fore arrived, felt somewhat indisposed, and desired to be excused from attendance on the Court until to-morrow, (Thursday) but that, nevertheless, if the Court insisted, Gen. C. would unhesitatingly make his appearance at once. "He has also," said Gen. S. "some papers to arrange, sir, preparatory to the presenting of his testimony, and will be obliged to the Court for the indulgence."

General Scott further stated, that he would occupy but very little of the time of the Court this morning, that to Captain Drane, (in honor of whom a celebrated cantonment in Florida was named, and who is certainly in possession of all the physical attributes of a thorough soldier, if we may judge from his external appearance) he had but one or two questions to put, and, for the present, would decline the presentation of other testimony —Capt. Drane's replies were very lucid and served to shew the dreary and hazardous character of Florida campaigning, and to establish certain facts in the defence to be offered by General Scott.

I shall be much disappointed if that defence, in spirit and in substance, loses anything in comparison with any that has ever preceded it. The man, the talent, the matter, and the circumstances, all conspire to authorize its anticipation in something a par per worthy of his scholastic rank, his military eminences, and individual worth.

I should have premised, that the lengthy deposition of Gen. Sloughter, of the Florida brigade, (a most estimable man) and Colonel Keenan, volunteer Aid to General Scott, were read, and recorded as evidence: they had add to the mass of testimony already offered in justification of the judgment, zeal, and preservearce of the worthy Major General in question.

I have heard my letter spoken of as evincing a morbid partiality for Scott—that, in my zeal, I am blind to his errors. In justification of my course I have merely to refer to the evidence I already presented to the Court of Inquiry by certainly as intelligent men as the army contains, and who on the score of respectibility are not surpassed by any in the country; whose testimony in the conduct of the veteran in the wars referred to, cannot be refuted by that of any others that future investigations may introduce to our notice. I know, too, that I have no motive in furnishing a partial view of the proceedings, and towards all the high functionaries involved in this interesting inquest, I hold the same relation. They are all dear to the republic, and the disgrace of any of them would be felt by every patriot as a calamity to his country. My motto is trite, but unpalatable, "nothing extenuate, nor aught set-down in malice."

The adjournment was alluded to to-day by Gen. Macomb, but no resolution on the subject was adopted in consequence of a decision that the testimony of Gen. Clinch should first be offered; to obtain which, the Court was adjourned until to-morrow morning at half past 10 o'clock.

The Court set but an hour or two to-day —hence my brief recital.

We have not received the Baltimore Chronicle since the reception of the Nor. containing the above letter—we are, therefore, compelled to extract the following proceedings of the Court of Inquiry at Freiland from the Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot," of the 22nd December:

Gen. Scott observed that he had no further interrogatories for the witness and if it might please the Court he would pass to the examination of General Clinch whose testimony in the case now before the court he deemed of the most important character; inasmuch as he occupied a prominent station which he held in Florida—his intimate knowledge of the country—of the enemy against which he had to contend—the means required to procure and secure a successful termination—the plans of the campaign and the operations of the army. gave him the best opportunity to judge of the causes which operated to render the campaign abortive. The court would be enabled perhaps more by his, than the testimony of any other individual, to form the idea of the difficulties with which the Army in Florida was surrounded. General Clinch was accordingly sworn and interrogated as follows:

1. Was the delay after the arrival of Gen. Scott at Fort Drane, more than was necessary to enable the troops, which Gen. Gaines brought from Louisiana, to recruit in health and strength, and to enable the last train of wagons to arrive from Darey's ferry?

Answer.—It was not.

2.—In reference to the term of service of the volunteers in your column and the temperature of the weather, could that column have kept the field with any advantage later than the 25th of April?

Answer.—In reply to the first part of this question, I say, that the terms of service of most part of the volunteers in my column expired about that time. As regards the temperature of the weather I believe that with experienced troops the campaign might be pushed to the middle or 20th of May, without risque to their health. But the state the column was in when it reached Fort Drane, nothing more could have been done.

3. What was the quality of the water, generally, further than river water, which was drank by men and horses, on your return from Tampa Bay to the north part of Florida?

Answer.—It was, generally, excessively bad.—Taken from stagnant pools and ponds, and frequently so thick with mud and scum as to be drawn with difficulty; it was warm and therefore not palatable and often very scarce: in fact men and horses suffered much for the want of *even* such water. It was—filled with animalculæ, which is generally found in the pond water in that country.

4. Was there many sick in the column during the operations south and on returning north; and does witness attribute that sickness to the warmth of the weather and badness of the water?

Answer.—There was generally a good deal of sickness in the column, both going to and returning from Tampa Bay. It was attributable to several causes: excessive fatigue and exposure in scouring the swamps and hammocks—bridging the rivers, and, in some measure to the water and heat of the climate.

5. Was the column under witness's command or any detachment from that column, beaten or repulsed by the enemy, or was the enemy as often as he was met, repulsed and beaten?

Answer.—The column was never beaten or repulsed by the enemy; but was always successful when it met the enemy. The difficulties of all times evinced the greatest gallantry—both the regulars and volunteers—, in pursuing the enemy through swamps and hammocks which appeared almost impenetrable to the white man.

6. The witness's column lay at or near Tampa Bay for (8) days;—what was the object in remaining there, and was it longer than necessary to recruit both men and horses?

Answer.—The column remained at Tampa Bay several days, but not longer than it was necessary to recruit it.

7. Whilst he was in your observation did you observe any deficiency in the zeal, activity or judgment of General Scott in the execution of the campaign against the enemy?

Answer.—I did not. He was active, and I thought sometimes, over zealous or rashness, in pushing on the operations of the campaign.

By the Court.—What were the causes in your opinion, that prevented the subjection of the Indian Seminoles, during the campaign conducted by Gen. Scott, in Florida, in 1836?

Answer.—I will state, in reply, that I am of opinion, that the failures and disasters attending the operation in Florida, *are mainly to be attributed to the want of energy and military foresent of the late* MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE CLINCH (Lewis Cass) in falling to order a larger force and greater quantity of military supplies, &c. into that country, during the latter part of 1835, and the early part of 1836. In illustration of this opinion, and *to show that the late Secretary was not entirely uninformed as to the true state of things* in Florida, I beg leave to submit to the Court extracts from several letters addressed to the Adjutant General of the army, by the officer commanding in Florida. When at last the late HONORABLE SECRETARY *awoke from his dreams of* POLITICAL PREFERMENT *and turned his attention to bleeding and suffering Florida, it was too late*, owing to the peculiar nature of the country to effect much before the hot and sickly months set in. Hence, in a *great* measure, may be attributed *the failure*, as it has been termed, of the campaign conducted by General Scott. I wish Mr. President, to have these extracts read to the Court and placed upon its records. There is *no treason* in them, and they may serve to show where the responsibility should rest.

The Judge Advocate was directed to read the extracts from the letters alluded to, and then recorded in the Court's minutes. A few days the copies of these letters, which will be perused by your readers with intense interest. They go to show that as early as January, 1835, nearly one year before the commencement of hostilities, Gen. Clinch apprised the Secretary of War that from an intimate knowledge of their character and declarations of their intentions, the Seminoles would have to be removed by FORCE. This opinion was expressed over and over again and again reiterated in the same communication, so that the necessity of immediate action should not, *could* not be, unintentionally overlooked. Their reading produced extraordinary excitement in the court, as well as did the manner and matter of the brave and distinguished Clinch. In losing him, the army has lost one of its very best, most efficient and most loved chiefs.

On the 23d, we learn from the same correspondent, the following additional examination of Gen. Clinch was had:—

By the Court.—What influence had the movement of Major General Gaines against the Seminole Indians in 1836, in the results of the campaign conducted by Major General Scott against that enemy in Florida, in the same year?

Answer.—I am of the opinion that the movement of Major General Gaines' command in Florida did not materially affect the operations of Major General Scott. Gen. Gaines' command did commence several hostil nations, but the material of that command were of the best kind, and would have been of advantage to the commander of any army.

Gen. Scott immediately arose and begged the indulgence of the Court and Gen. Clinch, while he further interrogated the latter upon this point. While Gen. Scott was engaged in writing the question, Gen. Clinch dropped a few remarks in relation to what he conceived (and gave utterance to—that *Gen. Scott was fishing for mistances*" a ridiculous idea that a few barrels of pork or flour, had made *any* difference in the results of the campaign. "*I look*" said the brave and distinguished Clinch, "to higher and *nobler game—let the curse of this sad business rest where it should.*"

By Gen. Scott.—The consumption of subsistence stores from the depot at Fort Drane by Gen. Gaines' troops—was not the train obliged to replace from the St. Johns, and did not this extra labor contribute much to lessen strength and weaken that train?

Answer.—The provisions furnished Gen. Gaines were drawn from the St. Johns, and the train must, of course, have been *more or less* affected in performing the route.

By Gen. Scott.—By the addition of Gen. Gaines' troops to your column, was not the right wing rendered stronger than had been originally intended, and stronger than was *found to be necessary?*

Answer.—I thought myself that the addition of those troops *strengthened* the column I commanded very much; but I believe the troops composing the right wing, independent of that number, could have performed the route they did. It was rendered stronger, I believe, than was the original intention of Gen. Scott. *I myself think that they were an acquisition*, as they were composed of regulars, and gallant and efficient volunteers from Louisiana.

After which, the Court adjourned to meet again on Wednesday next.

Star & Republican Banner,
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURGH, PENN'A
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1837.

A Counting-House Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1837.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
February	:	:	:	1	2	3	4
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March	:	:	:	1	2	3	4
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April	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
June	:	:	:	1	:	:	3
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July	:	:	:	:	:	1	2
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August	:	:	1	2	3	4	5
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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December	:	:	:	:	:	1	2
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	31						

School Circular.

☞ The following Circular, states the Harrisburgh Telegraph, has been forwarded to the Commissioners of each County in the State—and form of the Reports therein mentioned, to the President of each Board of School Directors—with the request that the reports be filled up and returned during the first week in January inst.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } Harrisburgh, December 1, 1836 }

Gentlemen—A blank form for the Annual Common School Report has been transmitted the Presidents of each county Board of Directors in the State. In case any intended for your county should miscarry, I enclose a number of copies, which you will deliver to such districts as may apply for them. You will please to impress upon Directors the necessity of filling up and returning their Reports immediately after the first of January, that I may be enabled to transmit my annual communication on the subject of Education to the Legislature within that month. See article 7, section 4, and article 9, section 10, of the late School Law.

In conformity with the 21st section of the School Law of the 1st inst, I prepared and transmitted to your office, with the Pamphlet Laws in August last, a sufficient number of copies for each Director in your county, with certain instructions and forms attached. I will thank you to take the earliest means to have a sufficient number of copies now distributed before this reaches you, placed in the hands of those for whom they are intended.

For the information of Commissioners in counties and districts which have not yet received the school documents, I have enclosed the following rules adopted in this office as stated:

1st. No District in any county can receive its proportion of the present appropriation of $200,000 a year, until the Commissioners shall forward to this office—

2d. A certified copy of the proceedings of the joint meeting of Commissioners and Delegates held on the 24 of May last, and in adjustment, if any.

3d. A certificate showing the apportionment among the different accepting districts, of the tax voted at such joint meeting, and the levy upon each of the same when apportioned.

3d. A certificate showing the names and number of taxables of each district in the county, whether accepting or non-accepting. The number of taxables to be according to the enumeration of 1835.

11. When this is all performed, no district can receive its proper proportion of State Appropriation, unless this department be furnished with a certificate, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary of the proper Board of Directors, stating that the Board is organized under the act of 13th June, 1836, and setting forth the post office of the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Whenever all these documents have been received, the portion of State appropriation due each district (being about 65 cents for each taxable) will be awarded to its Treasurer, by a warrant in his favor upon the State Treasury.

THOS. H. BURROWES,
Superintendent of Common Schools.
To the Commissioners of ——— County.

Anti-Slavery.

☞ The Norristown Free Press of Wednesday last says—"We publish with pleasure the following communication from the worthy Pastor of the Baptist Church of this place.

FOR THE NORRISTOWN FREE PRESS.

To Adam Slemmer, Esq., Joziah W. Evans, Esq. and others.

GENTLEMEN—At the meeting of the friends of African Colonization in the lecture room of the Baptist Church of this borough, on the 23d ultimo, I was one with you, to pledge myself to meet at some subsequent period to form a Colonization Society, which should be auxiliary to the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. As I shall fail to act in reference to this matter, permit me, briefly, to give my reasons for absenting myself.

At the meeting to which reference has been made, I was friendly to African Colonization, and had been for a long time; not, however, because I believed it would ever remove Slavery from the U. States, but because it appeared to me that the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and to civilize and christianize that benighted quarter of the globe. But I am now convinced that Liberia, at best, has a faint prospect of Colonization's ever accomplishing these very desirable objects; and if it could, it is by no means the best method to adopt for their accomplishment. To break up the Slave Trade effectually, the demand for Slaves must cease. Why not at once, then, strike at the root of the evil? If we would civilize and christianize Africa as cheaply and speedily as possible, let us send out no blacks but those who are pious and intelligent. If superior degree of piety and intelligence are indispensible to the accomplishment of any object, they are in civilizing and christianizing the heathen, especially, the degraded sons of Africa.

I have also another objection against Colonization, and which is of no recent date. Whilst I readily admit that African Colonization does some good, I also contend that it does much harm. It administers a quintus to the slaveholder's consciences, and relieves the demand for slaves, which unquestionably would diminish in time, were none of the blacks transported. Colonization defeats the very object it aims at, especially, the object the object which many of its friends are desirous it should accomplish.

But while I was friendly to Colonization, I was not so much opposed to the Anti Colonizationists as many are. I was well persuaded they were aiming, in their movements, at the root of the evil of the sin we all deplore My opposition, however, to the Anti Colonizationists was owing to the misrepresentations that had been made respecting them, and the ignorance of their real sentiments.

In view of all this light I have upon American Slavery, and the plans adopted for its removal, I am convinced, and as I believe, my conscience is free, that IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION is the only *certain* and *righteous* remedy for the evil.

Gentlemen, it is with the deepest regret that I am compelled to differ from you in opinion respecting measures for carrying out the glorious work of God, which is agitating the whole United States. Nothing but a sense of duty has led me to take the ground I have taken. It is painful to me to please those whom we respect, but much more important is it to please Him, before whom we all shall shortly appear, ever yo would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Remember those that are in bonds, as bound with them. Remember those that are men, and selfish him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES E. WILSON.
Norristown, December 26th, 1836.

☞ The following memorial to the Legislature is in circulation for signatures. We trust that every lover of liberty in Adams county will sign it without hesitation.

Memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of the undersigned, Citizens of Adams County, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists have learned, with most deep-felt satisfaction, that a Bill was reported at the last session of your body, giving a JURY trial to persons who may be arrested on suspicion of slave. If such a mode of trial is considered as a safeguard of Justice, and is granted even when the paltry sum of twenty-one dollars is at stake, how much more should this guarantee of equity be afforded when Liberty—that which no gold can purchase—is involved! And now we would respectfully present this memorial, in the hope that the bill reported at the last session may receive you attention, and that, from this session forward, all who live in the land of PENN, may feel secure that JUSTICE will be done to them and theirs.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

We make the following extract from the Canal Commissioners' Report, relative to the

Gettysburgh Rail-Road.

JOHN P. BAILEY, principal engineer, was appointed to take charge of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, and to locate and direct the line of canal connecting those rail-ways, and of the Delaware division. He was subsequently appointed to take charge of the Gettysburgh extension of the Pennsylvania rail road.

The State of Maryland having passed the requisite laws; and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, having complied with the "Satisfactory connexion of their road with the Gettysburgh extension of the Columbia rail road," the Board caused to be located and put under contract twenty-two and a half miles of said road, beginning at the borough of Gettysburgh, and extending to the summit of the South mountain. It appears by the report of the engineer that this road will be embarrassed by no inclined planes. The work is deemed of great importance to Pennsylvania. The link from Gettysburgh to Hagerstown, is stated to be necessary for the State to make, to complete a continuous chain of rail-road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Wheeling. A company has been chartered by the State already in active operation, to make that part which lies between the termination of the Columbia rail road at Wrightsville and Gettysburgh.

The right to have transported on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, the persons and things passing to or from the Pennsylvania road, together with a fixed mode of charging toll thereon, is secured to this State, by an act of the last Legislature of Maryland, and assented to by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company. Thus, by the expenditure of but little more than one million of dollars, Pennsylvania will have the use of a work which will probably cost eight or ten millions more. The Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company have ascertained, that no inclined plane will be necessary between Hagerstown and Pittsburgh and Wheeling. When, therefore, the improvements on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, now in progress, shall have been completed, Philadelphia will be connected with the Ohio river, by a rail road crossing the Blue Ridge and Alleghenny mountains, without an inclined plane, or an elevation in any part higher than 50 feet to the mile. In southern location will secure it against obstruction by snows. It is believed to be the shortest practicable route for a rail road from Pittsburgh and Wheeling to Philadelphia. Its advantages must be immense to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as well as other parts of the State, by affording a speedy transportation of passengers and freight, at all seasons of the year; and especially while the canals of this, and adjoining States, are locked up with ice.

The letting for the grading and road formation, took place on the 6th of October.—The work was let at fair prices.

Length of the whole line from Gettysburgh to Hagerstown, 41¾ miles.

Estimated cost of grading the whole line,	$754,706 23
Estimated cost of grading the 22½ miles under contract,	478,079 99
Estimated cost of laying 41¾ miles, with strap edge rail,	399,019 78

The following statement shows the amount remaining in the Treasury, and the amount disbursed on the Gettysburgh extension:

Appropriation by act of 18th February last,	$200,000 00
Amt drawn by the Superintendent,	50,000 00
Remaining in the Treasury,	$150,000 00
Amt drawn by the Superintendent,	$30,000 00
Amt disbursed by do.	12,253 24
In hands of Superintendent,	$17,746 42½

The President's Special Message on the TEXAS QUESTION.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that commissioners had been chosen to ascertain the political, military and civil condition of Texas." I now submit for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent, who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas, and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions, "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it has established its independence, it will be proper that I am compelled to differ from you in opinion respecting measures for carrying out the glorious work of God, which is agitating the whole United States. Nothing but a sense of duty has led me to take the ground I have taken. It is painful to me to please those whom we respect, but much more important is it to please Him, before whom we all shall shortly appear, ever yo would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Remember those that are in bonds, as bound with them. Remember those that are men, and selfish him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.

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That your memorialists have learned, with most deep-felt satisfaction, that a Bill was reported at the last session of your body, giving a JURY trial to persons who may be arrested on suspicion of slave. If such a mode of trial is considered as a safeguard of Justice, and is granted even when the paltry sum of twenty-one dollars is at stake, how much more should this guarantee of equity be afforded when Liberty—that which no gold can purchase—is involved! And now we would respectfully present this memorial, in the hope that the bill reported at the last session may receive you attention, and that, from this session forward, all who live in the land of PENN, may feel secure that JUSTICE will be done to them and theirs.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LEWIS CASS, Esq. late Secretary of War, now Minister of France, arrived at Portsmouth (England) on the 3d of November.

The Frederick Herald states that George Doller, *Jr.* raised on one acre of ground, on one acre of ground, 16 barrels of good long corn, and a half a barrel of nubbins, making about 82½ bushels to the acre. Besides this, they plucked the roasting ears from it!

TOO OLD TO CREDIT.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier has the following paragraph:

A CURIOSITY.—*An old'un.*—We have in our possession a small silver coin, bearing date of the year 83—*one thousand seven hundred and fifty three years ago!* It is near the size of the silver twenty cent, and pretty well worn. We wish it could speak of its whereabouts" for the last 13 or 14 hundred years;—it would be a most interesting chronicle. Mr. Young of the N. L. News Room, has a coin, dated 717—eleven hundred and nineteen years old!

The Mercer Luminary states that a brutal attack was made upon the Rev. SAMUEL TAIT, an aged and respectable reverend of the Presbyterian Church, while on his way to his residence, a short distance from Mercer, by four brothers of the name of Donnelly, and one other person, by the name of Stiner. Another instance of the debasing effects of intoxication! They were fined in the mitted for trial—but have since been discharged and held to bail in the sum of $4,000.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—We learn, that a requisition has been made by General Jesup, on general Gaines, for an additional force to go to Florida, and that the 3rd Regiment of Infantry has been ordered on to that service.—*Frederick Herald.*

The *County Court* of Frederick County is expected to adjourn on this day. The trial of Morgan, for coining money, which excited some attention, and which was attended by more than one hundred witnesses, resulted in his acquittal.

The number of criminals tried at this session, was greater than usual. The following persons have been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

John Frederick and Joseph Mobbly, each for two years, for petit larceny. Their trials were removed from Washington county. The latter was also sentenced for two years, for larceny in this county.

The following are blacks:—William Armstrong, petit larceny, two years; Henry Dorsey, do, two years; John Gibson; do., two years; Caleb Curtis, sentenced to be transported for arson; Henry Curtis, (verdict not known.)—*Ibid.*

MISS FORTUNES.—A lady in Vermont named Fortune, recently presented her husband with three fine daughters. "*Miss* Fortunes never come singly."

At a meeting of newspaper publishers of Springfield and Northampton, Mass., held at Northampton, it was agreed that in consequence of increased expenses in printing their papers, and in consequence of the necessities of life, to add twenty-five cents to their annual subscription price.

It is stated that Dr. Franklin, when he was questioned by the Committee of the Court of France, passed through Norwalk, Connecticut, and astonished the good folks of that town by a startling performance. In front of the house where he stopped, was a large pond of water which was much agitated by the wind. The Doctor waved his cane over the windward side of the pond, and the commotion ceased, the surface of the water became instantly still! He was denounced as a wizard by some, and by others considered as the worker of miracles. However, he soon cleared up the mystery by telling them that he had, unpreceived, thrown some oil upon the water!

Any wonderful performance, we shall be stood, ready to excite wonder.

In the case of RICHARD B. WHITE, indicted and tried in the Circuit Court for the charge of embezzling the Treasury building, in the year 1833, the Jury came into Court yesterday, about two o'clock, being still unable to agree upon a verdict, and by consent of counsel, a juror was withdrawn, leaving the case to be tried over again. In this state of the case, we forbear any remark upon either the trial or the result. The jury was confined upon this case upwards of seventy hours!—*Nat. Int.*

SMALL POX AT DAYTON, (Ohio.)—We learn from the Dayton Journal that a good deal of unnecessary alarm has been occasioned in consequence of exaggerated rumors as to the prevalence and mortality of the small pox in that town. It appears that there have been twenty-five to thirty cases of the disease there, within the past three weeks, but there had been only two deaths altogether, and those persons affected by it were at once removed out of town to a house provided for their reception. The alarm was gradually disappearing, and no apprehensions were felt as to its spreading further.

A WARRIOR'S OPINION OF WAR.—The following is singular language to be used by a brother of Napoleon. It is from an answer of Louis Bonaparte to Sir Walter Scott—

I have been enthusiastic and joyful as any one after a battle; but I also confess, that the sight of a battle field has not only struck me with horror, but turned my stomach and now that I am advanced in life, I cannot understand any more than I could at fifteen years of age, how beings, who call themselves reasonable, and have so much foresight, can employ this short existence not in loving and aiding, but in putting an end to each other's existence. as if Time did not already do enough to shorten our life! Why! I thought at fifteen years of age I still thought—"wars with the pain of death, justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of the character could be presented in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away.—Then, and not until then, were they recognised. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, which began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Granada, Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organised Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, in the mean time, no power is in a condition to assert an immediate disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and, as the policy of recognising the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from, or in conjunction with the Senate, to make the agency if it is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature on the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when practicable, in such way, as to prevent any misunderstanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared. Finally a bargain was struck. The Key Stone agreed to let the Reporter sleight have the printing of the journals, provided it got the Bills and the Post Office printing, and the editor of the Reporter pay the editors of the Key Stone Two Hundred Dollars. The immaculate House confirmed the bargain, and thus was settled that which was likely to be as desperate a fight as the spree with the Kilkenny cats!!

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,
BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON,
GETTYSBURGH, PA.
Monday, January 2, 1837.

☞ To give our "Devil." an opportunity of visiting his friends on Monday morning next, we issue our paper to-day, Saturday, Dec. 31.

☞ Persons holding subscription papers for the Lyceum, are requested to inform the Editors of the success of their endeavors to obtain subscribers.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. Messrs. LUCAS and CRAWFORD for copies of the President's Message, and accompanying documents, on the Texas question. The Message will be found in another column.

Temperance Meeting.

☞ A very interesting meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburgh and its vicinity" was held, on Monday last, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place. Some most excellent and highly eloquent remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. BOND and Mr. STEVENS. After which, the Constitution was read and an opportunity given those present to become members, when upwards of THIRTY names were added! There are now above three hundred members belonging to that society.

Gems of the Annuals.

A large sheet, bearing the above title, was received at this office a day or two since. It is intended as a New-Year's present for the patrons of *Lee & Blanchard's Saturday Courier*, and *The Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle*," a very large and highly interesting paper published by Mr. MATTHIAS & TAYLOR, formerly connected with the "Saturday Evening Post." It comprises the spirit and essence of British Annuals valued at from $25 to $30, and is