THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

of his comrades, and called him to that station,) placed on our extreme right, completed our line. Our cavalry was first despatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces and disploying them that point, agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line, and through an open prairie, without any protection whatever for our own men. The artillery advanced and took station within two hundred yards of the enemy's breastwork, and commenced an effective fire with grape and canister.

Col. Sherman with his regiment, having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line, at the centre and on the right, advancing in double quick time, rang the war cry, *"Remember the Alamo,"* received the enemy's fire, and advancing within point blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our line advancing without a halt, until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breast work.—The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breastwork; our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about eighteen minutes from the time of close action, until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon, (loaded,) four stand of colours, all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned before, cut Karnes, always among the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the breastwork lasted but a few moments; many of the troops encountered hand to hand, and not having the advantage of bayonets on our side, our riflemen used their pieces as war clubs, breaking many of them off at the breech. The route commenced at half past four, and the pursuit by the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the enemy's encampment, and our army returned with their killed and wounded. In the battle, our loss was two killed and twenty-three wounded, six of whom mortally. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among which were 1 general officer, 4 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants. Wounded 208, of which were 5 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 2 second lieut. colonels, 7 captains, 1 cadet. Prisoners 730—President Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, 2 colonels, aide to Santa Anna, 6 lieutenant colonels, the private secretary of Santa Anna, and the colonel of the Guerrero Battalion, are included in the number. General Santa Anna was not taken until the 22nd, and Gen. Cos on yesterday; very few having escaped. About 600 muskets, 300 sabres and 200 pistols, have been collected since the action; several hundred mules and horses were taken, and near twelve thousand dollars in specie. For several days previous to the action, our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains, and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, ill supplied with rations and clothing—yet under all these difficulties they bore up with cheerfulness and fortitude, and performed their marches with spirit and alacrity—there was no murmuring.

Persons employed during the action, my staff evinced every disposition to be useful, and were actively engaged in their duties. In the conflict I am assured that they demonstrated themselves in such manner as proved them worthy members of the army of San Jacinto. Col. T. J. Rusk, Secretary of War, was on the field. For weeks his services had been highly beneficial to the army; in battle his was the left wing where Col. Sherman's command first encountered and drove the enemy; he bore himself gallantly, and continued his efforts actively, remaining with the pursuers until nearly dark.

I have the honor of transmitting herewith a list of all the officers and men who were engaged in the action, which I respectfully request may be published, as a mark of justice to the individuals. For the Commanding General to attempt discrimination as to the conduct of those who commanded in the action, or those who were commanded, would be impossible. Our success in the action is conclusive proof of their, during intrepidity and courage; every officer and man proved himself worthy of the cause in which he battled while the triumph received a lustre from the humanity which characterized their conduct after victory, and richly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their General. Nor should we withhold the tribute of our grateful thanks from that Being who rules the destinies of nations, and has in the time of greatest need enabled us to crush a powerful invader whilst devastating our country.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration
Your obedient servant,
SAM. HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

[Army Order.]

HEAD QUARTERS, }
San Jacinto, May 5. }

COMRADES:—Circumstances connected with the battle of the 21st, render our separation for the present unavoidable. I need not express to you the many painful emotions which that necessity inflicts upon me. I am assured, however, by the hope, that we will soon be re-united in the great cause of liberty. Brigadier General Rusk is appointed to command the army for the present. I confide in his valor, his patriotism, and his wisdom—his conduct in the battle of San Jacinto was sufficient to insure your confidence and regard.

The enemy, though retreating, are still within the limits of Texas; their situation being known to you, you cannot be taken at surprise. Discipline and subordination will render you invincible—your valor and heroism have proved you unrivalled. Let not contempt for the enemy throw you off your guard. Vigilance is the first duty of a soldier, and glory the proudest reward of his toils.

You have patiently endured privations, hardships, and difficulties; unappalled, you have encountered odds of two to one of the foe, against you, and borne yourselves in the onset and conflict of battle in a manner unknown in the annals of modern warfare. While an enemy to your independence remains in Texas, the work is incomplete; but when liberty is firmly established by your patience and your valor, it will be fame enough to say, "I was a member of the army of San Jacinto."

In taking leave of my brave comrades in arms, I cannot suppress the expression of that pride which I so justly feel in having had the honor to command them in person, nor will I withhold the tribute of my warmest admiration and gratitude, for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and union maintained through the army. At parting, my heart embraces you with gratitude and affection.

SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

From the New York Star.

Confirmation of the flight of the Mexicans—more cheering & authentic News from Texas.

A respectable gentleman just arrived in this city direct from Natchez, saw and conversed with Judge Quitman, who had just arrived from Texas, and who stated that the Mexicans were retreating with great precipitation and confusion in all directions, as much from Goliad and its vicinity on the sea coast, as on the part of General Filisola, who instead of making a stand at San Antonio, as was anticipated, has passed that fortress on his route towards the Rio Grande.

Generals Rusk and Houston were closely pursuing the retreating army, and we have no doubt that before this, the Texians are in quiet possession of the whole country up to the Del Norte. Volunteers, nevertheless, are called for, and a valuable remuneration offered to them, as it will require very considerable force to keep possession of the country until a recognition of its independence by Mexico.

Judge Quitman also confirmed the account which had been previously received of the surrender of 1280 Mexicans under Gen. Woll.

LATER FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH.—The Norfolk Herald states, that Col. BANKHEAD, Capts. MELLON and LENDRUM, of the army and Lieutenant CARTER, of the marine corps, some passengers in the South Carolina, which had a beautiful run of 43 hours from Charleston.

The Herald learns verbally, that accounts had been received in Charleston, (but too late for Friday's morning papers) stating that the Florida Indians had been again prosecuting their devastations in the vicinity of Fort Frans, and had burnt COLCLINCH's sugar establishment, and committed extensive havoc on M'Intosh's plantation. A company of U. S. troops, under Capt. RICHARD LEE, fell in with them, and had a severe action, in which Capt. LEE, and six or seven of his men were wounded. Capt. L. received three wounds, one in the leg and the other in the arm, but neither was considered dangerous.

The detachment of marines in the ship H. Allen, and two companies of infantry in the brig Macon, from New York, arrived at Charleston on Tuesday.

Confession of Earls, the Murderer.

The confession of this wretch, who was recently executed at Williamsport for the murder of his wife, has just been published. We copy the following notice of it from the Miltonian:

Among other matters, Earls acknowledged he was born in Lycoming county in 1802, was married in 1828 in Hunterstown, to Ann Jackson, lived with her two months and then abandoned her. In 1821 he married Catharine Thomas, his late wife, and moved immediately to Milton, where he resided 12 years; afterwards to Muncy dam, where he became acquainted with Maria Moritz, which grew into an improper intercourse, and induced him to meditate the destruction of his wife. He purchased the arsenic and put a quantity in an apple, which his wife ate and sickened. He afterwards, but shortly before her confinement, purchased again and gave her arsenic in a mixture of sweet cider, which sickened her, but she was well enough the next day. Says the testimony of his little son is correct about putting poison on fish.

While old Mrs. Earles was getting supper ready for his wife, he put arsenic into the chocolate as it stood upon the stove; and set upon a chair the food of the bed while she ate the poisoned supper! Mint tea was prepared and he put arsenic in this also. Was bitter, and mother cup of the same kind was also prepared, into which he secretly slipped arsenic. The tin cup at the fire was intentionally upset, but done so as to have the appearance of accident. He acquits his mother of any knowledge or participation in this hellish and barbarous cruelty, and says no human being was concerned with him in concocting, contriving or executing the cruel deed. He was urged on to the deed from the attachment of Maria Moritz, with whom he proposed to elope, but she refused. How many persons he murdered besides his late wife; we are not going to say.

The confession is published for the benefit of his orphan children—the copy right is secured, and therefore we are not at liberty to detail but a few of the prominent facts. Let other men do as we have done, purchase a copy, read it in connection with the evidence, and then lay it by for further reference.

We learn that Earls acknowledged having cut an ark loose from the landing in Milton, which was partly destroyed. He also admitted that the 7000 dollars belonging to W. H. Sanders-a, which he said had been stolen from him, was untrue, but it had been secreted to make up for some previous grudge.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Apportionment Bill.

The apportionment bill as it has passed both Houses, and received the sanction of the Governor, is inserted below.

SENATORS.

Districts.	Numbers.
1 Philadelphia City,	2
2 Philadelphia County,	3
3 Montgomery, Chester and Delaware,	2
4 Berks,	2
5 Lancaster and York,	3
7 Dauphin and Lebanon,	2
8 Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Union and Huntingdon,	2
9 Columbia and Schuylkill,	2
10 Lehigh and Northampton,	2
11 Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike,	2
12 Lycoming, Centre and Northumberland,	2
13 Bradford and Susquehanna,	2
14 Franklin, Cumberland and Adams,	2
15 Bedford and Somerset,	2
16 Westmoreland,	2
17 Washington,	2
18 Fayette and Greene,	2
19 Allegheny and Butler,	2
20 Beaver and Mercer,	2
21 Crawford and Erie,	2
22 Jefferson, M'Kean, Potter, Tioga, Venango and Warren,	2
23 Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion and Clearfield,	2
	33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Counties.	Rep.	Mifflin, Union and Juniata,	2
Philadelphia city,	8	Lycoming,	1
Allegheny,	3	Venango,	1
Armstrong,	1	Lebanon,	1
Bedford,	1	Lehigh,	1
Bradford,	2	Luzerne,	3
Beaver,	1	Lycoming and Clearfield,	2
Berks,	3	Washington,	2
Bucks,	3	Northampton and Monroe,	2
Butler,	1	Westmoreland,	2
Columbia,	1	Mercer,	2
Crawford,	2	York,	3
Centre,	1	Lancaster,	5
Chester,	3	Montgomery,	3
Cumberland,	1	Wayne and Pike,	1
Dauphin,	1	Susquehanna,	1
Erie,	1	Perry,	1
Franklin,	2	Somerset & Cambria,	2
Fayette,	2	Philadelphia city,	4
Greene,	1	Philadelphia county,	3
Huntingdon,	1		106
Indiana,	1		
Jefferson, M'Kean, Warren & Potter,	1		

Mr. Penrose's Resolutions

Relative to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue of the United States.

WHEREAS, it is an incumbent duty constantly to guard the liberties of the people and our free institutions of government; acquired for us by the valor and virtue of our revolutionary fathers from the encroachments of power, common to all governments: AND WHEREAS, the immediate representatives of the people are bound to warn them of approaching danger, and endeavor to avert it from them.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That this assembly will maintain and defend the constitution of the United States, the rights of the States, and the integrity of the Union, and that it solemnly expresses its opinion, that it is the duty of the federal government beyond the limits expressly prescribed by the constitution of the United States, as a usurpation and an infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of our Union, and are essential to the happiness and full in the consonance.

The above was agreed to, Ayes 29, Noes 1.

That this general assembly views with profound regret the spirit manifested to enlarge the powers of the general government, & to wield them when are conferred to obtain an influence over the states in interference with the domestic policy of the state governments, to overawe and control them in the free exercise of their reserved rights, and so to consolidate the states by degrees into one sovereignty, to the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the U. States into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy.

The above was agreed to, Ayes 20, Noes 12.

That this general assembly consider the proposition lately made in the Congress of the United States to invest the surplus revenue of the nation, in stocks issued by the states, as a measure fraught with danger calculated to give the federal government a power, which if wielded by corrupt hands, would be inimical to the liberties of the country, in an eminent degree and under all circumstances injurious. It may be properly considered as one of those measures which keep alive systems and arrangements which keep an host of unnecessary and wealthy individuals embodied and obedient to the mandates of the treasury" and it would give to the federal government a decided influence in the councils of such states as might be thought expedient to win to its purposes, it would foster and encourage a system of gambling and speculation in stocks, giving to the agents of the government the opportunity of employing the public money to promote private interests, to reward corrupt favorites, and acquire an interest among the community, leading to servile devotion which is most doubtful with the power of the general government.

The above was agreed to, Ayes 20, Noes 12.

If to this be added an increase of the standing army and navy, beyond the necessities of the country, which will on one hand enlist the tendency of man, to pay homage to his fellow creature who can confer honor him and on the other employ the principal of fear by punishing imaginary insurrections under the pretext of preventing justice. And if we further have enormous expenditures of the public treasure in the construction of fortifications, not necessary in a country where the government must keep the peace in subjection, but here only to be tolerated at points, essential to defence from foreign foes, and if to this course of policy, swarms of officers, civil and military are created, who can insinuate themselves into a political tenante, tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by influences and sovereties, and can act together with the numerous standing army of the land, all these measures are at once pursued by the general government, we may well fear the tendence to consolidation and warn the people of approaching danger.

The above was agreed to, unanimously.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives requested to vote against any bill for investing the surplus revenue of the United States, in stocks issued or authorized by the respective states, believing that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states.

The above was agreed to, Ayes 20, Noes 12.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the Governor to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The above was agreed to, Ayes 20, Noes 11.

☞The resolutions were taken up on Thursday morning and concurred in the final passage and agreed to as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Burden, Darragh, Dickey, Fore, Fullerton, Harper, (of Leh.) Hutchman, Hopkins, Irvin, M'Conkey, Middlecoff, Miller, Paul, Porcoso, Smith, Strohm, Toland, Cunningham Speaker, Yeas 18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carpenter, Geiger, Harper, (of Phil'a.) Kelly, Krebs, M'Collish, Newland, Read, Rogers, Sangston, Slenker.—Nays 11.

The House then passed them by the following triumphant vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bringhurst, Brooke, Buckman, Carson, Clarke, Conely, Cowen, Cox, Emmert, Ewing, Fenn, Garretson, Gilbert, Graham, Harrison, Hanks, Hubbell, Hudson, Hutchinson, (Phila.) Kauffman, Kennedy, Kerr, Kruse, (Dauphin) Krause, (Lebanon) M'Carty, M'Connell, M'Donald, M'Sherry, Mathers, Mayer, Meredinall, Miller, Mundelus, Nesbitt, Norton, Otter, Patterson, Reed, Riegel, G. W. Smith, J. R. Smith, T. S. Smith, Speakman, Stevens, Stinson, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Trego, Wagner, Walker, (Erie) Watson, Watts, Work, Weyant, Middlesworth, Speaker.—Yeas 56.

NAYS.—Messrs. Curan, Dewart, Hammer, Hill, Jackson, M'Clelland, M'Clure, Rinehart, Stouffer, Taggart, Ulrich.—Nays 11.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Independence of Texas.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 18th inst. Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the resolutions of the Committee of Foreign Relations, a number of memorials and petitions from various quarters, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas, made report. In this report, the right of one nation to exercise Power to recognize the fact of the existence of a new Power, about to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is declared to be incontestible. This right, the exercise of which is held to give no just ground of umbrage or cause of war, to any other power, is founded upon another right; that which appertains to every sovereignty to take care of its own interests, by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new Power, as may be deemed expedient. The report proceeds to state that, the government of the United States has taken no part in the contest which has unhappily existed between Texas and Mexico—having avowed its determination, and it that taken measures to maintain its attitude of neutrality towards the belligerents. It then adverts to the facts that, hostilities commenced between Texas and Mexico last fall, that the independence of the latter was proclaimed, and a constitution and form of government adopted, in March last. That the population of Texas is estimated at from sixty to seventy thousand souls; that, though the disparity between the population of the two contending parties is considerable, yet the contest has been maintained by Texas with uncommon resolution and valor, and eminent success. The recent splendid victory over Santa Anna is deemed decisive of the question of independence. After reference to the various modes by which the United States may recognise Texas as an independent Power, which are, 1st, by treaty; 2d, by law regulating commercial intercourse; 3d, by receiving a minister from Texas; and 4th, by receiving and accrediting such agents from Texas—the report concludes with recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and of fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power.

Mr. CLAY stated that in his absence, he was happy to inform the Senate, had been unanimous in their sanction of this report. He did not know that it was very important that the resolution should be acted on at this session. Yet, in the interest of those citizens who would desire to give their views on the subject, he would move that the report be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. PRESTON, in a tone which did not reach us in our remote position expressed his acquiescence in the motion, and his wish that a resolution offered by him some days since, calling on the President for a communication on the subject of any correspondence between him and the Government of Texas, on the subject of the condition, administration, &c. of Texas, be taken up. The Senate would then be able to decide whether any further action was necessary.

Mr. CLAY said he hoped the resolution would be taken up. It would be very desirable to have the information which it asked for, in order to determine if any stronger measure was necessary than that now reported.

The motion of Mr. CLAY was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. PRESTON was then taken up and agreed to.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1836.

The Deposite and Surplus Bill at the House.

The Deppsite bill from the Senate was then taken up, according to assignment.—The bill consists of fourteen sections, the last two having reference to the distribution of the surplus revenue. The first twelve sections passed unamended. As soon as the thirteenth was arrived at, Mr. ANTHONY, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment, the object of which may be briefly stated as follows:

The bill, as it comes from the Senate, provides for the deposite of all the money in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1837, (excepting $5,000,000,) with the several States, in proportion to their Senatorial and Representative weight. It also further provides that the States give certificates of such deposite, which certificates shall bear five per cent interest, and be liable to be sold, *when necessary*, to meet appropriations, &c.

Mr. ANTHONY's amendment proposed a substitute, the chief characteristic of which is, the deprivation of the deposites of the character of a *loan* to the States, and making them simply *deposites*, liable to be called for (after the reserved $5,000,000 are expended) by the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet appropriations by Congress, *if necessary*. The money not to be drawn in sums larger than $200,000 per month from each bank, and when those sums exceed *ten* thousand dollars, notice of thirty days to be given.

It was strongly intimated that, if the amendment were passed, there would be a very much larger vote for the bill, than it could possibly obtain as it came from the Senate. It preserves the grand principle of distribution to the States, and after some discussion, it was *carried*. It was looked upon as a salutary compromise, and was acceded to by many of the strongest friends of the bill.

The amendment proposed by the committee of the whole was then put to the House, and was *carried* by a vote of 142 to 67.

The previous question (passage of the bill) was then demanded by Mr. HAWES, and was seconded. This cut off sundry amendments offered by individual members, and the main question was put—on engrossing for a third reading. It was *carried* by a vote of 163 to 44. This was a very large vote: 207 in the whole, and the bill being thus passed to be engrossed by 25 more than two-thirds of that number.

The bill was then read a third time, (having in the mean time been engrossed,) and finally passed! So much for THE BILL. The Senate will doubtless concur in the amendment.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, the 20th inst. the Rev. Geo. W. Pierce, of Boston, was unanimously elected pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, formerly under the care of the Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D.

An old lady living at Natick, upwards of 100 years of age, whose hair has long been perfectly white, now presents a singular spectacle of the hoary locks of age returning to their original color—jet black.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, speaking of Governor Ritner, observes, that when his opinion is once settled, you might as well attempt to turn the tide of the Susquehannah, as to change it.

The Bank of the United States has established a branch in Pittsburg. It is to go into operation forthwith.

Letter writers in Washington give accounts of occasional *scenes* in the House of Representatives, which, if correct, must not only degrade the characters of representatives, but lessen respect for our institutions with foreign nations. Indeed, if the representations of these letter writers be true, the dignity of the House must be little better than a bacchanalian hall. The cause of intemperance societies will be in vain, if men in high places, enjoying the confidence of the people, exhibit themselves before the nation in the disgusting manner in which some of them are represented to have appeared on a late occasion; and we hope, for the credit of members, and for the sake of morality, that they have been misrepresented. *Balt. Chron.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—An old man named Henry Reper, was lately committed to Northampton county jail, Eng. charged, on his own confession, with a rape and murder committed more than thirty years ago.

The Governor and the late Canal Commissioners.

The Message of Governor Ritner recommending a loan of $200,000, to pay demands on the Canal Commissioners, have been omitted in the report of the late Canal Commissioners, has created quite a flutter among the friends of the old Board. At their request, the Clerk to the Secretary of the Commissioners, Mr. Shaw, has drawn a statement of the appropriations asked and made; and, upon this, the Reporter predicates charges against the Executive, of "malicious falsehood and a corrupt appropriation of the public moneys. Softly, Mr. Editor, the Bank affair should have taught you to be economical of your charges. Figures, you say, cannot lie. But, they can *conceal all probability*, in the beautiful correspondence existing between the Eagle and the intellectual powers of man.

The combination of the Horse and Eagle, forms a Pegasus, whose energies open the fountain of truth, and introduce us to the Sciences, Muses and Graces.

The ship and wheat sheaves are emblems of Agriculture and Commerce, too familiar to require any illustration.

The application of these particulars, to the people who have adopted them as representatives of their character and pursuits, means than to be a people of cultivated understanding, and of intellectual powers in a state of development; conscious that, the pursuits congenial, are agriculture and commerce; the proper accompaniments, Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

A REPORT.—Some days ago a very pretty and respectable female, of about seventeen summers, was walking up Market street, at a quick pace as a threatening shower was about coming down the premonitory drops, when opposite the Baltimore House she was accosted by a *gentleman* in the following language, "come under my hat my pretty little miss and get out of the rain;" the lady without lessening her speed, sent back the following retort, "there is one call's head under it now and that is as many as it will cover." The *hailing* gentleman was among the missing.—*Balt. Pat.*

SUICIDE AND POISONING.—A shocking case has just occurred in the Spanish town of Puerto Tuerano, Jun. by which, himself, his wife, father and mother, six children and a hired man, by means of a batch of bread in which was an admixture of white lead, have been placed in great danger, and are yet very ill. The accident took place on Tuesday last. Some of this deadly ingredient had been left after mixing some paint, and it is supposed, had been conveyed to the flour by some of the small children.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

A FAIR EXCUSE.—The last Illinois Champion thus apologizes for its scanty editorials:—"The editor has been too busy the past week *making love*, to give us much of his presence."

From the Lancaster Union.

Pennsylvania Animal—Explanation.

Horse denotes the understanding. The Eagle, the intellectual powers. The Shield, with its emblems, signifies support by Agriculture and Commerce.

That Horse denotes the understanding, may appear from the consideration that horses are used to perform long journeys, to move from place to place. The term understanding enables us to perform mental journeys, to move forward from one state or degree of knowledge to another.

That the Eagle denotes the intellectual powers, probably few will be disposed to dispute. The Eagle has always been noted for his penetrating vision, his lofty flights and the rapidity of his movements. Here we have the traits of a towering genius.—These, with similar expressions common to all languages and every age, originated, in all probability, in the beautiful correspondence existing between the Eagle and the intellectual powers of man.

The application of these particulars, to the people who have adopted them as representatives of their character and pursuits, means than to be a people of cultivated understanding, and of intellectual powers in a state of development; conscious that, the pursuits congenial, are agriculture and commerce; the proper accompaniments, Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

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Absence of Mind.

The Boston Transcript relates the following as the last instance of absence of mind on record.—It occurred recently at the Quackenbog Hotel.—"——, Esq., one of the boarders, on retiring to rest, in a state of betweenity, put his boots to bed, and placing his neck in the boot-jack, quilled his head off."

:o:

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rothrauff, Mr. CHRISTIAN ZECKER, to MISS ANNNA BELL, daughter of Wm. W. Bell, Esq. all of this borough.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rothrauff, Mr. CHRISTIAN RIDER to MISS CATHARINE LAUGHBAUGH—both of the vicinity of Littlestown.

On the 19th inst. by the same, Mr. GEORGE DERAM, of Berwick township, Adams county, to MISS MARIA FELTY, of Hanover, York county.

DIED.

On the 9th inst, THOMAS, son of Mr. Benj. Kepner, of Berwick tp., in the 5th year of his age.

On the 5th inst., JOHN, son of Mr. John Wolf, of Hamilton township, in the 16th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH FEHL, wife of Mr. Peter Fehl, of Menallen township, in the 25th year of her age.

On Tuesday last, Miss HARRIET SMITH, daughter of Walter Smith, Esq. of this place, aged about 34 years.

☞We have been requested to state that the Stores in Petersburg, (Y. S.) will be closed on the fourth of July.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

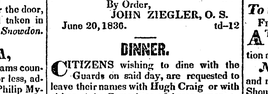
NOTICE.

A NUMBER of accounts due HENRY MCELROY have been placed in my hands for collection. Those knowing themselves indebted would do well to call without delay and discharge them.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

June 27, 1836. 3t-13

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



CHRISTIAN DOBLER,
CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on business at the old stand, where he has on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order,

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND DURABLE

FURNITURE,

WARRANTED TO BE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

French Pedestal-end and plain SIDE-BOARDS,
French and plain BUREAUS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's SECRETARIES and BOOK-CASES,
PILLAR and CLAW DINING, BREAK-FAST and CARD TABLES,
Plain do. do. do.
Ladies WORK-STANDS,
CRIBS, CRADLES and portable WRITING-DESKS;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BEDSTEADS,

OF CHERRY, MAPLE AND STAINED WOOD, RICHLY FINISHED.

All of which will be sold as CHEAP, for *Cash* or *Country Produce*, as the times may be pronounced, of the same quality, at any other place.

☞He has also provided himself with an excellent HEARSE—and is prepared to make COFFINS, to order, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to a generous public for the encouragement received since he commenced business, and hopes, by being punctual in his promises, making good work and attending strictly to his business, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

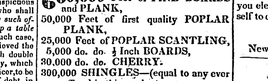
CHRISTIAN DOBLER.

Gettysburg, June 27, 1836. 3m-13

NEW BOOT & SHOE

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the business of manufacturing



BOOTS AND SHOES

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, *At his residence in East York Street, a few doors from the Court-House:*

Where he intends always to keep on hand a general assortment of first-rate work—such as,

Men's and Boys' BOOTS, MONROE SHOES and PUMPS;
Ladies' Morocco, Stuff & Leather SHOES;
Misses' and Children's MONROES and SHOES, of every description.

☞Having first-rate Stock and hands, he hopes to receive a share of Public patronage.

A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, June 27, 1836. 6m-13

☞MERCHANTS from the Country will be supplied by the dozen, at fair prices.

Gettysburg manufacture.

Two or Three Journeymen,

First-rate workmen, wanted immediately.

THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,
BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
At $2 per annum, half yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday, June 27, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$6 87 to $7.

The New York Discussion.

☞Messrs. JACKSON & CO. No. 17 ANN Street, N. Y. have furnished us with several Nos. of the great discussion between Dr. SKINN and the *Tammany Hall Infidels*—the former in defence of Christianity, and the latter in defence of Infidelity. The work is to be complete in about fifty Nos. of 24 pages each, to be embellished with a portrait of Dr. Sleigh, & contain at least four other engravings. *The price is 12½ cents per No. in advance—to be delivered to subscribers "at the cost and risk of the publishers."* ☞A copy can be seen at this office, where subscriptions will also be received.

☞The Carlisle Expositor is informed that Gen. Harrison's letter to the National Anti-Masonic Committee was copied from the "Star" without any credit. *That* is the latest pillage—give us one by the "Star" from the "Expositor."

☞The Resolutions offered in the Pennsylvania Senate by Mr. PENROSE (to be found in another column,) were presented in the United States Senate on Tuesday last by Mr. MCKEAN, read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Steevens' Report on Slavery.

☞The Report made by Mr. STEVENS, during the Extra-Session of the Legislature, on the subject of Slavery, is winning for him "golden opinions." The Chamberburg Whig truly observes, that the Report "will *form* a bright gem in the history of this Statesman and Patriot"—and that it "rejected by the Legislature, will form a shadow upon a session otherwise distinguished for its usefulness, and spurning the taunts of *slavery* upon its own action."

The following resolutions, adopted at a very large meeting of the Democratic Anti-Masons of Somerset county, contain sentiments certainly very gratifying to the friends of the distinguished individual referred to:—

Resolved, That THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. for his frank and manly report on the subject of abolition societies and incendiary publications, read in the house of representatives of this commonwealth, on the 20th of May, 1836—has elevated the standing and character of Pennsylvania, and entitled himself to the continued approbation and support of all good men.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to THADDEUS STEVENS, as an evidence of the sense which we entertain of the value of his services in the cause of humanity, of freedom and of equal rights.

Opposition Honesty!

☞Well would it be for Pennsylvania if her sons were influenced by proper and disinterested motives in their political action. The Harrisburg Chronicle, the Fallston Gazette, and a few other papers have declared that party zeal shall not blind them to the interests of their State; and from the extract below, we trust that the Carlisle Republican is about adopting the same course.

In relation to the defence set up by the Harrisburg Reporter, F. R. Shunk and others in behalf of the late Canal Commissioners, the Republican says,

"Our sentiments are on record"—(and may be found in their paper of last fall)—"We see no occasion to change them now. *The Board was notoriously incompetent*—and without saying decidedly and unequivocally that it really was so, our opinion was and is that *it was a corrupt machine used for corrupt, dishonorable, and unworthy purposes.* We never express an opinion without being tolerably certain of its correctness—and when we do express it, we stand by it, no odds which way it operates, for or against ourselves or our party.

"We say, therefore, now, as we said last fall, that we believe the late administration to have been a shamefully extravagant and corrupt one."

Beautiful Whigs!

☞Among the beautiful Whigs elected to office by the *Harrisonites* of Canandaigua, N. Y., are NICHOLAS G. CHESEBRO, *who was convicted, on his own confession, and imprisoned as* ONE OF THE KIDNAPPERS OF MORGAN—AND HALLOWAY HAYWARD, the Constable who served the masons on Morgan! To a pretty pass, truly, has Whig-Harrisonism brought Anti-Masonry!!

☞It is said that Gen. JACKSON (known as *President of the United States!*) recently lost one thousand dollars at a horse-race near Washington City!!!

☞The Harrisburg Chronicle (opposition paper) says—Several prints accuse the late Legislature of a waste of time during the recent session. Their labors were severe and important. They did more in a few weeks than Congress has done in seven months!

EDITORIAL AFFRAY.—On Monday morning, the office of the Reporter was made the scene of a desperate struggle for possession. It is unnecessary to detail the particulars. We will merely mention that the partners of the establishment and their respective friends were the belligerents: that pistols were drawn and presented: and that the conflict resulted in the expulsion of Mr. Wharton (the Muhlenburg partner) from the office. The paper is now wholly in the hands of the opponents of Mr. Muhlenberg. This is *patent union and democracy!—Harrisburg Chronicle.*

EMIGRANTS TO TEXAS.—On the 12th inst. as we learn from the Louisville, (Ky.) Advertiser, Col. WILSON with about 480 emigrants, (including the *Lexington Ladies' Legion*) took their departure from that city for TEXAS.

Mr. ADAM'S SPEECH, on the Texan question, delivered in the House on the 20 ult. is spoken of, by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, as "the most interesting of all the speeches delivered the present session. It takes a full and philosophic view of the relations between this country and Texas, and points out in the spirit of a statesman, looking before and after, the dangers likely to arise to this confederacy from the present feeling, as manifested in our Government and by our people, in regard to the Texan war and the Texan territory." This correspondent recommends the publication of the whole speech, as "the subject is one of deep interest to every American, and will speedily be forced upon the consideration of the American public."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Whig writes from Fort Travis, under date of March 12: "Gen. Houston is unpopular with the Cabinet, who with the President of the Republic at their head, have united their energies to prostrate him; but he will rise, and he will, much to their mortification, throw off the trammels which bind him, and be what he deserves to be, the head of this government."

SPANISH INTRIGUE.—It is said that among the papers taken from General Cos, there were letters from no less than *five different* ladies, *all of whom he had engaged to marry.* One of the letters most recently received, contained a caution from the fair writer against the allurements of the American girls in Texas, who, she understood, were very pretty. If the Texans were so "starved" in war, he was so "laggard in love" at all events.—*Natchez Courier.*

Gov. WOLF.—Major Noah states that Gov. Wolf has been appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, in the place of Judge Anderson, removed. A novel mode this of *satisfying* the Wolf office-holders, and of *rewarding* the Friends of Muhlenberg. More upon this subject hereafter. The appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman informs us that he started at 2 o'clock, P. M. the other evening, and walked *ten* miles—caught *twenty* fish—killed *five* snakes—walked down *two* rabbits—ran a *deer three* miles, and would have caught it if he had not slipped up—and got back home before 4 o'clock the same evening! All we have got to say is, Beat this who can.—*Gallatin Dem.*

The monument raised in honor of the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw, is an obelisk, and bears on one of its sides this inscription:—"To Alexander I., Emperor of all the Russias, the convocation of the Diet of Poland!" We have heard of lying tombstones before, but don't believe that ever a stone lied like this.—*Boston Post.*

DROLL CONC