THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, of July 6.

CELEBRATION

Of the Fourth of July, by the citizens of Allegheny county opposed to Secret Societies.

Never was the anniversary of American Independence commemorated in a mode more congenial to the spirit of true republicanism, than it was upon Saturday last, by the Anti-Masons of this county.

At the hour of nine in the forenoon, the people began to assemble in the place allotted for the celebration—a delightful orchard situated a few rods north of the Canal Bridge, on the Fourth street road. Accommodatiqns had been provided for ladies, and we are gratifiid to state that although notice to that effect had only been given the afternoon previous, yet the assembly was honored by the presence of at least two hundred of our fair country women, amongst whom we noticed several from the city of Philadelphia.

The weather being fine, by ten o'clock about two thousand persons had collected, and the President of the day, Hon. Harmar Denny, called the assembly to order in a brief but eloquent address.

The exercises of the day then followed in this order, viz:

1. Prayer, by the Rev. John Black, D. D.
2. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Wm. W. Irvin.
3. Oration, Henry M. Watts.

The regular exercises being concluded, the President of the day announced to the audience that they were honored with the presence of distinguished visiters from various parts of the Commonwealth. The cry immediately arose for "Todd, of Fayette!" Mr. Todd had just arrived in town, and in lon his seat on the platform assigned for strangers. He was evidently taken by surprise—but, he is not the man to be disconcerted under any circumstances—yielding to the manifest wishes of the audience, he addressed them for a few minutes, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by cheers, when he sat down the acclamations of applause were loud and unanimous.

Colonel Henry L. McConnell, of Huntingdon, was next called for, but that gentleman declined on account of the lateness of the hour, and his desire that the audience should not be detained longer from hearing Mr. Stevens.

"Stevens!" "Stevens!" was then shouted by a thousand voices at their utmost pitch, and Thaddeus Stevens, the Champion of Education and of equal rights, appeared for the first time before a western audience.

We shall not attempt a description of this great effort, inasmuch as the committee of Arrangement have addressed a letter to Mr. Stevens, for a copy of his remarks.

Suffice it to say, that the vast concourse of people listened for one hour with breathless attention, yet so rapid was the pouring of his eloquence would call forth their spontaneous plaudits.

All were delighted with the enchanting power of an orator, who, surpassing any that we have ever heard, addressed himself at the same time to the heads and the hearts of his hearers.

After Mr. Stevens had finished, the President of the day thanked the audience for their kindness and attention, and congratulated them that not the slighest disorder had occurred to interrupt their enjoyment.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Reverend gentleman who had opened the exercises with Prayer, and the Assembly quietly dispersed.

The whole celebration was concluded by early dinner time, so that those who desired it, had a good portion of the day left to pass with their families. This is the first *Temperance* celebration in Alleghny county; it is known that not a solitary refreshment, except *water*, was provided or made its appearance on the ground, during the whole morning. The Anti-Masons have set a noble example—we trust that they will keep it up from year to year, and that it may be followed by all the political parties of the country.

We had almost forgotten to state that amongst the guests were visiters from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams, Dauphin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Washington, Fayette, Butler, Beaver, and most of the adjoining counties.

MR. TODD'S REMARKS.

Made at the celebration of the 4th inst. at Pittsburg.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I had not expected the honor of addressing you. It is only within the last hour that I arrived in your city. I am therefore altogether unprepared; and whatever I may say will be the thoughts of the moment.

The mode in which you propose to celebrate the Fourth of July, is to me both novel and pleasing. I have attended many celebrations; but none that, to me, appears so appropriate to the occasion as the one you have adopted.

In the Declaration of Independence, just read, we find those sages of the Revolution, often recounting the numerous acts of tyranny which compelled them to assert their natural and unalienable rights, appealing to heaven for the rectitude of their intentions, and expressing firm reliance on divine Providence. Such was the spirit of our Fathers of the Revolution, and such was the manner in which they commenced that awful contest with the most powerful nation upon earth. The result has shown that He in whom they placed their confidence did not desert them.

If we would preserve our liberties, both civil and religious, we must follow their example—our trust must be in the Almighty

This the people ought to do; not only for their own satisfaction, and to check extravagance now, but to give an earnest, that those now put in power, will in due time be also called to settle up their accounts.

☞ The Editor of the Beaver Argus, a Whig paper, (who was in Pittsburg at the time,) says Mr. STEVENS' speech was a powerful display of oratory, and his bitter sarcasms were put forth in the most handsome language, and glowing style, which called forth decided and unanimous tokens of approbation from the assembled multitude. He opened upon the subject of Masonry, and after giving the "handmaid" a few hard knocks, took a review of the measures and policy of the National Administration, and its rapid strides to despotic power, in which he showed most fearfully the present condition of the country, and the precipice on which it now stands. On this point he poured out the whole strength of his own great mind, and surpassed even the high character that had preceded him over the Alleghenies, as one of Pennsylvania's first orators.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Pittsburg Times.

LETTER TO MR. STEVENS.

PITTSBURG, 4th July, 1835.

Thaddeus Stevens, Esqr.,

SIR:—We have heard with much pleasure of your arrival in Pittsburg, to which we bid you a most hearty welcome.

The great services which you have rendered in the Councils of the Commonwealth are not unknown to the people of Western Pennsylvania; and we pay you to be assured that the inhabitants of this county duly appreciate the success of your efforts in the cause of Education, and the general diffusion of knowledge.

But, as the uncompromising opponents of Secret Societies, and of all other wicked combinations against the Laws of the land, and the rights of humanity, we cannot refrain from an expression of the delight with which we hail the presence amongst us, of an early, fearless, independent, and most efficient Champion of political Anti-Masonry

As a tribute of respect therefore we beg leave to tender you, on behalf of ourselves, and very many of the inhabitants of this county, a PUBLIC DINNER, to be given at such time as will be most agreeable to you during your stay in Pittsburg.

We are most respectfully

Your fellow citizens.

Harmar Denny,	Robert Cowan,
Benj. Darlington,	Jos. Tomlinson,
Richard Hughes,	C. J. Gilleland,
Alex. Roseburgh,	M. Jenkins,
W. W. Fearns,	Robert Patterson,
M. Dalzell,	Edward Moore,
Moses Borland,	R. Wilkeson,
H. D. King,	Jno. Wilson,
Wm. Young,	W. W. Irwin,
Sam'l Robinson,	John Sheriff,
John Fletcher,	H. Watts,
H. M'Cready,	James Veech,
James Veech,	R. B. Simpson,
R. B. Simpson,	John Patterson,
John Patterson,	Charles Rowan,
Charles Rowan,	James McAuley,
James McAuley,	J. Long (Birming.)
J. Long (Birming.)	D. P. Ingersoll,
D. P. Ingersoll,	A. Ingram, jr.
A. Ingram, jr.	J. N. Patterson,
J. N. Patterson,	Henry Earle,
Henry Earle,	Robert Carothers,
Robert Carothers,	Francis Karns,
Francis Karns,	D. Gallagher,
D. Gallagher,	A. Marlatt,
A. Marlatt,	Alex. Jaynes,
David Leech,	Jas. Stewart,
Jno. Dickson,	John G. Hull,
Wm. Montgomery,	C. C. Darragh,
J. L. McMillin,	Jno. D. McCready,
Jno. D. McCready,	A. Wilson,
A. C. Alexander,	S. R. Johnston,
Geo. Watson,	Thos. Liggett,
Joseph Welsh,	David McClelland,
Richd. Barry,	Sam'l Stockhouse,
Jno. Young, Jr.	Sam'l Scott, (Ross tp.)
Wm. Hays,	O. P. Shiras,
Jno. W. Young,	Sam'l Gillespie,
Jno. Caldwell,	Sam'l Roseburgh,
Andrew Wilson, Jr.	Willard Leonard,
Wm. Daily,	C. L. Armstrong,
Joseph Long (Pittsg.)	Thos. Cunningham,
Jno. Seetin,	M. Shillito,
Wm. Richard,	Wm. Such,
Wm. Hamilton,	Sno. M'Grew,
F. Morehead,	Christopher Magee,
B. Weaver,	David Drennen,
C. L. Magee,	Jas. Thompson,
Jno. B. McFadden,	Jno. Hays,
H. Noble,	M. Stackhouse,
A. Sutton,	Jno. Gillespie,

Committee of Invitation.

REPLY.

PITTSBURG, July 4, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter of this date inviting me, on behalf of many inhabitants of Allegheny County to a Public Dinner.

It would be affectation in me to attempt to disguise the proud and grateful emotions which this evidence of your favor has excited. I have been highly gratified in seeing, and becoming acquainted with many of the citizens of this City and County; but my gratification will prevent me from availing myself of the tender of your further hospitality.

You have been pleased to speak favorably of my efforts in behalf of general Education. After times will be at a loss to understand why it was meritorious to support a measure, which it were disgraceful to oppose; the details of which would be so obviously unjust and oppressive to the poor, as to make it wonderful how any respectable portion of community could be brought to oppose it.

If, as you do me the honor to suppose, I was an early and efficient Anti-Mason, I have been so in company with you, and the other Anti-Masons of Allegheny, and my ambition would be fully satisfied to be thus your equal in purity of intention, firmness of purpose, and zeal in so sacred a cause. If I were permitted to arrogate to myself any merit for serving our country, it would be for maintaining, through all difficulties, no *compromising hostility to Secret Societies.*

Accept, Gentlemen, for yourselves and those for whom you act, my grateful acknowledgement for this and numerous other instances of kindness, which I have received from you, during, my visit to your hospitable city.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

TO Messrs. DENNY, DARLINGTON, HUGHES, ROSEBURGH, FEARNS, and others.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star & Banner.

MR. EDITOR,

It is not my intention to enter into a newspaper war with any man or set of men, but when I see communications which I know do not speak the truth in all their parts, I take it for granted that all may see that proper, have a right to correct the assertions so made; particularly when the real name of the author accompanies the same.

In the Compiler of the 14th inst., I see a communication signed "*John B. Clark.*" However doubtful it may be, as to the *real authorship*, that is neither here nor there, the people can judge for themselves.

In the communication he states, "First, the fact that a large majority of the leading and most influential democratic presses, previously to the 4th of March Convention in 1829, took a firm stand in favor of the two term principle, and vehemently urged the nomination of a new candidate, upon the ground that six years was long enough for any one man to hold office. And I know the fact, (having been a delegate myself to the Convention of 1829,) that the principal argument urged against the re-nomination of Gov. Shulze was that rotation in office' was a cardinal principle of democracy—for this Gov. Shulze was rejected, and George Wolf nominated as the Democratic candidate, and the two term principle was considered forever settled in Pennsylvania."

When Mr. Clark makes use of such language as the above, I would ask him whether he is addressing himself to an enlightened people, or whether he intends it for such as know no better. Does not Mr. Clark, and every other man that reads, know that Gov. Shulze was rejected for no other reason than his opposition to Gen. Jackson!—Was he not solicited by the public prints! was he not solicited by a number of individuals, to declare himself in favor of General Jackson, and were not his answers evasive, and not at all to the point to which he was interrogated? This was the true cause of his being rejected, and every honest and candid man, who recollects the circumstances, will admit this to be the fact. Mr. Clark's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Clark speaks strongly in favor of the "two term system," and at the same time, and almost with the same breath, advocates the election of Henry A. Muhlenberg, the man who has been elected three times in succession to Congress, and who, if his friends have yet to run, and now a candidate before the people of Pennsylvania for Governor! Why not resign his seat in Congress! The reason is simply, that the office is worth two in the bush!" This is rotation in office with a vengeance! O consistency, where is thy jewel! I would say *not* in Parson Muhlenberg!

Mr. Clark also speaks of the Fathers of Democracy of Adams county being opposed to the re-nomination of Gov. Wolf, long before the 4th of March Convention. How was this affected? I answer, that Jno. B. Clark, and a few more disorganizers of the Borough of Gettysburg, who had lost all their influence with the administration, were determined if possible to defeat the re-nomination of our present and worthy Governor, George Wolf; at it they went, tooth and nail; and that at an early day, to impress upon the minds of the unsuspecting yeomanry of this county as they happened to come to town, and those they could not see, they took great pains to send them word, that Gov. Wolf could not be re-elected, and that it would be hazardous to the democratic party to ask the yeomanry of the country, have they bettered it by getting up the second candidate, (an apostate preacher, who has forsaken the pulpit for the sake of office!) to distract and divide the Democratic party? I now leave it to the honest yeomanry of the country to ponder over this matter and judge for themselves.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that the Parson has no earthly chance of being elected—would it not then be good policy in the Democratic party, putting on the strongest man, George Wolf, the friend of Internal Improvements, and a General System of Education, which gives the poor man an opportunity of having his children educated, and that too, on the same footing with the rich man's child? As I am not well able to handle this subject for the want of a little more education, I shall now drop it.

As to Mr. Clark's justification in respect of his being a *Defaulter to the State*, I have nothing to say at present on that subject—as I am not in possession of facts, it is not worth while to hurt the feelings, or injure the character of any man by mere assertions; but I have no doubt the truth, and nothing but the truth, will be presented to the public ere long, by an abler pensman than I am, as mere assertions would be doing injustice to a man who has been, as he says, accused of being a Defaulter.

In closing I would only suggest, that his own assertions are not clear—his skirts of the accusations made against him as a Defaulter; however, a short time will bring the whole matter to light—have a little patience, my country friends, and you shall know all about the matter. As Mr. Clark has thought fit to make a communication to the public, &c. professes to be one of the most *honest* and *intelligent* men of the day, therefore he can have no objections in having the truth stated, which I have no doubt will ride well in his saddle.

JUSTICE.

For the Star & Banner.

"The Beauties of Clark!"

(A NEW WORK JUST ISSUED.)

MR. MIDDLETON,

I read, in the last "Gumboiler," a long regmonade or hardly know what to call it—however at the bottom of it, "*John B. Clark,*" in what you would call *bold-face* letter, stands transcribed! And how it happens that "*John B. Clark*" is made to claim it, is a little curious to know! *The thing* says a great deal about having an "important duty to perform" in addressing the public upon "*fifter* subjects," such as working upon "*Mobthomonds*" with "*spiesell*" and "*bludgeons*"—about the "*uctem*" in a "*conspiracy to "rob" him of his good name!* about "*servile minions,*" "*sneaking,*" "*dastardly*" "*shives*" and "*imposters*"—and something about "*mundos*" advancing "in the end of their tether!" "Swiss guards;" emphasis of "*lack of brains*" and being compelled to employ "*an amanuensis*, whose effusions he copies and imposes upon the Editor of the Anti-Masonic-Masonic-*Renegade*-Wolf-&-now-*Second-Fiddler* to-the-Junto-sheet, the "*Republican Compiler*" "for his own productions!" After saying something about "*bartering [his!] principles* and honor for filthy lucre," he says he *dares* give—*not* an account of "the *despicable* part he played" in some mean *act*—but a history of his removal by Gov. Wolf! He then goes off into long string about the "honor," and "prosperity of the Democratic party"—his "untrammelled Democracy!" about loving "principles, (!) not men," and concludes his long regmonade with "*lone of office-holders,*" "*Turkish Divan*" and the "GUILLOTINE"!!! After a repetition of the last named *things*, John B. Clark' comes to the charge against him, he says, by Mr. Somebody, in the Anti-Masonic-Wolf (that dread enemy to *darkness!*) of being a Public Defaulter, and for being removed upon that ground. His refutation of the assumed charge reminds me very much of the conduct of the Rogue I wot of once:

He stole a hog (a "whole" one I guess,) from one of his neighbors who was a Magistrate, and before he could fairly make way with it, fearing detection, he goes to the magistrate and promised for a certain sum to find him his grunter. The magistrate "indulged" him until he got his hog, and *then* he punished Johnny!

Now, Mr. Clark says, *before* he was removed he had an unsettled account with the Government and was in its debt—but *when removed*, he owed it nothing! I will not dispute with him. If he *was* crooked, as soon as the Governor got him *straight*, he determined to keep him so. As this part of his "address," as he terms it, will undergo another's scrutiny, in a week or so, I shall let it go, only stated that he had defrauded and *highly polished* quotations above made from what, I suppose, the author (or as Mr. Clark *scientifically* expresses it, "*amanuensis,*") intends to press off upon readers as the "BEAUTIES OF CLARK!" I do hope, for the benefit of posterity, the writer or some of his friends, will gather together those and all of the other "*beauties*" of that gentleman, commencing at the commencement, and have them neatly bound in *calf*, or if in *sheep*, have a little *wool* (of the Johnny-Bull breed) attached thereto! We have the "*Beauties*" of Shakspeare, Burns and others, and why should we be deprived of the "*Beauties of John B. Clark!*"

No Amanuensis!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE YEARS OLD.—A colored woman, named JOICE HETH, one hundred and sixty-one years old, is now being exhibited in Philadelphia.—She was the slave of *Washington's Father*, witnessed the birth of our political Parent, and was nurse to the Infant 1727 to E. Atwood. She has been blind about 75 years, and weighs only forty or forty-five pounds. She still, however, retains her faculties in a wonderful degree.—*Lanc. Union.*

THE CUT WORM.—The Corn Crops, we apprehend, are destined to suffer somewhat from this mean season, from the voracity of their old enemies, the Cut Worm. The farmers are by no means pleased with the return of the "monster." He has a way of *cutting* his *acquaintance* rather more summary than commendable.—*Lanc. Union.*

A letter from Columbia, Adair County, Ky. under date of June 29th says,—"The Cholera is raging here with great violence."

OUR NAVY AND OUR COMMERCE.—It will be remembered that a day or two since we made some remarks in relation to the unprotected state of our commerce with ports of Mexico. We at that time quoted a passage from a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, by the late commodore Henley, in which he strongly stated that he was afforded no the protection to the coast alluded to that could be afforded by the limited force under his command—three ships and schooners, for the entire West Indies and the gulf of Mexico; and but one of this number, the schooner Experiment, able to enter the ports of Mexico. We now learn that said schooner has been withdrawn from the West Indie station, and consequently our surveying vessel on our own coast. Our commerce in the quarter alluded to must therefore be in a very precarious situation; and we are not surprised to learn that our merchants and citizens generally are in a state of rapid decay. It is absurd on the part of the Government of the Navy, to say, that he cannot find employment for our vessels. Look at our commerce in the East Indies at this time. It has been, until very recently, wholly unprotected, and even now there is but one sloop of war on her way to that quarter. Look around us at that great nursery for seamen—the whole fishery of the Pacific ocean! It is totally unprotected by an armed American vessel, unless we must consider the small force on the South American coast as the national guardian of that valuable branch of our commerce. Again—why is it that we have no ships of war on the north-western coast of America, in the neighbourhood of Columbia river, where such an extensive fur trade is carried on? We believe that no vessel has visited our possessions on that coast since Com. Biddle was there in the sloop Ontario, in 1817 or '18. Again—It is well know that two American seamen have been in bondage among the savages of one of the Pelow Islands for years—and it may be that numbers of others are similarly situated, while their wives and little ones are mourning them as dead. Why is not a ship of war sent to the rescue of such? What is the object of a navy, if it is not the protection of our commerce and the rescue of such American citizens as may fall into the hands of savages. In short, there is abundance of employment for *all* our national vessels. The number of American seamen is daily diminishing,—hence the propriety of adopting some course calculated to recruit this branch of the public service, and to inspire young men with a more respect abroad.—*Phil. Inqui.*

GEOGRAPHY.—The Albany Evening Journal declines praising the London Saturday Magazine for the following paragraph:—

AMALGAMATION.—Last week a couple of half breed Indian youths, from Col Johnson's Cheetaw School, passed through Mobile on their way home, with mulatto girls, (slaves,) whom they had induced to elope with them. We understand the parents followed off as husband and wife—the others acting in the capacity of servants. A second Col. Johnson will have twenty-four hours after their departure in pursuit, and will probably overhaul them before they reach Canada!

We understand that these youths were well fitted out, having taken 150 miles travelling money, and fifteen hundred dollars in cash.

It is an old property of the Communications corpt good manners.!! These youths, in one particular at least, were but following the example of their superiors.

* Julia was the Colonel's wife. She died of the Cholera in 1832.

From the Cincinnati Post.

MR. CLAYTON'S ACCOUNT

Of his Aerial Voyage, reported by himself.

At a quarter before 8 P. M. I ascended the last rope that secured my aerial bark to the earth, and immediately she rose majestically into the atmosphere. An instant I beheld the thousands of spectators that had collected on the *outside* of the amphitheatre, and in a few minutes the rich panoramas of Cincinnati and its surrounding country opened to my view.

How elegant! was now my situation! High in the air I was suspended by materials capable of bearing twenty or thirty times my weight, and knowing this, I felt as safe as if I had been standing on a firm rock with bulwarks around me.—Beneath me I could view the Queen of the West, Newport and Covington, and the villages, and green and fertile fields. My view was more extensive than some might imagine. I could see objects in every direction, distinctly, for about, at least, consequently, the area of my scene was more than twelve hundred square miles. Around this view several distinct ranges of hills and rich surface were illumined by the rays of the sun, and they appeared like vast fields, mountains, projecting rocks and caverns, all clothed in the rich mantle of verdure.

On leaving Cincinnati, I passed in an East South East direction, and in about 15 minutes the side of the Ohio river for a short time, but soon crossed the river again and moved about East by South. After leaving the city I felt a feeling of amphitheatre. Thirty-five minutes after 6 heard the firing of the cannon. Ten minutes after seven could hear people shouting, and heard the firing of cannon three times in succession, which seemed at considerable distance.

At seven I took the first observation with the instrument for ascertaining the rate of my travelling, and found I was moving at the rate of 1 mile one mile 4 minutes and 17 seconds—or about 14 miles per hour. The above mentioned instrument is simple, and to me valuable, and constructed by Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for the instrument, but for the advice on various subjects, and the interest he has taken in my welfare. I now marked on a number of Mc-cards, which Dr. Barnes (who is highly prepared for me) the height of the Thermometer and Barometer, the course and rate I was travelling, and these then and without intent I could not were not marked, overboard. Thermometer 50 degrees, Barometer 24 1-10 inches, course East by South; rate 14 miles per hour. At the time I took my departure, the Thermometer was 83 deg. Barometer 29 3-10 inches. As my course lay over town, passed a little to the left of a town, which if I mistake not, was Batavia, the town bell was ringing, music playing and people assembled. The inhabitants noticed me passing over, I waved my flag and frequently cast overall my Country, which at an altitude of nearly a mile. I continued to pass over a fine open country. At half past seven o'clock I took my second observation. Thermometer 30 deg. Barometer 21 inches; course East by South, rate one mile and a half in nine minutes, over Williamsburg, and Lake Erie.

Several clouds were now floating above and below me, and as they had lost their pure white appearance, cast a dulness over all beneath, and rolled me of a scene of grandeur—the setting of the sun. Moment from the clouds appeared to have settled on the surface of my vessel, and to run down the neck, so as to completely soak my pantaloons and feel with water. At 9 o'clock I took the observation; the thermometer 35 degrees, barometer 24 1-10 inches, course east and south, rate 1 mile to 6 minutes. The moon now shown, but it was not clear, and I had but a very imperfect view of the earth. A little before 10 o'clock I commenced down upon me; the blankets and sheets, the ballast bags, mail bag and every thing on board were wet. I felt quite great weight, and believed to gaip a more elevated and drier region in the atmosphere, and in a short time I found myself in a situation, though drier, much more uncomfortable. The silk had become as hard as wood, icicles hung from the valve ropes; I stood in wet clothes upon blankets and sheets, that were stiff with ice, and if ever I felt cold in my life, it was at this time. I felt desirous to know the height of the thermometer and barometer, but it was with great difficulty that I could hold my phosphorous bottle to see their height; the thermometer 10 degrees, and barometer down to 15 inches. I felt dizzy and sick at the stomach, and was stiff with the cold and wet, and it was with the greatest difficulty, and only by beating my arms and body, and stamping with my feet, that I was enabled to keep awake, for I caught myself, even when in the act of striking my body, sinking, and falling insensibly asleep. The cause of this drowsiness was the lightness and rarification of the atmosphere. Being desirous of preserving my gas, I would not open the valve to descend to a milder atmosphere; I soon found myself descending, and found that I had to discharge a great quantity of ballast, more than I thought on starting! I discharged on my former voyage, to keep me at a safe distance from the earth. At first I thought the loss of the levity of my vessel was owing to the accumulation of water and ice on its surface; but I have since found it was owing principally to the two holes which I discovered and temporarily mended before I left Cincinnati, but which had broken up on and formed large apertures. At 10 o'clock I felt too cold to venture on any rate of travel. Shortly after, passed a little to the left of Florence. At 11 o'clock took an observation; thermometer 35 deg., barometer 24 1-10 inches, course about East by north, rate 1 mile in 6 minutes. At 12 o'clock thermometer 40 deg., barometer 24 inches, course east by north, rate 1 mile in 6 minutes.

After dark the objects I took for measuring the angle for ascertaining the rate of travel, were slightly appeared every now and then to pass beneath me. But one o'clock, the moon was down, and I was left with no better lights to cheer me over the wilderness than a few stars that appeared to struggle thro' the vapor or mist in which I was floating. I thought it was the most weet down, that I should have sufficient ballast to keep me afloat till sunrise, but at half past one o'clock my last bag of sand went overboard, next in time went my six bottles and contents and my provisions, then my cable and anchor, and a while I found myself again descending, then went my blankets and sheets, and soon after my great coat and at last some of my instruments, and after all I could see how I could still survive. My vessel had sprung a leak, and without all her valuable burthen, except myself, had gone overboard, yet she was capable of a wind to the bottom of her element. At last found myself touching the earth, and the shock was so slight, I felt as if I could jump down and land safely without any difficulty, for I was not aware of my approach to the earth, and was proceeding two or three miles per hour. I could perceive that there was no water beneath me, to have my vessel the ground. I therefore secured her by means of a rope to a branch, and then laid myself down in my cold and disagreeable wet clothes, without coat, or blanket, or drink to warm me, and with nothing to eat, or to drink to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and the pangs of thirst. As soon as the sun arose in the morning, I began to examine my place, with a view of attracting some one to my assistance, but could not succeed in making my voice hear. At seven o'clock in the morning I unlashed vessel from the tree, and drove it to within twenty feet of his well, which was covered by the means of a rope. I struck off in a due West direction, marching the trees so as to be enabled to find my way back. I soon found a road which led me to Mr. Bryan's house, about a mile from where I had descended. His wife was at home, and informed me that had travelled thro' the air from Cincinnati to the Allegheny Mountains, passed over the country round; and a great number of ladies and gentlemen had come to see the place where I descended. Mr. Bryan of the West" to remain indulged and to ornament the house, and to see the wonder. I was then kindly assisted by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Beaumont, and Mr. Peace, Mr. Joseph Pennelton, and two or three others. We cut down the tree and the vessel was soon made secure her without any injury.

The Balloon I made use of is Pebble township, Pike county, 9 miles from Piketon, 18 miles from Chillicothe, and 100 miles from Cincinnati. The letters entrusted to my care were safely deposited in the Post Office at Waverly, a few miles from where I landed

I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful feelings to the ladies and gentlemen of Cincinnati and its vicinity for their kind attentions on the day of my ascension, and to assure the public that had it not been for the unseasonable hour of my last departure before alluded to, I would have remained in the atmosphere at least 24 hours, and accomplished my proposed voyage to the Scaboard.

R. CLAYTON.

Cincinnati, July 9th, 1835.

NEW YORK, July 10.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the ship Pacific, Capt. Hoxie, at New York, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Havre papers to June 6th and Paris to the 5th, both inclusive.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY QUESTION.—The Committee in the Chamber of Peers made their report on the 4th. After some remarks by M. Barante, the further discussion of the subject was postponed to the 13th, in order to allow time for M. Dubouchage, who wished it put off till the 15th. We see nothing in the tone of M. Barante's remarks, which varied the aspect of the question.

The trial of the Lyons insurgents in the French Chamber of Peers was not concluded.

In the British House of commons, June 2d, in answer to an inquiry from Lord Londonderry, Lord Melbourne stated what assistance had been thus far rendered to Spain by England under the Quadruple Treaty. The general subject of the call for intervention does not appear to have been discussed on that occasion.

Elisondo and Urdache have been evacuated by the troops of the Queen of Spain. The garrisons had gone to Pampelune.

☞ The following notice of the "*New York Mirror,*" is from the Baltimore Patriot, of Monday last:—

The New York Mirror of Saturday last, contains a profile engraved of Sir Walter Scott, from a sketch by Gilbert Stuart Newton, which is very fine indeed, and said to be very correct. The article accompanying the Profile is very interesting. This number of the Mirror also contains two graphic, highly drawn and deeply interesting detached passages from the forthcoming Novel by Thousand S. Fay. These passages are correct specimens of the entire work, it will place its author upon the high eminence which Cooper has so long occupied, and from which, we are sorry to see Bulwer, and Marryat, and Lady Morgan, are gradually, but inevitably, degenerating. In this number of the Mirror may also be found the whole of that excellent Poem, by the late Joseph Rodman Drake, entitled "THE CURFEW PAY," and various other articles, in one of which, by Dr. MACKENZIE, of Liverpool, are given four original letters from the pen of the late Lord BYRON, with the promise that more shall be forthcoming.

THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

away is merely the daughter of a would-be M. P. To be serious—and we mean no disrespect to the wife of young Sheridan—Col. Johnson's second mistress has decamped with a young Choctaw. The particulars are thus given in a letter from Doaksville, for which we are indebted to a friend at Louisville:

GEORGETOWN, June 24th, 1835.

* * * * I should not be so prompt in answering your letter, but that I well know your love for a good joke, and have not the time to do more than to tell you, or I should rather say, a good *truth*, for such it is.

Col. R. M. Johnson's second wife, Madame Parthesa, a yellow woman, had eloped with one of his Indian students, carrying with her a check for $1000, and cash to the amount of $300, which she took out of her gifted husband's drawer—she having possession of his keys The name of the Indian is Jones, and he is a fine looking copper-faced Choctaw.

The circumstance were these: One of Julia's* nieces, and Mrs. Johnson, set off on horseback, on Sunday last, to pay a visit. Two of the Indian students Jones and Hunter, after conveying away four trunks of finery, went off with them. The Colonel sent Spence, his overseer—a brother of his son-in-law, in pursuit of them. He ascertained that the runaways had left Lexington on Monday. * * * The Jackson nieces, for such they are, are very fine-looking mulattoes. They say it has happened at a most unfortunate time, and they are afraid his political opponents will get hold of the story and use it against him.

This severe interruption of Colonel Johnson's domestic happiness is not to be wondered at. He has been paid by the government to teach the Indians the use of the Cloctaw Academy the principles of morality, and make them familiar with the duties and decencies of life Instead of doing this, he has set them the example and been their practical tutor in all the mysteries of the most low, and brutal degrading intercourse. Under such circumstances, it is matter of surprise that his pupils should take possession of his wife daughter, whenever whim or fancy lead them to prefer these favored personages to the other wenches of the neighborhood? Yours, truly,

* * * * * * *

The following, from the Maysville Eagle of the 2d inst. is the sequel to the story:

AMALGAMATION.—Last week a couple of half breed Indian youths, from Col Johnson's Cheetaw School, passed through Mobile on their way home, with mulatto girls, (slaves,) whom they had induced to elope with them. We understand the parents followed off as husband and wife—the others acting in the capacity of servants. A second Col. Johnson will have twenty-four hours after their departure in pursuit, and will probably overhaul them before they reach Canada!

We understand that these youths were well fitted out, having taken 150 miles travelling money, and fifteen hundred dollars in cash.

It is an old property of the Communications corpt good manners.!! These youths, in one particular at least, were but following the example of their superiors.

* Julia was the Colonel's wife. She died of the Cholera in 1832.

ALMANACS.

JULY. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
20 Monday	4 46	7 14	JULY.
21 Tuesday	4 46	7 14	D. H. M.
22 Wednesday	4 47	7 13	First Qr. 3 8 55 M.
23 Thursday	4 47	7 12	Full M. 10 2 23 M.
24 Friday	4 49	7 11	Last Q. 17 12 45 E.
25 Saturday	4 50	7 10	New M. 25 1 4 E.
26 Sunday	4 51	7 9	

The Star
AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

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

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, July 20, 1835.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[Corrected weekly from the Baltimore Patriot.]

Flour	$6 62½ 6 75	Cloverseed	$4 25 to 4 50
Wheat	1 45 to 1 50	Flaxseed	1 25 to 1 50
Corn	92 to 93	Whiskey	33 to 35
Oats	50 to 52	Plaster, per ton,	3 12

☞ The July No. of the "*North American Review*" is highly spoken of by the Baltimore and Philadelphia Editors. The Hon. EDWARD EVERITT is the principal Editor of that valuable work; and a knowledge of this is sufficient recommendation for any work to receive favor from the public. A man of more pure mind or exalted talents, the country cannot boast. The opening and closing articles in the "Review," are said to be from his pen, and are admirably written. We do not receive the "Review"—although nothing would give us more satisfaction, if it is not asking too much.

☞ We have copied into another column the proceedings of the Anti-Masons of Pittsburg, on the 4th inst. The remarks made by Mr. TODD, of Fayette, are also inserted. Should those made by Mr. STEVENS be published, we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying them before our readers. We hope they will be published, as they are highly spoken of by those who heard him. A notice of Mr. Stevens' speech by the Editor of the Beaver Argus, (a Whig paper,) will be found in another column. An extract of a letter to the Editor of the Harrisburg "Telegraph," from Pittsburg, says—Mr. STEVENS "arose under cheers. He rivetted their attention for more than an hour in one of those bursts of brilliant and unrivalled eloquence that always spring from him, which was often interrupted by the applause and clapping of the multitude." "There were a large number of Ladies attended, and seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion with much earnestness. I saw some join in clapping Mr. STEVENS. I have neither time nor room to give a sketch of his remarks, or even mention the points it contained, but I hope they will be published, that it may be spread before the public."

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

☞ Among the Volunteer toasts given at the 4th of July celebration by the Whigs of Philadelphia, we find the following:

By Augustus D. TAFT. THADDEUS STEVENS: The worthy representative of Adams county—his speech in favor of a *General System of Education*—was characterized by a spirit of propriety and patriotism—and proved him he should doubt to be truly the *Poor Man's Friend.*

At Carlisle.

By S. Dunlap Adair. THADDEUS STEVENS: His shining talents and political integrity, entitle him to a place amongst the most brilliant ornaments of his adopted state.

By Jacob Bretz, jr. THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq.: The able and talented defender of the school law, and the poor man's friend, the people of Pennsylvania will ere long reward his distinguished merits.

At Lancaster.

By Gabriel Davis. THADDEUS STEVENS: Like a two edged sword he has cut asunder the abominations of Freemasonry, and exposed to light its rottenness and corruption.

By Geo. Ellmaker. THADDEUS STEVENS: May the powerful address of this distinguished statesman, delivered in the house of Representatives on the 3d of March last, never be forgotten by Anti-Masons.

At New Berlin, Union County.

By Dr. Isaac Rothrock. Anti-Masonry, Equal Rights and the distinction between the rich and poor. THADDEUS STEVENS member of the last Legislature from Adams county; in his speech on the Education bill, he has truly shown the virtue of the Hero, the head of a Philosopher and the heart of a Philanthropist.

At Reading.

By Francis Palm. JOSEPH RITNER and THADDEUS STEVENS, the men dear to the people of Pennsylvania: They will not forget the services they have rendered in their country's cause.

By Henry Rhoads, Esq. THADDEUS STEVENS, the noble defender of a General System of Education—who can help but admire his principles.

By John W. Frill. JOSEPH RITNER and THADDEUS STEVENS: Two bright stars in the estimation of the laboring men of the key-stone State: Their services in a cause for the welfare of their country, commands and merits the admiration of all republicans who love "principles, not men."

At Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County.

H. Z. Mitchell. THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq.: The fearless defender of the poor man's constitutional right. The indefatigable advocate of Education—May his name be embazoned in bold relief on the Temple of Science, and call forth praises from millions unborn, as a tribute of respect due him for his matchless effort in establishing a general system of Education in Pennsylvania.

At Lewistown.