war, than that which he represented but when the question should be, whether to run the risk of this, or to submit to indignity, no man in that House ought, for a moment to hesitate. It might be objected, that, to go to war would subject the country to a great expense. No doubt it would; but did gentlemen propose to estimate the value of national honor by dollars and cents? If so, then the mere question of money was not to be looked at. It gentlemen still insisted that we must forbear and forbear, and still forbear, because France had once been our ally, he would beg them to look at the other side of the question. If the ancient friendship subsisting between the two nations ought to induce great forbearance on our side, might it not call forth an such feeling on the part of France also? Ought they, any more than we, to forget, that we had fought side by side in the same field and the same cause? Besides, who had the right and who had the wrong in the original quarrel? Was it wrong to expect and to insist upon the honest payment of an acknowledged debt? Or was it right, after examining and acknowledging the justice of the claim, to hesitate, to pause, and refuse to pay it? Mr. McK. was opposed to protracting the forbearance of this Government any further, we have forbear enough, in the opinion of many. He hoped, however, the gentleman from Massachusetts thought it was proper to wait for eight or ten days longer, it might be a means of securing greater unanimity. It was possible, that by that time, it might be found that the Chamber of Deputies had acted on the subject, and in that case, the course for us to adopt would be plainer. But, McK. said he was agree with the gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. ARCHER) in one of the propositions he had advanced, viz: that the course recommended by the Executive was war. He could not so understand it. Then, it might result in war, but, if it should, the fault would not be with us, but with France herself.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, said he had looked into this difficulty between France and the United States with intense interest, and, he would add, with great anxiety and anguish of mind. That feelling had not, in the least, been softened or mitigated, by the message and documents now presented to us. He said he had read the correspondence between our Minister and Government, and the King's Ministers here and in Europe, and the subject seemed to be perfectly understood by the Government of France. It was clear that the King and his ministers had in vain exerted their influence upon the popular branch of the French Government, to carry the treaty into effect, by making the appropriation which it stipulated to pay our citizens, five millions of dollars, for burning their ships and carrying them into the high seas, plundering them and confiscating their property, without the authority of the laws of nations. He said he found the difficulty to exist in the Chamber of Deputies. He had supposed that the Chamber must have been under some strange delusion as to the principles and facts in the negotiation; for they could not seek to evade the obligation so solemn, and imperative upon nations to perform, particularly the gallant and intelligent people of France towards the United States, their ancient friend and ally. But what was his surprise, his astonishment, on reading the debates of the Deputies, to discover on their part a perfect knowledge of the whole transaction—every fact and the facts in the case; and yet, these Deputies, representatives of the people of France, refused to pay the money due to our citizens, accruing from the invasion of our rights, the plunder of our commerce, and even the unholy sanction of their illegal decrees!

Mr. J. said, he would gladly avoid this question, if he could do so with due regard to the rights, honor and interest of the country. We might attempt to avoid this question; our feelings may prompt us to do so, because its tendency is to involve such important, and vital consequences; but we should remember that the price of liberty was blood! It was impossible to maintain our freedom, our character, our independence, and at the same time submit to violation of faith, so positively, so gross, and so flagrant, if permitted. It was the people of France or rather the Chamber of Deputies, representing that people, who had, with their eyes open, refused to do us justice; and not the King and his Ministers.

Mr. J. said, it was doubtful whether those who held back and refused to take strong measures, in cases of insult and injury, did not do more harm than those who dared and those who acted promptly to resent and redress violations of faith, by acting upon the principle of the President, to demand nothing but what is just, and to submit to nothing evidently wrong. Mr. J. expressed his utter astonishment at the conduct of France. Here, he said, seemed not only to be wrong and injustice, but *wilful and premeditated* wrong—and the question was, could we tamely submit to it? For one, he could, he would not. He would sustain the President in his course.—He was not for precipitation—he was willing to wait for the final action of the Chamber of Deputies; but he now believed forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. It would amount to nothing, unless it was known and believed that this course would not and would not submit to such injustice. And when it was thus believed, that war was inevitable, then, as our cause was so obvious-ly just—as the United States were so palpably in the right—it was possible, perhaps probable, that France might retrace her steps, for the sake of her own honor, and execute the treaty, by paying the indemnity stipulated. He was for waiting a little longer; and excitement in the House, as part of what Mr. McK. said was not heard. Indeed the debate was heard throughout with difficulty.]

Mr. McK. went on to observe, that there might be a degree of forbearance which would amount to treason, if it was used to counteract the very object, to secure which it was recommended. No part of the Union would be more exposed to injury, in the event of war, than that which he represented but when the question should be, whether to run the risk of this, or to submit to indignity, no man in that House ought, for a moment to hesitate. It might be objected, that, to go to war would subject the country to a great expense. No doubt it would; but did gentlemen propose to estimate the value of national honor by dollars and cents? If so, then the mere question of money was not to be looked at. If gentlemen still insisted that we must forbear and forbear, and still forbear, because France had once been our ally, he would beg them to look at the other side of the question. If the ancient friendship subsisting between the two nations ought to induce great forbearance on our side, might it not call forth an such feeling on the part of France also? Ought they, any more than we, to forget, that we had fought side by side in the same field and the same cause? Besides, who had the right and who had the wrong in the original quarrel? Was it wrong to expect and to insist upon the honest payment of an acknowledged debt? Or was it right, after examining and acknowledging the justice of the claim, to hesitate, to pause, and refuse to pay it? Mr. McK. was opposed to protracting the forbearance of this Government any further, we have forbear enough, in the opinion of many. He hoped, however, the gentleman from Massachusetts thought it was proper to wait for eight or ten days longer, it might be a means of securing greater unanimity. It was possible, that by that time, it might be found that the Chamber of Deputies had acted on the subject, and in that case, the course for us to adopt would be plainer. But, McK. said he was agree with the gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. ARCHER) in one of the propositions he had advanced, viz: that the course recommended by the Executive was war. He could not so understand it. Then, it might result in war, but, if it should, the fault would not be with us, but with France herself.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, said he had looked into this difficulty between France and the United States with intense interest, and, he would add, with great anxiety and anguish of mind. That feelling had not, in the least, been softened or mitigated, by the message and documents now presented to us. He said he had read the correspondence between our Minister and Government, and the King's Ministers here and in Europe, and the subject seemed to be perfectly understood by the Government of France. It was clear that the King and his ministers had in vain exerted their influence upon the popular branch of the French Government, to carry the treaty in to effect, by making the appropriation which it stipulated to pay our citizens, five millions of dollars, for burning their ships and carrying them into the high seas, plundering them and confiscating their property, without the authority of the laws of nations. He said he found the difficulty to exist in the Chamber of Deputies. He had supposed that the Chamber must have been under some strange delusion as to the principles and facts in the negotiation; for they could not seek to evade the obligation so solemn, and imperative upon nations to perform, particularly the gallant and intelligent people of France towards the United States, their ancient friend and ally. But what was his surprise, his astonishment, on reading the debates of the Deputies, to discover on their part a perfect knowledge of the whole transaction—every fact and the facts in the case; and yet, these Deputies, representatives of the people of France, refused to pay the money due to our citizens, accruing from the invasion of our rights, the plunder of our commerce, and even the unholy sanction of their illegal decrees!

Mr. J. said, he would gladly avoid this question, if he could do so with due regard to the rights, honor and interest of the country. We might attempt to avoid this question; our feelings may prompt us to do so, because its tendency is to involve such important, and vital consequences; but we should remember that the price of liberty was blood! It was impossible to maintain our freedom, our character, our independence, and at the same time submit to violation of faith, so positive, so gross, and so flagrant, if permitted. It was the people of France or rather the Chamber of Deputes, representing that people, who had, with their eyes open, refused to do us justice; and not the King and his Ministers.

Mr. J. said, it was doubtful whether those who held back and refused to take strong measures, in cases of insult and injury, did not do more harm than those who dared and those who acted promptly to resent and redress violations of faith, by acting upon the principle of the President, to demand nothing but what is just, and to submit to nothing evidently wrong. Mr. J. expressed his utter astonishment at the conduct of France. Here, he said, seemed not only to be wrong and injustice, but *wilful and premeditated* wrong—and the question was, could we tamely submit to it? For one, he could, he would not. He would sustain the President in his course.—He was not for precipitation—he was willing to wait for the final action of the Chamber of Deputes; but he now believed forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. It would amount to nothing, unless it was known and believed that this course would not and would not submit to such injustice. And when it was thus believed, that war was inevitable, then, as our cause was so obviously just—as the United States were so palpably in the right—it was possible, perhaps probable, that France might retrace her steps, for the sake of her own honor, and execute the treaty, by paying the indemnity stipulated. He was for waiting a little longer;

THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

☞ Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany. ☜

☞ We should have stated in our last, that the *House of Representatives* of the Massachusetts Legislature had elected Mr. Davis to the U. S. Senate. The Senate and House elect at different times. A few days after the House had made choice of Mr. Davis, the Senate met and elected Mr. Adams on the first ballot. The House again went into an election for U. S. Senator, which resulted again in the choice of Mr. Davis. The Senate met a second time and again made choice of Adams by an increased majority. So, as yet, no choice has been made.

☞ About 90 Delegates to the Anti-Masonic State Convention have been chosen—all instructed to support the nomination of the *Washington County Farmer*. At the meetings which elected delegates, many sterling resolutions were adopted, expressing the sentiments and feelings of every patriot and friend of Liberty, the Constitution and the Laws; and evincing, not only a unity of sentiment, but a firm determination to wrest the reins of Government from the hands of incompetent, unfaithful and extravagant servants.

☞ The Bill for the re-organization of the Post Office Department *unanimously* passed the U. S. Senate, on the 8th instant—every member present, (44) Benton, Hill, and all the other friends of Maj. Barry, voting for its passage! What a cutting rebuke! Who will be hardy enough *now* to laud the Major, or apologize for Parson Obadiah!

☞ FROM HARRISBURG.—☞ On the 9th, Mr. STEVENS presented petitions against a repeal of the School Law; for an investigation into the evils of Masonry for aid to Dickenson College; for the extension of the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road to Gettysburg; for the extension of the Borough limits of Gettysburg, on the East and West side; for alterations in the law in relation to the mode of laying Road Tax; five for changing the place of holding elections in Menallen township, and three against such change.

On the same day, petitions were presented by Mr. M'SHERRY for the extension of the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road to Gettysburg; and from Lydia Mears for a divorce.

☞ The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Thursday last, states that Mr. RUNSHA, a member of the House of Representatives from Cumberland county, in walking from his boarding house to the Capitol, on the evening previous, was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes after he was taken into the Hall of the House of Representatives. He had been unwell for some time, until the past week or so; and had partaken of a hearty supper a few minutes before his sudden death.

☞ Our *friends* of the Harrisburg Chronicle, while they assure us that Messrs. LEET, PENROSE and PETRIKEN *will not* be dodging behind the 'bottle-holders' of the Lodge, for their support of the Resolution against Extra-Judicial Oaths, also state that the "resolution is not looked upon here as a thing calculated to help Anti-Masonry, but the contrary." We shall not dispute *their* estimate of the effect of the resolution upon Masonry or Anti-Masonry. It passes, the Anti-Masonic party will certainly, and with the utmost plausibility, too, claim the honor of having deprived the Lodge of *one* of its strongest legs; and, as three-legged stools are very uncertain, we advise our friends of the Chronicle to be moving off as speedy as possible, ere the walls "tumble in" and bury them in the ruins, and the *Great Democratic* party of *Democratic* Pennsylvania deprived of the labors and *usefulness of our late* Federal, but *now* firm, unwavering, unflinching and *consistent* DEMOCRATIC friends of that *efficient* Organ of *pure old* Democracy, 'yclept the "Harrisburg Chronicle!" O, cruel! what a loss! More *severely* felt than the loss of all the Leets, Penroses and Petrikens in the State!!! As to denouncing the gentlemen referred to, if it is not done, it will not be for the want of the will, but it will not be for the want of ability to do it—but purely because THEY DARE NOT! Such conduct would scatter their now shattered party to the four winds, and leave the *honest old Farmer of Washington county* a clear course to walk over.

☞ We hat week stated that the Rabbins Adkinson had been destroyed by fire. With regret we announce to-day the destruction of the *Baltimore City and County Court House* by the same element, on Friday last—every thing above the first story, of a combustible nature, being destroyed.—Its original cost was upwards of $200,000!

☞ No Baltimore Visiter for the last two weeks!

The resignation of O. B. Brown, as Chief Bashaw in the Post Office, reminds a correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, of the case of an honest Hibernian, who was *forced* to *volunteer*.

A NEW DEFINITION.—A young lady being lately on an examination as to her proficiency in the science of grammar, was asked why the noun bachelor is singular, and replied with great apparent candor, "Because it is very singular they don't get married."

JUDGE WHITE.—From a biographical sketch of this gentleman recently published in a Tennessee paper, it appears that he is a native of North Carolina. He was born in 1773, and removed thence, while yet a boy, to Tennessee. He studied law, first at Philadelphia, and afterwards at Lancaster, Pa., with the late Mr. Hopkins. Returning to Tennessee, he was admitted to practice in 1796. Some years afterwards, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, in which he is said to have presided with general satisfaction.

CONNECTICUT.—A Jackson State Convention was held at Middletown, on the 27th ult., at which the following ticket was nominated:—For Governor, Henry W. Edwards; Lieutenant Governor, Ebenezer Stoddard; Treasurer, Jeremiah Brown; Secretary, Royal R. Hinman.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 22 to 5, have passed a series of resolutions, which were some time since offered in that body by Mr. Petrikin, as some alloy, in pursuance of "instructions" from Washington. These resolutions instruct the Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania to vote for the repeal or reversal of the resolutions condematory of the proceedings of the President in relation to the revenue. 2d. That the U. S. Senate in adopting said resolutions "assumed upon themselves authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws of the United States." 3d. That to oppose the recherat of the present bank of the United States. 4th. To oppose the charter of any Bank of the U. States, "in any shape or form." 5th. The resolution declares that the people of Pennsylvania continue to sustain the measures of President Jackson in relation to the U. S. Bank. And 6th. That the people of the State expect a faithful party to be maintained, on the part of their Senators in the measures of the "Government," for the well being and happiness of the Union.—*Balt. Pat.*

RICHMOND COMPILER.—The last received Richmond Compiler, announces another change of proprietorship and position, on the part of that Journal. It was originally and for many years, a neutral paper, in reference to party politics; but on Mr. Robinson's assumption of proprietorship and editorial conduct, it was made to take an earnest and gallant stand in the Whig cause.—That gentleman has now disposed of his entire interest in the establishment to Messrs. JOHN S. GALLAHER and JAS. C. WALKER, who have in the Compiler will hereafter be conducted. It is, we observe, to revert to its neutral character, and be principally devoted to local affairs. The senior partner of the new firm, is now a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and has been for many successive years, a faithful and able editor of the Virginia Free Press.—*Ibid.*

We learn that there are more than one thousand hands at work upon the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road, which are progressing with great spirit in their labors, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.—*Richmond Compiler.*

LOCOMOTIVE IMPRISONMENT.—A western paper states, that a bill has passed the lower House of the Indiana Legislature, the object of which is to provide for the confinement of a travelling penitentiary, being a cage in which the convicts are to be transported from county to county, to perform labor, as necessity may require. This, we suppose, is a branch of what is called the "March of Improvement," and we should think the convicts would like it, of all things. It destroys utterly the monotony and misery of confinement in a fixed locality. We wish our corporation had Bridewell upon wheels, and were in the very act of marching it out of the Park.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

INDIAN TROUBLES.—We understand that information has reached the War Department, stating that several rencounters have recently taken place some of the citizens of Georgia and parties of the Creek Indians who have crossed from Alabama into that State, and committed many depredations. Some have been killed and wounded on both sides, and the inhabitants seem much alarmed at the conduct and threats of the Indians, and have called upon the Governor of Georgia for a military force to protect them—and the Governor has requested the interposition of the President to relieve the citizens of Georgia from this state of things.—*Globe.*

ASSAULT ON THE REV. MR. CHEEVER.—About noon, on Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Cheever, of Salem, was assaulted in Essex street, in that town, with a cowhide, by a Mr. Ham, a foreman in the distillery of Deacon Stone. The cause of the attack, we understand, was in consequence of strong remonstrances made by Mr. Cheever and Deacon Stone, in a newspaper, (the Landmark) of which Mr. Cheever was the reputed author. The family of Deacon Stone is considered one of the most respectable in the town.—The reverend gentleman was severely handled, and the excitement in Salem is very great.—*Boston Bulletin.*

ASSASSANATION.—A report having been circulated that Horatio Morchant, Esq., of Albany, a justice of the peace, had married an Irish girl to a negro, an excited populace, as we learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser, seized him and blackened his face in token of their displeasure. Mr. M. disclaims all knowledge that the female was a white person.

A steam frigate of 40 guns and 420 horse power has arrived at Alexandria from England, for the service of the Viceroy. Thus are foreign nations, even barbarians, turning the discovery of Fulton to account, and surpassing even the enterprise of his own countrymen in this mode of applying steam power.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. Feb. 7.

OUR MARCH IS ONWARD.—We understand that a lot has been purchased in this borough for the erection of a large machine shop, for the manufacture of steam engines, rail road cars, &c. We also learn that two enterprising young men intend erecting, early in the spring, a steam grist mill in this borough.—*Miner's Jour.*

Petitions are in circulation in this neighborhood, praying the legislature to incorporate the Schuylkill Bank to remove their Branch from Port Carbon to Pottsville.—*Ibid.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Committee of Roads, &c., in the House of Delegates, have reported a bill giving the guaranty of the Commonwealth to the payment of the interest upon a loan of *five hundred thousand dollars*, to be borrowed by the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The tolls, water rents, and other income of the Company, are to be pledged for paying the interest on said loan; and the Company are to give satisfactory assurance to the Board of Public Works, that the money so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary therefor, shall be applied to continuing said Canal to a point at or near the mouth of the great Cacapon river.

The indications are decidedly in favor of the passage of this bill.—*Richmond Comp.*

The U. S. Senate have rejected the nomination of JAMES WHITE to be Marshal of the U. S., for the District of Maryland.—Ayes 19, noes 26.

ASSASSINATION.—Those who affect to believe that Gen. Jackson's life was recently preserved by *miraculous* interposition, may perhaps discover, in the instance of Baird Leonard, a parallel case which we copy from the Newburg Gazette:

A few days since Mr. RICHARD COFFIN, cooper, in the employ of the Newburg Whaling Company, discharged a workman by the name of *Henry Hunt*, an *Englishman*, having previously given him a note for a sum of money payable on the first day of April next. On Tuesday last Hunt entered the door of Mr. C's shop with a loaded gun, and demanded immediate payment of the note, and without waiting for a reply, levelled the gun at Mr. C. with the avowed intention of shooting him. Fortunately it snapped without igniting the priming. Mr. C. immediately retreated and succeeded in eluding the villain, who pursued him for some distance. He was soon after arrested, taken before Justice Gazlay and committed; having as we understand declared to the magistrate that it had been and still was his determination to take the life of Mr. C. He will probably be tried at the court in this village next week. The gun was subsequently fired, without priming, and found to be well loaded with two balls.

A respectable old widow has for some time considered herself the owner of a valuable house and lot in N. Y., of which she thinks she has been unjustly deprived. To the occupants and owner of the building she has been a source of great annoyance, frequently calling thereon and insisting upon the family leaving the premise directly, roughly pushing about the lady of the house, and quarrels with all the family; running to the police to prefer charges, and, when not exactly suited according to her wishes, letting forth a strain of abuse against magistrates, laws and all.—*N. Y. Sta.*

Perhaps the Government Official will be able to inform us, whether this unhappy individual, too, has not been *hearing Debates in the Senate!*

INDUCEMENT TO MATRIMONY.—A Texas letter writer states, that the tide of emigration to that country from the U. States is very great. Nor can this be a matter of surprise when it is added that the Mexican government assigns to each settler, if married, a league square, 4446 acres of land as a bounty. If the emigrant be a single man when he arrives, he gets only 1111 acres—but if he gets married afterwards, he receives the very pretty dowry, not from the bride, but from the government, of 3336 acres more!

NEW SPORT.—The following is the copy of a handbill pasted up on the corners in New York:

TO THE LOVERS OF SPORT.—On account of some heavy betting, 100 Live Rats will be let go in a room at Tompkins' Hall, No. 60 Third st. on Thursday next, Feb. 5th. The pug, 9 months old, called General Jackson, is to kill the 100 Rats in 60 minutes. The sport will take place between 2 and 3 o'clock on that day. Admittance 25 cents each.

A LAUGHABLE ADVENTURE.—Not long since, a reverend clergyman in New Hampshire, (not Vermont, as a Concord paper has it) undertook to prove that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage resolved to shovel it off. He therefore ascended it, but having there the snow upon one side shovelled off at once, himself with it, fastened to himself one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work; but fearing she might drop, "My dear," said he, tie the rope round your waist." No sooner had she done this, than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung, and on the other side hung his wife, high and dry in majesty sublime, dingling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

THAT *apt* Remarker, Dr. Franklin, observes—"The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. It all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine clothes, fine horses, nor fine furniture."

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McLEAN, Mr. WM. LOUDON to Miss MARIA MCKESSON—both of Liberty township.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. WILSON, Mr. JAMES SWENEY, of Liberty township, to Miss MARGARET MCLESKELL, of Frederick county, Md.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Ecker, Mr. JOHN C. HOUPERTZEY, of Monaplesant township, to Miss ELIZA DIEHL, daughter of Mr. Jacob Diehl, of Mountjoy township.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. in Littlestown, Mr. ANTHONY TOWER, formerly of New Oxford, aged 72 years.

At the poor-house, on the 5th inst. Mrs ELIZA LONGNECKER, widow of Mr. Joseph Lobaugh, dec'd, formerly of Latimore township, aged about 40 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at early candle-light.

☞ The Rev. Mr. ELTAS will preach in the German language, in the Catholic Chapel, on Sunday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson will preach in the Methodist Church in this place, on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at early candle-light.

The Rev. Mr. Rathrauff will preach in the German Church, Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, in the German language.

There will also be preaching in the same church at half past 2 o'clock, in the English language.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,

Wanted immediately at the Star Office.
February 17, 1835. tf-46

GETTYSBURG IMPARTIAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

A STATED meeting of the "*Impartial Beneficial Society*" will be held at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, on *Saturday evening next*, at half-past 6 o'clock. A punctual attendance of its members is requested.

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'ry.
February 17, 1835 1m-46

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of JOSEPH FALLER, late of Adams county, Pa. dec'd, who died intestate, that by virtue of an Order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, dated the 20th day of January, 1835,—an INQUEST will be held on the premises in Monaplesant township, in said county, *on Friday the 20th day of February inst.* at 1 o'clock P. M. to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said dec'd, when and where she said Heirs may attend if they think proper.

James Bell, Jr. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1835. tt-46

GARDEN SEEDS,
Raised by the United Society in Enfield, Ct.

Blood Beet,	Salmon Radish,
Early turnip do.	Scarlet do.
Orange do.	Scotch Cabbage,
White Onion,	Early York do.
Yellow do.	Drum-head do.
Red do.	Early do.
Orange Carrot,	Early dutch do.
Early Horn do.	Red do.
Red do.	Flat Turnip,
Long white Parsnip,	Long do.
Curled do.	Sage,
Long Cucumber,	Cayenne Pepper,
Long green do.	Squash do.
Early do.	Parsley,
Early cluster do.	Early June Peas,
Watermellon,	Do. Washington do.
Dutch summer Squash,	White marrowfat do.
Green dwarf do.	Crook-neck do.
Strawberry dwarf do.	Early red-eyed do.
Early do.	White Head Lettuce,
Bean,	Early curled do.
Early Sugar Corn,	Cabbage-head do.
Solid Celery.	Speckled do.
Summer Savory.	Double Peppergrass,

Just received