Star & Republican Banner.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 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.

To our Millerstown Subscribers.

☞In accordance with the request of a large number of our subscribers in that vicinity, we shall hereafter direct our paper to the care of Mr. JOHNSTON, at Millerstown. We hope this arrangement will meet the approbation of our friends in that place. If it should not, it will be no trouble for us to make up two packages, to oblige the readers of the «STAR" in that firm and ever-to-be depended-upon district.

☞The Philadelphia Saturday News of the 26th ult. came to us printed on a sheet double its usual size, containing the whole of the British Annual called «Friendship's Offering," a book of 384 pages, besides a variety of matter usually given in the «News-" The Saturday News is well conducted, and highly deserving of patronage.

☞Since first of January last there been erected in Buffalo City, N.Y., 55 buildings of two stories, 65 of three stories, 66 of four, and 1 (the American Hotel) of five stories—being 190 brick and stone buildings, besides 4 churches, 2 markets, county clerk's office, 2 banks, &c. the aggregate cost of which is stated at $1,412,500.

Public Lands.

☞A writer in the National Intelligencer estimates the Public Lands of the States and Territories at about 340 millions of Acres—of which 122 millions are ready for sale, and 100 millions more will soon be, as soon as they shall have been surveyed. Lands already surveyed, are situated as follows—

In the State of Ohio, 4,100,492 acres; in Indiana, 11,459,195; in Illinois, 17,234,014; in Missouri, 17,443,429; in Alabama, 22,586,058; in Mississippi, 12,924,301; in Louisiana, 9,683,526; in Arkansas, 14,223,175; in Michigan, east of the lake, 9,103,697; west of the lake, 4,924,220; and in the two Floridas, 6,692,909 acres. Of these 132 millions of acres, 122 millions have been exposed to public sale, and are at present subject to entry; and about 10 millions of acres are new lands, recently surveyed, and ready to be put up for sale. Besides the above enumeration, the United States possess in the same States and Territories about 100 millions of acres ceded by the Indians, but which are not yet surveyed, and about 80 millions the Indian title to which is not yet extinguished: Moreover, the acquisition of Des Moines, to the west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri, which of itself will one day form a vast State, completes the line of the States on the border west of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony.

The following statement of the amount of sales of Public Lands within the last twenty years, also possesses interest:

Amount of Sales of Public Lands during the last twenty years: In 1816, $2,507,273; in 1817, $5,022,409; 1818, $7,290,997; 1819, $17,081,791; 1820, during the very first quarter, $237,663,954—the price of land was then $2 per acre, and the Government granted a credit to the purchaser; after the 1st of July the price was reduced to $1.25 and credit abolished. In 1820, during the two succeeding quarters, $424,962; 1821, $1,169,224; 1822, $1,222,267; 1823, $85,126; 1824, $953,709. In 1824 the price was then amounted to from 1 to 2 millions every year. In 1830 they rose to about 2 millions, and have gradually augmented during the following two or three years. In 1832, they amounted to $3,115,376; 1833, $4,972,284; 1834, $6,000,981: 1835, $15,710,795; 1836, the two first quarters, $13,500,009.

Mr. Catlin's Letters.

☞The Letter given below contains much information and cannot fail to interest the reader.

ROCK ISLAND, (Upper Mississ.) }
September 25, 1836. }

You see by this that I am again wending my way toward home. Our neat little «dug out," I'm sick of our paddles, has at length brought my travelling companion and myself in safety to this place, where we found the river, the shore, and the town completely alive and astir, with Indians, with spears and war clubs of all the yelling red men.

We had heard that the whole nation of Sacs and Foxes were to meet Gov. Dodge here in treaty at this time, and we were upon literally to ply our paddles, which had brought us from Traverse des Sioux, on the St. Peter's river, and we reached here luckily in time to see the parade, the formal and solemn rites of a savage community, transfering the rights and immunities of their natural soil, to the insatiable grasp of pale faced «society."

After having glutted our curiosity at the formal rain of the Red Pipe, and also with the sports and inspirations of the magnificent Coteau du Prairie, we drew ourselves up from its sloping sides with lingering looks, that often dwelt back in sadness and melancholy on the fair prospect that we were vanishing from forever. Our horses brought us to the bluffs, and then over the extended plains that lies between that and the banks of the Traverse des Sioux, on the St. Peter's, with about five days travel. Here we met (and passed through their villages) the bands of Sioux who had made us so much trouble on our way to the red pipe. We met and passed them without other molestation than looks of hatred and contempt, which were so strongly expressed in their faces and movements as to amuse, and sometimes even to alarm us. A sullen silence seemed to pervade all classes and all sizes, except among the children, who cried at our approach, and the squaws, who clapped their hands over their mouths, and hackward retreated from our presence, with looks of distress and groans that were alarming. Several parties had been travelling upon—their religion invaded, and their Wakons insulted by the ruthless feet of white men!

At this place our horses were left, and we commenced our bodies and little travelling packs on foot, to the narrow compass of a little modest canoe, that must evidently have been dug out from the wrong side of the log—that required us and every thing in it, to be exactly in the bottom—and then to look straight forward and speak through the middle of our mouths, or it was «Other side up" in an instant. In this way embarked, with our paddles used as balance poles and propellers, (after drilling awhile in shoal water till we could «get the hang of it,") we started off, upon the bosom of the St. Peter's, for the falls of St. Anthony.—Sans accident we arrived, at 10 o'clock at night of the second day—and sans accident, (which we were in hopes to meet) we were obliged to trust to our little tremulous craft, to carry us through the magnificent windings of the mighty Mississippi and lake Pepin to Prairie du Chien, a distance of 400 miles, which I had traversed last summer in the same river.

«Oh the drudgery and toil of paddling our little canoe from this to Prairie du Chien! we can never do it!"

«Ah well, never mind, my dear fellow—we must «go it"—there is no other way—but think of the pleasure of such a trip, ha! Our guns and our fishing tackle will we have in good order, and be masters of our own boat—we can shoot it into every nook and crevice, explore the coves in the rocks—*ascend mount Strombolo*, and linger along the sparkling shores of Lake Pepin to our hearts content," «Well, I am perfectly agreed—that's fine, by Jupiter, that's what I shall relish exactly—we will have our own fun, and a truce to the labor and time—let's haste and be off." So we catered for our voyage—stock hands with our friends, and wave good bye in balancing our skiffs half way upon the green waters of the Mississippi. We encamped (as I had done the summer before) along its lonely banks, whose only music is the echoing war song that rises from the glimmering camp fire of the retiring savage, or the cries of the famishing wolf that sits and bitterly weeps out in tremulous tones his impatience for the crumbs that are to fall to his lot.

Oh! but we enjoyed those moments, (did we not, Wood? I would ask you, in any part of the world, where circumstances shall throw this in your way) those nights of our voyage which ended days of peril and fatigue—when our larder was full—when our coffee was good—our nats spread and our musquitoe bars over us, which admitted the cool and freshness of night, but screened the dew and bade defiance to the buzzing thousands of sharp-billed, winged tormentors that were kicking and thumping at admission—I speak now of fair weather—some of the nights of lightning and rain! We'll pass them over—we had all kinds tho', and as we loitered ten days on our way, we examined and experimented on every thing for the benefit of mankind. We drew into our larder (in addition to hams and wild fowls) clams, snails, frogs, and rattlesnakes—the latter of which, when properly dressed and broiled, we found to be the most delicious food of the kind.

We were stranded upon the Eastern shore of Lake Pepin, where head winds held us three days at bay, and like solitary Malayas or Zeboul Passagers we walked along the banks and about its pebbly shores till we were tired, before we could, with security, lay our little trough upon its troubled surface. When liberated from its wind-bound shores, we hastily piled our paddles and nimbly sped our way 'till we were landed at the foot of «Mount Strombolo," (as the Soldiers call it,) but properly denominated, *Le Menger Pesseger* of the French, *a Pan*. We ascended it without much trouble and enjoyed from its top one of the most magnificent panoramic views that the western world can furnish, and we would recommend the tourist, who has time to stop for an hour or two, to go to its summit, and enjoy with rapture the splendor of the scene that lies near and in distance all about him. This mountain, or rather pyramid, is an anomaly in the country, rising as it does short seven hundred feet from the western margin of the lake, and round, by the river, which divides and runs on each side of it. It is composed chiefly of rock, and all its strata corresponds with those of the bluffs, presenting perpendicularly on either side of the river. We at length arrived safe at Prairie du Chien—which was also sans steamboat—we were moored again, and there we lay, for the space of three days, in sight of Cassville, which, too, was sans steamer—we dipped our paddles again.

We are now six hundred miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, where steamers daily pass, and we feel, of course, at home. I spoke of the treaty. We were just in time, and behold its conclusion. It was signed yesterday, and commenced, of course, with feast and luxury—of show, of war-parades and dances. The whole of the Sacs and Foxes are gathered here, and their appearance is very stoutly imposing at the same time pleasing. These people have sold so much of their land lately, that they have the luxuries of life to a considerable degree, and may be considered rich; consequently they look stout and happy, carrying themselves much above the humbled manner of most of the semi-civilized tribes, whose heads are hanging and drooping in despair.

These sac and Foxes are already drawing an annuity of twenty-seven thousand dollars, for thirty years to come, in cash, and by the present treaty just concluded, the amount will be enhanced by thirty-seven thousand dollars per annum. This treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, held at Rock Island, was for the purchase of a tract of land of two hundred miles square, situated with its centre at Rock River, west of the Missisippi, a reserve which was made within the tract of land conveyed to the government by the treaty after the Sac war, paid for in cash, and the Rock River purchase." The treaty has been completed by Gov. Dodge, by stipulating on the part of government to pay them seventy-cents per acre for the Reserve, (amounting to $192,000) in the manner and form following:—Thirty thousand dollars to be paid in specie in specie in June next at the treaty ground, and ten thousand dollars annually for six years to come, at the same place and in the same manner, and the remaining sixty-two thousand in the payment of their debts and some little donations to widows and half-breed children. The American Fur Company was their principal creditor, whose account for goods advanced on credit they admitted to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars. It was contended by an article in the treaty that one half of these demands should be paid in cash as soon as the treaty should be ratified—and five thousand dollars should be appropriated annually for their liquidation until they were paid off.

It was proposed by Keo-Kuk in his speech (and it is a fact worthy of being known, for such has been the generous sentiments in every Indian treaty that I ever attended,) that the first preparatory stipulation on the part of government should be to pay the requisite sum of money to satisfy all their creditors who were then present, and whose accounts were handed in, acknowledged and admitted

The price paid for this tract of land is a liberal one compared with other lands, but I have proved heretofore paid for Indian lands has been one and a half or three quarter cents, instead of seventy-five cents per acre, for lands which government has sold since and little travelling. Even one dollar per acre would not have been too much to pay for this tract, for every acre of it can be sold in one year for ten shillings per acre to actual settlers, so beautiful and so fertile is the tract of country purchased.

These very people sold to government a great part of the rich States of Illinois and Missouri and the low rates above mentioned and this small tract being the last that they can ever part with without their consent your paying attention to others. The object of your love is the only one who ought to perceive it.

«Avoid all proverbs and cant phrases in conversation.

«If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street, it is *her part* to notice *you first*, unless, indeed, you are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first, she may not choose to recognize you, and this would be *awkward* and *strange* to you—you, as a *gentleman, cannot cut her*.

«Never *nod* to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied with touching your hat, *but take it off*; it is a courtesy her sex demands.

«Do not insist on pulling off your glove on any very hot day when you shake hands with a lady. It is *be off*, why, till very well; but it is better to run the risk of being considered ungallant, than to present a *clammy* ungloved hand.

«If you meet a friend in the street, in a coffee-house, shop, or indeed *any* public place, never address him by name, at least not so loudly as that others may hear it. Sensitive people do not like to be «shouted up" to strangers as «Mr. Jones" or «Mr. Smith," and so attract disagreeable notice. Accost your friend *quietly*; and do not *roar out*, «Ah! Mr. Smith! how do you do Mr. Smith?" It is very offensive, and shows a great want of proper delicacy."

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.

SACRILEGE.—The Cathedral was broken into on Tuesday night and robbed of some articles of plate, &c. The culprits have not yet been discovered:

DROWNED.—Martin McKean, one of the hands on the Horse Boat ferries across the Monongahela, at this place, accidentally fell off, on Wednesday, and was drowned.

DISTRESSING.—The Lynchburgh Virginian mentions the death of James L. Jefferson, grandson of the late Thomas Jefferson. According to the Coroner's Jury he died from the *effects of intemperance!* "He possessed fine talents, learning and friends!"

"O thou invincible spirit of wine!" How many more must you rob of Godlike dignity and transform to beasts; how many more must you poison to death in high and low places, before the world will be convinced that you are, and ever have been, and ever will be, a murderer, and banish you from the earth!—*Sat. Ev. Visiter.*

EFFECT OF FATHOM.—An English paper furnishes another illustration of the fatal effects of terrifying children, in order to punish them for misconduct. A little girl, only six or seven years of age, whose parents resided at Hackney, for some act of childish disobedience, was thrust into a dark cellar some distance from the house, and suffered to remain there throughout the night; the dreadful cries and screams which the child uttered produced no effect upon her imprudent preceptors, and when the door was opened in the morning the poor child was an idiot. A medical man, who was instantly summoned, pronounced her recovery extremely doubtful.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We are pleased to learn that the last Fredericksburg Arrival, that the unpleasant sectarian differences between the Faculty and the Students of the University of Virginia have been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all parties. The dismissed students published, in the Charlottesville Republican of the 23d inst. an exposition of their views of the construction of the late proceedings, which had been held by the Faculty as offenders, and the editor prefaced this exposition by the Circular prepared by the Faculty. In a postscript in the same paper, it was announced that the Faculty had passed the subjoined resolution, on the ground that the offending students committed the act for which they were dismissed under the impression that they were authorized to do so by the laws of the institution. Such being the unanimous opinion of the students, the Faculty therefore

Resolve: That those students who think proper to return, of those dismissed, afore said, be admitted upon application to the Chairman of the Faculty and upon declaring any participation in the principal acts of riot and violence, or if they cannot disclaim such participation, making proper atonement therefor.

FIRE.—A slip from the Winchester (Va.) Republican Office, of Thursday last, says: "Our Flour and Plaster Mills, and Cotton Depot was last night, about 10 o'clock, discovered to be on fire. It was entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting of the train of burthen cotton (three) that arrived last night laden with dry goods, groceries, salt, &c. About 20 yards of the rail road was also burnt."

FLORIDA.—Intelligence was received at Jacksonville, (Florida) on the 17th inst. from Governor CALL, stating that the army had crossed the Withlacoochee—that no Indians had been discovered, that all their villages had been found deserted, and that the army had marched to Volusus, where a supply of provisions had been ordered.

The "New York Theological Seminary" is to go into operation next Monday. A fund of fifteen thousand dollars, vested in its establishment and support, and a suitable edifice is about to be erected for its accommodation on Jackson avenue, in the upper part of that city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Cincinnati Post, of the 19th inst. states that a man named Barlow, a deck passenger, on board the steamboat Cuba, fell into the fly wheel, the previous day, and was instantly killed, by decapitation.

ADA BYRON.—A private letter from London, received by the Roscoe, at the office of the N. Y. Times, and which speaks by authority, says that Ada Byron, the wife (late Miss Ada Byron,) will sail in February for New York, where they will remain until the opening of the spring. They purpose to remain some years in America, and bear letters that will ensure their proper reception in society. She is a sweet creature, quite the *beau ideal* of her father's pages. Lady Byron, it is said, will accompany them. I believe you will soon see as visitors, perhaps as residents, several of our high families, whose genealogical trees flourish more greenly than their fortunes. They talk of America as they did heretofore of the continent, and the interested sneers of the Trollope tourists avail no more than does the dead of the voyage, to deter them from the undertaking."

[This arrival, no doubt, will create great sensation. The noble pair will be *feted*, and courted, we doubt not, *ad nauseam*, and they *may* love to *cut*—you, as a *gentleman, cannot cut her*.

«Never *nod* to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied with touching your hat, *but take it off*; it is a courtesy her sex demands.

«Do not insist on pulling off your glove on any very hot day when you shake hands with a lady. It is *be off*, why, till very well; but it is better to run the risk of being considered ungallant, than to present a *clammy* ungloved hand.

«If you meet a friend in the street, in a coffee-house, shop, or indeed *any* public place, never address him by name, at least not so loudly as that others may hear it. Sensitive people do not like to be «shouted up" to strangers as «Mr. Jones" or «Mr. Smith," and so attract disagreeable notice. Accost your friend *quietly*; and do not *roar out*, «Ah! Mr. Smith! how do you do Mr. Smith?" It is very offensive, and shows a great want of proper delicacy."

Epitaph on a Watch-Maker.

Here lies, in a *horizontal* position,
The *outside case* of
Peter *Pendulum*, Watch Maker,
Whose abilities in that line were an honor
To his profession.
Integrity was the *main-spring*,
And prudence the *regulator*
Of all the actions of his life.
Humane, generous, and liberal,
His *hand never stopped*
Till he had relieved distress.
So nicely regulated were all his *motions*,
That he never *went wrong*,
Except when set *a-going*
By people
Who did not know
His Key.
Even then he was easily
Set *right* again.
He lived the art of disposing of his *time*
So well,
That his hours glided away
In one continual round
Of pleasure and delight,
Till an unlucky *minute* put a period to
His existence.
☞ He departed this life
Wound up
In the hope of being *taken in hand*
By his *Maker*,
And of being thoroughly *cleansed, repaired*,
And *set a-going*
In the world to come.

ETIQUETTE.—A little work has just been published in Glasgow, entitled the «Science of Etiquette," which furnishes a summary of the laws of good breeding, condensed into a small compass. The following are few of the maxims:

«True politeness consists in speaking easy and natural, not forced and affected.

«If, upon the entrance of a visiter, you continue a subject begun before, you should always explain the subject to the new comer."

«Do not allow your love for one woman to prevent your paying attention to others. The object of your love is the only one who ought to perceive it.

«Avoid all proverbs and cant phrases in conversation.

«If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street, it is *her part* to notice *you first*, unless, indeed, you are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first, she may not choose to recognize you, and this would be *awkward* and *strange* to you—you, as a *gentleman, cannot cut her*.

«Never *nod* to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied with touching your hat, *but take it off*; it is a courtesy her sex demands.

«Do not insist on pulling off your glove on any very hot day when you shake hands with a lady. It is *be off*, why, till very well; but it is better to run the risk of being considered ungallant, than to present a *clammy* ungloved hand.

«If you meet a friend in the street, in a coffee-house, shop, or indeed *any* public place, never address him by name, at least not so loudly as that others may hear it. Sensitive people do not like to be «shouted up" to strangers as «Mr. Jones" or «Mr. Smith," and so attract disagreeable notice. Accost your friend *quietly*; and do not *roar out*, «Ah! Mr. Smith! how do you do Mr. Smith?" It is very offensive, and shows a great want of proper delicacy."

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.

SACRILEGE.—The Cathedral was broken into on Tuesday night and robbed of some articles of plate, &c. The culprits have not yet been discovered:

DROWNED.—Martin McKean, one of the hands on the Horse Boat ferries across the Monongahela, at this place, accidentally fell off, on Wednesday, and was drowned.

DISTRESSING.—The Lynchburgh Virginian mentions the death of James L. Jefferson, grandson of the late Thomas Jefferson. According to the Coroner's Jury he died from the *effects of intemperance!* "He possessed fine talents, learning and friends!"

"O thou invincible spirit of wine!" How many more must you rob of Godlike dignity and transform to beasts; how many more must you poison to death in high and low places, before the world will be convinced that you are, and ever have been, and ever will be, a murderer, and banish you from the earth!—*Sat. Ev. Visiter.*

EFFECT OF FATHOM.—An English paper furnishes another illustration of the fatal effects of terrifying children, in order to punish them for misconduct. A little girl, only six or seven years of age, whose parents resided at Hackney, for some act of childish disobedience, was thrust into a dark cellar some distance from the house, and suffered to remain there throughout the night; the dreadful cries and screams which the child uttered produced no effect upon her imprudent preceptors, and when the door was opened in the morning the poor child was an idiot. A medical man, who was instantly summoned, pronounced her recovery extremely doubtful.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We are pleased to learn that the last Fredericksburg Arrival, that the unpleasant sectarian differences between the Faculty and the Students of the University of Virginia have been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all parties. The dismissed students published, in the Charlottesville Republican of the 23d inst. an exposition of their views of the construction of the late proceedings, which had been held by the Faculty as offenders, and the editor prefaced this exposition by the Circular prepared by the Faculty. In a postscript in the same paper, it was announced that the Faculty had passed the subjoined resolution, on the ground that the offending students committed the act for which they were dismissed under the impression that they were authorized to do so by the laws of the institution. Such being the unanimous opinion of the students, the Faculty therefore

Resolve: That those students who think proper to return, of those dismissed, afore said, be admitted upon application to the Chairman of the Faculty and upon declaring any participation in the principal acts of riot and violence, or if they cannot disclaim such participation, making proper atonement therefor.

FIRE.—A slip from the Winchester (Va.) Republican Office, of Thursday last, says: "Our Flour and Plaster Mills, and Cotton Depot was last night, about 10 o'clock, discovered to be on fire. It was entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting of the train of burthen cotton (three) that arrived last night laden with dry goods, groceries, salt, &c. About 20 yards of the rail road was also burnt."

FLORIDA.—Intelligence was received at Jacksonville, (Florida) on the 17th inst. from Governor CALL, stating that the army had crossed the Withlacoochee—that no Indians had been discovered, that all their villages had been found deserted, and that the army had marched to Volusus, where a supply of provisions had been ordered.

The "New York Theological Seminary" is to go into operation next Monday. A fund of fifteen thousand dollars, vested in its establishment and support, and a suitable edifice is about to be erected for its accommodation on Jackson avenue, in the upper part of that city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Cincinnati Post, of the 19th inst. states that a man named Barlow, a deck passenger, on board the steamboat Cuba, fell into the fly wheel, the previous day, and was instantly killed, by decapitation.

ADA BYRON.—A private letter from London, received by the Roscoe, at the office of the N. Y. Times, and which speaks by authority, says that Ada Byron, the wife (late Miss Ada Byron,) will sail in February for New York, where they will remain until the opening of the spring. They purpose to remain some years in America, and bear letters that will ensure their proper reception in society. She is a sweet creature, quite the *beau ideal* of her father's pages. Lady Byron, it is said, will accompany them. I believe you will soon see as visitors, perhaps as residents, several of our

Saturday, to bring up about 900 of the same party, who were left at the post of Arkansas, and about 400 more of the same party are coming through the Mississippi swamp, with horses, &c. the whole to rendezvous at Lewisburg, and proceed from thence to their new homes.

There are from 13,000 to 14,000 now in the State, leaving about 3,000 in the Creek nation, the warriors of whom have gone to Florida, to assist in subduing the Seminoles. When that is accomplished they will emigrate, which will complete the removal of the whole Creek nation.

Capt. Bateman's party of 2,500, and Lieut. Deas's party of 2,600, and Col. Campbell's of 2,800, are behind, and will pass up in 10 or 12 days.

The health of the Indians has generally been very good—no contagious or malignant diseases among them. The rumor that the small pox was prevailing, and that many had died of that disease, is unfounded.

A FREE PRESS.—A correspondent of some paper says that no press can be said to be free, unless it freely inserts every communication which is sent to it! Have mercy upon us!—*New Era.*

Those who have for any length of time been connected with the public press, have had abundant reason to know that the «bone and sinew" of the free country, Marylandia, is contended for by a thousand men, who would sacrifice the press, but not pay one farthing for its support.—*Boston Gazette.*

True as the Gospel.—*Western Monitor.*

The choir of singers at Rev. Mr. Young's church, in Summer street, is composed entirely of the pupils of the music institution for the blind in Pearl street six males and six females. Their performances are highly credible to them. They commit to memory the several hymns to be sung the day, and sing them without the slightest variation from the text with a remarkably clear and distinct pronunciation. They are enabled to assist in one of the most pleasing parts of the worship of their God.—*Boston Transcript.*

From the Hagerstown Courier and Enquirer.

Action of Slander in Washington County Court—Nov. Term, 1836.

A number of witnesses were produced.

The Defendant said the Plaintiff stole a *Blackey*, for which slander the plaintiff brought his suit and employed *Dick's son* as his counsel, accompanied with a high *Price*. The defendant, in order to pay the *whole hog* in his defence, employed a *Pig-man* as his Counsel, who in a *Schley* (sly) way engaged an associate. The Jury was empannelled; a *Mong* them were a *Lay-man*, a *Miller* and a *Baker*—Witnesses of all *colors* were called to the stand. They were *White, Black, Brown*, and *Dunn*—and also of various trades, such as *Smiths, Bakers &c.* The Jury are not permitted to retain there thoughout the night; the dreadful cries and screams which the child uttered produced no effect upon her imprudent preceptors, and when the door was opened in the morning the poor child was an idiot. A medical man, who was instantly summoned, pronounced her recovery extremely doubtful.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, December 5, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$10 25.

☞The Last Appeal.

☞Some few weeks ago the Governor Court we made a general request to delinquent subscribers to come forward and discharge a part at least, of their subscriptions. We made the request under the belief that it would be attended to, and on the faith of that belief promised to meet certain debts due by us to the printers. We have passed, and it is with deep regret that we have to complain of the nonattention paid to our request by those interested—they have not only disappointed us, but induced us to disappoint others.

We are therefore constrained to make one more—and the last—appeal to the *honor* and *honesty* of those who have been feasting for two, three, four, five and six years, upon our money and labor to call and make settlement. Are *we* not worthy of the pay? Is it supposed that we can live from year to year, support a large family, and pay the paper maker and others, *upon promises and payments deferred?* Its impossible. We must sink, and those dependent upon us must suffer, if *those who ought* do not promptly do their duty. We regret to speak thus—but necessity, which knows no law, compels us to it.

To those who have paid us we thank you for our request, we tender our sincere thanks.

THE NATIONAL ENQUIRER.

☞We ask attention to the advertisement of the NATIONAL ENQUIRER, the twelve first numbers of which were received last week. It is a sterling Anti-Slavery advocate, and should be widely circulated by the friends of that great cause.

Mr. JOEL HUNTINGTON, of Menallen, is Agent for the Enquirer. Subscriptions will also be taken at this office.

Convention Postponed.

☞We learn from the Philadelphia National Enquirer that the Anti-Slavery Convention proposed to be held at Harrisburgh on the 19th inst., will not meet until the 31st of January next.

THE DAYTON REPUBLICAN.

☞It is with sincere regret that we announce the fall of another star from the Anti-Masonic horizon: the Dayton Republican, one of the first to arouse the freemen of Ohio to the iniquity of Masonry, has at last, through the proscription and «expediency" of *Masonic Whigism*, been compelled to seek support in the ranks of the Democratic party! "There are now but two papers in that flourish state that pretends to advocate Anti-Masonry. All the others have fallen into the pit dug for them by the «treacherous Whigs!" The Republican has gone to Democratic party to join the Anti-Masons; the Anti-Masonic party of Ohio having disbanded we find no fault with it for returning to its original element—and success attend it.

Anti-Masonic Almanac.

☞John Gray, Esq. of Philadelphia, we learn, has in press and will shortly publish an Anti-Masonic Almanac for 1837. It gives a full history of the mysterious rights, penalties and crimes of the lodge. «Mr. Gray commences his work with a concise view of the First Degree. The case of the Revegary Witnesses is taken up, and their testimony, after their quarrels with Morgan, are glanced upon rapidly, but with force and spirit which must carry conviction of the absurdity of their subsequent deposition to every unprejudice mind. The author has made as much as it was possible the author then proceeds with the Massonic Oaths and Mummery; and the whole work is crowded with interesting facts, and well calculated to develop the truth, and expose crime, the former in all its divine beauty, and the latter in all its awful and shocking enormity."

☞From the following it will be seen that Vermont has taken measures to dispose of her share of the Surplus Revenue. Wonder if our «wise Solomons" will pursue a similar course!

VERMONT.—The legislature of Vermont, at their late session, passed a bill authorizing the state treasurer to receive the money from the United States, the state's proportion of surplus revenue, and to deliver over to trustees of each town, to be appointed for the purpose, the respective towns proportion of the money, the respective towns by the census of 1830. The money thus distributed is to be loaned to the citizens at 6 per cent, and the interest appropriated to the support of common schools. The towns to be responsible for refunding the principal when called for by the United States, and the distribution among the towns to be generalized according to the new census in 1841.

The Globe & Slave Question.

☞It is well known that the Washington City Globe is not only the mouth-piece of the present President of the United States, but that of the President elect also. All articles, therefore, in this and leading questions appearing in that paper are undoubtedly in accordance with the views and opinions of those distinguished individuals upon such questions. We find a very short paragraph upon the SLAVE QUESTION, and in the article which we copy below, takes a decided stand against those who consider Slavery both a disgrace and a curse upon a country claiming to be the «LAND OF THE FREE!" The Philadelphia Inquirer is of opinion that the article «was submitted to Mr. Van Buren before it appeared in print." It is probable that Mr. Van Buren will be much sooner, would have lost him thousands of Northern votes. The Globe and Mr. Van Buren have thus presented to *Abolitionists* Slavery or *Death!* *Democratic* Anti-Slavery. Freemen, and the sons of Freemen will not hesitate *which* to choose.

Here is the article—let it speak for itself:

From the Washington Globe of Nov. 28.

ABOLITION OF SERVITUDE.

As it was the misfortune of our ancestors to have a black population visited upon them by a power whose acts they could not control, we cannot but think that the interference of the same people to visit upon the race whom their avarice brought to our continent, the oppression they inflict on their own laborers at home, and the slaves islands and colonies in the West Indies, as aggravating their original crime. The African race in this country, except in those States where their relations with the white, as existing in the south, are abolished, is advancing in its moral, religious, and physical condition—in form, in feature, and intellectual endowments. The American negro is no longer the animal just above the brute, as in Africa, but is vastly superior in every respect to the serfs and subjects of some European States, that look upon the amelioration and advancement of the condition of the Africans among us as a blot in our history. It would be a blot in our history if they were emancipated before they had acquired improvement in character and habits, which would enable them to survive their freedom. The effect of their emancipation in the States in which it has occurred, has been their extirpation, like that of the Indians. Many in the south have acquired intelligence, skill, and energy sufficient to pay for their nurture and purchase their freedom. In doing this, they show their capacity for self preservation, and it may be in this way, that, in time, Providence may fit them for a better state of being on this continent than they have yet enjoyed The labor of the abolitionists, who feign so much solicitude for their fate, is nothing but a present persecution of them. If the impracticable object of the political managers, who assume philanthropy for their disguise, could be affected, the result is written in the history of other States where slavery has been abolished.

Voice of Vermont!

☞The legislature of Vermont adjourned a few days since, after a short session and the passage of 160 acts. The following resolutions were also adopted, shewing the opinion of that State on the Slave Question:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Vermont, That neither Congress nor the State Governments have any Constitutional right to abridge the free expression of opinion or the transmission of them through the medium of the public mails.

Resolved. That Congress does possess the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

☞POLITICAL MATTERS.

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	
North Carolina,		15
Rhode Island,		4
Tennessee,	15	
Georgia,	11	
Alabama,		7
Louisiana,		5
Arkansas,		3
	136	134

RITNER vs. VAN BUREN.—The whole number of votes received by Gov. Ritner, 94 047
The number received by Mr. Van Buren at the recent election, 91,475
Ritner's maj. over Van Buren, 2,572!

GEN. HARRISON'S POPULARITY.—As the returns come in from Missouri and Illinois, says the Alexandria Gazette, the more it is made certain that Gen. Harrison's popularity has not been overrated. His vote in western New York, in western Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Kentucky, in Indiana, in Illinois and Missouri, all show that unaided as he has been by party influence, he has proved a wonderful impetus has been given to the progress of the holy cause; and the brightest cheering rays of hope and confidence in success are kindled around us. It is true that much yet remains to be done, in order to guard against and ward off the awful, impending calamity, which has long threatened our country in the form of a dreadful, a severe contest is yet to be waged with the demon of oppression, ere the vengeful arm of Justice shall be stayed, and the power of Heaven shall smile upon the consummation of our social system effected. We must, therefore, buckle on the armor of righteous persevering energy—renew our zeal and activity in the cause of humanity, and with more earnestness the cause of the suffering and the enslaved—engage with more fervor of principle, in the Throne of Almighty Power, the successful prosecution of our arduous, yet glorious undertaking.

Wit such views as are here expressed, the editor of this work has assumed the station which he now occupies. He has now entered with alacrity this great arena of moral warfare, and yields to none, in the disposition to sustain the principles which he has for many years advocated. Our «Flat Justitia Ruat Cœlum."

Terms of Publication.—The National Enquirer is published every Saturday, at No. 232 *Arch Street, Philadelphia*. The price of subscription is Two Dollars per annum, payable half yearly, *in advance*.

Twenty six Numbers will constitute a Volume. Any person who will procure six scriptions, and forward the money for the same, as aforesaid, will be entitled to six copies of a volume complete, for every Five Dollars advanced. Editors, Postmasters, and the preceding morning, a Friend, who knows their influence, and lend their assistance in obtaining patronage, and in circulating the work.

Letters and communications must be forwarded to the editor, *free of expense*, or they will not be attended to. This regulation is absolutely necessary, to prevent imposition, from the opportunity of franking.

BENJAMIN LUNDY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1836. 3t-36

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at the Office of the Star & Banner

Late from Florida.—Defeat of the Seminole Indians.

We had two arrivals from Jacksonville, (E. F.) last evening, says the Charleston Courier of the 26th November, and from from passengers, the gratifying intelligence that an express, which reached Garey's Ferry on Monday last, (having left the army the preceding morning, a Friend, who knows their influence, and lend their assistance in obtaining patronage, and in circulating the work.

Letters and communications must be forwarded to the editor, *free of expense*, or they will not be attended to. This regulation is absolutely necessary, to prevent imposition, from the opportunity of franking.

BENJAMIN LUNDY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1836. 3t-36

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at the Office of the Star & Banner

PUBLICK SALES AND NOTICES.

Houses & Lots FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on *Monday the 26th inst.* at *Littlestown*, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the premises

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Littlestown, adjoining lot of Ephraim Swope and an Alley—on which are A Good Two Story WEATHER-BOARDED

HOUSE,

Log Stable and a well of excellent water convenient.

Also—One other Lot of Ground Adjoining the Littlestown Academy and an Alley—having erected thereon

A one story HOUSE,

Suitable for a Hatter, Saddler, Shoemaker or Blacksmith—the latter of which is very much wanted in that place.

Mr. Henry Shriver will shew the above to any person desirous of purchasing. The Lots will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers.

The terms will quite reasonable, and will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB BAUMGARTNER.

December 5, 1836. 1t*-36

Call and See the Cheap Hats, Caps & Bonnets

Wm. W. Paxton

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that he has just opened, and will constantly keep, at his old stand in Chambersburgh street, nearly opposite the Indian King Hotel,

A large and excellent assortment of

FUR & SILK HATS & BONNETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—CONSISTING OF Men's Castor HATS;
" Roram do.
" Spanish body do.
" Plain Russia do.
" Silk Plush do.
Youths HATS, different fashions;
Old Men's Broad Brims and Low Crowns, fashioned.

Also—LADIES' FUR & SILK BONNETS, of the latest New York Fashions, of the following colors, viz: black, brown, drab, pink, white and green.

TOGETHER WITH

Second hand HATS, WOOL HATS; Hair and Seal CAPS, &c. &c.

☞All of which he will sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Call and judge for yourselves.

AN APPRENTICE

Wanted to learn the above business, about 16 or 17 years of age.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburgh, Nov 28, 1836. tf-35

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Legatees and other persons