Star & Republican Banner.

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GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1837.

The Harrisburgh Traitors.

☞We give below a few extracts from different papers, respecting the course pursued by those traitorous sheets, the Harrisburgh «Intelligencer» and «Democrat»—from which it will be perceived, that their conduct excites the severest condemnation, whilst but little regret is felt at their going over to the Lodge.

HARRISBURGH INTELLIGENCER.

From the Lancaster Herald & Examiner.

The editor of the Harrisburgh Intelligencer—hitherto a supporter of the present administration—takes Governor Ritner severely to task for having dared to express his opinions, with the freedom becoming the Chief Magistrate of a free people, upon the subject of Slavery. Has the editor of the Intelligencer forgotten the numerous documents that were received from the Executive of other States inviting his attention to the subject during the last winter? Does he not recollect that one if not more of them had the impudence to ask the Legislature of this State to pass a law making it penal for her own citizens to write and print their thoughts upon this all absorbing question? Does he not recollect that Mr. Buchanan, one of the Senators from this State, voted in favor of the bill to establish a censorship over the Press, and to take from the people the dearest of all human rights—we mean the right of thinking and speaking as they please upon all other subjects? And would the Intelligencer have the Governor to smother the honest indignation which must be excited in the bosom of every freeman, by the insolent dictation of the lords of the dark spirit of Slavery," through the fear of wounding the sensitive ears of the slaveholders of the South? Have the citizens of the South ever regarded our feelings upon the subject? Have they not, time after time, scattered among the people of the north, documents maintaining their right to hold thousands of their fellow men in a state of worse than Egyptian bondage, and denouncing every man who dared to rise his voice in opposition to "the dark spirit of Slavery?" If they expect us to regard their feelings upon this subject, why are they so ready to outrage *ours*?

The Intelligencer fears that the language of Gov. Ritner may have a tendency to inflame the passions of the Southern States. Suppose such should be the case, and what will it amount to? What has the South ever done for Gen. Harrison? What did the South do for Gen. Harrison at the last election? Did he receive a single electoral vote South of the Potomac? No, not one. And yet in a vain endeavor to conciliate the South, the Intelligencer is willing to drive from the support of Gen. Harrison, the entire Anti-Masonic party, which has never yet deserted him, and which has never been false to freedom, the antimasons whom he now abuses, and those whom he seeks to mislead, will be the only adhering and true friends of the Ohio Farmer, in this state.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

State Politics.

The American Sentinel, is endeavouring to make the impression that the State administration is becoming unpopular—that many of those who supported Gov. Ritner with warmth and energy, are abandoning him; but this cannot be further from the fact.

The State administration was never more popular than at this moment—hundreds, nay thousands of those who opposed the Governor at the last election approve of his measures and principles as developed in his official acts, avowed in his message to the Legislature, and are prepared to stand by him now. It is true, that one paper, the Harrisburgh Intelligencer—which supported him at the last contest, has within the last fortnight pursued a course that has excited the surprise as well as the regret of those who wish well to its editor. Its movement against the state administration—if we are so to consider its recent articles, has not been responded to by a single Whig or Anti-Masonic journal in the State, nor is it likely to be. It would indeed be a suicidal as well as an ungrateful course on the part of the Whigs, to pursue towards the State administration, any other course than that of liberal and honorable support—for surely the Governor has stood by them in all their important measures—has realized every just expectation that could have been entertained—has proved himself fully and thoroughly a Pennsylvanian, and as much opposed to the abominations of the national administration, as any man in the commonwealth. We contend therefore, that those who supported him because they believed he would stand by the men and the measures, in his contest against the institution of the Bank stone of the arch, have every reason to be satisfied, or to say the least, no cause to turn about and assail him. It is therefore that we are surprised at the course of the Intelligencer. We allude to the matter more in regret than anger, and with the object of healing rather than widening any trifling difficulty that may exist.

We are aware that there are a few in our ranks—traitors it, feeling if not in action—who would rejoice at any course of conduct calculated to work injury to the present administration, and hence to strengthen Van Burenism. They were baffled at the last contest, and will be baffled again, unless the wiser, more discreet, more patriotic of those who really wish well to Pennsylvania, pay into their hands, by getting up a division on mere personal or unimportant grounds, not at all connected with the great interests and principles which should be dear to us all.

The fact that the conduct of the Intelligencer has not been responded to by a single Whig journal in the State will, we trust, convince its editor of the impropriety of his course and induce him to change it. We know we speak the sentiment of our whole community, known to be unequivocal and honest in support of the State Administration, who approves of *that* course, and would be pleased to see the Intelligencer in the manner, fearful that a longer silence upon the subject, together with the assertions of the enemy, might induce our friends in other parts of the State to believe that the Intelligencer's conduct in the matter adverted to met with the approval of the Whigs of Philadelphia. They were never as a body more united in political sentiment and feeling—never entertained warmer sentiments towards Joseph Ritner. With these remarks, we close the subject. For the present, and trust that we will not again have occasion to advert to it. Our desire is to promote union and harmony—to keep together *all* who acted with us at the last contest, as well as to bring over converts from the enemy.

[Communicated.

Meeting of the Adams County Anti-Slavery Society.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1837.

In accordance with the resolution passed at their last meeting, the Society convened in the Presbyterian church, in Gettysburgh (Jas. McAteer, Esq.) took the chair and called the house to order.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, when, according to Art. X. of the constitution, Mr. Weaver gave notice that he would, at the next meeting move to amend the Constitution by adding the following: Art. XI. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury unless appropriated by a resolution of Society. One or more resolutions for the appropriation of money may be adopted at any regular meeting of the Society by a majority of the members then present." Notice was also given of an amendment to this effect, "the Executive Committee may expend money in accordance with previous resolutions of Society."

Resolved, That Messrs. Blanchard and Belmeron be received as advisory members of this Society.

The following preamble and resolution were then adopted.

Whereas, the intellectual and moral improvement of the people of color is one of the objects of this Society, and whereas, *Intemperance* is an effectual hindrance to the improvement of the condition of any people; and whereas, intemperate habits may be formed and confirmed by the use of the fermented alcoholic drink;

Resolved, That the members of this Society do earnestly and affectionately entreat the colored people of Adams County to abstain entirely from every kind of drink containing alcohol.

Several thrilling and pertinent addresses were then delivered upon the relation which Pennsylvania and the North generally bear to Slavery, and the property and constitutionality of our course defended. The large assembly of ladies and gentlemen present appeared to listen to this with the deepest interest. It was then

Resolved, That it is our right and our duty as Pennsylvanians to exert all our influence, not only for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, but throughout the whole extent of our country, under the present constitution of the U. States, bound to return the slaves when they escape from bondage and to prevent them from asserting what we have most solemnly declared to be their «natural and unalienable rights"—viz. «liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

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Strong of the Intelligencer, is out against a general system of education, and abuses the Governor for recommending an appropriation of half a million of the surplus revenue—*he proposes to spare money*—to build School houses. We are not astonished at the opposition of Strong to Education. He has felt the evils of it. If he had not received a thorough, thrashing, he would be most anxious abuse upon him in no measured terms. We are glad to see this: their support would damn any public character with honest and honourable men. The first object of abuse was Thaddeus Stevens—now it is Joseph Ritner; could Ritner not be persuaded to oppose Harrison? We know nothing which would tend more to his advantage than to be rid of their blasting support. We confess we sometimes feel some inclination to fight in the same ranks with such banditti and pirates; that the cause should be judged by its own merits, and not by those who advocate it. In conclusion let us warn all true Anti-Masons to "beware of the pirates!"

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

OUT AT LAST.

In Strong's last Pirate, in an article headed «Abolition in Pennsylvania," the ground is at length broken against Governor Ritner's administration, though no declaration marked the event. The lying flag of amity is pulled down and the black banner boldly run up to the mast. He impudently proposes to the Democratic Anti-Masonic party!! (i. e. *Strong* in the Pirate proposes,) the propriety "of changing the magistrates themselves (viz. Gov. Ritner!) the first opportunity afforded by the constitution." Just look there now! Strong who was a Clay man, then a Van Buren man, and now thinks General Harrison with his support—Strong, who has always opposed to Governor Ritner in heart—who offered himself to the Muhlenberg party, and who had the impudence to dictate to Governor Ritner the appointment of his Cabinet—and Mr. Ingersoll, Esq.) took the chair and called the house to order.

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Resolved, That we regard as unfounded slanders upon our institutions all those representations as the single approximation he ever made

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A fire broke out in Detriot (Michigan) on the morning of the 4th inst. which destroyed property to the amount of 10 to 20,000 dollars, before it could be got under. It commenced in the bake house of H. A. Nagle; occupations and extended from one half a dozen other buildings of more or less value. Among the principal sufferers are Mr. J. C. Sheldon (loss $8000) H. A. Nagle ($5,000) Rufus Brown, Grocer ($4000) J. T. Bogg, publisher of Democratic Free Press ($3000) Amos Chaffer, Blacksmith $1000—Great loss was also sustained in removal of various stock of merchandise—threatened by the flames, and owing to the intense cold, the progress of the fire was arrested with great difficulty.

The Metropolis of the West.—Cincinnati now contains 34,000 inhabitants—Banking capital 5 600,000—thirty Churches—Academies capable of turning in 10, 000,000 yards of water—twenty five cisterns—Fire Department—sixteen Engines, and eleven thousand feet of hose—four daily, one semi weekly, and eight weekly papers, and four monthly.

Ellen Jewett's Step-Mother.—A paper in that state, has the following improbable paragraph—"Ellen Jewett, the lady who was murdered at New York by young Robinson, where she was known by the name of Ellen Jewett. The real name of the unfortunate Ellen is now known, and that she was of poor and obscure parentage, as the death of her step-mother in an alms house almost conclusively proves.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

New Currency.—It is stated in the Alexandria Gazette, that a new "metallic currency" has lately made its appearance in Northern Connecticut! It is well as 50 cent pieces are in circulation there.

☞A most afflicting case of a poor blind boy is related in the Bedham Patriot:

"A young lad, who was brought up blind, with sharp eye; he took the whooping cough at school, and soon after caught a violent cold, which brought on a cough of the most serious character. He struggled under it so much by coughing that his eyes actually started from their sockets, and hung down on his cheeks! The physician who attended him, attempting to return them to their place, unfortunately severed the cords by which they were held in the sockets, and they both dropped out!"

Large Hogs—Mr. Cornelius Hustard, of Pine Plains, in this county, fattened this fall, a *stalk pig*" and eleven "blooming responsibilities." The aforegoing thought of which was *twenty four hundred and thirty-seven pounds!* If Northampton can produce a swinish family having more *weight* in community than that, we will give it up, and say nothing about our Dutchess county pigs, which had grown so fat that—would you believe!—his mother did'nt know him!—*Poughkepsie (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

Talking Ladies.—At a public debate in a Lyceum at the West, the ladies were invited to take part, when they talked all the gentlemen out of the ball. We suppose the gentlemen who attended had reflected on discovering that the ladies talked so much better than they.

A young lady has recently been tried before an ecclesiastical council, in New-Brunswick, New Jersey, for heresy. One of the charges preferred against her, was, "having declared that there was no God, and that was Andrew Jackson!"

The lady should move from New Jersey to Texas, where all religions are tolerated, especially the one she professes, which, being countenanced and rewarded by the Government itself, has of late grown so much worse than ever before.—*Columbia S. C. Tele.*

On the 19th February, the army encamped about 90 miles from the mouth of the Withlahoochee, burning one other Indian town before occupying the camp, which appeared to have been deserted several days. On the night at this camp, the remains of Major Dade and his lamented associates. The bodies of Dade were hastily buried, and the army continued its march, arriving on the 22nd of the month at Fort King. On the 25th a detachment of the 4th United States Infantry, under Lt. Col. Foster, was despatched to Fort Drane for supplies and information, and that night the remains of Dade were discovered to be insufficient for one company. Capt. Gaines returned next morning, forced march, bringing with him seven day's rations for Gen. Gaines' command. The colonel with the remainder of his force, left Fort Drane. On the 26th Feb. Major General Gaines resumed his march in direction of a point on the Withlahoochee, where he had encamped with Genl. Clinch had fought the Indians on the 31st December. The army reached this place on the 27th. While the detachment was reconnoitering the crossing, the centre and left columns were fired upon by the Indians who occupied the opposite side of the river,—the baggage train was halted and a proper place for an encampment selected, and the rear guard was ordered to cross the river that night. The firing of the enemy was briskly returned, and after keeping it up for two hours, the general directed Lt. Col. Twiggs, and his second in command (who had been appointed to take the place of Major Dade's brigade) to withdraw from the river after the men had become familiar with the scenery presented to them; or needs to that effect. The army withdrew and encamped accordingly, having sustained the loss of one killed and seven wounded. The crossing at this point of the river was retarded by the swampy character of the ground on the opposite side, and the 28th moved down the river a few miles, perhaps two miles, from the place last mentioned. The next morning, the army recommended by Brigade Major Izard. The advance was fired upon, and its lead guard partially wounded. The fire was returned by two companies of the 4th United States Infantry, and a portion of volunteers. The firing continued on the river, until between 12 and 1 o'clock. The Indian yell was continuous all this time, and the enemy appeared to be very much increased, as if by the accession of new forces.—Our loss up to this period was Lt. Izard mortally wounded, and one killed and wounded. Major Gen Sergeant of Artillery and two volunteers killed, and thirty or forty wounded.

On the 28th of March at 10 o'clock A. M., a loud voice was heard from the woods, hailing our camp, and some one cried out "Anything to have a fight enough, they want to come and have a friendly talk and make peace." He was answered by a voice from the woods, that if "none of their Chiefs came with a white flag meant morning, they should not be fired upon." The man in the woods shouted "very well! we will be in in after breakfast" and bade us good night. On the morrow, following, I think about 10 o'clock, Indians were seen filing of at the east and west sides of our camp, passing from one fire to another in the rear of our, perhaps six hundred yards distant and 300 in number. From this body, a few Indians came with a white flag. They were met from our camp by Adjutant Bateman, of the Louisiana regiment of volunteers, who reported to Gen. G. that the Indians stated that they did not want any more fighting. I was directed by the General to go and hear what the Indians had to say. I requested two gentlemen to go with me, Surgeon Harold, of the volunteers, and Adjutant Barron. I told these gentlemen that I had instructions from Gen. Gaines for my government in the approaching conference, that I would attend to them, and requested my companions to observe what passed.

We accordingly met at about one hundred and fifty yards from our camp, seated in Indian style, with their interpreter—among the chiefs was Jumper, who is supposed to be the principal adviser of Micanopy) and Jacob, who was well remembered a prisoner of war chief. There was another called Alligator, present—the names of the others have escaped my memory. Jumper conducted the council on the part of the Indians, through their interpreter. I had employed and brought with me an interpreter from our camp, who was directed not to make himself known but to listen to what might be said among the Indians. Jumper at first enquired of me "what I had to say," I answered, "nothing to him, but that I had come to hear what *they* had to say." They then repeated the purport of what they said to the week, on the night before; *i. e.* "That they had lost many warriors; that they did not wish to lose any more, but wanted to make peace." I communicated this to the General, (I will remark to the Court, that my instructions from Genl. Gaines were general, not specific.) I had some conversations with Genl. Gaines, on the subject of the proper manner of treating with Indians. In these conversations Genl. G. had invariably declared, that he would not deal with them on any other terms than the known and acknowledged principles, which should govern the intercourse of enlightened nations, frequently declaring that the ignorance and prejudices of the Indians should not alter our obligation on us, to deal with them humanely and justly. I was instructed, in case the chiefs, as I understood them, that the General had directed me to confer with the Indians, observing at the same time, "keep to your principles" or something to that effect.

In accordance with this, I informed the Indians, that Genl. Gaines was commanding officer in our camp. The Indians said, they have seen General Gaines; had a high opinion of him, and appeared pleased to find that he was the commanding officer in our camp. I stated to them that General Gaines was not one of several chiefs, sent by the President of the United States among them to compel them to do anything, but was sent to them, that they would, if necessary, be *compelled* to submit—and for this purpose, I addressed them the language of the President, "that the country, like the trees of the forest"—After listening to this, the chief spoke of the Seminoles in them over and over again that they would be compelled to submit, they answered that they would take council among themselves, and meet me another again in the afternoon and have another talk. In the afternoon they accordingly came, in the same place, and sat down in a ring. At the same time I was advised by the General, that he did not feel authorized to make any terms with them—that if they persisted in asking for peace, I must give it to them conditionally and require them to pledge themselves to make peace with the Seminoles were, that they should cease entirely from all acts of hostility against the whites, and to the United States, and Withlahoochee and promise to attend a council whenever and wherever they should be called upon to do so. I was told at the same time, that Major General Scott was not 30 miles distant from us. The chiefs answered that Micanopy was not with them, and had not been for several days," they "wanted time to consult him. But they would make no permanent arrangement without doing so" but that for themselves, they engaged to comply with the terms proposed to them by Major General Gaines. To prevent any misunderstanding of these terms I requested them distinctly twice over. Towards the close of the last interview, there were indications of a disposition to commence hostilities in the vicinity, apparently from the north. The Indians were seen in considerable numbers and made signs to them to fly—I immediately supposed they to arise from the approach of troops from Fort Drane and told the chiefs to collect their men away; and put them in security. They went off and I returned to our camp. The same night. The new visitors, I supposed, were led by Major General Scott, but contrary to expectation, the commander in chief of the Seminoles was not among the number. The reinforcement brought us supplies, two barrels of pork and flour, and a small head of cattle. The rations in our camp had become almost exhausted. It was about the 4th of the month that some were killed and eaten. The most distinguished to those who desired it, and on the 5th more horses were killed and eaten.

"Witness my hand and seal of the Indians in reference to the second *question*.

Question. Gen. Gaines, I understand, left Fort King until the morning of the 10th; during which time you had been engaged in Indian war. Our men amused themselves on the banks of the river, without interruption. On the 10th, the command was assigned to Gen. Clinch.

Gen. Gaines. "May it please the Court, the order directed the transfer is dated the 9th. Under where orders did the troops march to Fort Drane?—Ans. "Fort King."

The Indians were between subdued, Sir? before the transfer of command to Gen. Clinch? Ans. "Some some service, I have participated in the capture of prisoners, and I know that they were kept in subjection, if the Seminoles were unsubdued. The enemy was completely defeated, and the war was treated by Gen. Clinch, merely for the purpose of making an impression."

Question by Court. (to Witness) "Was any settle made from your camp and how strong were you?

Ans. "Yes, I have been in the camp, and no settle was made."—(it may be proper to state here, that the Indians occupying the opposite side of the river had been ordered by Maj. Gen. Gaines to hold themselves in readiness to cross the Withlahoochee, and make a peace with the Seminoles.

"Witness my hand and seal of the Indians in reference to the third question.

"An attack was made on the 28th—no assault of a general character was made after this. Occasionally a few shots were fired at the Indians. Occasionally small parties of Indians appeared in our neighborhood, and we kept them at bay. I was surprised in conversing on this, that the Indians had, in all in all probability, abandoned the country. My impression was, that the Indians, finding it impossible to move us from our position, agreed to what I called the Everglades. I suggested this to Gen. Gaines, with the remark that in that case, the country would be abandoned to us, and the Seminoles and the blame attached to him. *He remarked on the scent of mounted men to follow up and subsequently he left gain in a sorrow and referred to* his letter of express to Fort Drane, confidently expecting his expectation. Gen. Gaines, he said, would be there in person to receive his express with the agreeable intelligence that the Indians had fled to the Everglades.

Over answering satisfactorily several other questions, the following was asked by the Court.

Question. "Have you any reason to believe that the Indians, if not driven, would have marched upon the enemy with any intention of attacking, and they availed themselves of your superior force?

Answer.—"They would have escaped all pursuit." *Gen. Gaines.* "Mr President and Gentlemen of the Court—As it has been charged upon me, that I have ordered my troops to march and had thrown obstacles in the way of a successful termination of affairs in Florida, I feel it my duty to make a few remarks on the subject."

Extract of Defence.—"What were my views and feelings in relation to Maj. Gen. Scott prior to the arrival of Gen. Clinch at Camp Izard."

Answer.—"The first intimation received by Major Gen. Gaines of the order assigning Maj. Gen. Scott the command in Florida was received at Pensacola on the 6th of February, I say Gen. Gaines very soon after he received the intelligence, addressed a special remark on the subject, (Here your correspondent begs leave to refer the reader to the extract displayed by the Gazette in the following extract from the letter of Genl. Gaines, which he made on his way to Tampa Bay, he often spoke of the Gen. (Scott) because I should be very much pained, between them in years gone by; he declared, in effect, that he had nothing but feelings of personal animosity towards that officer; that he would suffer no private or personal feelings to interpose obstacles to the accomplishment of the duties contemplated in Florida; that it was of the duties contemplated in Florida; that it was his purpose, without making it a question, to so act, that no cause should be left for Gen. Scott, should he be ordered to the seat of war, to feel that he had received personal pleasure in co operating with him in any thing which would be most likely to hasten the campaign, to a rapid and successful conclusion."—

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner.

Remedy for the Croup.

Mr. Editor—Hearing of a great many children recently dying with that most painful malady, the Croup, I feel it a duty I owe to society to have published a safe remedy, which I have satisfactorily tried for two years past, and never found it to fail. It is as follows:—

Give the child so attacked, half a teaspoonful of finely powdered Alum, by laying it on its back and throwing the alum down its throat, and keeping it in that position until the powder dissolves and the child is obliged to swallow it. Should the first dose not vomit the child in fifteen minutes, repeat it every fifteen minutes until it does. At the same time, mix a plaster of Ratsbane or Scotch Snuff, (and if snuff cannot be had, take the common Tobacco,) dry it and pound it fine, with hog's lard, spread it on a cloth, and tie it around the neck and down the breast. Renew the plaster until the patient is better. When the patient begins to vomit, it up bite, stop it with strong coffee or a few drops of laudanum.

Anti-Masonic Convention.—A State Convention of the more perfect organization of the Anti-Masonic party, has been suggested by several of our editorial brethren as peculiarly proper and expedient. We approve of the suggestion, and hope that the State Committee will at an early day take the matter into consideration. Such a Convention, at this time, would be productive of good to the cause. It would dispel the fears of Mr. Wirt and his friends, by shewing that the party is about being merged into another, and its principles sacrificed—it would prove the falsity of the assertions of some of our opponents, that the great object in view is to be pushed on on the basis of the party and form the ground-work of its future political action, while to the pioneers of the cause, who have labored for years in its support, it would afford a matter of congratulation and rejoicing. *Norristown Free Press.*

The *Intelligencer* makes a great noise about the Superintendent of the Gettysburgh Rail-road drawing from the Treasury the amount of his bonds, the amount that the law limits. Strong never saw any evil under the administration of Geo. Wolf. He saw new ray of light upon his vision. If the law is wrong let it be amended. But we think that no one can read it without coming to the conclusion that discretionary power is left in the State Treasurer to reject or cut down the drafts of Superintendents and Supervisors, should he think that they did not their work in a manner to merit pay for; and this view of the case, if there is blame any where, it rests in another quarter.—(*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

Prediction for 1837.—Stocks will rise and fall, and Van Buren will deliver his inaugural; which, as its name implies, will be many people. The dog law will be enforced, but there will be some dogs unhanged. Nevertheless, the Democrats they will have their day. Water will not run up hill, during the next year, neither will the last comet come this way. Butter will be cheap in Philadelphia than in New York,—but the king of England will not ask the Prees leaf of the United States to lend him money; neither will the President lend him the money. Mr. Clay will not lend to odious his note. Geese will grabble, on the margins of ponds, and in Congress, much as usual;—yet nevertheless there will be great fluctuations in the price of pork, and other articles of trade. Oysters will not converse much, neither will fishes fly higher than heretofore. In short all their fore shows they come before the House, time alone will determine.

A bead mine is said to have been discovered near Cressap-town, in Allegheny County, Md.

Richmond M. Pearson and John D Toonse have been elected Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of North Carolina, the former by reason of the creation of a new circuit; the latter in the place of Owen Holmes, resigned.

Twenty-Four Days Later from England.

The packet ship Susquehanna, Captain Cropper, which left Liverpool the 2nd of December, arrived at the Breakwater on Saturday. Considering that the winds at this season are generally adverse, it may be considered a fine passage. Our accounts have been made of late years under similar circumstances, being only twenty-four days!

We learn that on the 29th of November the southern coast of England and northern shores of France were visited by one of the most terrific hurricanes in the memory of the oldest navigator. The list of shipwrecks is frightful. The barque Isabella, Captain Kurtz, from thiscity to Amsterdam, had been wrecked on the English coast.—The hurricane swept through the midland and southern counties, producing dreadful havoc. Coaches were upset, trees and houses blown down, and the stocks of farm yards scattered to the winds. Many lives were lost, and a different scene presented much by coughing that his eyes actually started from their sockets, and hung down on his cheeks! The physician who attended him, attempting to return them to their place, unfortunately severed the cords by which they were held in the sockets, and they both dropped out!"

Fire and Loss of Life.—The dwelling house of Jacob Folk, of Elkhick township, Somerset county, Pa. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. and terrible to relate, two children, aged eight and ten years, perished in the flames. They slept in the second story, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, after the alarm was first given, that it was found impossible to rescue the children, or indeed any part of the contents of the house.

Death from Hydrophobia.—From the Evening Star of last evening, we extract the following horrible case of hydrophobia. It is the second case of the kind that has recently occurred, and proves how long the deleterious virus will linger and rankle, in the system before it terminate in death. We understand that a number of the butchers, who witnessed the dreadful agonies of Mr. Tenbroeck, went home and killed their dogs, to prevent their becoming instruments of extending the frightful mischief. The case is as follows:—Mr. Lorenzo D. Tenbroeck, a butcher by profession, residing in Delancey, near Essex st., died on Monday afternoon, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, in their most appalling character. In the month of August last, he was bitten by a mused himself with a little puppy dog, belonging to the house, which was a plaything for his children, and it bit him slightly in the thumb. The puppy was immediately killed, and nothing more was thought of the matter until Saturday morning last when a slight pain in the thumb attracted his notice, with a red streak which gradually extended up the arm-pit. He was in a good deal of pain with it until Saturday evening, when on offering to him a tumbler, of water he fell into spasms, which continued to increase violently up to Monday morning. It was only the dread produced in his mind on the tumbler of water being presented to him that alarmed him and the family, and brought to their recollection the incident of last August. The spasms violent ly increased. During the intervals he conversed freely with his friends, and told some of the bystanders that morning, that he had lived four hours longer than he had anticipated. He begged them to tie him, which was done upon the accession of another spasm, and they had to call in a stout Irishman to hold him. Death came made of late years under similar circumstances, being only twenty-four days!

☞A most afflicting case of a poor blind boy is related in the Bedham Patriot:

"A young lad, who was brought up blind, with sharp eye; he took the whooping cough at school, and soon after caught a violent cold, which brought on a cough of the most serious character. He struggled under it so much by coughing that his eyes actually started from their sockets, and hung down on his cheeks! The physician who attended him, attempting to return them to their place, unfortunately severed the cords by which they were held in the sockets, and they both dropped out!"

☞We are indebted to the Hon. George Chambers for Congressional documents; as well as to Messrs. Monroe, Pearson and M'Cosker, of the Senate, and Messrs. M'Curdy, Picking, and Ford, of the House of Representatives, for Legislative documents. All of the above gentlemen have our thanks for their kindness.

☞From the proceedings copied from the Carlisle Herald, it will be perceived that a Grand Encampment of Volunteers is to be held in Harrisburgh next. Brush up, Gettysburgh Guards!

☞We have been favored by a friend with several Nos. of the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, in which we find that the Star and Mr. Stevens receive their full share of the abuse of the «Fugitive from Justice!" We thank our friend for his kindness, though, like other assassins of private character, we prefer the anonymous "hand!" We abuse not, but takes especially care to withhold from us his paper! Just like the *honorable* «fugitive!"

☞The Compiler is considerably troubled about Mr. Clark's Lottery Advertisement! We suppose if the gentleman had selected *that paper* as the medium through which to promulgate his advertisements, it would have been all right! In the *acute* and *profound* Solon of the Compiler is of the opinion that we violate either the law or the rules of honor, in not making such a choice! We believe, however, that neither have in the least been infringed. The only difference is, the Star gets the advertisement, and the Compiler does not! ☞For the matter alluded to, see the first page!

☞We extract the following from the Auditor General's Report of the state of Banks in Pennsylvania:

Bank of Gettysburgh, Nov. 8, 1836.

DR.	
To Capital,	$122,603 00
Discounts received,	4 13
Dividends unpaid,	6,223 72
Notes in circulation,	126,553
Amount due to other banks,	17,571 72
Amount due to Commonwealth,	537 97
Individual deposits,	78,473 57
Rents,	
	$362,113 59
CR.	
By bills Discounted,	$191,123 32
Judgments and costs paid,	20,959 88
Bonds,	17,316 66
Real estate,	25,205 83
Stocks, Gettysburgh water company,	538
Do Gettysburgh turnpike,	322 09
Do Wrightsville & Gettysburgh rail road	250
Specie—silver and copper,	45,336
Do gold,	3,064 41
Notes and checks of other banks,	17,571 72
Do do deposited banks,	345
Amount due from other banks,	22,707 31
Profit and loss,	6,726 31
Expenses,	950
	$362,113 59

Dividend declared May 3, 1836, on $122,333 at 5 per cent. $6,666 99
Do do Nov. 1, " on 122,633 at 5 per cent. 3,678 99
$7,345 98

☞From the following it would seem that Pennsylvania has some hopes in Congress yet, and is willing to sacrifice her interests at the shrine of party! When will she learn wisdom, and elect none to represent her but those who are her sincerest friends?

Van Buren Policy Further Developed.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1837.

The Van Buren screws have been put to work against Pennsylvania as well as other votes. Not content with striking at her credit in foreign countries, and interfering with her legislation at home in a manner which has caused bitterness, a deadly blow must now be given to her mechanics, manufacturers and miners.

Mr. Cambreling, a well known leader of the Van Buren party, in Congress, has presented a bill, which from the indications of to-day, has a majority in its favor and may become a law, by which the very foundation stone of Pennsylvania will be thrown from her rent asunder, and her industrious mechanics and tradesmen sacrificed in an unequal competition with British pauper labor, invited into our market. Are the mechanics and workingmen of Pennsylvania willing to be thus degraded and ruined? If not, let them speak out with a voice that becomes the freemen of the Key Stone—let them speak promptly and firmly.

This destructive bill proposed by Mr. V. Buren's friend and leader, goes further in its attack on Pennsylvania interest and prosperity, than that proposed to destroy our coal trade. The coal trade which now gives employment to thousands of her citizens, in which millions of her capital are invested, and which is to render her canals and rail-roads productive, is to be destroyed, and British Coal is to be admitted into this country *free* of duty.

This is the Van Buren policy—Pennsylvania coal is to be proscribed, and the Nova Scotia coal is to be brought in *free*, that Mining Association of London, which owns the whole of the Mines in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, as lessees of the Crown, and the late Duke of York, may be enriched.

It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Muhlenburg, who was forcibly impressed with the ruinous tendency of Mr. Cambreling's bill, moved that it be laid on the table.—The motion failed—yeas 94, nays 119.—Among those who indicated by their votes that they were in favor of this destructive measure, will be found four from Pennsylvania, viz—Messrs. ASHLEY, KLING, ENSMINGER and LOGAN.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, January 23, 1837.

Baltimore Market.

FLOUR—The price of Flour $10 25. Wheat (foreign) $1 75 to $2 05 per bushel. Rye, $1 25. Corn, 93 cts; Oats,