Star & Republican Banner.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1837.

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Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court-House.

CONDITIONS:

I. The STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, (or Volume of 52 Numbers,) payable half yearly in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid anterior to the expiration of the year.

II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the direction of the editor—A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE times for ONE DOLLAR, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in the same proportion. The number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

TO DEBTNQUENTS.

WE must request all indebted for Subscriptions, Job Printing and Advertising, to call and make settlement immediately. We are really in need of money, and trust that those indebted will avail themselves of opportunities at hand, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

April 3, 1837. tc-1

"Integrity of the Union Proceedings."

To the Editor of the Star and Republican Banner.

SIR—As several of your readers will desire to know the facts about a recent MOB which occurred in Chambersburgh, will you please inform them, that I had never given out a lecture there. As a pacable stranger, I attended an Anti-Abolition meeting in their Court house. Hearing myself challenged by one of the Speakers, I stepped to him and in a whisper accepted his challenge to debate the next evening. He then immediately told the people he would not debate at all! Returning to my lodgings, I was assailed in a most cowardly manner by ruffians at a distance, with eggs and other more solid missiles! The next morning I heard several of those engaged in the proceedings of the night, threaten vengeance to three of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Chambersburgh, for declaring themselves in favor of FREE DISCUSSION the night before!!

You will perceive that this hostility occurred, not because I *discussed* the subject of Slavery, as I had been falsely given out a lecture in town; but simply because I *held opinions* opposed to Slavery!!!

You see likewise, what the honest and upwright citizens of Chambersburgh are soon to expect in their own persons and property, unless that gang of Negro-catchers is put down.

Your ob't Servant,

J. BLANCHARD.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner.

MR. MIDDLETON—

THE FARMER'S ADDRESS was delivered before an audience of from two to three hundred persons, at the close of the Farmer's Club meeting in Petersburgh, (York Springs,) Academy, on the 7th of April, 1837, by SAMUEL CAPWELL, Esq. A copy of the address, written for the occasion by his father. Its publication was requested by the Directors then present.

ADDRESS.

BY SAMUEL KETTLEWELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Upon occasions of this kind, it is customary to select pieces spoken or written by men of the highest intellect and breathed in the brilliant language of fourteen, Sequence and poetry With your permission, I shall, at this time, depart from this custom. My theme shall be one dear to our country, yet so simple that even a child may speak of it understandingly.

A wise man has said, and the Schoolmaster abroad in our land, and he will do more to perpetuate our blood-bought freedom than armed men, or the multiplied Vessels of a Ocean.

Every nation is ambitious of glory and renown. In ancient times, this fired for National eminence occupied the undivided attention of the Roman, as well as the Grecian Sphere. They were so highly exalted in th, History of antiquity. They both, to a great extent, waded through seas of blood to secure this inestimable distinction. The destruction of their fellow creatures, was their road to greatness. Even their Poets and Philosophers, men whose unbounded intellect, learning and eloquence have handed down to our own times an inperishable and enduring fame, united in the general slaughter.

More rational and enlightened reflection has pointed to a loftier and holier standard of National Glory. It is based upon the attributes of our Creator, and the happiness of his creatures. Build School Houses, and fill them with competent Teachers, from the shores of the Atlantic to the depths of the interminable wilderness of the fast growing West, and Grecian valour and Roman glory will sink low in the comparison.

Our country has all the elements to stand alone in unrivalled grandeur, in the rapid accumulation and diffusion of Intelligence. The extent of our Continent—the quick perception of our People—the simplicity and equality of our Government, and, above all, the increasing popularity of our enlightened institutions promises to realize the fondest hopes of the Patriot, Statesman, and Philanthropist. If means are taken to educate our children, Reason, which now breaks out in scattered rays, will concentrate into a flood of light, illuminating the City and the Wilderness—the Cottage and the Palace, alike the Poor and the Rich.

Let the wealth of our States be applied to the development of the moral and intellectual resources of the present and future generations; and like the ore of precious metals hidden within the bowels of the earth, *all* will be unused as the intellectual treasures concealed beneath poverty and obscurity.

I stand here, a child, to offer my gratitude for the liberality and wisdom of our own happy State. The pioneer of Internal Improvement, has virgin set her foot lone" to follow with firmness the example of other States in cultivating the minds of her children.

What a glorious spectacle! What a noble determination! May she go on with her good work, until no one within her dominions can be found capable to drink deep from the fountain of Rebellion, and learn to revere our Laws by KNOWLEDGE, and not receive them right or wrong!

I have adverted to the great Generals of Ancient times. Triumphs were voted to them while living, and monuments erected to their memory when dead. We, too, have our Benefactors. They, however, came not to destroy, but to instruct—and enlighten we must all be educated the "Sealed Book." They have dispelled the darkness of ignorance. They have adopted a "System" to raise us, and those who may follow us in the scale of our own being. We can erect no pillars of stone—no tombs in honor of *their* worth. But, when ages shall have passed away, and these gorgeous tokens of respect have crumbled into dust, unborn millions will testify their gratitude to the many whose wisdom "created light out of darkness," whilst mothers will teach their infants to lisp the name of THADDEUS STEVENS, as the Great Pioneer in the «Key-Stone State," in the sacred cause, boldly defying Avarice and Prejudice, in unbinding the fetters that bound us to ignorance and all its miseries!

Remarks of Mr. Mid lleCoff,

In Committee of the Whole in Senate, on the Bill to invest one million of dollars of the public money received of the United States, for the benefit of the Common Schools of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Chairman: The bill under consideration has been reported by the committee on education in pursuance of a resolution of Senate, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of investing a portion of the surplus revenue for common school purposes. The system of free schools, which has now become a part of the permanent policy of the State, and which is so eminently calculated to confer the best, and lasting benefits upon the rising, as well as the present generation of the Commonwealth; and although it appears, from an examination of the present condition of education that many important and satisfactory results have been attained by the operation of the common school law, the perfecting of which, and to lessen the burdens which the system imposes upon the people, is well deserving of our attention at this time. I apprehend we cannot all be satisfied, from experience, that the common school system cannot be maintained by direct taxation, without a liberal appropriation to that object on the part of the Commonwealth.—Some individuals, it is well known, object to the tax as unequal, onerous, and I am warranted in adding unjust; and others justly complain of the amount. Is it not then, I ask manifestly evident, and highly necessary that strong inducements should be held out to encourage the people to tax themselves, for the purpose of educating the children of the Commonwealth, when the benefits are general, and the tax unequal. These inducements, in my opinion, are only to be found, in a fund proportionate to the greatness of the object, whose fertilizing streams are to reach every corner and hamlet of the State.

But, Mr. Chairman, this system so beautiful in theory, has practically been found to languish, and in a great measure to have lost the favor of some of its most ardent friends, in consequence of the inadequacy of the State appropriations. The following superintendent of the common schools on this subject, says in his report:

"It is encouraging thus to find so few boards *wholly opposed to the system, and nearly all anxious for its improvement.* The task of the Legislature will be much facilitated, by hearing many experienced persons concur in stating its main defect to be, the want of funds. To this expression of opinion on the subject, I is unnecessary for the Superintendent to add a single remark.

The amount of taxation complained of will, of course, diminish as the sum of State appropriation increases.

The chief defect of the system is undoubtedly the want of good teachers. This though not so very felt during the first years of the system, is now daily becoming more obvious. It must be provided for, if the common school method of education is to be continued. Two means present themselves:

The first is such an increase of the instruction fund, as will enable directors to induce properly qualified persons to take charge of the schools. In some instances that fund is the scantiness of its means at their disposal, frequently compels directors to give a preference to teachers not well qualified over others whose fitness is acknowledged; or which has the same ill effect, prevents the latter from applying for appointments. The revenue from the situation in which directors are placed. Their first duty is to provide school houses. This, for the first year or two of operation, exhausts the funds at their command. In the mean time the old system for the education of the poor goes on as usual. The people become impatient. Due allowance is not made for the difficulties of the board. As soon, therefore, as the resources of the treasury of the district will at all authorize it, the schools are opened. The first teachers who present themselves are employed, if more than the number needed offer, the wish to continue the schools as long as possible in operation, induces the employment of such as are willing to take the lowest compensation. Hence it will be perceived that want of sufficient funds, not only prevents well qualified persons from seeking the office of common school teachers, but really often gives the preference to persons not at all competent."

The *want of funds*, then, seems to be the principal defect. To remedy this deficiency, and to place the system upon a broad and liberal basis, upon a foundation not to be shaken heretofor, to open the door of education to the mass of our population, so as to afford like opportunities to *all*, for the acquisition of property, honors, and public stations—we ask you to pass this bill, together with the one on file, contemplating a direct appropration of five hundred thousand dollars, and you at once accomplish all these desirable objects. History establishes the fact, that free institutions can only be maintained, their purity and inviolability preserved, where the citizens are enlightened, where morality, virtue and patriotism are engrafted on the youthful mind, and where it is early trained to appreciate, and fully comprehend these necessary and desirable traits of character. It consequently becomes our duty to give the poor, and those of humble means, an opportunity of understanding the advantages in which they so largely share.

We have been asked to postpone the further consideration of this bill, with a view of ascertaining what amount of appropriations will be required for the further extension of our internal improvements. I object to this, on the ground that I am unwilling to make this bill dependant upon the improvement, or any other bill; and whilst I am perfectly willing to let both the systems go hand in hand, I have heard no argument which has produced the conviction on my mind, that the improvements of the State by canals and railways, is of paramount consideration—and should take precedence of a bill, which contemplates the moral and intellectual improvement of the People of the Commonwealth, in all time to come—The facilities of intercourse between different portions of the State, and opening the channels for trade and commerce, are also important and desirable objects and these, with the means in our possession, may still be prosecuted, in addition to the large amount already expended to accomplish these ends. But if the greater portion of the children of Pennsylvania, who are to wield the future destinies of this great and growing State, are to be permitted to grow up in ignorance, destitute of even an elementary education, the legacy of our public improvements, will be but a poor inheritance, compared with a system of instruction, which would qualify each to act his part intelligently—where the rich and the poor grow up together, upon terms of perfect equality, without knowing or claiming any other superiority than that which is conferred by merit, and afford the enjoyments attendant on a well cultivated mind.

Sir, I shall adhere to my determination to support this bill, without regard to what may come up for consideration hereafter. I should have preferred a larger investment; this however, under the circumstances, seems to be impracticable at present. I regard this distribution the fairest and most equitable, that can, or has yet been devised. Every citizen in your Commonwealth, no matter how humble—

Sir Sylvester Ravenscar, and by means of the common schools *all* will be made to participate. In this way you reach the remotest corner of the State; in this way you will reconcile and make friends of those who have heretofore been hostile to the system, on account of the burthens imposed upon them which were necessary to sustain it, and we may anticipate, with great certainty, that before ninety-four, out of the two hundred and forty-two non-accepting districts, but few, if any, will remain, without having embraced the provisions of the school law, much—that comparatively easy.

Other States too, have adopted this course in their disposition of the public money; and I ask, will Pennsylvania pursue a different one? I trust not, our means are abundant and ample. This investment can be made without taxation, or in the slightest degree affecting or embarrassing the other great interests of the State.

I have considered it my duty, thus briefly to state some of the reasons which have occurred to me in favor of the passage of the bill; and in, conclusion, I would caution the friends of the measure to oppose all motions for postponement, as dangerous, and calculated to defeat it at this late period of the session. But a day or two more and it will require no amendment of our rules, before a transmission can be made from one branch of the Legislature to the other.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

RESOLUTION

Relative to the undrawn balances of the School Fund.

WHEREAS, *it appears, from the report of the superintendent of common Schools, that the undrawn balances of the school fund, appropriated to Districts that have hitherto refused to accept of the general system of Education, will under the act passed the 13th day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, revert to the common school fund during the present year; And* WHEREAS, *it is known to have been the intention of the Legislature that the said undrawn balances should remain in the Treasury, and accumulate for the use of such districts respectively, until the first day of November, 1838: THEREFORE,*

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the intention of the Legislature in the act entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Education by Common Schools," passed the 1st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the supplement thereto, and the balance of the first appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall remain undrawn on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and all subsequent balances, shall remain in the Treasury, and accumulate for the use of such district or districts entitled to the same for any term not exceeding one year from and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven; and all such undrawn balances, remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, shall be repaid into the school fund, and in like manner, the undrawn balances of subsequent appropriations shall be repaid into the said fund annually thereafter.

APPROVED, the twenty seventh day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

JOSEPH RITNER.

RESOLUTION

Appropriating the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Common School fund.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Common School fund, to be paid on the first day of June next, and distributed according to the several laws of this Commonwealth, regulating the distribution of such appropriations; said sum to be drawn from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied by the several districts either for the building, repairing, or purchasing of school houses—or for education, as they many deem best.

APPROVED the third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

JOSEPH RITNER.

The Rev. Dr. PERRY, of Philadelphia, has been unanimously elected President of Jefferson College, Illinois. The new College buildings are to be occupied in May.

New York Election!

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1837.

Tammany Closed!—Manhattan Redeemed!

ABROT CLARK has been elected Mayor of the city of New York by more than THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY!

THE WHIGS have carried Wards 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 17, in the common council,—and some accounts says 11 and 9! Sure of *twelve* out the *seventeen*,—and perhaps *fifteen!* Every body is disappointed. The Tammany men conceited as the Mayor, but offered any bets on the council; and now, see the result! We expected to elect our Mayor by a handsome majority: but three or four thousand! Think of that!

Tammany turned out the paupers from the Alms House in one Ward, which they have always carried by hundreds. They squeezed in their carcasses by the smashing majority of some sixty or seventy votes!—Huzza for poverty stricken Tammany!

In another Ward cut out by the party for a tory concern, ("tory rump and tail," I would say New England,) we beat them with all the ease in life! Three cheers for the young seventeenth!

PRESERVED FISH once more that he would parade Broadway *sans culotte*, if he did not carry *Words enos*. "May I be them to see!" for the worthy *Hoxie* is returned from that ward by two hundred majority!—When will the exhibition take place?—"Once more to the breach, *Preserve!* once more!"

The Masonic Hall rocked with roars of gratulation as the returns come in! Not a hair coming in last night. The Head Quarters beamed bright as a bridegroom, fresh and confident in strength; while Tammany blew out her candles early, and went home to unquiet dreams. The Whigs cheered their successful candidates at their lodgings, and serenaded them with a choice band of music. Alderman Clark, now Mayor of the city, showed the serenade, and looked them welcome, on Saturday, (to-morrow) to the hospitality of his house. These observances over, the utmost quiet prevailed for the rest of the night; no other disturbances having happened, indeed upon the occasion, than a few false alarms of fire created by the "flare up" of some Whig bonfires in the upper wards.

Stocks are up. Money not easy. The transactions at the board are those of speculators who wish to erik a little safe stock at low rates and of harddriven unfortunates, who must raise the wind at any sacrifice.

A committee of ten, among whom are THADDEUS PHELPS, C. W. LAWRENCE, JOHN DELAFIELD, JAMES G. MORGAN, and other leading Whigs, have been deputed to petition at Albany, for the issue by the legislature of $6,000,000, of state stock, payable in Europe, at 6 per cent. "The Globe says very coolly, that "no one knows as FEELS THE PRESSURE!" And the above named gentlemen may well say, "Save us from our friends!"

A prominent Van Buren, Tammany, whole hog, State Bank Director, *failed* yesterday! What said the Globe! *"No honest man, &c. &c.*

Some doubts are entertained as to the acceptability of the proposed state stock, abroad; though the Legislature will doubtless grant the proper authorities and issue it. No other news. Yours, &c.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Great and Glorious Victory. Tammany New York Redeemed! The Country Safe!!!

At sun-down yesterday, the Polls in this city closed and at the same time *forever* closed the corrupt domination of a most unprincipled Party. Never have we been so happy, and never so triumphant a victory for the Whigs—such a Waterloo defeat of the enemies of the people. And never did there exist a party which more richly merited success. After nine years of incessant toil and labor—after encountering defeat upon defeat, with an energy that never wavered and a perseverance that never flagged, the Whig party triumphed over all opposition and the Laws; and a great, glorious, and triumphant victory is their richly merited reward.

FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Clerk.	Morgan.	Jacques.	Whole No.
1	1121	401	37	1551
2	1041	251	77	1236
3	1129	403	85	1628
4	1270	317	209	1796
5	284m			2253
6	1106	1106	124	2329
7 est.	250m			3215
8	1680	1355	493	3522
9	1240	1292	281	2724
10	1015	883	879	2618
11 no return				
12	187	422	5	614
13	1003	861	401	2265
14	1169	912		2132
15	1049	422	101	1563
16	474	731	166	1371
17	803	788	326	1937
Total,	13,787	9934	3169	33,156

The following is a correct list of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected.—Those in Italics are Van Burenites.

CHARTER TICKET.

ALDERMEN.	ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
M.C. Patterson,	Calvin Baylis,
Edward Taylor,	C. S. Woodhull,
Robert Benson,	Elbe Potter,
David Randall,	William Hall,
Robert Smith,	Murray Hoffman,
Thomas S. Brady,	*Joseph Foote,*
Joseph Hoxie,	Morris Franklin,
Charles De Forest,	Joseph N. Bloom,
John V. Greenfield,	*Jacob Westervelt,*
Richard I. Smith,	Philip Snedecor,
Abraham Ditmas,	Michael Hoffman,
D. P. Ingraham,	*Abraham V. Williams,*
Isaac D. Merritt,	Abram Tappan,
Isaac P. Whitehead,	Joseph R. Taylor,
George W. Bruen,	Wm. F. Hyde,
Isaac L. Varian,	*Wm. W. Helly,*
Jacob Acker,	*Orville J. Nash.*

These are proud results for the Whigs of this city and will prove the source of high hope to the friends of the constitution throughout the Union. It is the first clear expression given by the people of any section of the Union in regard to the measures of the new administration. Nor has the voice of condemnation ever been spoken with more emphasis.

General News of the Week.

WHERE is HENRY B. BEATON?—Information is sought in reference to an individual with this name, who is supposed to be somewhere in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, or western part of New-Jersey. The Philadelphia Daily Advocate says that any person giving information of his residence, by a line to the editor of that paper, shall have remuneration in return of ten dollars. Burton is said to be an Irishman, of middle size, and between the ages of 25 and 30.

A LUMP OF GOLD.—It has been calculated that if the capital of the United States Bank (35 millions) were in one cubic block of gold, it would measure on each side about 55½ inches; and its weight would be upwards of 63 tons.

The Sunday School Temperance Society of the Presbyterian Church, of Harrisburg, have furnished every family in that place with a copy of Dr. Gridley's excellent essay on Alcoholic Liquors.

INDICTMENT FOR TREASON.—Stephen Merritt alias Wright and Randall Irving, free persons of color, have been indicted at the Superior Court of St. Augustine (East Florida) for treason against the U. States, in murdering the Seminole Indians with provisions and ammunition. They were arraigned and plead not guilty, and their trial was fixed for the present term of the court.

Thomas Perkins, charged with robbing the Lynchburg stage during the last winter, and taking therefrom the trunk of Captain Hobson, containing large sums of money belonging to the banks of this place, was convicted at the late term of the Chesterfield Superior Court, and sentenced to two and a half years' confinement in the Penitentiary.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW YORK, April 15, 1837.

GRAIN is still pouring into our sea-ports from Europe, and some begins to reach us from the interior. Of course, the price falls off daily, and New York flour commands only nine and ten dollars, and the best Western is full at $10 50. If it had never been held above these prices, the dealers would have been better off; but that is their business. Under existing circumstances, it must fall lower, have Tolerably wheat sold here at auction at $1 30; and the best foreign is only worth $1 50—a fall of sixty cents. All kinds of provisions are dec ining. The importers of the last three million bushels of wheat doubtless wish they had their money back.—*New-Yorker.*

MURDER IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Israel B. Russell, of Hillsborough, aged 28 years, was unaccountably murdered at Hopkinton West Village on Friday the 31st inst by John S. Titcomb, aged 25, formerly of Hillsborough. They went to work in a cooper's shop, and it appears that they had been earnestly discussing the question whether men are responsible for what their passions were hurried by some convulsion of nature. The cave in which they were found is full 125 feet into the mountain, and is situated about a half mile from the village, is called Mammoth Grotto, in a direct line. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it was never before attempted at all. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river. The gentlemen who have made the interesting discovery are making active preparations to bring away the bodies, which they intend to have forwarded to New York.

From the National Enquirer.

Letter from J. Blanchard.

GETTYSBURGH, Adams Co.

Pa. April 1st, 1837.

MY DEAR BROTHER—I know it will gladden your heart to learn, that this county is going for the good cause to which you have consecrated your life! I have been lecturing along the border of Maryland, and I succeeded in the course of some dozen or fifteen lectures, at Rock-Creek Chapel, and at the school-houses in the southern part of the county, no open opposition, and the ball rolling in most of the neighborhoods—One of these declared loudly against Texas, and would have seen that its admission to the Union can be prevented, only by the success of Abolition, if he had not been opposed to us for fear we were opposed to his run bottle.

We have had a slight touch of debate here, on account of colored people, and some fear in the Gettysburgh "Star." We had *music*, during the first part of our discussion, to accompany my remarks; but toward the latter part the house was perfectly still.

Near the south part of this county, the people only require to be shown "how" public opinion will abolish slavery, by reserving slaves for life (especially, like other criminals; and how the abolition of the selling human flesh between the states will abolish slavery, by cutting off the supply of slaves to the southern States, and compelling the owners to *hire* their annual supply of laborers, instead of purchasing them: and when the people clearly perceive slavery must go down, with the abolition of the slave trade between the states, they want no more argument to make them abolitionists.

One man told me of a case, in the South, which a neighbor of his stood by and saw. A slave had offended, and the owner commanded another slave to beat him. The latter refused to beat his fellow; and the master walked deliberately into his house, took down his gun *and shot the recusant down*, because he would not whip his fellow slave!

Near Rock-Creek Chapel, I met a young man, on a fine blood horse, whom I immediately supposed to be from a southern state. I asked: "Can we cross the creek in that direction," pointing above a plaster mill, "so as to come at the Methodist Church?"—"Dout know," he answered, "am a stranger in these parts. Don't care if I go to the meeting a few minutes." His horse came along side of mine at an easy elegant gallop. "Fine horse, that, said I." "Yes—have been riding these *three days*, however." This, he said, as showing how strong were his spirits to appear so gay after so long a *ride*. Thinking it strange that a man on a journey would stop at mid-day, to attend meeting, I mustrusted he was "*negro catcher*," after his prey. Prav where was that horse raised, I asked. "Hem;—down here in Maryland, about 20 miles," was the reply. Do you ride a long journey? "No, I'm just going in the country—don't exactly know where my friends live." This he stammered out, much embarrassed. What do people, think of slavery, where you live?—Some of 'em argue that the negroes have no souls, just like the brutes." But do you think it right to hold human bodies as property? I asked. "Don't know any harm in it, if they don't sell them South." Why do you think it harm to sell them? "I *reckon* sell myself, if I'm bad."

On our arrival, he sat down in the church, well filled with country people. I began: "My friends you sll despise the negro-catcher, he who counts loving poor wretches back to slavery that have once escaped. (The people began to look at the stranger.) You think he deserves the fate he often meets at the hands of the slaves. You do not believe his wife can ever be sold. The husband, the young ladies in the different branches on which they were examined. They cseerve much credit for their industry, as well as for the attention such industry produces. They pay to the instructions of their amiable Preceptress.

On Friday evening essays were read by Miss *Mary McClean*, Miss *Mary McClellon*, Miss *Helen Hamilton*, and Miss *Mary Jane*, Miss *Mary Grace Clarkson*, and a Valedictory Address by Miss *Laura Garvin*—all of which were highly creditable compositions.

The examination of young ladies, having completed the course of studies taught in this institution, received their Diplomas—viz: Miss CAROLINE M. IRWIN, of Cumberland county, Pa; Miss RUTH ANN STEVENS, Miss LAURA GARVIN, Miss MARY GRACE CLARKSON, of Gettysburgh.

☞The Summer Session will commence on the 22d of May next.

Wrightsville, York and Gettysburgh Rail Road.

☞At a joint meeting of the Board of the late Rail Road Companies between this place and Wrightsville, held in this Borough on the 19th inst. the following persons were elected as officers of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburgh Rail Road Company—viz:

THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. *President.*

J. MCCULLOUGH, Esq. *Treasurer.*

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON, *Secretary.*

The Engineer Corps under Mr. SAMUEL W. MINILES, were retained, and instructed to complete the route between Wrightsville and York as early as practicable. It is thought that the Cars will be placed on that part of the road early in September next. Every exertion will also be made to put some of the stations on the road between York and this place as early as possible.

Fire!

☞The dwelling house and furniture of Mr. SAMUEL LILLY, of Conowago township, were destroyed by fire on Monday last! Mr. Lilly's loss is considerable.

"While THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, has gone over to Harrison, Gen. FLINT, of Vermont, has gone over to President Van Buren. It will be recollected that Gen. Flint supported Granit Hill for vice."—[*North Star.*

Yet, it takes the cake above from the Vermont "North Star," not long since an efficient Anti-Masonic and Abolition paper.

The North Star should have stated, that Mr. Flint was a member—for he was then attending college,—excommunicated his Hood. Some years afterwards, when Mr. Benton began to make his appearance in public, and was likely to figure in the halls of legislation, the secret society, which had the expulsion, and informed him by letter, that the resolution containing the offensive sentence had been "*expunged*" from their minutes, and that he was thenceforward recognized as a member of that institution.—*Washington Reporter.*

Pittsburgh Gazette—Beaver County.

☞We have read with pleasure the remarks of the "*Pittsburgh Gazette*" upon the Beaver nomination for Senator, and the support given by the Masonic State Convention at Harrisburgh. The Gazette is soundly Anti-Masonic in all its views, and condemns Masonic Whiggery and Masonic Democracy alike. Perhaps, it has been to the "*Times*" would do the same! But *it* seems to abhor only Whig Masonry, while it hugs *Poinsett* and *Dallas* and *Van Buren* Masonry to its bosom! It was once the noblest Anti-Masonic paper in the State. How has it fallen from its high estate! We mourn to loose so oil and so noble a friend to our cause!

The Beaver proceedings were the purest Jack-Masonic proceedings we have any where seen! Of course, the delegates will not be admitted into the Convention under the credentials furnished by such a meeting. They are good men, and we should like to see them admitted, on motion, but not with such spurious vouchers.

The Boston Advocate.

☞A copy of this paper has been shewn us by a friend—the editor having ceased exchanging with us—has to turned for Van Buren!

MR. HALLET, (the Editor,) who was once an Anti-Mason, practises the same disingenuous arts which he so justly blamed in the Masonic papers. He calls Mr. RITNER a *Whig* Governor! It is not Governor Ritner, but the party which put Mr. Ritner has been, for the last ten years, and still is, an uncompromising Anti-Mason. That he has *never apostatized* from his principles, like friend Hallet and his associates, the Anti-Masonic whigs, with singular inconsistency, are now the fellow-laborers of Van Buren, Dallas and Poinsett—two of whom at least are among the highest and bitterest Masons in the country!

We trust that Mr. Hallett, for old friendship's sake, will cease nick-naming our worthy Governor with the name of «*Whig.*"

The Governor's Veto Message.

☞The Veto is universally popular. We have seen but one single individual in this county, except our late Representatives, who disapproves of it. All the Anti-Masonic papers in the State support it. It is true, that the Harrisburgh «Reporter," «Key-Stone," and other Masonic papers condemn it in the bitterest terms. This we expected. *They party were always the friends of Extravagance, and an enormous State Debt.* They thus practised under Wolf's administration, and would continue the practice if they could regain their lost power. But while FARMER RITNER is Governor, there will be no more wasgefulness in the Public Improvements, and no more State Debt or Taxes.

The course of the public Journals shew plainly, *that the Anti-Masonic party are for* ECONOMY AND TAXING OFF THE STATE DEBT, *and the Masonic party for* SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC MONEY and INCREASING THE STATE DEBT TO ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Henry A. Muhlenberg.

☞The fact of the Muhlenberg letter referred to by our correspondent is worthy of notice. We withheld its publication, until we satisfied ourself of its truth.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Legislature to the Editor, dated

«HARRISBURGH, April 4, 1837.

"The Governor has vetoed the "Bill of Abominations," called the Internal Improvement Bill!" This has saved the State from bankruptcy. Every measure was made use of to induce him to sign it. Among other things, (I am credibly informed,) a *letter was produced, written by* HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, *approving of the bill and urging the Berks county Members to vote for it, as it was; and urging the signing of the* WHOLE *bill.*

"This letter was to have been written to please the Whigs of Philadelphia and the ultra improvement men, and enlist them in the favor for the next Governor. But hon est Joseph RITNER *preferred* doing what was as injurious to the character, as they are to the permanent interests of a people.

"In short, the message is replete with practical wisdom, sound sense, and written in a manly, dignified, yet modest and courteous tone.

A GOOD RESOLVE.—A Mr. GEORGE DRINK has given notice in the Bedford (Pa.) Inquirer, that from and after that notice, he had determined to forego the use of intoxicating liquors, the indulgence of which had made him and his affairs rather crooked.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—A letter from N. Orleans, says "never was the demand for Texas lands so brisk, or the number of emigrants so considerable; all the schooners are leaving here for the Texan ports carry from 20 to 40 passengers."

Captain MARRYAT, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM, the celebrated traveller and member of Parliament, may be shortly expected in this country.

The high sounding words, 'patriotism, liberality and integrity,' that are flourished so pompously among our modern politicians, are like the squirrel-gouged nuts of last year, which rattle the louder for their very emptiness.

THE DESCRIPTIVE.—Considering the circumstances of the case, the humidity's description of one is as one of the best sketches imaginable. Having for the first time seen an animal of this kind, he was afterwards at a loss to find a single phrase to describe it—"to tell him how it looked."

"Hem!—did you ever see a mule?"

"No, sir."

"Well, a jackass looks just like a mule—only more so."

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. DAVID BEYER to Miss CATHARINE MARGARET GOLDIN, both of Straban township, Adams County.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH FISHER to Miss HANNAH REISS, both of Menallen township.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. JAMES MACHEN, of Hanover, to Miss ELIZABETH MCLEAN of Adams county.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. MARKS FORNEY, of Cumberland township, to Miss ELIZA MAIN, of Franklin township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. AND HOLTZWORTH to Miss MARY COLP, both of that place.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On the 16th inst. MRS. ELIZABETH CULP, of this place, after a protracted illness, which she bore with christian resegnation, aged 34 years and 21 days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞The Rev. Mr. KELLER, will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, at half past 10 o'clock—and Rev. Mr. KELLER, in the evening, at half past 6.

☞There will also be preaching in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning & evening next.

☞There will be preaching, also, on Sunday morning and evening next, in the Presbyterian Church.

ADVERTISEMENST.

FOR RENT,

THE HOUSE of the subscriber in Chambersburgh Street, from the 1st of May next. For further particulars, enquire of Maj. JOHN ASH.

THOMAS DICKEY.

April 24, 1837. tf-4

COMPOUND CARRAGEEN COUGH SYRUP.—The superior advantages of this Syrup are that it is a compound exclusively vegetable, and contains no alcoholic or mineral ingredients.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

March 27, 1837. tf-52

Petersburgh Invincibles,

ATTENTION!

PARADE on *Monday the 1st of May next*, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the house of D. Miller, in Petersburgh, in summer uniform, and with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

A. A. McCOSH, *O. S.*

April 24, 1837. tp-4

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at the Office of the Star & Banner

For the Star & Banner.

Answer to A. of the 10th.

(H. and P. P.) Herod and Pontius Pilate strove to cut out the letter (C) Christ. They could not, without the permission of the great letter (G) God. (V. M.) Virgin Mary stood amazed to see the fury and rage (of H. and P. P.) of Herod and Pontius Pilate. C.

THE VETO.—The following article is from the Public Ledger, (a neutral paper.)

"We commend this document to every Pennsylvanian who desires the permanency and prosperity of our noble Commonwealth, and we believe that every one who will reflect much upon the subject, will admit that the reasons of the Governor for returning the bill for internal improvements are substantial. His principal reasons are that this bill if passed would dissipate the resources of the state among works not owned by it and thus retard the completion of the great public works; that it would create a spirit of wild and reckless speculation in all parts of the state in which the works proposed are located injurious alike to morals and wealth, some prosperity; and that it would augment the public debt to the enormous sum of 45,000,000, a severe burden upon its resources. The document is characterized by the sound, practical views, and nervous, manly style which appear in all the state papers of Governor Ritner, and which prove him to be precisely such a Governor as Pennsylvania requires; intelligent, considerate and firm; the advocate of internal improvement upon a large scale, yet strictly for the reason in favor for the next Governor. But hon est Joseph RITNER *preferred* doing what was as injurious to the character, as they are to the permanent interests of a people.

"In short, the message is replete with practical wisdom, sound sense, and written in a manly, dignified, yet modest and courteous tone.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A Democratic Anti

Masonic Meeting will be held THIS EVENING, in the Court house.

☞The Anti-Masonic Committee of the "Total Abstinence Temperance Society" will be held in the English Lutheran Church TOMORROW EVENING. Addresses will be delivered. The people are all invited to attend.

W. W. PAXTON, Sec'ry.

April 24, 1837.

LITTELL'S MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature, Science and Art,

Is published monthly for E. Littell, No. 11 Bank street, Philadelphia, at Six Dollars a year, in advance—Seven Dollars and a half, if not in advance.

Contents of February Number, 1837.

Notes on Wrazall's Posthumous Memoirs, by Sir Egerton Brydges;

Secret History of the Irish Insurrection of 1803;

Prior's Life and Works of Goldsmith;

Dr. James Johnson's Economy of Health;

Dr. Kogo's Journey to the Shores of the Atlantic Ocean;

Miscellany;

The Three Wishes;

Vampyre;

History of a Radical.—Part 2;

Sueltoyne.—Chap. 24 & 25;

Foreign Military Biography.—De la Neuse;

Sketches by Boz—Second Series;

Portugal, Gallicia and the Basque Provinces;

April 24, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ADAMS COUNTY LYCEUM.

A MEETING of the «ADAMS COUNTY LYCEUM" will be held in Mr. Cooper's Law Office, in the Borough of Gettysburgh, on *Tuesday Evening, April 25*, at half past 6 o'clock.

A *LECTURE* will be delivered by a member.

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'ry

April 24, 1837.

GOOD MORNING, SIRS!