THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

The Star AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

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

GETTYSBURG, MAY 2, 1836.

☞We invite attention to the Advertisement of the Managers of the *Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail Road.*

☞The "FREDERICK CITIZEN," a Van Buren paper, has been enlarged to an extra imperial size, and otherwise improved in appearance. The Citizen is conducted with much ability.

☞JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, a veteran Democratic Anti-Mason, has been elected Governor of Rhode Island by a large majority over the candidate of the "base compound!"

☞The Franklin Repository, doubtless owned and controlled by the Lodge, calls the Philadelphia Evening Star an *Anti-Masonic* paper! This, we have no doubt, will be news to our namesake. The Evening Star, like the *Masonic* Repository, supported "*br.ther*" WOLF at the last election—and bitterly opposed and denounced Mr. RITNER!

☞The *Masonic-Whig* Repository, of Chambersburg, is one of the most violent *Harrison* papers in the State! As Harrison is cracked up to be the "*Anti-Masonic*" candidate, we suppose this fact (the support of the Repository) must be taken as an evidence of *his* Anti-Masonry!

Westmoreland County.

☞We give on our first page the proceedings of a meeting of the Anti-Masons of Westmoreland County on the subject of the Presidency. They are genuine Anti Masonic; no bastard Whig Harrison or Van Burenism about them. Indeed, we could expect nothing but honest Anti-Masonry in them, when we see the meeting attended and conducted by such men as the LOWRIGIERS, the KUHNS, MECHLINGS, ROWE, TORRENCES, ARMSTRONGS and their associates.

Where was that once firm, but now misled Anti-Mason, A. PLUMMER, Esq.? Perhaps, as he is a "*Harrison*" Elector, he had too good a sense of propriety to intrude himself into an *Anti-Masonic* meeting.—*It was right.*

CRIME!

☞CRIME appears to be on the increase! Paper after paper comes filled with Murders, Assassinations, Suicides, and other crimes committed either through violence, the lure of gain or the effects of Intemperance! The heart sickens at the sight! Our sheet might be filled with the details, but why should we administer things which only tend to render the appetite depraved? Still we cannot withhold the following—which *is* indeed and in truth

A TALE OF HORROR.

From the Conersville (Ind.) Wachman of April 2.

HELLER, THE MURDERER.

Our readers will recollect that we recent ly published a communication from the Post Master of Liberty, in Union county, giving an account of the murder of a whole family in that county, in the latter part of February last, by the husband and father. Isaac Heller, the murderer, had fled his trial last week, in the Union Circuit Court, on an indictment for murdering his wife Elizabeth: was found guilty by a jury, and sentenced by the court to be hung on Friday the 29th inst. between the hours of twelve, noon, and three, P. M. The grand jury likewise found indictments against him for the murder of his three children, Sarah, Wesley, Sarah, and Mary.

The prisoner was prosecuted by Brown and Perry, and defended by Ray and Parker. The trial came on on Wednesday morning, and was not concluded until near one o'clock on the next morning. The jury were out about an hour, and brought in their verdict a little before 3 o'clock in the morning. On Thursday, after the court convened, an unsuccessful motion was made to arrest the judgment and procure a new trial—and on Friday morning the sentence of the court was pronounced by Judge Bigger. We say, without any qualification, that these murders and the attendant circumstances constitute the most extraordinary case that we have ever witnessed or heard of. We have not leisure to set down for our readers, at this time, the details of the case, with that minuteness which its magnitude and atrocity deserve. The defence of *insanity* was set up, and numerous instances of insanity, both in this state and Pennsylvania were positively proven, both by physicians who had attended the prisoner and by other intelligent and respectable individuals. It was shown that he murdered a child in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, under the most appalling circumstances, and had been acquitted upon the ground of insanity. This fact was proven by a witness who was personally aware of it. The circumstances connected with that murder were detailed by another witness, as he had heard them from the prisoner himself, in a conversation had with him in October last. They were, in short, thus:

The prisoner was living in the family of a relative, in which family there was likewise living a little girl about ten years of age, who had been taken out of the poor house. In a certain evening, Heller, who had been known by the name of Young, complained of being unwell, and expressed fears of going to his chamber to bed. The gentleman and lady of the house persuaded and importuned him much and until a late hour, before he would consent to retire. At length he consented to go. As he was passing up stairs, he heard footsteps following him on the stair way: he passed on however, took off his clothes, and got into bed, in the same room where the little girl was sleeping.

Immediately upon getting into bed, the door behind entered, opened—person entered—shut the door, turned round with his back against the door, and stood gazing at him. Heller was greatly alarmed—but he rising from his bed and made at the person, exclaiming, "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand!" He grasped at the apparition, but it was gone. He then wheeled round, jumped upon the bed where the little girl lay, and commenced beating her in the most furious manner. The gentleman and lady below, hearing the exclamation, ran up stairs and rescued the child. Heller ran down stairs, and whilst he was precurring an axe, the three others ran down and fastened themselves up in a lower room. Heller broke down several doors to find them; and while he was breaking down the door of the room in which they had taken refuge, the gentleman and lady escaped through a window. He entered the room and leaning down at the window to ascertain from the sound of their retreating footsteps which way they were fleeing, he heard soft breathing, and looking under the bed he found the little girl hid under it. He immediately went up stairs—took his pocket knife from his pantaloons—returned—pulled the little girl from her hiding place, and severed her head from her body with his knife.

After doing the above to the witness, who was his near neighbor, he went on to say that he had long had it in his mind to kill his own family—"but" says he, "I have not as yet quite brought my mind to do it—but if I should, I think it very likely I should come right offand kill you and your family."

The above murder was perpetrated some five or six years ago. Heller then after his enlargement, came off to this country and to Union county, Indiana. Nothing extraordinary appeared in his conduct for something like two years. In the mean time he had married a respectable young woman, by whom he had the three children he has murdered together with their mother. It is not known that the least difficulty had ever occurred between him and his family. The wife and children were fond of him, and he of them. His fondness for his oldest child, John Wesley, was peculiarly noticed by the neighbors.

The first symptom of insanity noticed in this country was about three years ago, by a young man who was going home with him on a Sabbath Evening, from a meeting they had attended in Liberty. The young man noticed something very extraordinary in his manner—and was much affected. At length he asked him what was the matter. He replied in effect that a super-human influence or inspiration was upon him. Soon after he became very much exercised on religious subjects—joined himself to the United Brethren—took a part in their meetings, and made frequent efforts to preach. He was soon left destitute of most of the little property he brought with him to this country—neglected to provide for his family—but personally he was never known to treat them roughly.

Witnesses stated that for several days at a time, during the last two or three years, he would act like a wild man or a raving maniac—During that time he was twice taken into the care of the overseers of the poor and kept for some time as an insane person. On these occasions, the physicians pronounced him insane—but his malady soon yielded to their prescriptions and treatment.—During the last six months he has almost entirely neglected to provide for his family, who were during the time, with him, taken care of by the charity of the neighbors.

He would sometimes go into a little wood and place it on the fire, and then sit by it for hours at a time by night and day, with his head down, apparently in a deep study. Thus sitting he was in the habit of picking his finger nails, and sometimes the flesh of his hands, until the blood would come. He sat thus apparently taking no notice of what was passing around him. He would also pick his fingers, during the whole time of his trial. He has frequently of late expressed to his wife and some neighbors, great horror of the poor house—stating that he would rather die than be separated from his family.

Although his conduct was thus singular during the last six months, it was not supposed that he was insane He talked but little, yet that little seemed rational enough. On the morning of the murder of his family a neighbor called in to see him, and found things looking much more cheerful than usual. Heller seemed much more free to talk, and did talk considerable about his feeling much better than he had for some time past, and about renting some land and going to work on it. The neighbor left in the family with whom was living a sister of the wife, a little girl about nine or ten years of age. After he had been gone, a man passed along the road by the house whom Heller watched carefully until he had gotten out of sight. The wife and mother was setting by the fire, with a sun bonnet on, nursing her infant, about a month old. Heller took his axe from under the bed, went to the fire, turned round and commenced rubbing the fingers of one hand over the edge. His wife asked him what he was going to do—he replied he was going to chop some wood. About this time the woman told the children to get some apples out from under the bed. The two little ones immediately crawled under the bed and the little sister-in-law stood near the bed looking at Heller. She saw him raise the axe and strike his wife one full blow about the chin and neck: Seeing this she sprang to the door—threw it open and fled for the nearest neighbor's between a quarter and a half mile off crying murder as she ran. After she had fled some two hundred yards, she saw Heller come round the end of the house and look after her. Heller states that after he had despatched his wife he went out of the house and looked after the little girl—that he then went back into the house—his little boy came towards him, when he split him down and chopped his head off. He then dragged his little daughter Sarah out from under the bed and placed his foot upon her breast; she raised her hands for protection and at the first blow he cut off the fingers of one hand and nearly took off her head. He then went and rolled the mother off of the infant on which she had partly fallen, and cut its head off.

He then fled. There were several inches of snow on the ground. His first steps from the door were to one side in the untrodden snow, and were distinguished from their being made with bloody feet. The witnesses thought from the tracks through the snow that he must have retired from the house about as fast as he could run. After going about 150 yards he fell down—the bloody prints of both his hands put out to protect the fall, being found in the snow. He kept up his rapid flight some quarter of a mile, having stopped several times, as seemed from his tracks, and looked back.

Having reached the highway, he took that; and appeared to have walked from that time on. He followed the road about three quarters of a mile, then took off into a lane and followed that a short distance—took through a small strip of woods and again entered the highway—and deliberately travelled on—it being a southerly direction from his house, six or seven miles, when he was overtaken. He made no resistance to the apprehension, and returned without objection. He confessed the whole matter, expressed no regrets, and assigned no cause for the bloody deed, nor has he ever assigned any particularly, that we are aware of. He went back and looked upon the mangled bodies of his wife and children, calmly, deliberately and without a sign of the least emotion. He then talked and has continued ever since to talk about the matter when interrogated, without the least hesitancy or compunction. He thus talked about the matter but a day or so before the trial—in the presence of physicians who knew him and had attended him when he was acknowledged insane, but who declare that they think him sane at the last interview.

Such is we believe an accurate statement of this most bloody, inhuman and unprecedented case, as we understand the testimony detailed upon the trial. Much given in evidence is of necessity omitted, but the case presented is, so far as we are able to give it, a fair one. Much excitement has prevailed for miles around the scene of this horrid transaction. The jury which tried the case was probably as intelligent and respectable a one as could have been had in the country. Their verdict and the judgment of the court seem to have satisfied the country—all the circumstances being considered. Nearly all, however, who know any thing about the case, regard it as incomprehensibly mysterious. Many who know the most about it, say they hardly know how or what to think of it. It is doubted whether the annals of crime can produce a parallel case, and it is devoutly hoped they never may!

BURNING OF THE EAGLE POWDER MILLS.—The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican of the 15th ult. states that about nine o'clock the previous night a fire was discovered to be raging in the direction of the Eagle Powder Works, about a mile below that city, and that the whole establishment, except the drying house, was destroyed.

A Duke of Brunswick lately drew his sword at the Theatre and killed a scene shifter, who out of mischief, drew up the curtain suddenly, and exposed the Duke to the audience, kissing an actress of the name of Methfessel.

ST. LOUIS.—The last number of the St. Louis Bulletin gives a most flattering description of the growth and prosperity of that place. During the week ending April 11th, the number of emigrants and strangers that landed in that city exceeded 5000! The great portion of these were unable to obtain accommodations at the hotels and boarding houses, and were reduced to the necessity of taking board and lodgings at the various steamboats which happened to be in the port at the time. So rapid is the increase of the population and business of the place, that stores and dwellings cannot be erected fast enough to meet the demand for them; the hotels are altogether inadequate to the accommodation of the vast multitude of strangers that are daily arriving in the city. The Bulletin says there is probably no city in the U. States where a greater equivalent is offered for labor than in St. Louis. We would suggest to some of our mechanics the expediency of pushing for that country, where labor meets with a liberal reward, instead of subjecting themselves to suffering here in the attempt to wrest from employers what is deemed an adequate recompense for their labor.—*Balt. Trans.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This stupendous work has been resumed. A new shield has been constructed, which weighs 150 tons, at an expense of £7000. The length of the tunnel has been already extended 18 inches. Of the £30,000 advanced by the government, £18,000 remained in hand after paying for the new shield. In the last year 27,000 persons had visited the tunnel, and the sum received was £1487: which is an increase upon the receipts of the preceding year. It is now confidently believed that with past experience the work has the best prospect of being brought to a satisfactory termination.—*Ibid.*

The Boston Morning Post says, there have been exported from that port since March 26, $212,227 in specie, more than has been imported. This, added to former exportations, makes about $430,000 exported, more than imported, since the first day of March.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—It is a maxim in life, if not in jurisprudence, that "circumstances cannot lie." But how near they can approach to the sweet act of bearing false witness, even when the hazard of life, has been proved in many instances.—The following recent case of circumstantial evidence, first relating to an untrue result, is from the United States Gazette:

"On the 22d of February last, a man calling himself JOSEPH TYNDALE, with an alias or two, "an old acquaintance" of the police, was taken before the Mayor of this city, and charged with picking a gentleman's pocket at the Robinson Crusoe Inn 3rd above Chestnut street. After a short examination, he was committed to Arch street Prison, for a further hearing. On the 24th of February, he was brought out, and underwent an examination, and was recommitted for a still further hearing, upon a new charge. In March, he employed counsel, who with a writ of habeas corpus took him before a magistrate and entered bail in $1,000 for his appearance at a stated time. He then left the city on business at Pittsburg, and was immediately, upon his arrival there, arrested upon the charge of robbing the Pittsburg Bank, on the 20th February. Court being then in session, he was present when his trial at once: two witnesses swore *positively* to his identity, and the jury without leaving the box, found him *guilty of burglary!* as charged. Tyndall made oath that he was in this city on the day of the robbery; and begged judgment to be suspended till an answer could be received from the authorities here, which was granted, and it was discovered, as we have stated, that at the time of the robbery, he was lying safe in Arch St. Prison.

In almost every case, those editors of papers who have been particularly noisy in their opposition to the Bank of the United States, as chartered by our legislature, have neither published the Relief Bill itself—nor the Governor's vetO message upon the card Bank—in the latter of which, an abstract of the subject is taken and its advantages fully set forth. As public documents of great general interest, it would be supposed that their publication would not be denied, unless from a fear of producing the conviction amongst "the faithful" that the Bank is not the terrible monster which it has been described. Information on the subject, is much dreaded by the opponents of the measure.—*Carlisle Herald.*

A SOMERSET.—The Boston Patriot of Friday says—"A lad engaged in cleansing a second story window in Washington street, yesterday, accidentally fell upon the brick pavements, from a height of twenty feet, turning a somerset as he fell. He immediately picked up his cloth, returned to his station, and resumed his occupation."

It is stated in a letter from one of the Texian officers, that Col. Crockett, after firing his piece until the Mexicans had obtained possession of the fort at San Antonio, clubbed his musket and died with it in his hands, after killing twenty-five of the enemy."

A NEW COUNTY.—At the late session of the Legislature in this State, a new County was formed out of Northampton, Pike and Wayne. It is called Monroe—the seat of justice to be located at Stroudsburg, a flourishing village near the Delaware.

The Governor of New York has approved and signed the bill to aid in the construction of the New York and Erie Rail Road.

SILK CULTURE.—Four gentlemen of Lancaster, Penn. have associated for the culture of silk, and have already procured four thousand white mulberry trees, by way of commencement. The Lancaster Journal states that there is another company of citizens in that neighborhood, also under taking; as, also a number of individuals, of that vicinity, as soon as their seedlings are fit to transplant. The silk culture is evidently destined to go ahead in this country.

The citizens of Detroit have taken the entire stock of the Detroit and Maumee Rail Road—a capital of $500,000.

JUNIUS.—We find the following paragraph in a late London paper:

In the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, is deposited a box containing papers, which are secured with three seals, said to be those of the late marquess of Buckingham and the late lord Grenville, and the Right Honorable Thomas Grenville. The contents of the box are understood to be the manuscript letters of, and documents relating to "Junius."

THE LAND BILL.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday last says—Mr. CLAY introduced the Senate yesterday in support of his great measure—the bill to distribute among the several States the net proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. We thought, after hearing the able and comprehensive arguments of Messrs. EWING, SOUTHARD, and WHITE, in favor of this beneficient measure, that the subject was exhausted; that at any rate, but little new could be urged in its defence. Mr. CLAY, however, in one of the most luminous and forcible arguments which we have ever heard him deliver, placed the subject in new lights, and gave it new claims to favor. He was not only strong and eloquent, as he ever is, but he was clear and perspicuous in the most complex parts of his argument. Indeed, the whole train of his reasoning appeared to us a series of demonstrations; and we cannot conceive how any mind open to conviction could have listened to it unconvinced. A large portion of the members of the other House, we were glad for their own sakes, were present during the whole speech; and the galleries were crowded to excess by great numbers of ladies as well as gentlemen.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet ship Westminster, Capt. Moore, arrived at New York on Monday. She brings London papers to the evening of the 17th and Plymouth to the 19th.

In Spain liberal principles have triumphed in the election of Deputies to the Cortez. No question of general importance has occupied the attention of the British Parliament. The strength of the present Ministers in the House of Commons seems on the increase.

A reduction of the Stamp Duty on News papers is contemplated; this duty is at present 4d sterling a sheet with a deduction of 20 per cent. It is proposed by Ministers to reduce the duty to one penny a sheet without any deduction.

The Commission of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the charge of bribery and corruption against Mr. O'Connell in the Carlow election, had made a report exculpatory of that individual.

The Citadel at Plymouth had been destroyed by fire, and the town Mayor aged 76, and his twodaughters, aged 23 and 15 perished in the flames.

The son of the Duke of Coburg, who is about to espouse the young Queen of Portugal, had arrived in London on his way to Lisbon.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the motion for the political amnesty, extending to the ministers of Charles X. was lost by a large majority, the minister of Justice having opposed it on the ground that to original acts of grace on the recognition of the crown. The reduction of the five per cents, which question brought about the dissolution of the ministry of the Duke de Broglie, had been adjourned, M. THIERS, the present President of the Council, having stated that the government adopted the principle of reducing the interest on the debt one-tenth, and that a bill on the subject would be introduced at the commencement of the session of 1837. The appropriations for the increase of the French Navy had been voted with great unanimity. This increase was made, it is supposed, with a view to the encroachments of Russia upon Turkey.

In reference to this latter subject, the following important proposal is said to have been made by England:

"The British Government had made applications to the Russian Government for the evacuation of Silistria and offered its guarantee, on the surrender of this fortress to the Sultan's troops, for the payment of the remainder of the war indemnity at present owing by Turkey to Russia."

It is also stated that the British Government had ordered a diplomatic envoy to proceed to Cracow, to report on the causes which had led to the occupation of that little Republic, in violation of the treaty of Vienna.

From Spain, as usual, the accounts are very contradictory. On the whole, however, the adherents of Don Carlos continue to show themselves in great force. M. Mendizabal, the present Prime Minister of the Queen, continues to exert himself to sustain the finances and credit of the Country. His popularity is undiminished. Some apprehensions are expressed that the new legislative bodies will be of a jacobinical character, and in that case, it is said Louise Philippe has ordered the French Minister, M. Rayneval, to quit the Spanish capital. The British Minister, Mr. Villiers, still continues to exercise great influence at Madrid. He has procured the dismissal of the officers who countenanced the cruelties committed upon some Carlist prisoners. The British legion in Spain has suffered severely from an epidemic disorder.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening—she brings a London paper of the evening of the 18th March, one day later than before received.

There is no further political news of importance unless it be the final appointment of a new Spanish Ministry.

LONDON, (Evening,) March 18.

An express from Madrid to the 11th instant.

The Ministry is settled:—Senhor Mendizabal was to be Minister of Finance, and Isturiz Foreign Minister and President.

The Cortes were to assemble on the 23d.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship Europe, Capt. Marshall, files to March 19th, inclusive have been received.

The report of the Ecclesiastical Commission had been made to both houses of Parliament, and been well received.

O'Connell has been fully acquitted.

The army estimates are reduced by a sum of £283,000.

The Marquis of Londonderry received a severe rebuke in the Lords, from his quadram friend, Wellington, on the subject of Spain.

The Irish municipal bill is making great progress in the committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his intention of introducing a bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities.

After two nights hard debate, the Commons rejected Lord F. Egerton's proposal that the Irish municipal corporations should be totally abolished. The ministers were on the vote.

For the amendment,	243
For the ministers,	307
Majority for the ministers,	64

The alleged ground of objection to the ministerial bill was that it would throw too much power into the hands of the Catholics. The Lords will strangle the measure—if they dare.

Last Wednesday, the American charge d'Affaires (Mr. Vail), was presented to and received by the King of the French.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

TEXAS.—The Louisville Journal of April 16th, says that Col. Lewis, a Commissioner of Texas, delivered an address to the people of that place the day previous, and among other things—reported that Santa Anna had written a letter to an influential Mexican living on the Sabine, near Fort Jessup, urging him to stimulate the Indians in his neighborhood to commence the massacre, and promise them all the Texan lands, if they would aid in exterminating the inhabitants; and, also directing him to use means to excite a rebellion among the slaves in Louisiana against their masters and to promise them high rewards if they would join the Indians against the Texians. The original letter in Santa Anna's handwriting fell into the possession of Col. Mansy of the U. S. Garrison at Fort Jessup, and was by him transmitted to the Government of the U. S. at Washington. The Louisville Journal says, "there can be no mistake as to these facts, Col. M. stated them in person to Gen. C. Chalfeux, the Minister from the Texan Convention to Washington City, and Mr. Childress stated them to our informant, Col. Lewis."

We have not full faith in the above report. Santa Anna must be well aware that such an act would bring down upon him the vengeance of our government.—*Balt. Trans.*

Interesting from Texas.

We have New Orleans and Mobile papers of the 13th inst. They contain further intelligence from Texas. The following interesting statement is from the New Orleans Advertiser of the latest date:

"The gentleman from whom we have the following statement, (Capt. Horton,) left Goliad on the 19th ult. informs us that Col. Fannin, having taken up his line of march on that day at the head of 306 men, was attacked by the Mexican army consisting of from 1500 to 2000, about nine miles from Goliad, and completely surrounded the advanced guard, consisting of only 25 men, which was cut off from the main army—they remained in view of the battle for about three hours of an hour, and in hearing of it for about two hours. During the time they were in view the Mexican cavalry made two unsuccessful charges on Fannin's army; the Mexicans, he thinks must have lost at least half their number in these charges.—The attack was made about 5 o'clock in the evening, and continued about two hours and a half. He is unable to state particularly how the Goliad tournament he escaped within six miles of the battle field that night and heard the firing of a cannon next morning. Having remained ten days within sixteen miles of the place where the battle was fought, he was unable during the time to get any correct account of its result. Capt. H. had two skirmishes with the Mexicans, about 200 in number, the day previous to the attack on Col. Fannin. They could observe three of the Mexican horses going off unmounted. Capt. H's force, in these skirmishes, consisted of about one to five. He also informs us that Col. Ward was despatched on the 9th ult. with a mission, (only 99 men) about 30 miles from Goliad, to the relief of Capt. King, who had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans with 23 of his men, (six being killed.) An engagement took place on the 11th, Col. W. was attacked within 23 miles of the mission by 1200 of the Mexicans; he retreated into the mission, and held it against them. The Mexicans fell back. He fought them from half past 4 P. M. till 9 of the same evening. Ward then retreated toward Copano. The latest accounts from him stated that he was making his way into the settlements, between the San Antonio and Guadalupe rivers, towards Copano. On the same night, in the town of Waloupe, three of our citizens were murdered by the Mexican citizens. Dr. Harrison, (son of Gen. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio,) was among the number of the unfortunate victims.

The following closing paragraph is from the Mobile Chronicle of the 13th:

"A letter has just been received in this place from Col. J Durington, dated March 25, which states that the inhabitants on the Brazos above San Felipe, had secured their families by placing them on board the ship Trinity. That the pause was over; every man able to bear arms, was rushing to join Houston. That Santa Anna had let the important hour slip, and that the people had become confident that they would be able shortly to expel the invader from Texas.—For several days previous to the date of the letter, nothing had been heard of the Mexican army; that Santa Anna had either retreated, or was endeavoring to make a flank movement on Houston."

We have just received the copy of a letter from Brazoria, under date of 24th March, which speaks of "all the settlements situated between the river Nueces and Los Brazos, (San Felipe de Austin only excepted) overrun by the Mexican troops, who gave no quarter to those taken with arms in their hands." It also communicates the copy of an important decree of Santa Anna, emancipating all slaves carried into Texas in violation of the laws of Mexico. It should be added that the accounts from that country evince a pretty hopeless state of affairs for the insurgents.—*N. Y. American.*

It is said in some of the papers, that the advocates of the Abolition of Slavery, desparing of accomplishing their favorite object of procuring the interference of Congress to abolish it in the District of Columbia, will unite their efforts with those of the Western members, to effect a removal of the Seat of Government, beyond the Alleghany Mountains.

An English paper gives an account of a tea party, of sixty women, mothers of eight hundred and sixty-nine children! Twelve of the dames alone having given birth to two hundred and two of the number! One of them was the mother of thirty-one children!

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A BETTING CASE.—An action was tried a few days ago in the Marine Court, New York, before Judge Scott, for the recovery of $100, lost in a wager and paid,but which the loser wished to get back again. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, for the restoration of the whole amount, together with costs of trial.

NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY.—We have it on good authority that five hundred thousand dollars in specie, on account of the Neapolitan indemnity, would be shipped from Havre by the packet of April 1st, and an equalsum by each of the two succeeding packets. In all, we may therefore expect a million and a half from this source.—*N. Y. Com.*

The ice bridge at Quebec continued firm at last accounts, (April 14th,) and it is supposed would remain so for full fifteen days 10 May. There is at present more ice in Lake Erie than has been known at this season, in twenty years. The upper end of the lake is entirely closed.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Georgetown Metropolitan states that Gov. CASS, Secretary of War, is confined to his room by severe indisposition, brought about by laborious and incessant attention to the duties of his office.

Interesting from Texas.

We have New Orleans and Mobile papers of the 13th inst. They contain further intelligence from Texas. The following interesting statement is from the New Orleans Advertiser of the latest date:

"The gentleman from whom we have the following statement, (Capt. Horton,) left Goliad on the 19th ult. informs us that Col. Fannin, having taken up his line of march on that day at the head of 306 men, was attacked by the Mexican army consisting of from 1500 to 2000, about nine miles from Goliad, and completely surrounded the advanced guard, consisting of only 25 men, which was cut off from the main army—they remained in view of the battle for about three hours of an hour, and in hearing of it for about two hours. During the time they were in view the Mexican cavalry made two unsuccessful charges on Fannin's army; the Mexicans, he thinks must have lost at least half their number in these charges.—The attack was made about 5 o'clock in the evening, and continued about two hours and a half. He is unable to state particularly how the Goliad tournament he escaped within six miles of the battle field that night and heard the firing of a cannon next morning. Having remained ten days within sixteen miles of the place where the battle was fought, he was unable during the time to get any correct account of its result. Capt. H. had two skirmishes with the Mexicans, about 200 in number, the day previous to the attack on Col. Fannin. They could observe three of the Mexican horses going off unmounted. Capt. H's force, in these skirmishes, consisted of about one to five. He also informs us that Col. Ward was despatched on the 9th ult. with a mission, (only 99 men) about 30 miles from Goliad, to the relief of Capt. King, who had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans with 23 of his men, (six being killed.) An engagement took place on the 11th, Col. W. was attacked within 23 miles of the mission by 1200 of the Mexicans; he retreated into the mission, and held it against them. The Mexicans fell back. He fought them from half past 4 P. M. till 9 of the same evening. Ward then retreated toward Copano. The latest accounts from him stated that he was making his way into the settlements, between the San Antonio and Guadalupe rivers, towards Copano. On the same night, in the town of Waloupe, three of our citizens were murdered by the Mexican citizens. Dr. Harrison, (son of Gen. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio,) was among the number of the unfortunate victims.

The following closing paragraph is from the Mobile Chronicle of the 13th:

"A letter has just been received in this place from Col. J Durington, dated March 25, which states that the inhabitants on the Brazos above San Felipe,had secured their families by placing them on board the ship Trinity. That the pause was over; every man able to bear arms, was rushing to join Houston. That Santa Anna had let the important hour slip, and that the people had become confident that they would be able shortly to expel the invader from Texas.—For several days previous to the date of the letter, nothing had been heard of the Mexican army; that Santa Anna had either retreated, or was endeavoring to make a flank movement on Houston."

We have just received the copy of a letter from Brazoria, under date of 24th March, which speaks of "all the settlements situated between the river Nueces and Los Brazos, (San Felipe de Austin only excepted) overrun by the Mexican troops, who gave no quarter to those taken with arms in their hands." It also communicates the copy of an important decree of Santa Anna, emancipating all slaves carried into Texas in violation of the laws of Mexico. It should be added that the accounts from that country evince a pretty hopeless state of affairs for the insurgents.—*N. Y. American.*

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "*Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its Vicinity*" will be held in the Presbyterian Church, ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when the recommendation of the County Convention to *abstain from the use of Wine* will be discussed.

☞The Public are invited to attend.

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'ry.

May 2, 1836. 1t-5

BLACK LIST!

☞We offer the following Accounts for Sale. They can be had upon very reasonable terms—

John Grubb, Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co. Pa.	$8 00
G. W. Hendrick, late of Rockville, do. do.	6 00
Thomas A. Phirl, late of Churchtown, Cumberland Co. Pa.	2 00
Richard Hogen, Hyattstown, Md.	8 00
Henry Keagy, Woodbury, Bedford Co. Pa.	7 00
Joseph Brown, late of Middletown, Md.	8 00
Geo. Wilson, late of Strawsburg, Franklin Co. Pa.	7 00
John R. Brooke, late of Philadelphia City, do.	2 00
Wm. H. Bryan, Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co. Pa.	6 00
Samuel Heagy, Union Mills, Md.	4 00
Mr. —— *Jeffries*, Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa.	6 00
Wm. Robbins, Lebanon, Pa.	3 00
Samuel Caldwell, late of Stoughstown, Cumberland Co. Pa.	2 00
Samuel Lamb, do. do. do.	2 00
	$71 00

☞The above *gentlemen*, after receiving our labor to the amount attached to each name, have kindly "refused to lift their papers," and appear disposed to "cheat the Printer." Post Masters at the above Post Offices will please send us the names of respectable Justices of the Peace for each place, and we will return the favor whenever in our power. More hereafter.

☞We published the Prospectus of the Baltimore *Visiter & Athenæum*" as requested. The Publishers will perform their promise, or pay us for the advertisement.—The two last Nos. are out.

MOUNTS IN NEW-LISBON:—In pursuance of a public notice on the 25th ult. Mr. Aug. Wattles undertook to deliver a lecture on the "Bible views of Slavery," in the New-Lisbon court house. A set of friends of slavery went to excite disturbance, uninformed (as their leader stated he was) whether the discourse was to be for or against abolition, but alarmed at the notice that it was the "Bible view" of the subject. Mr. De Lorma Brooks their spokesman demanded to know what was Mr. Wattles object—said "*if it was to introduce slavery into Ohio*, he was willing to hear it discussed; but if it was any thing else regarding the subject he should oppose it!" Mr. Wattles and those who wished to hear him were kindly obliged to retire to the Friends meeting house, where he delivered his lecture.

Thus we find that every one is at liberty to advocate any manifest evil he chooses, because no one suspects that it can make converts; the great danger in all times has been in declaring the truth. As the old proverb says "Nothing cuts like the plaguey truth."

Two or three years ago an avowed infidel was allowed in that very Court House to hold forth—opposing and ridiculing christianity. But it so—every system of truth can bear free discussion, and must of course be even better established by it; but why should those who dreaded to hear the "Bible view" of slavery be so singularly tolerant to the preaching of infidelity?

The Mr. Brooks who ministered to the spirit of mobism on the late occasion, is stated to be a royal arch mason; and from the N. Lisbon Aurora's account, masonry seems to have been the moving spirit. The editor of that paper states that he was informed by Ezekiel Birdseye, Esq. of Cincinnati, "that free negroes are kidnapped by masons!"—and as it would appear extensively; so that the handmand may have a more direct interest in opposing the abolition system, than other masons merely from her fear of free discussion.

One of the results of this mob seems to have been, that the New-Lisbon Aurora,an anti-Masonic republican tory paper, which had been stopped; has been convey again with renewed spirit. Thus may it ever be.—*Pittsburgh Times.*

GRAHAMISM.—Much has lately been said about Mr. Graham and his lectures on diet, and much more is likely to be said, as his system has become the subject of controversy. A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,after ironically associating the name of Graham with those of Washington and Franklin, gives several instances of persons who, having adopted the vegetable diet recommended by the lecturer, became insane. Now it is difficult to conceive that simple abstinence from animal food,can produce mental injury; for though a person who has been accustomed to animal food in its use, may feel some temporary inconvenience and weakness, yet such is the power of the human stomach to adapt itself to a change, that he will soon, just as easily by analogy, become so inured to the new diet as to have as good health and strength as before. Exceptions to this, as to other general rules there may be; but supposing that bodily weakness were the immediate result, we therefore follow that mental aberration would ensue. Few pathologists, we apprehend, will maintain such a doctrine so that though we are no advocates of Mr. Graham, we do not think ourselves justified in condemning his system on account of the cases brought against it, they not being sufficiently numerous, nor sufficiently detailed to enable us to form a judgment. Generalization from few particulars is a common error,but one which should be carefully guarded against, as it has led to great practical evils.—*Balt. Trans.*

A CHANCE FOR NEWSPAPER SPECULATION.—There is said to be only one newspaper published in Valparaiso, and that but "a contemptible production"—Buenos Ayres

MARRIED.

At Springfield, Illinois, on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. GEORGE R. WEEDS, of the "Illinois Republican," to Miss HANNAH CATHARINE WEEDS, daughter of Geo. Welsh, Esq. of Washington city, (formerly of this place.)

DIED,

On the 12th ult. Mr. ADAM SAUZE, of Hamilton township, at an advanced age.

☞On the 19th ult. MRS. MARGARET BOYD, wife of Capt. James Boyd, of Cumberland township.

On the same day, MRS. RACHEL WRIGHT, wife of Mr. Wm. Wright, of Menallen township.

(*Communicated.*

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone!

On the 19th, Capt. HENRY BLACK, of Mount joy, in the 84th year of his age.

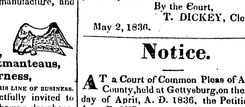
The death of the old creates no surprise, but those who have long occupied a place amongst us, when they are called away, leave a wider chasm than is occasioned by the death of those who have sojourned with us but a little while. But when we are divided by death from one who has been constant in the exercise of his duties to society and who in the midst of a world of deceit and fraud has preserved his honesty and integrity, the chasm is rendered wider and broader to fill. Such as one was Henry Black, who had lingered more than three years attached to earth through the whole course of a long life, never lost sight of the great principle, truth, which is the foundation of all the moral virtues.

Mr. Black was an officer in the American Revolution, and in the command of a company of rangers to defend the frontiers from the depredations of the Indians, displayed a degree of courage and firmness that has secured for many an one, a name deemed worthy of transmission from age to age. But he was as modest and retiring as he was honest and upright, and his own heroic conduct, on more than one occasion, would have gone with him into silence if it had not been extracted by those who were his associates in danger. At some future time if the materials can be gathered, we may devote a public sketch of his life. May he rest in peace, and so he will if there be repose to the good and upright.

COACH, SADDLE AND TRUNK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the Public for the very liberal support extended to him, and would respectfully state that he is at all times prepared, at his old Stand in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court-House, to

Make, Trim and Repair



GIGS,

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of all kinds, in a neat, fashionable and substantial manner, of GOOD MATERIALS and at the shortest notice.

He is also prepared to manufacture, and has now on hand,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, Saddle-bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Harness,

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF BUSINESS.