THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

ALMANAC.

MARCH. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Tuesday	6 15	5 47	MARCH. D. H. M.
11 Wednesday	6 13	5 48	First Q. 7 10 58 m.
12 Thursday	6 12	5 48	Full M. 14 5 3 e.
13 Friday	6 10	5 50	Last Q. 21 9 4 m.
14 Saturday	6 9	5 51	New M. 28 11 36 e.
15 Sunday	6 8	5 52	
16 Monday	6 6	5 54	

The Star AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURG, MARCH 10, 1835.

On Saturday the 28th ult. the U. States Senate proceeded to elect a public printer on the part of the Senate for the next Congress—when, on the 17th ballot, Messrs. Gales & Seaton, the Editors of the National Intelligencer, were elected.

Free Masonry Abandoned. The following correspondence is respectfully submitted to the public. It speaks for itself and cannot be misunderstood. Let Antimasons persevere, and Masonry will be "*abandoned and surrendered in good faith and for all time to come, as it ought to be.*"

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1835.

Gentlemen—It is probable you have observed in the proceedings of Masonry adopted (on the 20th ult.) by the Antimasonic Convention of Dauphin County, appointing us "a Committee to correspond on the subject of Freemasonry, with such members of the Order as may be willing to communicate information in relation thereto".

We know, and we feel that it is a delicate matter to perform the duty assigned us that resolution, in a proper and suitable manner. But we are encouraged to address you, our fellow townsmen, on this important and delicate subject, by an assurance from a credible source, that you have long since *practically* renounced Freemasonry: and that you have no objection to make known to the world your reasons for so doing—Also, that in truth and in honesty you never have considered, or held (as many Freemasons do) your Oaths and obligations to the order paramount to the laws of GOD and of our Country.—Therefore any information you may be disposed to communicate, in relation to the order of Freemasonry, or your connection with it, will be received with candor, and kept inviolate by us.

Respectfully,

GILBERT S. PARKER,
JACOB DUCK,
MARTIN KENDIG,
Committee.

To Messrs. Daniel Kurtz, George Main, John Cameron, David R. Sturgeon.

Gentlemen—We have received your note of the 14th instant, and cheerfully reply to it as we should hitherto have done to a communication of similar candor from any of our respectable neighbors.

You gentlemen, who know us personally, will believe us when we say that years ago we ceased to have any connection with the order of Masonry; if indeed men, who, like us, were never in a lodge oftener than a few times, can be said to have had any practical masonry about them. We took a few degrees, took no such interest in it, as even to learn its rites or object; and broke from it with a fixed determination never to return. It is very certain we shall remain dissolved from it for ever. Such is in short and in truth the beginning and end of our connection with this mysterious Institution. Of course it is not in our power to give you new information concerning it.

The oaths of the order were understood by us to mean honorable engagements.—They were represented to us as parts of speculative rites, not binding in a literal sense; and were distinctly impressed upon us as not holding us to a course of conduct in any manner repugnant to the laws of GOD, or the municipal laws of our country. Yet on reflection, we considered them indeterminate, as calculated to bind some men in their relations of life, who might construe them binding against the higher duties of citizens towards one another.—And this was our strongest motive for abandoning masonry in the earliest stages of our progress.

We can say further, that in our opinion masonry is not worth preserving—certainly not worth the sacrifice of individual well-being and public tranquility, necessary to sustain it, especially as it can effect nothing useful to society that other institutions of the country do not supply. And in this view of it, we think it ought to be surrendered in good faith, and for all time to come. Nothing short of this will remove from the minds of the present generation the excitement against its members or the distrust of their integrity in their transactions with the rest of mankind. No benefit can be derived from it to counterbalance such disadvantages—to keep it up therefore seems to us nothing better than courting evil and mischief to themselves.

Believe us gentlemen to be
Respectfully
DAVID KRAUSE,
GEORGE MISH,
JOHN CAMERON,
DAVID R. SIDEON.

To Messrs. J. Wallace, Wm. Rutherford, Gilbert S. Parker, Jacob Duck, Martin Kendig.

We extremely regret that we are unable to give our readers the speeches of the Anti-Masonic members in the House, on the various subjects brought before it. Yet so it is. We are deprived of the privilege of doing justice to them, and of giving the people their remarks, on questions of the deepest interest, which are *suppressed* by the Masonic Editors. The talents of the House lie in the Anti-Masonic members, whilst the Masonic party have the force of numbers, and when they found that they could not meet the Anti-Masonic party at all, in point of talents, they determined to drive us from the House, that the speeches of the Anti-Masonic members should not go before the public. This is a fact which we now stepped forth will deny. *We can prove* that members of the Masonic party said, before the paragraph appeared respecting Mr. M'Elwee, that *we should be drove from that Hall!* That paragraph was only seized hold upon as a battery behind which they skulked whilst hurling their vengeance at the Editor of this paper, as the reporter to the Anti-Masonic party. If any have a different impression, we assure them that they are in error—the Masonic party have imposed upon them.—*Har. Telegraph.*

Ohio River Navigation.—The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette has given in a late number of that paper, an account of the interruption in the navigation in the Ohio River, by ice and by low water, respectively, during the last five years. The following are the tables showing the stoppages each year and the aggregate for the five years:

In 1830, the interruption by ice, was about 30 days; 1831, 62; 1832, 12; 1833, 5; 1834, 3—total 112. In 1830 interruption by low water about 130; 1831, 44; 1832, 108; 1833, 64; 1834, 76—422. Total interruption by ice and low water 535 days.

It is gratifying, says that paper, to find that the interruption by ice, during these five years, was less than four months. And it well remarks that the obstruction by low water may *be remedied.* Undoubtedly it will be and must be remedied. The business wants of the country will soon make this a matter of imperative necessity.

The Washington Globe leaves its *affidavit makers*, to the perpetration of which they had been beguiled, to their miserable fate—as will be seen by the following—and endeavors to sneak out of one of the most abominable attempts upon private character, that is upon record.

From the Globe of February 29.

"It will be seen from the report of the chairman of the committee on Mr. Poindexter's case, that no suspicion justly attaches to him from the affidavits of Stewart and Foy, in relation to Lawrence's having been seen at his house. Stewart, we understand, was totally discredited by a host of witnesses, and by his own contradictions. He brought several respectable witnesses to support his vile slander, and the result was, that not one of them would even give a shade to it. Foy, who was called by the committee, to prove the alleged interview between Lawrence and Poindexter, in the Senate chamber, on the day of the trial, stated that he was not in the Senate chamber at all that day, and was not in the Senate chamber for several days before and after the trial! Thus, the affidavits upon which the charge was made against Mr. Poindexter, are proved to be false in every material point, by the witnesses themselves! All would have been unmasked, but for the pity of some serjeants who arrested the fury of the officers and soldiers. Three Poles, however, are now expiring of mortal wounds. It is hoped that seven others, seriously wounded, will be saved.—The unhappy Zaltowski was again thrown into irons, covered with the blood of his countrymen.

Vienna, Jan. 12.—A great number of Poles embarked at Trieste for America; and the necessary preparations have already been made for the departure of the vessels.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Relations with France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report; which was read:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was *referred* so much of the President's Message as concerns our political relations with France, and the correspondence between the Ministers of the two Governments, submits the following report:

"At an early period of the session the Committee took into consideration the question of authorizing reprisals, and continued from time to time to discuss various motions and resolutions, submitted by its different members. They could, however, concur in no proposition; and, in that condition, a majority deemed it expedient to postpone their decision till further intelligence should be received from France. The intelligence had, within the week past, twice instructed its chairman to report resolutions, but the arrival of additional intelligence caused a suspension of these reports until an official communication should be received from the Executive. That communication places the relations between the two countries in a novel and interesting position. While there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government earnestly desires that the appropriation for indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty; and while there is reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the U. States; it is on the other hand to be feared that the conduct of that Government, has placed us in a position at least embarrassing, even should it not produce an entire suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. In the present state of our relations, it is deemed expedient to dispense with further discussion on the subject of non-intercourse with, and reprisals on the commerce of France, to which the attention of the Committee had been directed by the President's Message.

"The Committee therefore submits the following resolutions for the consideration of the House:

"*Resolved*, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France.

"*Resolved*, That the contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

Mr. E. EVERETT asked permission of the House to submit to the views of the minority of committee in a report. As it was somewhat long, he would not call for its reading at this time. The minority did not, he said, essentially differ in their views of the subject from the majority; but on one or two points they did not fully concur with the majority, and they had thought it proper to take a more full and historical view of the subject than had been taken by the majority.

[The report of the Minority is so very long, that we can only make room for the following paragraphs, which embrace the conclusions of the Committee.]

"Since the foregoing views on this important question were prepared, a message has been sent by the President, to the House of Representatives, and referred to this Committee, containing official intelligence of the recall of the French Minister; of the tender of passports made to Mr. Livingston, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; and of the presentation of a bill, for the execution of the treaty, to the Chamber of Deputies. The President also informs the House, that he has directed Mr. Living-ton to leave France with the legation, in case the bill for executing the treaty, should be rejected by the Chamber. Notwithstanding these occurrences, Mr. Livingston, from the full means of information possessed by him at Paris, expresses the opinion that the bill will become a law. On the supposition that such may be the fact, the incidents connected with the interruption of the usual diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, do not seem to require the legislative action of Congress, especially as the Executive has taken the steps which were deemed proper on the occasion.

"It is not to be expected that, in the few days which remain of the session, official intelligence will reach us, that the question is finally disposed of. The unclersigned are willing, with the American Minister at Paris, to anticipate, that the bill for executing the treaty will become a law. The contrary, however, is possible, and in this event, the action of Congress will be required. It is however, at times difficult to provide for events future and contingent, with great precision, by acts of provisional legislation. If no other objection existed to such legislation, a strong one would grow out of the want of time properly to mature the measures which might be suggested.

"Should no intelligence reach us before the close of the session, requiring the immediate action of the Legislature, the subject will be at the disposal of the succeeding Congress. If any thing should occur to make it necessary that they should act upon it before the usual time of their assembling, the President has the power to call an extra session. Those measures of security which prudence at all times dictates, and which belong to the general care of the public safety have already, at the present session, received the attention of the appropriate committees and of Congress, and the undersigned are prepared cheerfully to co-operate in any further measures of the same character which the wisdom of Congress may sanction.

"Nothing seems left, therefore, in the approaching dissolution of the present Congress but to consign the whole subject to the consideration of the people at large—

[illegible] session was very interesting.—The British Minister (Sir Charles Vaughan) was present, and took much interest in the debate. The rumor is he will go home immediately on the new appointment be made by our government.

The Senate adjourned for an hour.

The House are yet in discussion. They have been talking on the French matters all day. Edward Everett made a capital speech. I will tell you if any thing more occurs of interest before the mail closes. If not, by to morrow's mail you shall receive further intelligence.

Half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Just time to tell you (what I will more particularly detail to-morrow,) that Senator GEORGE POINDEXTER has just been unanimously, relieved of the gross charge made against him by the hired and pensioned "certifiers," who endeavored to ruin him. I will give you a synopsis of the evidence accompanying the Report of the Committee to-morrow.

From the National Intelligencer of March 5.

Last day of the Session—Unfinished Business—West Point Academy—Loss of the Fortification Bill.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned, the night before last, their functions then ceasing: and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just, had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition, by various causes in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session; but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all. Long debates; the endless perplexity of the rules; contrariety of management, about priority of business; and eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among those causes. There were others, of which we could speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and to speak freely, hereafter; but which we at present forbear to mention.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin:

The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The Custom House Regulations Bill; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

The important Judiciary Bill; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in the Senate.)

The Bill regulating the Deposite [illegible] was the older of the two appropriation bills, to which we have alluded above. The other, Fortification Bill, is totally lost! Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it will be in the power of any of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is the duty, if he has any resources left, to withhold from whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

We will state shortly the history of this bill. It came from the House to the Senate, and all its provisions were agreed to by the Senate's Committee. Various additions were also made to it by the Committee, in pursuance of communications from the War Department, and reports from the Military Committees of the two Houses. Large sums were added for the better defence of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. and an additional amount for arming all the fortifications. The Chairman of the House committee, on adding, also, that he was himself *against the Report.* Therefore, Mr. Lewis, the next named on the Committee, made a report of the concurrence in the two Committees. The subject was thus again before the House; and, as to what then ensued, for the next hour or two, as we did not see it, we will not venture to describe it from hearsay. We learn, however, that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and not hearing, sent still another message, informing the House, that they, the Senate, had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message, the Senate, after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill, finally adjourned—and the bill, therefore, is utterly lost.

We have time for no more—nor spirits for any more—at present, though it will be our duty to state, hereafter, other things which we have heard and believe, respecting the causes of the loss of these essential measures.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable, the whole evening, as it had been the day and night previous. A little before 12 o'clock, the last night, forty-six Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were soon after seen in the rooms afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.

During the exchange of salutes between the brig of war arrived to take home M. Surrurier, and the forts of the harbor at N. York, a gentleman observed,—"I see hostilities have actually commenced;—the enemy are actually firing upon us." "O! the shots are only out of French ship," (friendship) was the reply.—*Star.*

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At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(Corrected weekly from the Baltimore Patriot.)

Flour	$4 75 to 4 81	Cloverseed	$6 00 to 5 25
Wheat	1 00 to 1 02	Flaxseed	1 25 to 1 50
Corn	62 to 00	Whiskey	26 to 27
Oats	35 to 00	Plaster, per ton,	

☞ We have been requested to give notice that the Rt. Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will preach in the Presbyterian Church of this Borough, *on Thursday the 12th inst.* at 7 o'clock P. M., and *on Friday the 13th*, at Christ Church, Huntington township, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ We received last Friday evening a letter signed "*A Subscriber*," covering a communication over the signature of "*Lancaster.*" It is our wish to oblige all persons who deem our paper a worthy channel for the promulgation of their views upon different subjects. But for reasons which we will make known to "A Subscriber," whether in person, or by letter, if he gives us his name, we must decline publishing the communication which he has honored us with.

"A Brief Defence of John the Evangelist, also of Solomon, King of Israel, from Most Malicious and Wicked Slanders of Freemasons." By John Gere.

☞ Through the politeness of the author we have received a copy of a pamphlet with the above title, and shall, as soon as possible, lay the contents before our readers. It is an able production, and should be widely circulated.

Nomination of Joseph Ritner.

☞ On Wednesday last, the Delegates to the Anti-Masonic State Convention assembled at 11 o'clock A. M. at Harrisburg, and organized by appointing the Hon. JAMES WILSON, of Adams, President *pro tem.* and Samuel M. Barclay, of Bedford, and Charles T. Jones, of Philadelphia, Secretaries—116 appeared, and took their seats. The Convention then made choice of the following officers—

PRESIDENT,
NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
John Gear, of Philadelphia,
David Leech, of Armstrong,
John Borrows, of Lycoming,
Michael Kaufman, of Lancaster,
William Audenreid, of Schuylkill,
Maxwell Kennedy, of Huntingdon.

SECRETARIES,
Samuel M. Barclay, of Bedford,
Charles T. Jones, of Philadelphia,
Samuel B. M'Kenzie, of Pittsburg,
George W. Smith, of Butler.

A Committee was then appointed to lay before the Convention the proper business for its consideration, after which the Convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock P. M. At the appointed time, the Convention again assembled, and at 4 o'clock went into a nomination for Governor, which resulted in the unanimous choice of

JOSEPH RITNER.

On announcing the result, it was received with enthusiastic applause by the very large and respectable audience who were in the Court-house at the time.

On Thursday evening, after the transaction of various business, (all of which will, at an early day, be given to our readers,) the Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

We were present during the sittings of the Convention, and feel much pleasure in being able to state, that the greatest unanimity prevailed throughout, both in the choice of a candidate for Governor and in the transaction of all the other business which came before the Convention; and that the members separated under flattering prospects, and with a determination to use all honorable means to elect the gentleman whom they had *unanimously* selected as their candidate for the office of Governor of this great Commonwealth.

☞ The "*Union and Harmony Boys*," alias, "*the Democrats*," assembled in Harrisburg, early on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, or candidates, for Governor, and late in the evening, succeeded in making choice of proper officers for the Convention—after which they adjourned until Thursday morning:—They then again met, and were proceeding, or *trying* to proceed with their business, when it was whispered, that the 'Antics' below them were quietly shaking the pillars of their Temple, and that the downfall of the Lodge was anticipated! The consequence was a general rush of the brethren for the door and windows of the Ark—but we are happy to be able to state, that, although the brethren were mightily *frightened*, yet no one was injured, and that it was thought only an "*omen*" of what is to befall the Lodge on the 2d Tuesday of October next. However, be that as it may, had the pillars given way, the downfall and destruction of Masonry would have been great, as the flower of the Order from every part of the State, were present.

The "boys" again met at three o'clock, when a *stormy* debate arose on the question of dissolution, which took up the balance of day, the and was negatived at candle-lighting 42 ayes, 43 nays—the Wolf men voting in the negative, and the Muhlenberg men voting in the affirmative. They then adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock.—Having left Harrisburg on Friday morning before they met, we are unable to give the result of this Kilkenny battle.

P. S. We learn that the above Convention was dissolved on Friday last—that a portion meet in convention and nominated Wolf, and that those of the brethren opposed to his nomination, are to meet in Lewistown, in May next, to select a person to be supported by those of "the party" opposed to Gov. Wolf.

☞ The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Wednesday says:—

Almost all the Judges in the Commonwealth, the Canal Commissioners, Canal Superintendents, Supervisors, Lock Keepers, Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, and those who want their places, are in town. Mr. Irish, on Monday offered a resolution in the House to *inquire into their business!* The effect upon those gentlemen in the lobby and galleries can better be imagined than described.

The following is the resolution alluded to by the Intelligencer:—

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be, and they are hereby required to furnish to this house forthwith, a list of the Superintendents, Supervisors, Collectors, Lock Keepers and other officers or agents of the Canals and Rail Roads, who are now in the Borough of Harrisburg, and what duty or public business requires them to be now in said Borough, and what is the daily compensation which they receive from the State.

Masonic Oaths.

In the House, on Tuesday last, (we learn from the Telegraph) the resolutions of Mr. Stevens, relative to Masonic oaths, came up in order: On the motion, will the House proceed to the consideration, the Yeas and Nays were called, when lo! the Masonic party refused to answer them, by a vote of 48 to 26, as had been previously agreed upon. Thus the *gag law*, was applied to the debate. The friends of Masonry exhibited great gratification at this, but their joy was of short continuance. Mr. Stevens immediately arose, and moved that the petitions presented to the Legislature, for an investigation of Masonry, be referred to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers. This motion defeated the application of the *gag law*, and on it Mr. Stevens opened the whole mystery, iniquity and corruptions of Masonry, in a speech of two hours length, of great power and eloquence, although he laboured under an apparent difficulty of speaking from a sore throat. He was followed by Messrs. Bayne and Walkan, on the same side, both of whom attacked the Masonic institution in so eloquent and forcible a manner, as seemed to leave scarce a vestige of her hypocrisy to hide herself with. Their speeches were highly creditable, and were listened to by the audience with great attention, and apparent satisfaction. The lobbies and galleries and even the floor and aisles of the House were filled with spectators. The gallery was crowded as densely as men could stand, and exhibited, perspectively, a solid mass of heads.

It will rejoice many of our readers to know, that a bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, guarantying a loan of *Twelve Millions of Dollars* for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and that strong hopes are entertained that it will also pass the Senate of that State.

A bill has also been reported in the House of Delegates of Maryland guarantying Two Millions for the same object, with every reason to expect it will become a law.

With these prospects, may we not hope soon to be able to lift our heads above the clouds which have so long hung over us! *Nat. Int.*

Antimasonic nomination.—At a meeting of the Antimasonic members of the Legislature and other Antimasonic citizens, held last evening at the State House, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, was nominated a candidate for Governor. [*Bost. pa.*

Foreign Venezuela.—The brig James Coulter has arrived at New York from Laguira. The Captain states that Doctor Varela was on the 10th ult. elected to the presidential chair of the Republic, vacated by the expiration of the time for which General Paez had been elected. Some delay in the election took place in consequence of two of the deputies from the northern provinces having been found ineligible.

Abner Kneeland.—We learn from the Boston Advocate, that at one of the first ballotings for Senator, in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 14 members voted for Abner Kneeland. *And these same fourteen, at the last ballot, voted for John Davis!!!*

☞ A new way to tell of the prosperity of a town.—A Southern paper speaking of the increased prospects of the town, notices that doctors with long-faces, and lawyers with sour looks, bespeak a prosperity long anticipated, and very much needed.

☞ The two Arabian Horses presented to the President of the U. States, and sold at public auction, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, brought $2,065—one of which was sold to Mr. Flourney, of Virginia, for $1,205; and the other to Messrs. Horton & Tammany, of Pennsylvania, for $860.

The resources of France for war may be partially imagined from the fact that its population amounts to 32,569,934. Of this number, 1,625,270 are found in the eight principal cities. Paris contains 774,338; and the next highest on the list is Lyons, which contains 292,370. There are 1,620 smaller towns, containing 7,209,855; and 35,384 little communes, or country districts, which contains 23,725,809 inhabitants.

A reverend gentleman in London ischarged in one of the weekly Sunday papers, with being a *lying and ungratefy villain*, and defaming an amiable young woman, to marry for her money, an ugly old female of the baboon family, that wants shaving every morning! The writer further threatens to thrash his *reverence*, should he at any time come in his way.

Fatal Theatrical Accident.—Ayoung man named J. J. McLaughlin, belonging to a Thespian company in Nashville, Tenn. was wounded on his left breast, while performing in the character of Bertram, a short time since, and died in a day or two afterwards. He had been living near Hopkinsville, Ky. but his widowed mother is stated to reside in Lancaster, Pa.

Hurricane in Mississippi.—A hurricane passed over the town of Jackson, in Mississippi, on the night of the 4th ultimo, which prostrated almost every thing in its path, and destroyed several valuable lives. Mr John Hall, and his daughter Elizabeth, were killed, and Mrs. Hall and a negro girl were dangerously injured. A Negro woman had a leg broken. A large number of houses and out-buildings were overthrown and destroyed. Mr. Hall was a highly respectable gentleman, and useful citizen.—He leaves a large family to lament his untimely death.

Gamblers.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that, within the last week or so, the Mayor had broken up four or five of the principal gambling houses in that city. He was not yet wearied in well doing, but determined to persevere in his warfare against these pestilent establishments. The Inquirer says it is now generally admitted that Col. Swift, the present Mayor, is one of the most efficient officers that Philadelphia ever had. To this we may add, that if he shall be able to work out a thorough and lasting reform, in the matter alluded to, he will deserve from his fellow-citizens, a statue of gold.

Poisoning for Love.—A young man by the name of Smith, of Hatfield, for whom "the course of true love never did run smooth," undertook to put an end to his pangs, on Monday week, by arsenic. His Dulcinea lived in Hadley, and had offered her for the last time, and told the story of his love. It was Sunday night, that witching time for lovers. She was obdurate, upon which the enamorated, put in her presence, drew from his pocket that sentimental and compendious instrument, with which he had so afterzcut his bread and cheese—a jack-knife—and gave the lady due notice that he should proceed to cut his throat. She did not (like some other damsel) request him to wait till she could get a pail, for fear of having blood spilt upon the floor, but inhumanly interpreted and prevented the mad act.—He came to this town, and purchased a couple of ounces of poison "for rats," went home and being disappointed in "opening the jugular," proceeded to swallow the arsenic.—The dose was enormous, and operated as an emetic so suddenly, that he escaped death. He has been quite sick, however. We hope he will live long enough to repent the sin and folly of trying for love. And for the great wickedness, the young man should know that it is quite out of fashion. If a lady refuses now-a-days, the gentleman merely requests her to change the subject, and it is all over.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

A Joke.—On Tuesday a traveller played off a singular trick upon the landlord of an inn, near Rochdale. Having taken dinner and a bottle of wine, he fell into conversation with the landlord, and said he could teach him how to draw threepenny and the best ale out of the same cask. Boniface was, of course, desirous to learn so profitable an art; and the parties descended into the cellar, taking with them a large gimblet. The traveller bored a hole in one end of an 18 cask of beer, and requested the landlord to place his finger upon the hole; he then bored a hole in the other end of the cask, and requested the landlord to place his finger upon that. He then left the cellar, under pretence of fetching his apparatus and decamped, leaving the landlord with his fingers fully employed in taking care of his beer, and paying for dinner and a bottle of wine. When the landlord's patience was exhausted in waiting, he called for assistance, got the holes of the cask stopped, and, in future, will be satisfied to draw one cask of beer out of one cask.—*Halifax Express.*

Mechanics' Institute.

A MEETING of the "Mechanics' Institute" will be held at the College, *on next Saturday evening*, when the following question will be discussed:—"Should the system of slavery, as existing in the United States, be *immediately* abolished." Punctual attendance is requested.

J. SLENTZ, *Sec'ry.*

Gettysburg, March 10, 1835. 1t-49

Pennsylvania State Temperance Society.—We learn from a Philadelphia paper, that the venerable Dr. Physic, having declined serving longer as President of the State Temperance Society, Matthew Newkirk, Esq. has been chosen in his place.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rothrauff, Mr. Jacob Trexler, to Miss Susanna Ziegler—both of this place

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Robert Sanson to Miss Prese Ann Myers—both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Mr. David Heagy to Miss Ann Giffin—both of this place.

DIED.

On the 14th ult. Mr. George Brinkenhoff, of Mountpleasant township, aged 58 years.

About the 17th ult. Mr. Samuel Leas, of Mountjoy township, aged about 85 years.

On the 6th ult. Henry Aughenbaugh, Esq. of Dover, York county, in the 64th year of his age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. Mr. Schaeck will preach in the German church on Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, in the German language.

☞ In the evening of the same day, the first of a series of Lectures will be delivered in English, designed particularly for young persons.

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

☞ The Rev. Mr. McLean will preach in his Church in this place, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE-BILLS AND HAND-BILLS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE *Star & Republican Banner*, GETTYSBURG, PENN.

TEMPERANCE.

THE Fairfield Temperance Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting on *Monday the 23d inst.* at 3 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, in Millerstown, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. E. Hiner.

March 10, 1835. tm-40

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE third annual meeting of the Petersburg (York Springs,) Temperance Society, will be held at the Academy, on *Monday evening, April 6th*,—when, it is expected that one or two Addresses will be delivered. All friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. McCOSH, Jr. Sec'y.

March 10. tm

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE ENROLLED MEMBERS OF THE 2D BRIGADE, 5TH DIVISION, PENN. SYLVANIA MILITIA.

Fellow-Soldiers:

I AM induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the coming election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, March 10, 1835. tc-49

HIDES, LEATHER & OIL.

2500 La Plata		
700 Rio Grande		
1000 Laguna	HIDES.	
600 Pernambuco		
1500 Chili		
2000 prime heavy green salted Kips, first quality		
1000 do. do. do.		2d quality
1000 do. do. dry do.		

50 Barrels of Strait's Oil
100 do. Bank's do.
20 Barrels Tanners' Oil kinds for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash or on approved paper, or exchanged for Leather of all kinds by

JOHN W. PATTEN & Co.

Corner 3d & Vine streets, Philadelphia.

March 10, 1835. 2m*-49

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Thomas J. Cooper, Treasurer,

In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams county.

DR.	Dolls. Cts.
To balance in Treasurer's hands on last settlement,	29 60
To Order on Wm. Laub, County Treasurer,	100 00
Do. Do. Do.	200 00
Do. Do. Do.	500 00
Do. Do. Do.	300 00
Do. Do. Do.	200 00
Do. Do. Do.	300 00
Do. Do. Do.	200 00
Do. Do. Do.	500 00
Do. Do. Do.	300 00
Amount received of James Robinette, Esq. forfeiture,	4 00
Cash received of Christian Wirt, Trustee of Francis Wickey by hand of Jas. A. Thompson, for support of Wickey's wife, a Pauper,	16 75
	$2,852 35

CR.	Dolls. Cts.
By cash paid Abraham Scott on order issued 1832, gals of land,	189 25
Sundry persons for funeral expenses for outdoor paupers,	63 82
Michael Stevens and Dixon for chopping cord wood,	38 25
Hirelings,	107 00
For support of out-door paupers,	245 13
Justice's orders,	21 20
Constables for executing orders,	19 46
Jacob Humphry, hireling,	82 50
Flour,	184 83
Tradesmen,	82 30
P. Eline and others for meat,	171 88
Aughenbaugh, Stewart, to pay sundry expenses,	196 00
Dr. Horner's salary and extra	123 99
Arnold, Fahnestock, Miller & Witherow, Cooper, Dickey & Hines, for merchandize,	561 29
Stewart's salary,	146 25
Clerk's salary,	25 00
Printer's bills,	26 00
Lancaster Poor-house,	9 78
Vegetables,	25 50
Drugs and dye-stuffs,	31 91
Coffins,	33 00
Sewing and Tailoring,	19 75
Stock Cattle,	57 50
Lime,	3 49
Doct. Smith, medical service,	6 25
Turnpike tolls,	7 50
John Adair for a pump,	6 50
Andrew Polly for cooking stove and tin ware,	80 91
Sundry persons for grain,	47 29
Directors extra service,	15 00
Tuition of children in Poor-house,	3 79
Posts and rails,	76 42
Pfoutz, for carding and filling,	18 91
Treasurer's salary,	20 00
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	112 70
	$2,852 35

Balance in the Stewart's hands,	$366 36
	$366 36

CR.	Dolls. Cts.
By balance due Stewart on last settlement,	8 32½
By cash paid sundry persons for grain,	14 02½
Meat,	20 05½
Out-door and travelling paupers,	10 38½
Tradesmen,	30 05
Merchandize,	3 04½
Hirelings,	62 60
Vegetables,	23 76½
Postage,	00 55
Fruit,	14 00½
Butter,	25 45½
Vinegar &c.	8 81
Rails,	7 26½
Bedding,	5 77½
Stove,	7 00
Harvest hands,	38 25
John Gilbert, for leather,	25 44
	$395 70
Balance in the Stewart's hands,	00 66
	$366 36

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, DO CERTIFY, that we have examined the Items which compose the above Account, and do Report, that they are correct, and that the balance of SIXTY-SIX CENTS, is in the hands of the Stewart and due to the Institution—being from the 7th day of January, 1834, to the 6th day of January, 1835—both days included.

JOSEPH FINK,
SAMUEL DIEHL, } Auditors.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM FOR 1834.

201 Bushels of Wheat	
292 do. Rye	
160 do. Corn	
134 do. Oats	
2 do. Flaxseed	
3 do. Cloverseed	
50 do. Potatoes	
30 Tons of Hay	
2,866 Pounds of Pork	
2,303 do. Beef	
136 Yards of Linen and Cloth manufactured in the House.	

50 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 6th day of January, 1834.
72 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 6th day of January, 1835.
7 Paupers supported out of the Poor-house by the Institution in part.
58 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door paupers.

March 10, 1835. 3t-49

LIQUID OPODELDOC.—For sale at the Drug store of

Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

December 9, 1834. tf-32

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS, Wanted immediately at the Star Office.

February 17, 1835. tf-46