pose. Only about two hundred men have yet been recruited for the service, and as upwards of three hundred more are required, besides eighty-five commissioned and warrant officers, it is expected that considerable time must elapse before the expedition will be ready for sea.

NAVAL PENSIONS, &c.—Under the acts concerning naval pensions, and the Navy Pension Fund, there are 198 Widow Pensioners, and 308 Invalid Pensioners, to whom the annual amount paid, is $58,000. The nominal value of stocks of every description belonging to the fund, is $1,143,836,84, of which $641,000 is the property of Congress, vested in the stock of the U S. Bank.

Under the Privateer Pension Fund, the number of pensioners is 35.

The annual amount to be paid them is $2,766.

The amount of stock (Maryland five per cent.) belonging to the fund, is $4,667 05.

As this fund will probably be exhausted by the 1st of January 1838, permanent provision for the payment of the pensions is advised.

The income of the Naval Hospital Fund, has greatly exceeded the disbursements, it is advised therefore that the surplus be invested in some safe stock for the benefit of the fund.

By the act of June 30th, 1834, the widows of officers, seamen and marines, who have died in the naval service since 1824, or who may die while in duty, are entitled to pensions equal to half the amount of the pay of their husbands. But by the act of the 3rd of March 1835, the pay of many of the officers has been increased, without deciding whether the pensions of the widows are to be increased also. The Secretary advises some action on this subject.

In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives, authorising an appropriation of $5,000 for making experiments for the relief of the steam engine, a plan of a steam boiler, since proposed by J. P. C. Salomon, composed of inverted arches, was tested without any satisfactory result. An unprecedented heat was the supposed cause of $4,080, remains in the Treasury, also $11,413 50 of the appropriations made for the suppressions of the Slave Trade.

The following are the terms on which Texas wishes to be admitted into the Union:

1st. The continuation of slavery.—2d. A guarantee to settle Indians in their territory.—3d. Full and equal privileges with all the other states. For which consideration they will surrender all their unoccupied territory to the general government, after the payment of all claims against their republic.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

☞ *Continued from our last.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

FREDERICK, December 14, 1836.

The Court resumed its duties this morning, by continuing the examination of the officers and men were converted into powder bags (Gen. Scott tendered his for the purpose) and bars of lead were cut up as substitutes for grape shot. The howitzer was left for want of means of transportation".

Question 5th. "Did Gen. GAINES, at any time in conversation with you, leave you to infer from his remarks that he had finished the war and that there was no further occasion for your services, or those of General SCOTT."

Answer. "He did."

Question 6th. "What is your opinion of the plans and deportment of Gen. SCOTT in the war in question?"

Answer. "I approved of his plans, admired his zeal, and can attest to his assiduous exertions in putting a successful termination to the campaign."

The Court at this juncture took a recess for a few moments to pay their respects to the venerable Col LAMAR, a relic of the revolution, who happened at the instant to enter the chamber. The Colonel seemed highly delighted at the brilliant uniforms and noble demeanor of the Louisiana Regiment of Florida Volunteers, and inventor of the pallet saddle for the removal of the sick and wounded and dead, and the recipient of many improvements in the contrivance for amputating instruments in the cut-throat trade, his name has been frequently before the public. His testimony was strikingly in evidence of SCOTT'S inability (from inadequacy of supplies) to prosecute the war to a rapid and successful conclusion, and in a singularly plain, and unvarnished history of the sufferings of the army (in which he personally participated) by flood and field, elicited much interest among his auditors. His recital was every way calculated to excite one's admiration at the patriotism of the armed champions of our country, who led by the call that brought them to the field, that the means and appliances of war awaited their arrival at the scene of action and the route and arena of their operations were distinctly defined, they willingly incorporated with the regular troops, and declared their readiness to dash at once at the foe —They were disappointed. They found, on their arrival in Florida rendezvous, no preparations for their reception, and, among their leaders, perfect ignorance of the haunts of the enemy. Discord had appeared among their chiefs. Supplies had failed in their destination. The season for campaigning had passed, that of intermittents had arrived. Roads were to be opened, springs sought for, Staff-officers were wanting, the flour was mouldy, the pork rusty, the beans spoiled, and, according to Capt. THISTLE, many of the men were without shoes. "I should wish all people to know" said he "that in New Orleans, were worth $20,000, march day after day with naked feet, or the soles tied to the uppers with any species of thong that chance threw in their way. The road from Fort Drane to Tampa Bay was miry in the extreme: the wagon wheels went to the hubs at every step. Instead of fifteen or twenty miles a day, we rarely exceeded three or four."

He was enthusiastic in his expressions of the worth of General SCOTT, and, in answer to a question on the subject of his regiment's unwillingness to serve under any other leader than SCOTT, he said "Sir, we have no other chiefs than Cols. SMITH and LAWSON; with them we had marched to the field, and with them we expected to serve; I never saw a regiment under more perfect control at Pensacola." A letter from the gallant Colonel of the New Orleans regiment of *Florida troops*, Colonel P. F. SMITH, to parties in Baltimore and Captain STACKPOLE, was read by Gen. SCOTT, in which the Colonel proffers his own and the services of his regiment to General S., and warmly solicits orders for active duty in the field. Captain GEORGE of the Revenue Service has given his testimony in behalf of the General's zeal, and accords throughout with all the witnesses that preceded him. From the testimony of Friday and Saturday, the report of SCOTT'S unpopularity in Florida has received its quietus. Captain THISTLE again appeared—he is one of the gallant officers of the Louisiana Regiment of Florida Volunteers, and inventor of the pallet saddle for the removal of the sick and wounded and dead, and the recipient of many improvements in the cut-throat box, his name has been frequently before the public. His testimony was strikingly in evidence of SCOTT'S inability (from inadequacy of supplies) to prosecute the war to a rapid and successful conclusion, and in a singularly plain, and unvarnished history of the sufferings of the army (in which he personally participated) by flood and field, elicited much interest among his auditors. His recital was every way calculated to excite one's admiration at the patriotism of the armed champions of our country, who led by the call that brought them to the field, that the means and appliances of war awaited their arrival at the scene of action and the route and arena of their operations were distinctly defined, they willingly incorporated with the regular troops, and declared their readiness to dash at once at the foe —They were disappointed. They found, on their arrival in Florida rendezvous, no preparations for their reception, and, among their leaders, perfect ignorance of the haunts of the enemy. Discord had appeared among their chiefs. Supplies had failed in their destination. The season for campaigning had passed, that of intermittents had arrived. Roads were to be opened, springs sought for, Staff-officers were wanting, the flour was mouldy, the pork rusty, the beans spoiled, and, according to Capt. THISTLE, many of the men were without shoes. "I should wish all people to know" said he "that in New Orleans, were worth $20,000, march day after day with naked feet, or the soles tied to the uppers with any species of thong that chance threw in their way. The road from Fort Drane to Tampa Bay was miry in the extreme: the wagon wheels went to the hubs at every step. Instead of fifteen or twenty miles a day, we rarely exceeded three or four."

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☞ *Continued from our last.*

FREDERICK, December 10th.

General Scott at an early hour on Friday morning concluded the reading of all the letters illustrative of his inability to act with efficiency in the late campaigns against the Indians; and, as Col. BANKHEAD, Captain GREEN of the U. S. Revenue service, Capt. THISTLE, and others had just arrived and were anxious to return to their places of abode and valuable occupants, he begged the Court to take up the case of the Seminoles. His request was acceded to.

Capt. THISTLE is not unknown to the public as an efficient officer of the Louisiana Regiment of Florida Volunteers, and inventor of the pallet saddle for the removal of the sick and wounded and dead, and the recipient of many improvements in the cut-throat box, his name has been frequently before the public. His testimony was strikingly in evidence of SCOTT'S inability (from inadequacy of supplies) to prosecute the war to a rapid and successful conclusion, and in a singularly plain, and unvarnished history of the sufferings of the army (in which he personally participated) by flood and field, elicited much interest among his auditors. His recital was every way calculated to excite one's admiration at the patriotism of the armed champions of our country, who led by the call that brought them to the field, that the means and appliances of war awaited their arrival at the scene of action and the route and arena of their operations were distinctly defined, they willingly incorporated with the regular troops, and declared their readiness to dash at once at the foe —They were disappointed. They found, on their arrival in Florida rendezvous, no preparations for their reception, and, among their leaders, perfect ignorance of the haunts of the enemy. Discord had appeared among their chiefs. Supplies had failed in their destination. The season for campaigning had passed, that of intermittents had arrived. Roads were to be opened, springs sought for, Staff-officers were wanting, the flour was mouldy, the pork rusty, the beans spoiled, and, according to Capt. THISTLE, many of the men were without shoes. "I should wish all people to know" said he "that in New Orleans, were worth $20,000, march day after day with naked feet, or the soles tied to the uppers with any species of thong that chance threw in their way. The road from Fort Drane to Tampa Bay was miry in the extreme: the wagon wheels went to the hubs at every step. Instead of fifteen or twenty miles a day, we rarely exceeded three or four."

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☞ *Continued from our last.*

FREDERICK, December 14, 1836.

The Court resumed its duties this morning, by continuing the examination of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel of the Louisiana Regiment of Florida Volunteers, and inventor of the pallet saddle for the removal of the sick and wounded and dead, and the recipient of many improvements in the cut-throat box, his name has been frequently before the public. His testimony was strikingly in evidence of SCOTT'S inability (from inadequacy of supplies) to prosecute the war to a rapid and successful conclusion, and in a singularly plain, and unvarnished history of the sufferings of the army (in which he personally participated) by flood and field, elicited much interest among his auditors. His recital was every way calculated to excite one's admiration at the patriotism of the armed champions of our country, who led by the call that brought them to the field, that the means and appliances of war awaited their arrival at the scene of action and the route and arena of their operations were distinctly defined, they willingly incorporated with the regular troops, and declared their readiness to dash at once at the foe —They were disappointed. They found, on their arrival in Florida rendezvous, no preparations for their reception, and, among their leaders, perfect ignorance of the haunts of the enemy. Discord had appeared among their chiefs. Supplies had failed in their destination. The season for campaigning had passed, that of intermittents had arrived. Roads were to be opened, springs sought for, Staff-officers were wanting, the flour was mouldy, the pork rusty, the beans spoiled, and, according to Capt. THISTLE, many of the men were without shoes. "I should wish all people to know" said he "that in New Orleans, were worth $20,000, march day after day with naked feet, or the soles tied to the uppers with any species of thong that chance threw in their way. The road from Fort Drane to Tampa Bay was miry in the extreme: the wagon wheels went to the hubs at every step. Instead of fifteen or twenty miles a day, we rarely exceeded three or four."

WILL be exposed to public sale, on *Wednesday the 4th of January next*, on the premises,

A FARM,

Late the Estate of JOHN PEDAN, deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa. containing about 177 ACRES, more or less, a joining lands of Henry Heagy, Jas. Clark, Thos. Reid and others.

Sale to commence at

GOOD STONE

HOUSE,

Log Barn, with other necessary out-buildings, a well of water convenient to the house and a large orchard of fruit trees—a good proportion of Meadow and Wood land.

Any person wishing to view the property will please apply to Thomas Reid, agent for the Heirs of said deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

THOMAS REID.

December 19, 1836. 1t—28

Estate of Geo. Larew, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE LAREW, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement—and those having claims against said Estate, are also requested to present their claims to the subscribers, who will meet at the house of the window, *on the 25th of January next*, for the purpose of settling with both debtors & creditors. All interested will do well to attend.

The first named Administrator resides in Latimore township, Adams county—the latter in Franklin township, York county.

JOHN ZIEGLER,
MICHAEL MUMPER, } Adm'rs.

December 19, 1836. 6t—38

Trial List, Jan. Term, 1837.

Nicholas Lion vs. Lindsey Sturgeon.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Richard & others co-obligor in a joint and several obligation, Peter Bidle vs. William Lyons.
Wm. Shriver vs. M. Davis, H. Gear, and Thomas Craighead.
Francis Lane vs. Ephraim Swope.
William Caldwell vs. Abraham Brauer.
Wm. Galbraith and Wife vs. Daniel Rife, surviving Executor, and C. P. Kenner and others.
Robert G. Harper vs. William Gillespie.
Peter Brough and Michael Hains vs. Martin and John Gotz.
Ignatius Miller vs. John Kohler.
Wm. Gwynn, use of Benjamin Myers vs. Samuel and Joseph Morthland.
John L. Fuller and Adam Myer, use of M'Clellan, vs. John Johnson and Jacob B. Lyon.
The Western Stage Co. vs. Geo. Belzhoover.
Daniel Hoffnagle vs. J. Powell, A. Gladenberger & Dr. J. A. Sheels
Wm. Sadler vs. L. Widner.
Wm. Sadler vs. L. Widner, Adm'r de bonis non with the Will annexed of Daniel Widner, dec'd.
Wm. Sadler vs. Daniel Widner, Jr.
Henry Hoffheim vs. John Fahnestock.
Michael Dugan vs. Jacob Barnitz.
The Bank of Gettysburg, use of S. Morthland, vs. N. Wierman, S. Comly and S. Morthland.

FOR ARGUMENT.

Adam Sheets vs. Jacob Bair, Sheriff of S. Miller
Adam Spangler vs. Thomas McKnight—fi. fa. Same, Same, —ca. fa.

December 26, 1836. 1t-39

Grand Jury, Jan. Term, 1837.

Gettysburgh—J. Garvin, W. Garzin, J. Gilbert
Straban—John Cress, John Felty.
Mountpleasant—Henry Wolford.
Hamilton—J. Clark, H. Hildebrand.
Germany—Wm. Gwynn, A. B. Hill.
Menallen—S. Diehl, J. Dillon, W. Rez, S. Becker, A. Nost, Jr.
Reading—John Aulsbaugh.
Germany—James S. Davie, E. Swope.
Huntington—Wm. C. Wierman.
Tyrone—John Neely.
Latimore—L. Harry, G. Sheaffer, Geo. Myers.
Franklin—Peter Mickley

PUBLICK NOTICES, &c.

Public Sale.

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Adam Spangler vs. Thomas McKnight—fi. fa.
Same, Same, —ca. fa.

December 26, 1836. 1t-39

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, December 26, 1836.

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the *Temperance Society of Gettysburgh and its vicinity*" will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, THIS DAY (December 26,) at 2 o'clock P. M. An ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. BOND. ☞All are invited to attend.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON,
Secretary.

December 26, 1836.

☞The Legislature adjourned on Friday last until next week!

☞We readily give place to the proceedings of the meeting held at Mr. Young's, it will be perceived that an adjourned meeting will be held in the Court-house on Saturday evening next.

☞We again copy this week several letters of the Frederick Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, and will continue them from time to time during the settlement of the Court of Inquiry. The Chronicle has been fortunate in securing the services of so able and attentive correspondent. Capt. THISTLE, spoken of in one of the letters published to-day, is the gentleman who had his Pallet Saddles made in this place a short time since.

☞Several numbers of the "RAIL ROAD JOURNAL" have been received. It is published by Messrs. MYSON and SHARPSTEEN, New York, at $5 per annum. Persons desirous of subscribing, can examine the paper by calling at this office.

☞"THE KNICKERBOCKER," "LADY'S BOOK," and "GODEY'S," for December, have all been received. Each contains a variety of matter calculated to render their Journals interesting to their numerous subscribers during the year about to commence.

State Treasurer's Report.

☞We have read the State Treasurer's Report. Like its Author, "without any material variation," it is "full and very flattering to the Treasury." Mr. LAWRENCE hope to coax the present legislature to re-elect him! Perhaps if "brother" *Neilson* will—through the influence of the "Hailing sign of Distress," it may be done!

Beware of the Traitors!

☞Every paper in the state that ever *pretended* to be in favour of the present administration is loud in praise of the Governor's message, except those two papers edited by *Strong*, the Harrisburgh "Intelligencer," and pirate "State Democrat!" They *pretend* to support the administration, but covertly and meanly take every occasion to wound it! We rejoice that they are now throwing off the mask and taking ground with the enemy. They will now be harmless. What were they before? Some thought the blasting of when they gave the printing to such hands?

Among some other objections to the message, promptly by malignancy, Strong objects to the appropriation for building School-houses, because it will render the free schools permanent! Had this objection proceeded from ignorance, it might have been pardoned. But what else could it be coming from the pen of one raised in the midst of free schools!—who acquired the education which he is now abusing in those beneficent institutions, without which he would be a stranger to all true liberty and obscurity? Sooner will he forgiven the heartless wretch who would curse his father and kick his mother, than the ingrate who abuses Liberty, and he thought *that* could be best done by catering to ignorance and avarice! ☞*Let the friends of Governor Ritner* BEWARE OF THESE INVIDIOUS PAPERS.

Anti-Masonry.

☞We again call on our friend of the Telegraph, to let us know whether any measures are in progress to re-organize the Democratic Anti-Masonic party? This is the second appeal we have made. If the first was noticed, our friend took no special care not to send us the paper containing said notice. Let us know explicitly *what* we are to do, and that speedily too.

☞The Harrisburgh Reporter, fearful of the effects of the eloquent Message of Gov. Ritner upon the people, has, it appears, published it for the use of the House in a falsified condition! Among other things, where the Governor recommends an equitable and speedy settlement of the Common School Fund, the Reporter has reduced it to $1,000! Such a vile falsification of public documents we have heard of before, and it reflects but little credit either upon the Editors or their party.

Our Legislature!

☞What a compassionate Legislature it now, or were before the Holidays, assembled in the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature! All the SOLOMONS—in creation," excepting *Miller, Hertz & Co.* appear to have been selected by the patent Democrats to represent them in that body! And what *wise* things they enact! All the rules, regulations and laws of their predecessors here, (or would be were it not for the honest, intelligent Senate,) to be re-enacted" to cover up their ignorance! They have elected a Speaker who scarcely knows "B from a Bull's foot!" they consequently were compelled to elect an old resident" to act as Clerk and *prompter* for "this honest" Well and truly can the "Organs" of the party declare them to be "fresh from the people!" So "*fresh*" are they, we suppose, notwithstanding the cold weather, they will spoil before the dear people get rid of them!

Travelling Committees.

☞Notwithstanding the great outcry against the last Legislature for appointing Committees to visit Public Institutions, it appears that our Solomons of the present Legislature are determined to increase rather than diminish the number of such Committees. The following have already been appointed:—

Committee to visit the Eastern Penitentiary.—Messrs. English, Ford, Darsie, Carrigan, Gerrison, Fling, James, M'Clelland & Crawford.

Committee to visit the Western Penitentiary.—Messrs. Reed, Alricks, Trego, Downing, C. Jackson, Hopkins and Carnahan.

Committee to visit the House of Refuge.—Messrs. Watts, Espy, Brooks, Rinehard, Beale, Hill, A. Dimmock, Gorgas and Dilworth.

The Telegraph remarks, that were it not for the fear of being "*bridled*," a committee would also be appointed to visit the "Monster!"

☞Such appears to be the great accumulation of business about the presence of the "assembled wisdom" of the state, that it has become necessary to create a new office for their honors—*Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms!* For which useless office, the *people* will have to pay!

The General Post Office.

The letter which we copy from the United States Gazette gives, in anticipation, what it is supposed the Investigating Committee will report to Congress, relative to the burning of the Post Office Department.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1836.

It appears that all the important papers belonging to the General Post Office were rescued, and deposited for safe keeping in a building at a convenient distance. Mr. Kendall is represented as having superintended and directed the removal of the papers, designating the most important as those to be removed first, and preserving an admirable coolness throughout the whole operation.—The Committee have commenced the work of examination, and I incline to believe that they will report somewhat substantially what I shall now state. The cellar which runs under the building is used as a store room for wood which is consumed in the office of different offices. It was nearly filled with hickory and oak wood, at the time of the conflagration. The porters who kindle the fires before the arrival of the clerks, dispose its also in this cellar the live ashes which accumulate in the grates. It was in this cellar, immediately under the City Post Office and the Patent Office, that the fire was first discovered, and the inference is, that the fire hidden among the ashes had communicated itself imperceptibly to the surrounding wood. This was the probable cause of the disaster. That the fire commenced in the part I have described, will be proved by persons connected with the City Post Office and the Patent Office, that the Clerks are kept at this season until about two hours after midnight. On the morning of yesterday, they left at about two o'clock. Mr. Coxe, one of the Clerks, stopped in a small chamber adjoining the room in which the mails are sorted. He had retired to rest after the other Clerks had left, and was very soundly asleep when he was awakened from a dense smoke which surrounded his bed. He immediately jumped up, and entering the large room, found that it was filled with this dense smoke, and distinctly heard the fire cracking beneath the floor. He at once determined to make his way across the room to the door by which he could escape into the street, and made a successful effort to accomplish it, before the floor should give way beneath him. Having reached the street, he ran to the house of Mr. Kennedy, about fifty yards, and alarmed him. Kennedy was one of the Clerks, and he will state, that on being alarmed, he hastened to the General Post Office entrance, which is on the west end of the building, and entering there, made his way to the part where the City Post Office is situated. He was desirous of his own papers. The desk was very soon in flames, and he was forced to retreat. He was then joined by his desk, in order to save some