Star & Republican Banner.

At $3 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, SEP. 19, 1836.

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

CONGRESS,

James M'Sherry, Esq.

ASSEMBLY,

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.
Dr. George L. Fauss.

COMMISSIONER,

COL. JOHN WOLFORD.

AUDITOR,

COL. JOSEPH J. KUHN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

COL. BALTZER SNYDER.

CORONERS,

DR. JOSEPH SMITH.
MAJ. JOHN ASH,

Tickets! Tickets!

☞Sheriff candidates can be accommodated with Tickets at this office.

Wood.

☞Those of our subscribers who promised us Wood, will oblige us by delivering it soon.

Gettysburgh, Sept. 5, 1836.

Col. Aaron Burr is dead.

☞This individual died at Staten Island, on Tuesday last, aged 81 years. His private papers and correspondence are in the hands of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, who will publish them, together with a sketch of the Life of Col. Burr, in a short time.

It will be seen by the official proceedings which follow, that the Conference have nominated JAMES M'SHERRY, Esq. of Adams county, as a candidate for Congress. The selection, so far as we have heard the sentiments of our friends in this county, is considered a good one. Mr. M'SHERRY stands deservedly high in the estimation of his acquaintances as a gentleman of pleasing manners, unquestioned honesty, and possessed of a liberal share of intelligence and information. His *experience*, moreover, in public life, is such as qualifies him amply for efficient discharge of public trust, while his business habits, and universally acknowledged integrity of purpose, afford an ample guaranty of his active attention to the wants and interests of his constituents.

[*Chambersburgh Whig*

JAMES MCSHERRY, Esq. of Adams county, has been nominated by the democratic Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin. The choice could not have fallen upon a better man. We question whether, in the whole State, there be an individual more deserving of public confidence than James McSherry. In the House of Representatives of this State, of which he was long a member, Mr. McSherry was always regarded as an upright, honest and independent legislator; and his absence from that body will be deeply felt by those who regard upright intentions and honest and ruptible integrity as necessary qualifications in a public servant.—*Lancaster Exam.*

ANTI-MASONISM.

JACOBINISM.

The Hon. George M. Dallas has lately written a letter on the subject of charters, which has been published, to a committee appointed to pump him on the point. He will astonish all right-minded men to learn that Mr. Dallas goes the whole length in favor of the power of the convention which will assemble to revise the constitution, to repeal any and every charter it may think proper to lay its hands on. He acknowledges the power of the legislature to pass charters—he concedes that the United States' Bank of Pennsylvania was lawfully incorporated, and that the legislature cannot repeal it; he contends that the convention will have this right and power. In plain English, his doctrine is that the people can violate, *through their delegates in one body, their faith plighted by their constitutional* representatives in another body—a pledge which this legal luminary acknowledges them to have been qualified to make. Is not this the very sublime *thale* of nonsense?

Mr. Dallas proposes, after the Convention shall have modified the bank charter, that Pennsylvania's share of the surplus revenue shall be taken to repay the bonus. This scheme we predict will find no favor with the people of Pennsylvania. They will put no very high estimate on a project which goes to take four and a half millions of dollars out of their treasury, which might be employed in paying off their immense debt, merely to deprive a bank of its charter, which is more restricted in its powers than any similar institution in the state, and which has furnished the means of repaying the state tax and of completing to a productive point those improvements which have been hitherto so great a drain on their treasury and so great a burden on their resources. They will let the bank enjoy its charter rights—they will preserve their own public faith from violation—apply their share of the surplus revenue to pay off the state debt, and use the sound currency which the bank provides for their accommodation.—*York Republican.*

The School Law.

So much has been said by the Masonic Journals on the subject of the school law, and so much falsehood too, that we have thought it advisable to refer to the official proceedings of the Legislature to disabuse the public mind, and to show that it is really the fact, that to the Masons and anti-loving party, the people are indebted for all the tax they have to pay to support public schools; but more particularly for what they term the odious poll tax, which has been fastened upon them and then falsely charged upon the Anti-Masons, like the stale, though cunning art of crying "thief" by the real culprit.

The school bill of last winter originated in the Senate. It came up on second reading on the 25th February—Journal of the Senate page 390. The first, second, third and fourth sections passed; the three first without and the fourth with an amendment. The following is an extract from the Journal.

"The fifth section being under consideration, a motion was made by Mr. LEET and Mr. FORE, [*both rank Van Buren men*] to amend the section, by inserting between the 5th and 6th lines a new division as follows:

"*First.* On each taxable inhabitant of the district, a POLL TAX of fifty cents!" Page 391.

The amendment was agreed to."

On the same day,

"A motion was made by Mr. LEET and Mr. M'CULLOCH, (*both Van Buren men*) to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "fifty cents" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "ONE DOLLAR," which motion was rejected by a vote of 21 to 9!!! —Journal, page 397.

After these amendments the bill passed the Senate, and was sent to the House. In that body the bill was amended to allow a majority of the voters in each school district, to lay a tax of fifty cents, if they see proper, which was agreed to in the Senate, June 4, 1836.

Here, then, is this odious tyrannic which has been falsely charged upon the Anti-Masons, clearly traced to the Masonic party. They are the authors of it, and must bear its odium; and instead of blame, great credit is due to the Anti-Masons for their perseverance, to ameliorate the harsh features of the bill, and leave the tax to the discretion of the people.

We are sure in this liberal government that injustice cannot prosper. The people will not tolerate it. They will search for truth, and having found it, will be governed by it, and will not be driven aside by those false lights, and false appeals which are raised by demagogues to deceive them. We have in this case but exhibited the truth, and we leave it to the reflection of a candid people.—*Penn. Telegraph.*

FROM THE YORK REPUBLICAN.

A VAN BUREN CANDIDATE.

Lemuel Paynter, the Van Buren candidate for Congress in the district now represented by Dr. Sutherland, spells cabbage k-a-b-b-i-d-j-h! and the following is published as a literal copy of a letter written by him when in the legislature to one of his constituents. Still he is a peg above John Random, jun. and would be commissioner, who *makes his mark!* 1834

"Harrisburg Feby 28

Dear Sir

I take th liberty to inform you that We this aftirnoon Succeded in gitten before the house your Police Bill and giving the Commessioners power to Borrow ten thousand dollars and to conduct pipes in th streets it passed three without any Amoment it com up in a few days for th mat passing which I think it will pass without much opsen Plea let me no how Mr G**** has got no mor

yours Respectfull

GEN. MCCARTY, M. C., of Indiana, who was elected as a Jackson man, and has always supported the Administration of the Hero of New Orleans, has published that he "cannot as a consistent friend of General Jackson, and the principles he has always avowed and advocated, vote for Mr. Van Buren."

The following is among the toasts at the Peyton dinner in Tennessee—

MARTIN VAN BUREN—Like the mistletoe which has no root of its own, and would die, were it not for the nourishment it receives from the mighty Hickory.

The Surplus Revenue.

"It is my firm conviction, that any system by which a distribution is made among the states, of moneys collected by the federal government, would introduce vices into the legislation of both government, productive of the most injurious effects, as well upon the best interests of the country as upon the perpetuity of our political institutions. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will PREVENT THE ADOPTION OF ANY SUCH PLAN."

"It is now for the majority of the people to decide whether the measure referred to shall only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, forced upon the country by a conjunction of extraordinary circumstances—or, whether the distribution of the public deposites shall be the parent and forerunner of FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS of the public revenue."

I hope and believe that the public voice WILL DEMAND, that this species of legislation shall terminate with the emergency that produced it,—that early and EFFICIENT STEPS will be taken to prevent the concurrence of a state of things calculated to furnish ANY EXCUSE for any MEASURE OF DISTRIBUTION."

M. Van Buren.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

PRACTICAL SECESSION AND PERMISSIVE DISORGANIZATION.

It is not often that we feel ourselves called upon to notice the mad and revolutionary doctrines put forth by the Van Buren organ of this city. We might, by so doing, frequently attach to its ebullitions on importance which they do not intrinsically merit, and procure for them a degree of notice which they could not of themselves obtain. We generally prefer to allow it to pursue undisturbed its own course—convinced that its paragraphs carry with them a sufficient antidote for the mischief which they might produce in the style and character of the matter itself, and in the unenviable reputation of the source from which they emanate. They may sometimes, however, derive an adventitious claim to notice from being supposed to represent the sentiments of the more respectable of the party, of which the paper professes to be the organ. Such a supposition, we are sure, cannot for one moment, be entertained, in regard to the editorial of Saturday, under the caption of *Election of Senate.*

A proposition so mischievous, so ultra-revolutionary and disorganizing in its tendency, emanate once propounded by a member of the party who had not lost all sense of decency and self-respect, and all attachment to pure republican principles, and could have emanated from no other source than the prolific and visionary brain of its reckless editor. A proposition *to prevent the election of a Senate—to stop entirely the wheels of government—to dissolve the social compact—to degrade Maryland to the condition of a province and territory, dependant upon the National Executive for a Governor, and upon the Congress of the U. S. for a Constitution and Government!!* Can these doctrines be promulgated by a party, who arrogate to themselves the exclusive appellation of *democratic republicans?* They would take away from the people the power to govern themselves—arrest the operation of municipal regulations—abolish and subvert the rights of the States, and transfer all powers to a *grand central despotism*, to be controlled and exercised by one arbitrary Executive head! And that they will call "a consummation devoutly to be wished by every republican and friend to equal laws and equal rights!!"

Such monstrous doctrines need but to be proclaimed to the people, in the language in which they are announced, to meet with universal abhorrence and rejection.

After calling upon the Van Buren Elector to make a move in the Electoral College to appoint the next Senate, the disorganiser launches forth in the following strain:

"It may be asked what the consequence of a failure to elect a Senate would be; and we will endeavor to answer the question in anticipation. The result would be a dissolution of the present government; but it would not produce a state of anarchy, or any thing bordering upon it. On the contrary, every thing would move on as tranquilly and regularly as if no change had taken place. We should pass into the condition of one of the territories, and as Congress is bound by the Constitution of the United States, to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, it would become their duty to provide by law for the calling of a convention to form a new Constitution, and this they would undoubtedly do without delay. In the meantime, a Governor would be appointed by the National Executive, and all the present subordinate officers of the State would retain their present places, or perform the duties of their various stations, until a new Constitution were formed, and a Government established under it. So far, therefore, from its being productive of any evil, it would lead, as we conceive, to a consummation devoutly to be wished, by every Republican and friend to equal laws and equal rights."

Fortunately there is virtue enough left yet even in the Jackson counties, to resist, and successfully put down, such revolutionary, incendiary doctrines as are here put forth. Such sentiments may be looked upon every where as but the mad ravings of the disappointed Jacksonism of the day. But, in the language of seriousness, let us ask the People of Maryland, whether they are prepared to go for such doctrines as are above promulgated by the organ of the Jackson party in Maryland?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship United States, Captain Holdrege, arrived at New York on Saturday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of August. The Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received by this arrival, several letters from European correspondents, and London papers to the 8th of August, and Liverpool to the 9th, both inclusive.

The United States has upwards of forty cabin passengers, among whom is the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York.

ENGLAND.—The most important among the contents of these papers, is the report of the debate in the British House of Commons, on the 5th of August, on the subject of an interference by Great Britain between Texas and Mexico.

The private fortune of Mr. N. M. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling. His place in London was to be occupied by his brother Charles, who formerly resided at Naples, and more recently at Frankfort. The body of Mr. N. M. Rothschild arrived in London on the 4th of August.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on or about the 16th of August. The speaker gave his usual dinner to the clerks on the 6th, and this is usually done about ten days or a fortnight before prorogation.

The amendments of the Commons to the amendments made by the Peers in the tithe commutation bill, were agreed to in the House of Peers on the 5th. The established church bill was read a third time and passed, on the same day.

A duel was fought on the 5th, between the Hon. Grantley Berkeley and Dr. Maginn, editor of Frazer's Magazine. Mr. Berkeley has lately written a historical romance called Berkeley Castle, which was most coarsely reviewed in Frazer; whereupon Mr. Berkeley was blockhead enough to assault the publisher, Frazer. Dr. Maginn then avowed himself the writer of the review, and a meeting ensued, in which three shots were exchanged without effect. Mr. Frazer, Dr. Maginn's second, then withdrew his principal.

RAIL ROAD INJURY.—Bills have been obtained at the present session of parliament for nearly 1100 miles of rail roads. These will require the construction of rails, carriages, &c. about 220,000 tons of iron. In addition to this, about 70,000 tons will be sent outside for the machinery. In order to meet the demands for the British rail road alone during the ensuing four years, which will be consumed in their completion.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid were to the 30th July, and from Bayonne to the 3d of August. Gen. Cordova had resigned the command of the Queen's forces, on account of ill health, it is said, and been succeeded by Gen. Sarsfield. Gomez, one of the Carlist chiefs, had endeavored to possess himself of Oviedo, but had been repulsed by the inhabitants and retreated toward the mountains of Leon. The Carlist commander-in-chief Villarreal, is said to have been repulsed in an attack upon Zubire, and subsequently on the 1st of August, defeated by Gen. Bernelle losing 200 killed and 100 prisoners. Gen. Espartero was in hot pursuit of Gomez, whose forces are said to be much reduced by desertion.

FRANCE.—The trial of forty five persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organized.

The *Messager* states that the question of an armed intervention in Spain has been seriously agitated in the cabinet, but that the opinion of Louis Philippe having prevailed over that of M. Theirs, who was in favor of the measure, the decision has been come to of forming two new legions, of 5000 men, in order to carry General Bernelle's corps to 15,000. The *Courrier Francais* observes that the decision had been adopted some time back; that the ordinary corps which the French government intends sending to Spain will amount to 20,000 men, who will be shortly prepared to cross the Pyrenees; and that the voluntary enlistments in the French regiments have been so abundant that it has been found necessary to suspend them.

There were rumors in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

The Augsburgh Gazette says, that one of Lucien Bonaparte's sons is confined in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, on account of the *fracas* in which he was engaged, some time ago; that the proceedings for his trial are going on, and that he will probably be condemned to death; but it is not thought that his sentence will be carried into execution, as the brother of the man whom he killed has petitioned the Pope to spare his life.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The brig MONTEVIDEO, Capt. FARRAN, arrived at New York, on Saturday, in a short passage from Cadiz, having sailed on the 6th ultimo. The Courier and Enquirer learns from Capt. Farran, that on or about 28th July, a rising of the whole population of Cadiz took place, who loudly demanded the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812, and being joined by a newly raised regiment of twelve hundred men strong, they went in search of the Colonel in command of it, who had secreted himself, but being discovered, and seeing the military had made common cause with the populace, he consented to comply with their demands, and with all the public functionaries, took the oath required by the cortes. The proposition of Port St. Marv's and Xerres were preparing to follow the example of that of Cadiz.

The Queen's *government*, we are told, has become extremely unpopular, and to such a height has the dissatisfaction at her course of policy arisen, that no concession short of one can make will restore her to the public confidence. Isturez, the new prime minister, is loudly denounced by the public voice. General Cordova is styled a traitor and it is said his object is to deliver the English auxiliaries under General Evans into the hands of Don Carlos. The movement above mentioned took place under cries of "Death to the Ministers" and "Death to Cordova."

In connecting the name of Don Carlos with the occurrences of 1812, the people by no means act from attachment to him, but say they have no alternative. Indeed, we cannot perceive how those of Cadiz and Malaga and Seuyssenas—at which latter places we learned by the last accounts from England the Constitutions of 1812 had also been proclimed—can hope to carry out the principles of the Constitution of 1812 when who like Don Carlos has always professed principles diametrically opposed to it. This constitution, it will be recollected, was considered by the other governments of Europe so revolutionary in its character, as to produce not only anarchy in Spain, but in the surrounding nations, and they therefore looked on with the utmost complacency when it was put down by a French army under the Duke d'Angouleme, in an almost bloodless campaign, which ended ridiculously enough, in giving him the title of Duke of Trocadero.

LATER FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Ariosto Capt. Blackler, from St. Ubes, which port she left on the 10th ult. the Messrs. Topliffs, of the Boston News-Room, have received a file of the Lisbon English Journal to the 13th ultimo—which contains important information relative to the affairs of Spain.

Disturbances still continue in Spain, and it seems now tolerably probable that the existing government will be overthrown. The constitution of 1812 has been solemnly proclaimed at Cadiz, Seville and Bajadoz, as well as at Malaga. In Seville on the receipt of a despatch sent to the authorities by the civil government of Cadiz, they called together the superior officers of the National Guard, and made them acquainted with what had occured at Cadiz, the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812. It was then agreed that all the corps in Seville should be drawn up, in order to ascertain the spirit they were animated with. The result was, that commissioners were appointed by them, which expressed the following wishes as those of their constituents, viz:

1st. That the Ministers be dismissed as well as General Cordova, and a Commander in Chief appointed, worthy the confidence of the nation.

2d. That a Government be established under the principle laid down in the Spanish Code of 1812, and

3dly. That obedience be no longer paid to the existing Government.

As far as related to the two first articles, the Civil Governor had gone the way. And as to the third, the open rupture with the existing government, it was still under consideration.

We gather from these papers that Madrid is in a state of revolution. The Revista, a Lisbon paper of Aug. 9th, says, that intelligence had been received that a revolution had taken place which caused considerable bloodshed, the result of which was the dismissal of Isturiez, and the appointment of Mendizabal as Prime Minister: the Queen promising to give to Spain a Constitution with two Chambers. This, however, is denied by the Lisbon Journal of the 13th, which says, "we regret to find that M. Mendizabal is not in office, and on the contrary that the present ministry are continuing their career of mischief and anarchy, and have now declared Madrid in a state of siege." On course of the tumult in Madrid is said to have been the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes from the 14th to the 15th of August.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—We are assured that the French Ambassador at this Court has declared, that if, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements which have all taken place, any change in the constitutional laws should be substituted for the Constitution of 1812, all diplomatical relations will immediately be stopped with the Government thus established, and passports demanded.

Isturiez, the President of the Spanish Ministry, is confined to his bed with a violent inflammatory fever.

The papers contain intelligence of the death of Lieut. General Evans, the Commander of the English Division in the North of Spain. The Carlists, in a skirmish which he had been a long time lingering. Every thing was quiet in Portugal.

[*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee of the 3d inst. mentions the receipt of a letter from the interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to unite the northern part of the Republic of Mexico with the Republic of Texas under one Independent Government. The letter is dated Zacatecas, July the 29th, 1836, and states that the disaffection from Congress is general throughout of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states which appear to be in favor of an alliance with Texas, are Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, the Territory of California, and New Mexico. The principal object of all these states appears to be that of forming a new republic in connection with Texas.

The division of Mexico is not a new design, and now under the many favorable circumstances, the empty treasury, the distraction reigning through the country, the present situation of Texas and her inevitable independence all tend to increase the probability of the project of an alliance between these states possible. The letter shows that the author considers it to be the result of the success of the design. It also confirms the information which we have given of the internal situation of Mexico.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TANNING.—It is stated in the Farmer and Gardener that a patent has been taken out in England for tanning with blackberry bushes, instead of oak bark.

It appears that but one prisoner perished in the jail at Halifax—they put fire to the doors of the jail, and after burning holes through them, made their escape. Two of them have been retaken.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.—The corner stone of the bridge about to be erected over the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, was laid in form, on the 3d inst. Wilkins Tannehill, Esq. delivered an appropriate address on the occasion, and upwards of five thousand persons witnessed the ceremony. The Louisville advertiser states that the materials are in considerable forwardness for this great work.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Michael Slight, a German by birth and recently a laborer on the Wrightsville and York Rail Road, was run over by the stage on Thursday night last on the Columbia Bridge, and killed. He was lying across one of the track, and was supposed to have been intoxicated.—*York Republican.*

MURDER.—A young man was murdered in Philadelphia on Friday night week, while walking with a lady, by one of three men with a piece of iron, a blow from which prostrated him and split his scull. His name was Koehler, and he was of an inoffensive disposition.—*Ibid.*

FLORIDA.—A party of 100 regular soldiers, under Major Pierce, routed Oceola and a large body of Indians on the 20th of August at Fort Drane. The action lasted an hour—supposed Indian loss, between 30 and 40—that of the regulars, 1 killed and 16 wounded.—*Ibid.*

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.—A young American, travelling in Europe, writes to his father in Philadelphia, and says:

"Please give my best respects to my old teacher, Mr. Scherr and tell him that if instead of Greek he had given me half as much German, I would not exchange it for all the Greek he has, or ever will have. By all means persuade my sisters to study the German language, if they intend ever to visit this charming region."

This is precisely the opinion we have entertained and advocated for several years If parents in Philadelphia, and in the middle and lower end of the Union, would give their children a knowledge of the German Language, in place of the French or Latin, we are sure they would ever have reason to bless them for it. Every one who travels in any portion of our State, can call his German to his mind, and indeed in some parts it is almost, we might say, the vernacular tongue. As an accomplishment, as well as with a view to its advantages in a business point of view, every parent who can afford to do so, ought to give his children an opportunity of studying it. No one who has been so fortunate as to acquire the German, could be persuaded to part with it, for there are daily opportunities presented of reading the newspapers, as well as holding conversation.—*Doylstown Intelligencer.*

HORRID DEATH.—We have seldom, if ever, had a more painful task to perform than that now before us. We urge it as a warning, a most awful warning, to the idle and intemperate. The facts of the unvarnished subject of this notice is pregnant with instruction, and could he speak from the grave there would issue from the portals of that charnel house of mortality, an admonition—a warning to beware of the intoxicating cup. A young man named EUGENE SALIGNAC, was on last Tuesday night, in a porter house in Schuylkill Sixth, near Market or Market street, drinking deeply, and soon became greatly inebriated. He called for more liquor, and his demand not being complied with, he became more and troublesome, and was turned out of the house in which he had got drunk, scarcely able to stand.—Tottering along towards his home, until he came into Linden street between Market and Chestnut, and coming near a pile of unblacked lime, into which water had been thrown two or three hours previous, he scumbled and fell into it. Unable to rescue himself, being, as we above stated, stupidly drunk, he lay there until discovered, which was about half past 2 o'clock the next morning. He was of course immediately removed to his home and medical aid promptly summoned. He appeared to have fallen on his side, and lain in that position without a change—the side of his face, and the right side of his body, were dreadfully burnt, as were his clothes; mortification ensued, and the miserable youth expired on Friday night.

[*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE INDIANS.—The names and numbers of the Indians who have *emigrated* to the west of the Mississippi are—

Cheetaws,	15,000	Peoria & Kaskas,	132
Appalachicoles,	265	Piankeshaws,	162
Cherokees,	5,000	Weas,	222
Creeks,	2 459	Ottawas,	200
Seneca & Shawnees	211	Kickapoos,	470
Senecas of Sandusky	221	Shawanees,	1,250
Potowatomies,	141	Delawares,	826

The names and numbers of the Indian tribes *resident* West of the Mississippi are

Chocktaws,	15,000	Iowas,	27,500
Sacks (of the Mo.)	500	Quapaws,	450
Omahas,	1,400	Caddoes,	800
Osages, (Missouri,)	5,600	Texas,	800
Pawnees,	10,000	Osages,	5,120
Minnetares,	7,000	Kaws,	1,471
Mandans,	15,000	Sacks,	4,800
Minetteres,	15,600	Arickaras,	3,000
Minnehaches,	800	Chasnas,	2,000
Sioux,	3,000	Blackfeet,	30,000
Pawnees,	10,000	Crows,	1,000
Arapahas & Keawas,	1,400	Crows,	45,000
Grosventres,	2,000	Pawnees,	1,600

The Indians who are yet remaining east of the river in the Southern States, a considerable number: the two principal tribes are the Seminoles, Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Seminoles (yet remaining Chickasaws do. 5 489
east,) 2,420 Cherokees do. 10,000
Choctaws do. 15,200 Creeks do. 22,628

Those stated as Western tribes, extend along the whole Western frontier. And taking as true the opinion of the department, that the average number of an Indian family is *four*, it may be seen what number of warriors, by possibility, might be brought into the field, and what power on the other hand might be required to keep them in check.

GOVERNOR RITNER.

Gov. RITNER, accompanied by the Secretary of State, visited Binghampton, Broome County, New York, on Wednesday last. He was met at Owego by the Binghampton Courier, "escorted into town by a large party of citizens on horseback, and saluted on his arrival by a discharge of cannon." After examining the public works in progress in and about the village, the Governor would return to Harrisburgh.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Hugh Hamilton, Esq. late editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle, departed this life on the 8th inst. in the 52d year of his age. In the language of the Harrisburg Democrat—"He was a gentleman, a gentleman of very general intelligence a racy writer, and honourable though vigilant and vigorous opponent, who firmly adhered to his friends, and cared not for the means and measures which he advocated. As a neighbour and townsman, no one was held in higher esteem, and as a father and husband he was fond to his family and beloved by them with warm affection."

ACCIDENT.—A locomotive engine, with a train of burthen cars attached, was thrown off the track, by running over a cow, on the bridge over the Little Conestoga creek, near Lancaster, Pa. on Tuesday last, and the engineer, Mr. Beer, so shockingly injured, as to leave little hope of his recovery.

AN UNBEATABLE BEET.—Was taken from the garden of THOMAS BALDWIN, Esq. Bladensburgh, Md., a Beet which when completely trimmed, and washed, weighed eight pounds, and measured twenty-four inches in circumference and twelve inches in length.—*Nat. Int.*

The Pittsburgh Christian Herald announces that WALTER LOWRIE, Esq. Secretary of the Senate of the United States, has accepted the office of Secretary of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, and will enter on the discharge of his duties in October.

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Columbia, }
Friday Sept. 16th, 1836. }

Amount of Toll received at this office per last weekly report.	$ 101,804 10
Amount received this day for ending this day	2,337 76
Whole amount received up to Sept. 17.	$ 104,141 86

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON,

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, September 19, 1836

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$9 00 to 9 50.

☞*SEE POSTSCRIPT!*

"WARS! HORRID WARS!"

"Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble;
Fillet of a finny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog;
Adder's fork and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble!"

☞To the memory of our respected fellow-citizen, and true Democratic Anti-Mason, **James M'Sherry**, for Congress, accompanied with the usual Anti-Masonic resolutions, setting forth the principles of our party, has caused as much confusion and turmoil in the Lodge, as the death of poor Hiram Abiff without leaving any work laid out on the Tressel-board! That malignant Organ of the Lodge, the Franklin Repository, edited by the rebel Harper, introduces the proceedings of the Congressional Conferees in the following manner:—

From the Franklin Repository of Tuesday last.

THE CLIMAX CAP'D!

The following proceedings were sent to us, *in print*, from the Gettysburgh Anti-Masonic Star office, on Saturday last From this circumstance and the rancor of the proceedings, it may be inferred, that the Republicans had not previously summoned. He appeared to have fallen on his side, and lain in that position without a change—the side of his face, and the right side of his body, were dreadfully burnt, as were his clothes; mortification ensued, and the miserable youth expired on Friday night.

[*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

These resolutions were just as strong, just as Anti-Masonic and "*intolerant*" as those now complained of. And yet Harper supported the nominee, because he lived in Franklin county and had not voted to punish him for violation of the Law!

We say again, let the line be drawn in Franklin county between the Masonic Whigs and Anti-Masonic Whigs. Go on, put up your Masonic candidate, decorate him with the insignia of the Lodge; put on his Kingly Crown, his Commander's Sword, his Knightly Sash; clothe him in purple, or dye his garments still deeper in the blood of Morgan, and then call upon the people to vote for him! Out upon such fellowship! We have been too long paralized by your embrace. We would rather be defeated a thousand times, than purchase success by the prostitution of our principles. But we have no fear. If we can shake off the Masonic *incubus* which is smothering us, we shall breathe freely and triumph nobly.

We are pleased to see the course pursued by our brother PRITTS. We trust now, that some of his long pent-up Anti-Masonry will burst forth.

Masonry, bitter, unblushing, persecuting Masonry!

☞It is known to all the people of this State, that Philadelphia was represented in the last Legislature by W. B. REED, Esq. a gentleman of distinguished talents, unsuspected integrity, and inflexible firmness of purpose. He was the leading member, the soul, of the City delegation. No member of the House had more influence. He was the zealous defender of all the interests of the city, as well as the State. His favor and influence with the country members enabled him to effect many things deemed important to the welfare of Philadelphia, which, without him, must have failed.—His influence alone prevented the passage of one or more laws, which his constituents feared would have an injurious effect upon their interests: such as the West Philadelphia Canal, et cetera.

Mr. Reed, in the faithful discharge of his legislative duties, voted for the bill to Suppress Secret Societies, and thereby incurred the wrath, and brought upon himself the reckless vengeance of the Lodge! Notwithstanding his eminent qualifications and usefulness, he has been left off from the ticket lately formed by the Whigs for the City, while *Spackman, J. B. Smith* and other tools of Masonry, have been continued on it; and John M. Scott, a Royal Arch Mason and recusant witness, is promoted to a nomination for Congress!!

In short, Mr. Reed has been sacrificed, for opposing secret-oath-bound Societies—for his devotion to his country! The Anti-Masonic freemen throughout the State, owe it to themselves and to him, to express their opinions upon this subject, freely and plainly, on every proper occasion. We trust we shall never see our faithful friends deserted by the people, because they have been persecuted, and, for a time, overwhelmed by the Lodge. If we do not greatly mistake the spirit of the people, Mr. Reed's crown of martyrdom will become a crown of honor.

Charles Naylor.

☞The Whigs of the 3d Congressional District, in the County of Philadelphia, have nominated CHARLES NAYLOR for Congress. This is the same man who made such a bitter speech against Anti-Masonry in the Whig-upstairs-Convention that nominated Gen. Harrison! Is there not Anti-Masons enough in that sound Republican district to defeat his election? We believe there are, and that he *will* be defeated. Better better, let the avowed Jacobin HAY (who is personally a clever man) be elected than to elect, *by our own votes, our enemy.*

Revolution!

☞GEORGE M. DALLAS has lately written a letter to Bradford county, in which claims the right for the Convention to modify all Charters, Contracts or Engagements entered into by the State with individuals or corporations! It is a disgraceful paper but just such an one as we would expect from a Free-Mason, who refused to obey Legislature, and proclaimed the Lodge to be superior to the Constitution! If the doctrine of these bold rebels should prevail, the Patents for Land heretofore issued by the State may be annulled, and the land divided among these ruffle-shirt gentlemen. This is the real doctrine of the Masonic Van Buren party of the present day!

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

☞A Special meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburgh and its vicinity will be held in the German Church,

on Saturday Evening next, the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock—to take into consideration business of great importance, by request of a number of members. Members of other society are earnestly solicited to attend.

By request,

R. W. MIDDLETON, *Sec'ry.*

September 19, 1836.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 8th day of October next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburgh, county of Adams, fronting on Carlisle street, and bounded on the South by North-street, and North and East by land of Taddeus Stevens, Esq. on which are erected a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING

HOUSE,

a STABLE, part Brick and part Frame, with a well of water, and a number of Fruit Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Sampson S. King*, Esq. with notice to Daniel M. Smyser and Thomas C. Miller, Esqrs. Trustees.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburgh, }
September 19, 1836. }

ts-23

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on *Friday the 21st of October next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A FARM,

containing about 150 ACRES, situate in Germany township, Adams county, Pa. about 3 miles from Petersburgh, (Y. S.) and 2 from Deardoff's mill, adjoining lands of John Cronister, Valentine Heiges and others. The improvements are

A STONE DWELLING

HOUSE,

a SPRING-HOUSE with a never failing spring of water; STONE BANK BARN and other out-buildings, with an excellent

ORCHARD.

The Farm is in excellent order, and will suit any person wishing to carry on the farming business. About 130 *Acres* are CLEARED, 20 in MEADOW, the balance in GOOD WOOD-LAND, with running water through it.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call and examine the premises at their leisure, when they will find it

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered, HORSES & HORNED-CATTLE.

SAMUEL BURKHOLDER.

September 19, 1836. ts*-23

Two Farms

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, his

FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Peter Heck, John Robinson, Heirs of Lewis Chamberlain and others—containing **105 *Acres***, more or less, PATENTED LAND—about **60** ACRES cleared and the residue well-timbered, with water in every field. The improvements are an excellent 1½ story LOG and STONE

HOUSE,

DOUBLE LOG BARN, a first-rate *Orchard* of bearing fruit trees, and a Spring of good water convenient to the house. The Gettysburg and Hagerstown Rail Road passes within a mile of the above Farm, and the purchaser will find it a very desirable property.

ALSO—ANOTHER FARM,

situate in same township, adjoining lands of John Stewart, Rev. C. G. M'Lean and others, containing about **140** ACRES, more or less, PATENTED LAND—about **40** *Acres* cleared, and the balance in good timber, with a good site and water-power for a *Saw-Mill.*

ALSO,

A TWO STORY LOG

HOUSE,

DOUBLE LOG BARN, an ORCHARD and a never-failing spring at the house door.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call on the subscriber, residing on the first named farm, who will take pleasure in giving every information desired. Possession can be had on the first of April next, or sooner if required.

DAVID CHAMBERLAIN.

September 19, 1836. 3t-25

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Rail Road Office in Gettysburgh, until sunset of the 6th *of October next*, for the

Grading and Road Formation *of 22 1-2 Miles of the Gettysburgh Extension of the Pennsylvania Rail Road*, *commencing at Gettysburgh.*

☞Plans and Specifications of the work will be exhibited at said office for ten days previous to the letting, and all necessary information furnished.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Sup't.

Gettysburgh, Sept. 5, 1836. tl-23

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, *on Friday the 14th of October next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, a certain

Plantation and Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Guldin, Andrew Sheely, Henry Sponseller's Heirs and

183 *Acres and 43 Perches*

and allowance, of PATENTED LAND—and adjoining said tract and to be sold with it, a parcel of **11 *Acres***, more or less, of Land, leased during the life-time of the Widow of John M'Sherry, deceased.

The Improvements on the first mentioned tract are, a LARGE TWO-STORY

BRICK DWELLING

HOUSE,

with a BRICK BACK-BUILDING—*one brick, and one log Tenant-house, brick double Bank Barn, log Co-per-Shop, Smoke-house, Spring house* with a never-failing spring of water, and all other out buildings convenient;

TWO EXCELLENT

ORCHARDS

of choice FRUIT TREES, a well of water with a pump in it, and an excellent stream of water running through every field. There are