Star & Republican Banner.
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURGH, PENN.
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1836

An Apprentice wanted.

☞A smart, intelligent lad, of about 14, 15, or 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the printing business, if application is made soon.

A word in season.

☞We earnestly request those indebted for subscription, advertising and job printing, to come forward and discharge a part if not the whole of what they owe us. The approaching Court, if an opportunity does not sooner occur, will be a convenient time for calling or sending. Our friends may rest assured that *necessity* alone compels us to DUN them; and trust that they will not let us ask in vain.

Those who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are informed that *now* is the time for them to do so.

November 7, 1836.

Another Interesting Letter.

☞ We lay before our readers this week another highly interesting letter from Mr. GEORGE CATLIN, an eminent American Artist. It will be perceived that this letter was written upon the very remarkable ridge of rocks described in the one published in our last.

Letter from Mr. Catlin.

RED PIPE STONE, *On the Coteau du Prairie, Sept.* 1836.

Since the date of my letter, (which was written in this very strange place, and on the very rock where the "Great Spirit stood when he created the first red man," and where he also "stood, some centuries afterwards, and consecrated the *pipe of peace* by taking it from the rock and smoking it to the congregated nations that were assembled about him,) I have been banqueting and surfeiting my body on buffalo meat, and my *mind* on the rich legends of this hallowed ground. Lifted up into the Heavens on this stately mound, whose top is fanned with air as light to breath as nitrous oxide gas—and bivouacked on its very ridge, (where nought on earth is seen in distance save the thousand *treeless, bushless, weedless* hills of grass and vivid green which all around me vanish into an infinity of blue and azure,) have I dwelt, and here *dwell* I. Stretched on our bearskins, my fellow traveler and myself have here lain and contemplated the splendid orrery of the heavens, with *sad delight*, that shook me in the end with terror, have I watched the swollen sun *shoving down* (too fast for time) upon the mystic horizon; whose line was lost except as it was marked in blue across his blood red disk.

Thus have we lain night after night, (two congenial spirits who could draw pleasure from sublime contemplation,) and descanted on our own insignificance; we have closely drawn our buffalo robes about—talking of the ills of life—of the friends we had lost—of projects that had failed—of the painful steps we had to retrace to reach our own dear native land again; we have sighed in the melancholy of twilight when the busy winds were breathing their last; the chill of sable night was hovering around us, and nought of noise was heard but the silvry tones of the howling wolf, and the subterraneous whistle of the busy gophirs who were ploughing and vaulting the earth beneath us. Thus have we seen wheeled down in the West, the glories of day, and in the next moment, in the East, beheld her silver majesty jutting up above the horizon, with glory in her face that seemed again to fill the world with joy and gladness.

We have seen here, too, in all its sublimity, the blackening thunder storm—the lightning's glare, and stood amidst the jarring thunder bolts, that tore and broke in awful rage about us, as they rolled over the smooth surface, with nought but empty air to vent their vengeance on. There is a sublime grandeur in these scenes as they are presented here, which must be seen and felt to be understood. There is a majesty in the very ground that we tread upon, that inspires with awe and reverence, and he must have the soul of a brute, who could gallop his horse for a whole day over swells and terraces of green, that rise continually ahead, and tantalize (where hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise) without feeling his bosom swell with awe and admiration, and himself, as well as his thoughts, lifted up in sublimity when he rises the last terrace and sweeps his eye over the wide spread, blue and pictured infinity that lies around and beneath him.

Man feels here, and startles at the thrilling sensation, the force of illimitable freedom—his body and his mind both seem to have entered a new element—the former as free as the very winds it inhales, and the other as expanded and infinite as the boundless imagery that is spread in distance around him. Such is (and it is feebly told) the *Coteau du Prairie.* I sit here day after day, under the shade of my robe, adding rapidly to the bulk of my manuscripts, which I already begin to fear the world will say are spun out too long, and with too much of poetry about them I said in my former letter that the Indian muse dwelt here, and I have learned since that there is poetry in the very air of this place. So there are song, paintings, and eloquence, and the soul that is susceptible cannot avoid the inspiration. One thinks and writes here as he dreams—quick as lightning, and the very atmosphere is charged with subjects fresh and novel, almost to explosion. The very rock on which I sit to write, is the summit of a precipice 30 feet high, extending two miles in length, and polished as if a liquid glazing had been poured over its surface. By my side, in the solid rock are the deep impressed footsteps of the "Great Spirit," (15 inches in length, in the form of the track of a large bird) where he formerly stood when the "blood of the buffalo that he was devouring ran into the rocks and turned them red!

At a few yards from me leaps a beautiful stream, from the top of the precipice, into a bottomless basin below. Here, amid rocks of the loveliest hues but wildest contour, is seen the poor Indian performing ablution; and at a little distance beyond, on the plain at the base of three huge granite boulders, he is humbly propitiating the guardian spirits of the place, by sacrifices of tobacco, entreating for permission to take away a small piece of red clay for a pipe. Farther along, and over an extended plain, are seen like gophirhills, their excavations, ancient and recent, where the thousand slates and rocks that strew the surface preserve their countless sculptured hieroglyphics—their wacons, totems and medicine—subjects endless for the antiquary or the merely curious. Graves, mounds, and ancient fortifications also that lie in sight—as well as *woman's limits*—the pyramid or leaping-rock and its legends, together with traditions, novel and numerous, and a description, graphical and geological, of this strange place, have all been subjects that have passed rapidly through my contemplation. All these things I have long since penned off and sent to you, and I have since been dipping my pen deeper into the arcana of their medicine or mysteries, and mythology which will be forthcoming anon.

If the epistles above alluded to (and there was a pretty large package of them) have never arrived to your hands, which I think is probably the case, they have most assuredly been stopped and pillaged by the bronzed pirates who occupy the plains between this and St. Peters. If such would prove to be the case, I will try to save the world from the loss by transcribing my notes again as soon as possible, and send them to you. I have grounds for apprehension that such has been the fate of my package, for I have just been told by Indians arriving, that a conspiracy was maturing among the Sioux between this place and the falls of St. Anthony, for the purpose of making us feel their vengeance on our return, for having dared to make sacrilegious trespass on this *hallowed* ground—(Hereby hangs a tale, and it may as well be told now as ever, perhaps.) I'll touch upon it lightly, however, and if mine epistles (in which it was fully detailed, and in which all the incidents of our journey were put down) dot come to light, I shall write it over again, with all the minutiæ, for they are all worth knowing.

On our way to this place we were stopped and imprisoned by a rascally band of the Sioux, and held in *durance vile* for having dared to approach the sacred *fountain of the pipe!* While we had halted at the trading hut of "Le Blanc," at a place called *Traverse des Sioux*, on the St. Peter's River, and about 150 miles from the Red Pike, a murky cloud of dark visaged warriors and braves commenced gathering around the house, closing and cramming all its avenues, when one began his agitated and insulting harangue to us, announcing to us in the preamble that we were prisoners and could not go ahead. About a dozen of them spoke in turn, and we were doomed to sit nearly the whole afternoon, without being allowed to speak a word in our behalf until they had all got through. We were compelled to keep our seats like culprits, and hold our tongues till all had brandished their fists in our faces, and vented all the threats and invective which could flow from Indian malice, grounded on the presumption that we had come to trespass on their dearest privilege, their religion.

There was some allowance to be made, and some excuse, surely, for the rashness of these poor fellows, and we felt disposed to pity rather than resent, though their *unpardonable stubborness* excited us almost to desperation. Their superstition was sensibly touched, for we were persisting in the most peremptory terms, in the determination to visit this, their great medicine (mystery) place: where, it seems, they had often resolved in national council no white man should ever be allowed to go. They took us to be "officers sent by government to see what this place was worth," &c. "As this red stone was a part of their flesh, it would be sacrilegious for white men to touch or take it away—a hole would be made in their flesh and the blood could never be made to stop running." My English companion and myself were here in a fix, one that demanded the use of every energy we had about us; astonished at so unexpected a rebuff, and more than ever excited to go ahead and see what was to be seen at this strange place; in this emergency we mutually agreed to go forward, even if it were at the most imminent hazard of our lives, and never to retreat one foot until we had reached the spot. We agreed to *hinge* our lives on the event. It therefore gave us good opportunity of hearing and *making* speeches—of hearing threats and making them—of drawing out, in a manner that we could not otherwise have done it, all the traditionary superstitions and masonry of this strangest of all places, and of learning much at the same time of the true feelings and impulses which actuate the savage heart.

The speeches made *pro*-necessisate libertatis, and *con.* will be given at large in a few days, and the manner in which we released ourselves from them, and carried our points on our course to the stone quarry. In short; we gained our point at last, (or rather assumed it,) by going ahead, and defying all threats, and entreating them to put them into execution, and after passing several other villages to whom they had sent runners ahead of us, with orders to arrest us, we at length reached the place of our destination in safety, which has more than answered here, in interest and picturesque beauty, all of our sanguine expectations, and richly repays us for a toilsome and expensive summer campaign.

At the date of this letter we are about to withdraw ourselves from this truly romantic and classic ground and wend our way back again, which will be long and tedious, and perhaps subject us to farther difficulties with the wronged and outraged people, of whose superstitions I have just been speaking.

The trophies that we could bring from the inimitable workings of nature in this variegated stone were few, but beautiful beyond description, some of which, if we are not robbed of them on our way back, will compose an interesting part of my cabinet—a splendid necklace for my wife, and a snuff box for my old friend Dr. Graham.

This is the last epistle I shall write from the "Red Pipe Stone," as we are on the eve of bidding it adieu, but if any thing should arrive, bearing date at the same place, (and it is highly probable that such may be the case) I wish them to be considered as genuine, though as having been "missent and forwarded."

GEORGE CATLIN.

Interesting Correspondence.—Jefferson's Religion.

☞We are indebted (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) to a distinguished Member of the Bar for the following correspondence, now, for the first time, made public. It possesses more than ordinary interest, especially the reply of Mr. JEFFERSON.

Copy of a Letter addressed to Thomas Jefferson, by William Canby.

ESTEEMED FRIEND, THOMAS JEFFERSON:

I have for years, at times, felt an affection towards thee, with a wish for thy salvation, viz. the attainment, while on this stage of time, in the natural body, of a suitable portion of Divine Life, for otherwise we know little more than the life of nature, and therein are in danger of becoming inferior to the beasts that perish, in consequence of declining the offers of divine life made to every rational being; but, I have long had better hope of thee, and have thought, particularly in our little quiet meeting of yesterday, that "thou hast been faithful at least in a few things," and wish thou mayest be made ruler over more, "and enter into the joy of our Lord, and into his rest." And it occurred that in order thereto, we should become christians, for "he that hath not the spirit of Christ, is none of his." And this knowledge and belief is strongly insisted on, I think, by divers of the Apostles, who had personally seen, and were eye-witnesses of his majesty, particularly in the Mount, and of others who had not that view, which however was insufficient to perfect them, and was to be taken away, that they might be more effectually turned to that spirit which leadeth into all truth, whose power alone is able to reduce the spirit of nature to suitable silence and submission.

(Signed) WILLIAM CANBY.
8 month 29th, 1813.

Copy of Thomas Jefferson's Letter in reply.

SIR:—I have duly received your favor of August 29th, and am sensible of the kind feelings from which it flows, and truly thankful for them, the more so, as they could only be the result of a favourable estimate of my public course, during a long life, as much devoted to study as a faithful transaction of the trust committed to me would permit.

No object has occupied more of my consideration, than our relation with all the beings around us; our duties to them, and our future prospects. After hearing and reading every thing, which probably can be suggested concerning these, I have formed the best judgment I could, as to the course they prescribe, and in due observance of that course, I have no recollection which gives me uneasiness.

An eloquent preacher of your society, Richard Mott, in a discourse of much unction and pathos, is said to have exclaimed aloud to his congregation, that he did not believe there was a quaker, presbyterian, methodist, or baptist in heaven; having paused to give his audience time to stare and to wonder, he added, that in heaven, God knew no distinction, but considered all good men as his children, and as brethren of the same family. I believe with the quaker preacher, that he who strictly observes those moral precepts in which all religions concur, will never be question'd at the gates of heaven as to the dogmas in which all differ;—that on entering there, all these are left behind us; and the Aristides' and Catos, the Penns and Tillostons, presbyterians and papists will find themselves united in all principles which are in concert with the reason of the Supreme Mind. Of all the systems of morality, ancient or modern, which have come under my observation, none appears to me so pure as that of Jesus;—he who follows this steadily, need not, I think, be uneasy, although he cannot comprehend the subtilities and mysteries erected on his doctrines, by those who, calling themselves his especial followers and favourites, would make him come into the world to lay snares for all understandings but theirs. Their metaphysical heads usurping the judgment-seat of God, denounce all his enemies who cannot perceive the geomatrical logic of Euclid in the Demonstrations of St. Athanasius; that three are one, and one is three, and yet the three is not one, nor the one three.

In all essential points, you and I are of the same religon; and I am too old to go into enquiries and charges, as to the unessential. Repeating, therefore, my thankfulness for the kind concern you have been so good as to express, I salute you with friendship and brotherly love.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Monticello, Sept. 18th, 1813.

Lyceums.

☞We ask attention to the following communication. The subject to which it refers, we believe of vast importance, and trust that our citizens *will* take immediate measures to form Borough, township and county Lyceums. We shall be glad to hear from "Plato" again.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

MR. EDITOR—Man can in no way more effectually serve his fellow man, than by raising him out of Ignorance to walk in the light of Knowledge—thus fitting him for enjoyments that can be hoped for from no other source. And there is no higher renown than to have been a benefactor of our race.

At the present day, an effort is almost every where making to raise Man to the condition his CREATOR intended him to occupy. Schools are provided for the young of every degree; the children of the rich man and the poor man meet together on the level of equality. Poverty is no longer an inseparable bar to the education of the children of the indigent. Wise and benevolent Legislators have introduced a System into our State, and incorporated it with our institutions, by which the blessings of Knowledge are offered to all, "without money and without price" This system promises not only to elevate the individual, but also to advance the social and political condition of our citizens, and secure the permanency of our present form of government.

But while these provisions are made for the young; while the rising and future generations are to reap the advantages of knowledge, the acting generation, the benefactor of the others, was born too soon for its blessings. But that generation which has done so much for the ages that are to come, should do something for itself. It is true, that it cannot fling off the heap of years that time has pressed upon it; age and ripe manhood cannot strip themselves of their appropriate garments, and clothe themselves in the habiliments of youth; but age and manhood may make use of the time which is left. This, in very many places, they are doing by the erection of SOCIETIES and LYCEUMS, where past deficiencies are supplied by present diligence.

The object of this communication is to incite the Citizens of this Borough and County to emulate the example that has been set them in other places—to establish a Lyceum or other Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. At this time, branches of Science, which, until within a few years, were mere speculative theories, have been reduced to perfect system, and promise to be of immense practical benefit. Such was GEOLOGY, until very recently. For ages Geology was one of the catalogue of Sciences, but it was made subservient to no better purpose than that of scepticism and infidelity; but in later years, it has been made use of to point out to its inhabitants the great mineral riches of the earth.

Geology is not one of those branches which the ordinary understanding cannot comprehend without long previous preparation and acquaintance with other sciences. It is true, that it presents to our contemplation many astonishing phenomena, but these are not explained by mathematical calculation and demonstration as are astronomical phenomena, but are understood by observation.

Such limits as I have defined for myself in this communication, will not permit me to speak of the wonders disclosed by Geological science, or of the advantages which it promises to every part of the country; nor have I time to explain all the benefits that might result from a society having for its object the diffusion of useful knowledge. I shall only add, that such a society would open the way to many improvements and advantages—and suggest the call of a County or Town meeting, to form a Society for such a purpose.

PLATO.

SOMETHING NEW!—The Olive Branch states that a proposition has been made for a "Congress of Churches," made up of representatives from all the different sects in the United States, which shall hold a session in some central place, for the purpose of adopting measures for the consolidation of all sects into one.

Which *one* shall it be?

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

☞The annexed circular from the Treasury Department is published for the information of all pensioners.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Comptroller's Office, September 29th, 1836.

The agent for paying pensions at Philadelphia:

SIR—In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officer of the Treasury.

1—In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2—In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3—No payment will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1832, chapter 1, section 2, and form B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorising the payment has been given.

4—In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May 15, 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, sir, your ob't serv't,
ALBION K. PARRIS.
Comptroller.

Anti-Masonry rising from its ashes!

☞We have received the two first Nos. of an Anti-Masonic paper, entitled the "*Butler Intelligencer,*" published by Mr. WILLIAM STEWART. We make the following extract from the Editor's address:—

"As to our political opinions, they are known, and shall always be made known, whenever they can, in our opinion, subserve any good purpose. We have erected no battery for the temporary purpose of assailing any man or party; or for the paltry one of gratifying malevolence; we possess no such feeling towards any individual. But we unfurl the banner of TRUTH, and go for *Free Discussion.* Take this right away, and the press is powerless—the people are slaves. It is this which makes tyrants tremble, bigots hide their scowling visage. Before its resistless arm, the temples of vice will crumble into dust, ignorance will be compelled to yield up her prey, error will no longer be dangerous to man, and virtue, freed from the tyrant's chains, will shine forth in grace and beauty, "fair as the moon, and clear as the sun."

And more of it!

☞The first No. of the "*Commonwealth,*" which takes the place of the late "Philadelphia Sun," has been received. It goes for the "Supremacy of the Laws" and against "*all* Secret Associations where the mind of man is bound by *any* tie calculated to operate partially and to the benefit of the few." The "Commonwealth" also says—Though the "Sun has gone down," like the Phœnix, it has sent forth from its ashes a bird of "bright plumage and of rarer song!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Westminster, Capt. Moore, from London, we have received London papers to the 15th Oct. inclusive.

Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland, for the state of the crops. Very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and north west. The western coast, the islands, and the highlands of Scotland, are in a very precarious state.

The Belgian government has applied to that of England, for leave to disinter the body of Madame Malibran, and remove it to Brussells. The English government of course referred the matter to the ecclesiastical and municipal authorities, of Manchester, who have refused. It was supposed that M. de Beriot would have to come over in person.

The French papers say that Prince Polignac, and his companions, are to be removed from Ham to private houses, where they will still be kept in confinement, but in more comfortable and pleasant circumstances than at present. The prince had consented to petition the King for mercy, but his fellows would not agree, and he would not separate himself from them. Their refusal grows out of their determination not to recognize the royalty of Louis Phillippe.

The frigate North Star arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th of October, from South America, having on board 1,300,000 dollars in silver.

An insurrection broke out in the capital of Mozambque, Africa, in which the government of Donna Maria was overturned. The revolters gained possession of the forts and the town, which they held from the 26th May to the 14th of June, and were preparing to murder the Governor and Europeans, and make off with the plunder, when the British brig of war Leveret happened to enter the harbor, by whose aid the lawful authorities were reinstated, and the insurgents were made prisoners.

The loss of the Carlists in their repulse at St. Sebastian on the 1st of October, was more than one thousand, according to the bulletin of Col. Evans.

The London Lancet is denouncing the physicians who attended Madame Malibran; expresses great dissatisfaction with the remarks of Dr. Bellommi; and demands a disinterment and examination of the body.

French Violation of Our Flag.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.

A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th the American brig Banian, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, set sail, and got beyond the Castle, when she was forcibly boarded by a French man of-war's boat. An officer and several men, armed, said they were in search of two deserters, whom they suspected to be on board, and, notwithstanding that Captain Inglee assured them on his word of honor that there were no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and not succeeding in finding the deserters, the officer ordered the American Captain to return to Smyrna. On this the American hauled down his flag, abandoned his vessel, and the French brought her to an anchor between the Castle and the town. Captain Inglee then went on shore and made his protest. Thus the affair remained when the last accounts left Smyrna. Mr. Offley, the United States Consul, is a man who will do his duty, from which he would not flinch a hair's breadth, even were his consulate rattled about his ears. He is another Lord Ponsonby, with this difference, that he certainly will be more promptly supported by his own Government. People cannot insult the stripes and stars with impunity.

A gallant engagement with Pirates.

A letter received from Canton, bearing date the 19th May, contains an account of a gallant action with a large fleet of pirates, and their defeat.

The chief officer opposed to these savages was Lieut. Elliot, who holds rank in the Spanish Colonial Marine. The gallantry of this engagement, we should say, was never surpassed in the annals of naval warfare.

He was cruising in a government *Falwa*, (a large open boat,) with a crew of 43, all told: armed with one large brass gun in the bow, (an 18 or 24 pounder,) four swivels on the stern, and small arms. The boat pulled twenty-six oars.

Passing round a point of land between Cape Capones, and Corregidore, he suddenly found himself almost in the midst of twenty six double-banked Malay Pirate Proas, each containing about forty men.—The moment Elliot saw the enemy, he, with great courage and coolness, gave the word "ready for action," which was promptly obeyed by his *Tagalese* crew.

The long gun was quickly double-shotted with grape, without stopping the boat's way, and when within hail, the pirate chief, (a renagado,) who led the van—or rather the horn of a crescent, (for they were moving to surround the gallant boat,) hailed Elliot, and said—"If he was a brave man he would fight:" doubting what Elliot would do.

> "Then the gallant Elliot flush'd
> To anticipate the scene;
> And his boat the fleeter rush'd
> O'er the deadly space between;"

And when almost in contact fired his bow gun; the aim was so good and the effect so deadly, that the pirate chief's boat, with her crew, immediately sunk. Without losing way, on went Elliot over the wave, which bubbled over the sunken proa, towards the second chief's proa, and when with bowsprit almost over her, firing: and

> "It was but one moment of stir and commotion,
> Then down she went, like a bird of the ocean."

The remaining twenty-four Proas, seeing the sudden and unexpected destruction of their chiefs, fled. They rather out pulling him, but not so fast as to escape about sixty-two rounds of shot, mostly grape. As most of them pulled away with single banks only, it is probable the havoc amongst them had been great. When Elliot's shot could no longer reach them, he repaired to a creek, and there refitted, and then returned to Corregidore; but although he passed over the waters where the battle had been fought,

> No vestige of the strife was there.

The fight continued about three hours. The Falwa had two men killed, and twelve wounded, two since dead.

In the early part of the action, the four swivels rebounded from their pivots and were lost.

When the particulars of the action were reported to the Governor, he immediately made Elliot a Captain, and gave him a cross of honor. The petty officers and crew have been rewarded, and the families of the killed will be provided for by the Manilla government.

The disparity of force in this action is amazing; one boat and forty three men, opposed to twenty six boats and upwards of a thousand men!—and those men were Malay's, Renegadoes, and Pirates:—a race and kind of men whose ferocity and desperate determination are unequalled. This is an instance of what a leading, a master-mind, can do; for all the credit of fighting the action is due to Elliot: and although the gallant Tagalese bravely seconded him, had he fallen, can the.. be a doubt of a different result?

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.—Capt. Brown, of barque Ganges, arrived at Boston, from Malaga, October 10, informs Messrs. Topliff, that 6000 men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city. The shipping in harbor was crowded with men, women and children, for protection. As the progress of the Carlists had been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked their vengeance more particularly upon those places which had proclaimed the constitution or were in favor of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to fear the worst consequences, should the Carlists enter the city. Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence; consequently, great alarm existed and business was at a stand.

The U. S. ship Potomac was in port, also a British and a French frigate.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Arrived at Havana, Oct. 25th, Spanish brig Empresa, as prize to H. B. M. ship Vestal, of 26 guns, commanded by Capt. Jones. The brig was taken near the Island of Grenada, and had on board 434 slaves. The Vestal has also taken three other slave vessels under Portuguese colors, which were sent to Sierra Leone, Africa.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The ship Clarendon, Capt. Walker, from St. Kitts, bound for London, was wrecked at Chale bay, Isle of Wight, on the 11th October. The vessel was laden with a valuable cargo of West India produce. Her officers and crew consisted of sixteen, and a number of passengers left the island in her; among whom were Lieutenant Shaw, an officer of the army, his lady and four daughters; a gentleman named Pemberton, a planter, who was returning to Europe for the benefit of his health, and Miss Pemberton his daughter, twelve years of age, Miss Gawley of Portsmouth, Wm. Shepherd, of Exter, and others, names not ascertained. She struck the breakers at daylight, and immediately went to pieces. The second mate George Harris, and [illegible] names Be[illegible] and Thomas[illegible] [illegible] Thompson is not expected to survive.

N. Y. [illegible]

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th ult. says:—By the arrival of the schr. Pennsylvania, yesterday, from Velasco, Texas, we are in possession of dates from that country to the 12th. So little dread of an enemy prevails in the country at present, that the inhabitants are quietly cultivating their lands, and attending, it wolud seem theatrical performances. Some Thespian corps have opened the temple, and made a debut at Columbia, under favorable auspices. The army remains stationary, and somewhat impatient to be engaged in more active duty, in which, notwithstanding threats of formidable preparations on the part of their enemies, we suspect they will be disappointed, as time will disclose. We a long time since prophecied that not another hostile gun would be fired in Texas, and as yet. we have lost no faith in our prophetic gift as to this particular.

The papers containing the particulars of their newly organized congress, furnish no matter of great public interest, the members as yet being engaged in regulating the minutæ of matters of order and etiquette, prior to entering upon their more serious deliberations. Santa Ana is still in confinement, which is rumored to be not so rigid as of late, there being on foot some measures preparatory to his release. Should it be true, and he is to be released, Texas should require something in the way of a ransom, to enable her to discharge some of the heavy liabilities incurred by her belligerent operations.

The vacancy as Commander in Chief, occasioned by the election of General Houston to the presidency, will be filled it is said by one of the three candidates, Generals Thomas Rusk, Green or Felix Houston.

From all that we can hear and read of the initiatory operations of the Texians in their governmental concerns, we are induced to believe that they enter upon their new and untried career, with as much of the requisite ability and honest sincerity of purpose, as any people ever did, and with sufficient to enable them to take their independent stand among the sovereignties of the earth.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of the Mexican Envoy.

Signor GOROSTIZA has embarked for Mexico, with all the members of the legation. Previous to his departure he addressed to our government an exposition of his reasons for taking this step, from which the following is an extract:

"Unhappily the result has not been what the undersigned expected. The note of Mr. Dickens has left him no hope. The explanations, moreover, which have been given him in the name of the President, have shown how little can be looked for, by Mexico, from the United States, since her most sacred rights, her most important interests, are thus sacrificed to the shadow of an imaginary danger. Mexico is wronged and insulted as a measure of precaution.

"Under such painful circumstances the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, as the representative of Mexico, if he did not avail himself of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Governor MARCY, of New York, has appointed the 15th of December, as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

The United States Mint is about to issue fifty cent pieces of a new and beautiful coinage.

☞Gen. GAINES in a late letter accepting an invitation to a public dinner in Mobile, says—

"If in my humble efforts to preserve the south-western frontier from the heart-rending scenes of savage war and desolation, such as have covered Florida with deep mourning—and such as must penetrate the heart and awaken the sensibilities and sympathies of every patriot of our country, I have incurred the censure of a high public functionary placed over me, I have the satisfaction to know that I have acted in strict obedience to the law of the land prescribing the oath which I have taken, and in obedience to which I have probably seen as much hard service as any man in the United States now living—an oath which requires me to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against their enimies or opposers whomsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

YORK, Nov. 16.

A STORM.—On Friday night last this region was visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain—thunder and lightning.—Through the early part of the week the weather had been clear, warm and delightful. On Friday morning it began to rain, the atmosphere being very sultry. Towards 10 o'clock at night it became very dark, and when the midnight watches came on, the demons of the storm revelled in all their fury. The winds blew—the rain descended in torrents—the lightnings flashed with blinding vividness, and the thunder rolled long, deep and terrific over the vaulted arch of the sky. Dwellings were rocked to their foundations, and "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," fled from the anxious eye and the affrighted heart.

> "The boldest held his breath
> For a time."

We have heard of a serious loss occasioned by the storm. Margaretta Furnace, in Windsor township, owned and conducted with great enterprize by Messrs. H. Y SLAYMAKER & Co. was struck by the lightning and the casting and bridge house were burned to the ground. A heavy shower which followed saved the Warehouse and the numerous other buildings, dwelling houses, &c. which throng the busy area around the furnace. We sincerely deplore the accident and sympathize in the loss sustained by the worthy and public-spirited owners.—*Republican.*

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukie Advertiser gives the following as the official returns of the census lately taken of Wisconsin Territory:

Brown	2707
Crawford	854
Des Moines	6257
Du Buque	4274
Iowa	5244
Milwaukie	2892
Total,	22,228

It is worthy of remark, that the two counties lying west of the Mississippi, (Des Moines and Du Buque,) contain nearly one half of the population of the whole territory. Those two counties comprise what is called the Black Hawk Purchase, and their population has been almost wholly made up within the last two years. A division of the Territory by the Mississippi will soon be called for.

A LADY THIEF.—Mrs. Abigal McIntire, was lately arrested and committed in Boston, for stealing a piece of silk from the store of W. P. Tenny, while the clerk was putting up a piece of merino for her. She is a married lady, has taught, it is said, her daughter to steal, and has sold privately much stolen goods at one eighth of their value. She was fined $10 a year ago for stealing.—*Ibid.*

From the Pittsburg Advocate, Nov. 5.

SHOOTING STARS.

Most persons will remember to have seen or heard of the spleneid phenomenon of those brilliant meteors on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. Various and discordant themes have been formed and published, to account for these *shooting stars*, as they are commonly denominated. One of these theories make them Asteroids, and contend for their annual return. In a New Orleans paper, "The Times," public attention is called to the heavens on the night of the 12th and 13th of this month.

A look into the heavens, on a clear night is always rewarded, even if nothing else appears but "The Eternal Lamps," the steady members of the upper regions? therefore we add our recommendation to that of the New Orleans writer, though we differ in *toto* from the opinion which gives a planetary character to those scintilating sparks. We may, however, remark, that their non-appearance at any given place, affords no conclusive proof of their non existence, as they may pass over in daylight. Those of 1833 were seen on so wide an angle of the sphere, as to render their passage necessarily visible from some part of the earth.—Time and more accurate observation, will change hypothesis to science, on this as on all other subjects adequately examined.

The phenomenon of the morning of November 13, 1833, was visible along the eastern coast of N. A. from the Gulf of Mexico to Halifax, from 9 in the evening of the 12th, to sun rising of the 13th, and it is said that in some places was visible after sun rising to 8 in the morning.

In 1799, a similar phenomenon was seen in America by M. de Humboldt; in Greenland by the Moravian Bretheren; and in Germany by divers persons; and also in the night between the 11th and 12th of November. The evidences of such appearances in the heavens between the 10th and 15th of November of each year are so numerous as to demand attentive observation from all who are so situated as to give attention to the "WONDERFUL WORKS OF GOD."

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on the 26th ult.—They passed a law to secure to the State her proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States. It empowers the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer to receive the money, on giving the necessary pledges for its safe-keeping and return when required. They are to deposit it in the Union Bank, and in the Planters' Bank of Tennessee—on their giving bond to receive it at their own charge, repay it when required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—and pay 5 and 6 per cent. interest on it—and if these banks decline, then to deposit it with the Bank of Memphis.

IMPORTATION OF BREAD.—There arrived at the port of New York, on Thursday last, eleven thousand sacks of wheat, from different parts of Europe, viz: 300 bags from London; 3,147 from Odessa; 3,392 from Hamburg; and 1,549 of rye.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.
BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
GETTYSBURGH, PA.
Monday, November 21, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$9 57 to 10 00.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞We shall oblige our friend "An Anti-Mason of the Old Guard," if his article should be deemed politic, by publishing it in our next.

THE IRIS.

☞We ask attention to the prospectus, in another column, for a paper, with the above title, to be published in this Borough. From our knowledge of the gentlemen who are to conduct it, we can safely say that the "Iris" will be deserving of patronage. Subscriptions will be cheerfully received at this office.

The Knickerbocker.

☞THE KNICKERBOCKER for November has been received. A notice of its "contents" will be found in another column. The following deserving notice of this popular periodical is from the Baltimore Patriot:—

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—We find the November number of this well established and well conducted New York monthly on our desk this morning; and although we have not yet had leisure to do more than give a hasty glance at its broad pages and table of contents, our regard for the enjoyment of the reading public will not permit the delay of a single day in announcing its arrival in this city. If we have any skill in signs literary, we may say that the present promises to be an unusually rich number. The "EDITOR'S TABLE" occupies upwards of fifteen pages. We will only add at this time, for the benefit of new subscribers to the work, that they can now be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the present volume.

Pennsylvania Elections. The Convention.

☞From the official returns, it appears that the Van Buren party will have a majority of one in the Convention. A list of the members will be given in our next.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

	Dunlop	Merkle	*Myers*	*Radebaugh.*
Adams,	1501	1491	1211	1204
Franklin,	2637	2593	2102	2120
Cumberland	1727	1728	1873	1871
TOTAL,	5865	5812	5186	5195

PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT U. S.

	1832. Wirt.	1832. Jackson.	1836. Harr'n.	1836. V.Buren.
Adams,	1362	1071	1520	1186
Allegheny,	2985	3321	3622	3074
Armstrong,	429	1437	1014	1528
Beaver,	1388	1360	2077	1075
Bedford,	648	1930	1920	1587
Berks,	1150	4472	1584	4967
Bradford,	1221	1598	1521	1462
Bucks,	3011	2681	3289	3081
Butler,	641	1076	1166	1008
Cambria,	54	444	554	450
Centre,	725	1961	924	1809
Chester,	4286	2732	3921	3277
Clearfieldd,	207	520	284	499
Columbia,	404	1658	544	1560
Crawford,	1130	1470	1232	1614
Cumberland,	1337	2160	1696	1904
Dauphin,	1348	1395	1993	1372
Delaware,	1423	955	1224	1030
Erie,	1494	1049	2134	1312
Fayette,	1176	2647	1669	2016
Franklin,	2176	1979	2575	2155
Greene,	338	1443	915	1138
Huntingdon,	1441	1510	2628	1340
Indiana,	589	654	1169	692
Jefferson,	105	175	229	244
Juniata,	268	578	596	627
Lancaster,	5140	4061	6250	4144
Lebanon,	882	1094	1487	1168
Lehigh,	933	1544	1784	1987
Luzerne,	1325	1745	1415	2008
Lycoming,	679	1540	938	1705
Mercer,	1214	1366	1991	1253
Mifflin,	454	784	748	917
Monroe,	new county,		166	796
Montgomery,	2507	335	2409	3446
Northampton,	1093	2786	1426	2378
Northumberland,	411	1464	712	1421
Perry,	346	1021	473	1107
Philadelphia city,	5476	3267	5742	3028
Phila. county,	6433	6760	6454	7904
Pike,	43	506	52	358
Potter & M'Kean,	131	253	135	312
Schuylkill,	482	1270	687	1380
Somerset,	814	778	1905	511
Susquehanna,	868	1082	856	1145
Tioga,	197	1035	400	1027
Union,	864	1057	1328	1143
Venango,	294	1117	600	967
Warren,	194	490	254	498
Washington,	1888	3125	2805	2445
Wayne,	367	633	340	724
Westmoreland,	861	3419	1725	2878
York,	1452	3152	2005	2756
	66,716	90,983	87,111	91,475
				87,111
Van Buren's majority,				4,364

☞ The above we copy from the Harrisbugh Telegraph, with the exception of the returns from the City and County of Philadelphia—that paper having added both together. As thus given, the added amount differs from the separate returns given by the Reporter. The majority is given as estimated by the Telegraph.

The Result—so far.

☞The Electors of President already ascertained to be chosen, are as follows:

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
New York,		42
Pennsylvania,		30
Vermont,	7	
Delaware,	3	
Connecticut,		8
Maryland,	10	
Ohio,	21	
New Hampshire,		7
Maine,		10
Virginia,		23
New Jersey,	8	
Massachusetts,	14	
Kentucky,	15	
Indiana,	9	
	87	120

Popularity!

☞The Van Buren folks talk largely about the popularity of Van Buren and Harrison at their respective homes. Look at the following paragraphs:—

HARRISON AT HOME.—Genl. Harrison's majority in the City of Cincinnati is **906.**

VAN BUREN AT HOME.—Mr. Van Buren's majority in the City of Albany is **400.**

So it will be seen that Gen. Harrison is 500 votes more popular at home than Mr. Van Buren!

Todd's Lancaster Dandy.

☞Todd's little Ishmaelite of the Lancaster Examiner has drawn his tiny sword afresh, and seems disposed to wage a war upon the "Gettysburgh Star!" What a vain, conceited little pug! The "Star" has other things to reflect its light upon, without stopping to hunt the "*wee thing*" of Lancaster! To tilt with it, would be a profitless business—like pressing wind out of a dead *gnat!*

Minority Legislature!

☞No less than twenty-six counties which elected Van Buren members of the Legislature, have given Harrison majorities! The Compiler talked a great deal before the election about "minorites"—will it now call on Messrs. McCurdy and Picking to resign? It knows that if they would, and a new election ordered, they would be defeated by at least 500 majority! Masonic Van Buren men representing, by a large minority, the Democratic Anti-Masonic county of Adams! What a shame!

Postration of Jacobinism!

☞What a glorious defeat those vile Jacobins, DALLAS, of Philadelphia, and WILKINS, of Pittsburgh, have met with at the hands of the Democratic Freemen of Pennsylvania! Dallas was for destroying *all Laws* as well as the *Constitution;* and Wilkins was for introducing in their stead a MONARCHY! Verily, they have their reward!

School Money.

☞The Harrisburgh Chronicle states the following to be the distribution of the School Fund for the present school year, showing the amount each County is to receive under the new School law, including the United States Bank money, if the proper steps are taken in due time by the district treasurers to obtain it:—

Adams,	$3,345 20	Lancaster,	11,102 58
Allegheny,	7,664 14	Lebanon,	2,865 10
Armstrong,	2,947 68	Lehigh,	3,466 92
Bradford,	3,056 46	Luzerne,	2,948 24
Beaver,	3,440 48	Lycoming,	2,846 04
Bedford,	3,050 62	M'Kean,	318 52
Berks,	7,602 64	Mercer,	3,363 98
Bucks,	6,762 52	Mifflin,	6,337 22
Butler,	2,798 14	Montgomery,	1,560 92
Cambria,	1,237 86	Northampton,	5,962 36
Crawford,	3,343 20	Northumberland,	2,546 28
Clearfield,	903 14	Perry,	1,904 70
Centre,	3,046 10	Pike,	906 62
Chester,	7,563 14	Potter,	359 96
Columbia,	3,919 24	Philadelphia,	25,623 54
Cumberland,	3,914 94	Somerset,	2,355 94
Dauphin,	3,565 98	Susquehana,	2,325 52
Delaware,	2,524 98	Schuylkill,	3,042 86
Erie,	3,937 60	Tioga,	1,673 56
Franklin,	4,570 76	Union,	2,817 20
Fayette,	3,945 36	Venango,	1,951 32
Greene,	2,166 90	Warren,	1,035 86
Huntingdon,	3,990 24	Washington,	5,483 62
Indiana,	2,067 20	Wayne,	1,379 53
Jefferson,	883 96	Westmoreland,	4,328 72
Juniata,	1,336 92	York,	6,188 66

☞A barn, the property of Mr. Samuel Sentman, about 5 miles from Carlisle, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th inst. and entirely consumed, together with all his crops of grain and two horses!

☞ VERY LIKE A "HOAX," MY LORD!

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?—We have heard a very singular question mooted as to the prospects of Van Buren upon the presidency.

In the present state of the election returns it is yet doubtful whether he can be elected by the colleges. Van must receive the votes of New Jersey, Virginia, and Indiana, in full, to give him a majority. Should either of these states falter, and the probability is that all will, if we are to judge of the existing tone of public feeling from what we already know, then will Van be only eligible as a candidate before the House of Representatives.

But this is not all his difficulty. Granger is a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He comes from the same state that Van Buren does. If, therefore, Van Buren is not elected by the people, the electoral colleges opposed to Van may concentrate their votes on Granger, and elect him to the Vice Presidency. This act performed will, under the terms and spirit of the Constitution, entirely *disqualify* Van Buren from ever reaching the House of Representatives—for the Constitution expressly says that the "President and Vice President shall not come from the same state." The fact, therefore, of Granger being elected by the people Vice president, effectually bars the door upon Mr. Van Buren, and sends him back to Kinderhook without even a chance of success.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WISCONSIN.—A weekly newspaper, under the title of the BELMONT GAZETTE has been established by Messrs. CLARK & RUSSELL, at Belmont, the present Capital of Wisconsin Territory. The place must be very "far west" indeed, to which they, who are skilled in the "art preservative of all arts," shall not find their way.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—The Peoples' Press, a newspaper published at Columbus, Ohio, with a circulation of between 6 and 7000, is offered for sale.

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Columbia, *Friday Nov. 4th*, 1836.

Amount of Toll received at this office per last weekly report. $ 139,533 44
Amount received during the week ending this day, 2,872 00
Whole amount received up to Nov. 5th. $ 142,405 44

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. WILLIAM FESSLY to Miss RACHEL SHERMAN, both of Germany township.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. DANIEL SNYDER to Miss REBECCA FIESER, all of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN HANDESHELL to Miss JULIA ANN SCHOENEBRUCH, all of Adams county.

DIED.

In Baltimore on Saturday, the 5th inst. at the residence of her son in law, Peter Fahnestock, at the advanced age of 84 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH FAHNESTOCK, consort of the late Borius Fahnestock, of Adams county, Pa.

On the 9th inst. near Littlestown, ANDREW, son of Mr. Jacob Schealy, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 10 days.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 3d inst. says:—"The schr. Louisiana, Johnson, arrived last evening from Tampico, whence she sailed 18th ult., bringing us Mexican journals from the capitol to 25th September, and Tamaulipas to the 10th inclusive; we find nothing in them worth extracting. Verbally we learn that the news of the opening of the Spanish ports to the commerce of Mexico, was received in Tampico & other ports with great rejoicing.

"The Texian privateer Thomas Toby (late Dekalb) Hoyt, commander, has been cruising off the ports of Vera Cruz, Sisal, Campeachy, Matamoras and Tampico, since the first week in October, and had captured, about the 12th inst. a Mexican schooner, and sent her into Texas. She soon after run in towards the fort at the mouth of the river, and playing her "long tom" upon it for some time, without however, doing much damage, except frightening the good people of the town nearly out of their wits, who supposing her to be the van guard of the Texian Navy, turned out *en masse*, repaired to the fort and along the river banks, determined to repel any hostile movement of the imaginary Texian fleet. The commander of the privateer soon after transmitted a challenge to the commandant of Tampico, requesting a meeting with any armed Mexican vessel which might be in port; but receiving no answer within a reasonable time, she stood off, and spoke the Louisiana, determined to capture all Mexican property that she fell in with. The L. brings to this port $88,393 in specie."

☞A Senate of Maryland, it is supposed, was chosen on Saturday last—the noble stand taken by the Governor having brought the Van Buren "rebels" to know and do their duty!

To the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in Adams County.

AN Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Harrisburg on the 19th of December next.

Many of the friends of human rights have expressed the desire that this County should be properly represented at that meeting.

This will be best effected by holding a general meeting which may be attended by all those who are willing to act in this cause.

You are, therefore, invited to *meet in the Court-house of this place, at 1 o'clock P. M. of the first Saturday in December.*

It is expected that a County Anti-Slavery Society will be organized on the occasion.

November 14, 1836. tm–33

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for Managers of said road for the ensuing year, will be held on *Tuesday the 13th day of December next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. at the public house of C. Overholtzer, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county.

The Commissioners of Adams and Cumberland counties, will attend at the above time and place to discharge the duty required of them by law.

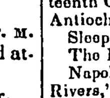
By order of the Board,
MICHAEL M. EGE, Sec'y.
November 21, 1836. 3t–34

PUBLIC SALE.
[BY ADJOURNMENT.]

THE subscriber will sell at public sale *on Saturday the 10th of December next*, on the premises, the following Estate of DAVID and ELIZABETH DEMARREE, dec'd: CONSISTING OF

A VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Isaac Munfort and others, containing **100** Acres first rate Land—The improvements are A GOOD TWO STORY STONE



HOUSE,

Double Log Barn, and a well of excellent water near the house—with a sufficiency of fine Meadow and a due proportion of Wood Land.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

HENRY BRINKERHOFF, Ex'r.
November 21, 1836. ts–34

TRUSTEES' SALE.

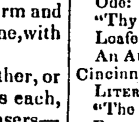
WILL POSITIVELY be sold at public sale, *on Friday the 16th day of December next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, the following real Estate of ROBERT McILWAIN, Esq.—consisting of

A FARM,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams County, Pa. adjoining Jacob Fickes, Herman Wierman and others—containing

403 Acres,

more or less, PATENTED LAND. The improvements are Two Good



DWELLING HOUSES,

Two BARNS and Two TENANT HOUSES and other necessary buildings.

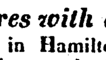
The farm is a first-rate grazing farm and is situated within 2½ miles of limestone, with an abundance of Woodland.

The property will be sold all together, or in Two Farms of about **150** Acres each, and the balance in Lots to suit purchasers—a Plot of the whole will be exhibited on the day of sale, or can be seen sooner by calling on the Tenant.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Hamilton township, adjoining Andrew M'Ilwain and others containing **3** Acres, having erected thereon a



STILL-HOUSE.

—ALSO—

The undivided fifth part of 300 Acres with appurtenances,

Situate in Hamilton township, adjoining Geo. Himes and others.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, THOS. J. COOPER, Trustees.
November 21, 1836. ts–34

LITERARY PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE IRIS.

A Miscellany of Morals, Literature, Science and the Arts.

EDITED BY
Jas. Cooper & Wm. M. Reynolds.

THE PRESS, beyond a doubt, is the grand lever which now moves the intellectual world. Among civilized nations, public opinion bows so submissively to no other power; even despots reverence its voice, and demagogues tremble at its frown.

Of course, it may be an instrument either of good or of evil—an Ithuriel's spear of truth, or a Sorcerer's delusive wand. The obstinate defender of exploded doctrines and the wild propagandist of the latest theory alike make this their weapon of attack and defence; and by its means may the friend of truth most successfully refute error and disseminate the pure principles of right reason.

In one of these ways, we may rest assured, it will be employed; for never can it be fettered or silenced, and thus will the world continue to read and be ruled by its reasonings. In the present state of society, books, periodicals, magazines and newspapers may be reckoned among the necessaries of life, for which the appetite and demand are becoming alike universal. Is it not, then incalculably important that a proper direction be given to this feeling, so that it may be productive of all the benefits which it promises?

We have long believed that the weekly newspaper might assume a character somewhat different from that which it has usually had—that it might be made to come more home to the bosoms and business of men—that its interest might be deepened—its moral tone elevated—its usefulness extended far beyond its present limits.

Desirous of contributing somewhat to the furtherance of such an object, we propose publishing a weekly journal under the above title. THE IRIS will endeavor to keep constantly in view and steadfastly advocate the objects to which it is professedly devoted. Regarding *virtue* as the surest source of individual happiness and national prosperity, we shall endeavor to illustrate its principles and enforce its precepts. Laboring for "the many," we shall offer to the people the Key of *knowledge*, that they may thus keep in their own hands that *power* which will otherwise ere long glide from them into the hands of "a few." Looking at all *useful labor* as not only the true foundation of wealth, but also honorable—discoveries and improvements in the *arts, agriculture* and kindred subjects, will claim a due share of our attention.

Whilst we aim at combining "the useful with the agreeable," we hope to avoid the danger of dulness, on the one hand, and that of pandering to the corrupt taste, on the other.

Studiously abstaining from party politics, we shall think it our duty to discuss important points of policy. We shall also attempt to give an impartial account of domestic as well as of foreign affairs.

With this brief exposition of their views and plans, the Editors throw themselves upon the indulgence of a discriminating public, pledging themselves, if they meet with encouragement, to render the work worthy of patronage.

TERMS.

I. THE IRIS will be published weekly, on a half-sheet of imperial size, on paper of good quality, and in a handsome style, *for one dollar and a half* per annum—one half payable in advance, the remainder at the expiration of six months—If payment be not made within the year, two dollars will be charged.

II. Any number of persons forwarding *five* Dollars shall be entitled to four *copies.*

III. Any person becoming responsible for five subscribers upon the ordinary terms, shall receive a sixth copy for himself.

IV. No subscription discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, until all arrears are paid.

The first Number will be issued on the first Saturday in January, 1837.

Gettysburgh, November 21, 1836.

THE KNICKERBOCKER,

A MONTHLY Magazine, published by WILEY & LONG, 161 Broadway, New York, at $5 per annum, in advance. It is one of the most valuable, as well as interesting Periodicals extant, and is certainly deserving of patronage.

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MR. CALHOUN.—The Charleston, S. C. papers state the probability of the Hon. John C. Calhoun being appointed the President of the great Southern and Western rail road.

PUBLICK NOTICES.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

IT is with pleasure the undersigned announces to the public that Marshall College, chartered by the Legislature of this State during its session last winter, and located at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., is to open its first Session on Wednesday the 9th of November next. The operations of this Institution commence under very flattering prospects. The number of Students, who are waiting to enter it, is much larger than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. And the Trustees feel themselves happy in having secured the services of gentlemen, as Professors, combining a high degree both of talent and attainment. Entire confi- ence may therefore be reposed in the competency of the Instructors, who have been appointed to their respective departments in the Institution. And it is the design of the Trustees to increase the number of Professors as the wants of the Institution may require, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The gentlemen who compose the Faculty of the College at present are,

Rev. F. A. RAUCH, D. P. President and Professor of the Hebrew, Greek, and German languages, and Literature, and the Evidences of Christianity.

S. W. BUDD, Jr., M. A. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. J. F. BERG, A. M. Professor of the Latin and Greek languages and Belles Letters.

Intellectual and Moral Philosophy will be taught by one of the Faculty, until a Professor for this department can be obtained.

One of the Faculty will also teach the French language.

Rev. WM. A. GOOD has been chosen by the Faculty as Rector of the Preparatory School, connected with the College, and under the immediate inspection and assistance of the Faculty, and in which every branch of Science and Literature is taught necessary for the admission of students into the College, or for those pursuits and occupations for which their parents or guardians may design them.

The annual expense of each student, for tuition in the College, will be $30, and in the Preparatory School, $26. Boarding can be had at the house of the Rector, who is prepared to accommodate about 16 boarders.

Parents and Guardians may feel confident that a vigilant attention will be bestowed to the morals, habits and manners of the Students while connected with the College.

The location of Marshall College is peculiarly favorable for such an Institution. The town of Mercersburg is in general remarkably healthy. It stands in the great Cumberland Valley, and is surrounded by a fertile and well cultivated country, with a range of lofty mountains at some miles distance on either side, mountain and vale presenting a scenery at once striking and beautiful.

Under the impression that the Trustees of this infant Institution can, in good faith invite public attention to it as a seat of sound and thorough Literature, Marshall College is most cordially recommended to the American community, and especially to the German part of that community for whose benefit it is especially founded, as justly meriting in the opinion of its founders, public confidence, and a cordial general patronage.

All Editors, favorable to the great cause of Education, by giving this notice one or two insertions in their respective papers, will be entitled to the sincere thanks of the friends and patrons of our rising Institution.

HENRY L. RICE,
Pres't. of the Board of Trustees.
Oct. 26, 1836. [Nov. 21.] 3t–34

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Anti-Masonic State Democrat
PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK.

THE Editor of the "ANTI-MASONIC STATE DEMOCRAT" intends to give full weekly reports of Legislative Proceedings the ensuing session; but in order to enable him to do so it will be necessary to incur a heavy additional expense. He would therefore respectfully solicit a generous public, and particularly the supporters of General HARRISON, to extend their patronage to him more largely than he has hitherto enjoyed it. He is grateful for past encouragement, and believes he has given evidence of this by his zeal and efficacy in advancing the cause of the Hero candidate and of constitutional government and freedom. An additional supply of means to conduct his operations will act as a stimulous to redoubled exertions in support of the cause in its further progress, and in opposition to the alarming doctrines and designs of the Federal Van Buren party. He can only further add, that his political feelings and principles have hitherto been developed in the language of a FREE REPUBLICAN boldly, in conformity to strict truth, both in regard to the cause of the people and the candidate who fought for their rights and liberties, and to that of the office holders and the candidates round whom they are rallied for the retention of place and power.

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SAMUEL H. CLARK.
Harrisburg, Nov. 21, 1836

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JOHN CLARK,
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March 28, 1836. 1y–52

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Dr. J. GILBERT,
November 14, 1836. tf–33

BLANK DEEDS

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