them. In the meantime Mr. Snyder came to Harrisburgh, and was called on to substantiate the charges. He failed to produce one particle of testimony to support them. Dr. Waggonseller appeared at the appointed time, with about twenty witnesses, and desired to confront his accuser. The committee informed him that nothing had been proved against him, and discharged his witnesses without examination.—Snyder had previously left Harrisburgh, and thus deprived Waggonseller of the opportunity of showing how the *ex parte* affidavits had been obtained. It is understood that he was prepared to prove that Snyder misinformed the deponent who was unable to read English, of the contents of the deposition, and that the deponent was and is willing to swear that he was imposed upon by Snyder. However this may be, it is undeniable that charges seriously affecting the reputation of respectable men were made by John Snyder and others, and on the day of trial he failed to appear or to furnish any testimony to prove them, whereby innocent men were wantonly vexed, dragged from their homes, and put to the expense of employing counsel, and the Commonwealth was saddled with the costs of numerous witnesses.

One more example, and the undersigned will leave the others to be inferred from those cited.

After the undersigned had supposed the testimony closed, to wit, on the 4th day of March, instant, Wm. Ayres, Esq. of Harrisburgh, made his appearance before the committee and gave evidence. He stated, among other things, that he was sent for from here to Pittsburgh in September last, with Mr. Fenn, and saw some thing injudicious on the public works. That on the summit of the Portage Railroad they met Mr. Willis, a public agent—that they left there, Mr. Ayres, Fenn and Willis, in a car. Fenn and Willis entered into conversation about a difference which had taken place between Willis and one of the workmen. Fenn proved of Willis's dismissing the hands—used hard language against Wiestling, and said he would have him removed which he returned—told Willis that they would sustain him (meaning the administration)—said he could have any man on the line removed if he thought proper, &c. Mr. Ayres further testifies to the want of judgment in Mr. Fenn, in employing the contractors—speaks out in great confidence the evil and the remedy, concurs in the superior merit of Governor Wolf's advisers, and gives it as his belief, that the officers under the present administration are not experienced in ways of office.

The undersigned are at a loss to know which most to admire, the spirit which prompted the committee to inquire into the private conversation of Mr. Fenn, who holds no official station under the government, or the cold impudence and self complacency of the witness. The whole of this statement with regard to Mr. Fenn, bears upon the face of it strong marks of error. If Mr. Fenn supposed himself to possess the power which Mr. Ayres represents him to, it hardly to be supposed that he would boast of it, even in the presence of the most confidential friends of the Governor; much less in the hearing of those of doubtful friendship; certainly nothing could have drawn it from him before an open enemy. It is presumed that Mr. Ayres had held the latter position towards the administration—if he was a tool, if not a sincere supporter of the principles which brought the present party into power. When the executive patronage was about to be distributed, he applied for the office of Prothonotary of Dauphin county. The Governor bestowed the appointment upon another. He instantly became the open and avowed opponent of the administration, and remained so to the time of bearing testimony against it. This was well known to Mr. Fenn. He is the last man, therefore, in whose presence Mr. Fenn would be likely to utter sentiments which he would wish to have concealed. In addition to these strong probabilities, Mr. Fenn swears to the utter falsity of all the part of Ayres's testimony which relates to himself. He strongly corroborates the other evidence Ayres and Fenn were going to the Pittsburgh Convention, which brought a large number of passengers upon the Rail-road, in addition to the ordinary train, which was completely thronged. Mr. Fenn states that they were more than full, several riding on the top. Yet to avoid detection, Ayres monopolizes to himself, Fenn and the agent Willis, a whole car. Can it be believed that Willis took possession of the car, and drove the passengers to the top of it!

But this witness draws comparisons between the present agents and those of the last administration, and decides in favor of Gov. Wolf's officers, who he says were not only comparatively but positively good—that Mr. Wolf's officers were a remarkable man. The undersigned are not disposed to undervalue any of the officers of the former administration, but unless they greatly err, Mr. Ayres was loud and long in his clamor against them until Governor Ritner refused him office. Nor do the undersigned doubt, that had he been appointed, he would have believed the officeholders of the present administration superior to those of any former time. It gives us pleasure to find one portion of his testimony which has strong claims to veracity. He gives it as his deliberate opinion, that Mr. Orme and other officers of the present day lacked the experience of the old ones!—This is conceded, they and the great mass of the honest portion of the community always would prefer experience in official duties, if the located cormorants, who had fed so long upon the people's money, had not been hurled from the stations which perhaps had corrupted them, and which at all events they disgraced.

[*To be Concluded.*]

QUICK WORK.—*How they do things on Black River (Michigan.)*—Not long since, a young man reached a settlement on Monday, surveyed his ground on Tuesday, built a house on Wednesday, "got married," on Friday, moved home on Saturday, and with his wife, like the rest of the settlers, went to work.

Star & Republican Banner.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1837.

Hon. Daniel Webster.

☞We have before us a copy of the great speech delivered by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER before a large concourse of individuals, on the 15th of March last, in the City of New York. It is an able paper, inferior to none that has heretofore sprung from the same source. We regret that we cannot publish it entire. We must make room, however, for a few extracts.

Mr. Webster, commences as follows—

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Citizens:

It would be idle in me to affect to be indifferent to the circumstances under which I have now the honour of addressing you.

I find myself in the Commercial Metropolis of the Continent, in the midst of a vast assembly of intelligent men, drawn from all the classes, professions, and pursuits of life.

And you have been pleased, Gentlemen, to meet me, in this imposing manner, and to offer me a warm and cordial welcome to your city. I thank you. I feel the full force and importance of this manifestation of your regard. In the highly flattering resolutions which invited me here, in the respectability of this vast multitude of my fellow citizens, and in the approbation and hearty good will which you have here manifested, I feel cause for profound and grateful acknowledgment.

To every individual of this meeting, therefore, I would now, most respectfully, make that acknowledgment; and with every one, of all the hands joined in mutual greeting, a reciprocate friendly salutation, respect and good wishes.

But, Gentlemen, although I am well assured of your personal regard, I cannot but know, that the times, the political and commercial condition of things which exists among us, and an intelligent spirit, awakened to now activity and a new degree of anxiety, have mainly contributed to fill these avenues and crowd these halls. At a moment of difficulty, and of much alarm, you come here, as Whigs of New York, to meet one whom you suppose to be bound to you by common principles, and common sentiments, and pursuing with you, a common object. Gentlemen, I am proud to admit this community of our principles, and this identity of our object. You are for the Constitution of the country; so am I. You are for the Union of the States; so am I You are for equal laws, for the rights of all men, for constitutional and just restraints on power, for the substance and not the shadowy image only of popular institutions, for a Government which has liberty for its *spirit* and soul, as well as in its forms; and so am I. You feel that if the war party times, the Executive Power is in hands disinguished for boldness, for great success, for perseverance, and other qualities which strike men's minds strongly, there is danger of a derangement of the Powers of Government, danger of a new division of those powers, in which the Executive is likely to obtain the lion's share; that there is danger of a state of things in which the more popular branches of the Government, instead of being guards and sentinels against any encroachments from the Executive, seek, either, through from its patronage, safety against the complaints of the People in its ample and all-protecting favour, and refuge, in its power; and so I feel, and so I have felt, for eight long and anxious years.

You believe that a very efficient and powerful cause, in the production of the evils which now fall on the industrious and commercial classes of the community, is the derangement of the currency, the destruction of exchanges, and the unnatural and unnecessary *implacement* of the specie of this country, by unauthorized and illegal Treasury orders. So do I believe. I predicted all this from the beginning, and from before the beginning. I predicted it all last spring when that was attempted to be done by law, which was afterwards done by Executive authority; and from the moment of the exercise of that Executive authority, to the present time, I have both foreseen, and seen the regular progress of things under this unnecessary inconvenience and embarrassment, to pressure, loss of confidence, disorder, and bankruptcies.

Gentlemen, I mean, on this occasion, to speak my sentiments freely, on the great topics of the day. I have nothing to conceal, and shall therefore conceal nothing.—In regard to political sentiments, purposes, or objects, there is nothing in my heart which I am ashamed of; I shall throw it all open, therefore, to you, and to all men. [That is right, said some one in the crowd—let us have it—with me most decidedly.] Fellow friend, (continued Mr. W.) without uncommittal or evasion, without barren generalities or empty phrase, without if or but, without a single touch, in all I say, but the honest and plain character of an Inaugural, I shall, on this occasion, speak my mind plainly, freely, and independently, to men who are just as free to concur, or not to concur, in my sentiments, as I am to utter them. I think you are entitled to hear my opinions freely, and frankly spoken; but I freely acknowledge that you are still more clearly entitled to retain, and maintain, your opinions, however they may differ or agree with mine.

On the subject of the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Webster thus speaks:

Again, Gentlemen, we are one in respect to the plan of the Constitution under which we live. We are all united in the great brotherhood of American Liberty. Descending from the same ancestors, bread in the same school, taught, in infancy, to imbibe the same political sentiments—Americans all—by birth, education, and principle, what but a narrow mind, or wilful ignorance, or besotted selfishness, or prejudice ten times ten times blinded, can lead any of us to regard the citizens of any part of the country as strangers and aliens?

The solemn truth, moreover, is before us, that a common political fate attends us all.

Under the present Constitution, wisely and conscientiously administered, all are safe, happy and prospered. The meanest of our country's fame may fill all our breasts. It is fame enough for us all to partake in her glory, if we will carry her character onward to its true destiny. But if the system is broken, its fragments must fall alike on all. Not only the cause of American Liberty, but the grand cause of Liberty, throughout the whole earth, depends, in a great measure on upholding the Constitution and Union of these States. If shattered and destroyed, no matter by what cause, this peculiar and happy edifice of United American Liberty, will be no more forever. There may be free States, it is possible, when there shall be separate States. There may be many loose, and feeble, and hostile confederacies, where there is one great and united Confederacy. But the noble idea of United American Liberty, of *our* Liberty, such as our Fathers established it, will be extinguished forever. Fragments and severed columns of the edifice may be found remaining; and melancholy and mournful ruins will they be; the August Temple itself will be prostrate in the dust. Gentlemen, the Citizens of this Republic cannot sever their fortunes. A common fate awaits us. If the honor of upholding, or in the disgrace of undermining the Constitution, we shall all necessarily partake. Let us then stand by the Constitution as it is, and by our Country, as it is, one, united and entire; let it be a truth engraven on our hearts, let it be borne on the flag under which we rally in every exigency, that we have one COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY.

Mr. Webster remarks as follows on the effects of the disengagement of the Government on the interests of the working-men, as verified by what is going on now in the Cities of New York, New Orleans, and other places—

Gentlemen, I hold this disturbance of the measure of value, and the means of payment & exchange, this derangement, and if I may so say, this violation of the currency, to be one of the most unpardonable of political faults. He who tampers with the currency, robs labour of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen sighted, and may shift for itself; but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate on the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves, and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble, which take place, when the currency of the country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious?—Did irredeemable bank paper ever enrich the laborious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain, or the rashness of daring speculation; but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor. Who are they that profit by the present state of things? They are not the many, but the few. They are speculators, brokers, dealers in money, and lenders of money at exorbitant interest. Small capitalists are crushed, and their means, being dispersed, as usual, in various modes of unfortunate speculation, and this miserable policy having destroyed exchanges, they have no longer either money or credit.—And all classes of labor partake and must partake in the same calamity. And what compensation is there for all this is it, that public lands are paid for in specie? That what ever embarrassment and distress pervade the country, the western wilderness is rendered productive of vast profits and dollars? That gold goes weekly from Milwaukie and Chicago to Detroit, and back again from Detroit to Milwaukie and Chicago, and performs similar feats of egress and regress, in many other instances, in the Western States? It is remarkable enough that with all this sacrifice of general convenience, with all this skyrending clamour for government money in payment of government, after all, never gets a dollar. So far as I know, the United States have now not a single specie dollar in the world. If they have any, I know it not! The gold and silver collected at the Land Offices is sent to the deposite banks, it is there placed to the credit of the Government, and thereby becomes the property of the bank. The whole money of the country, therefore, is, therefore, after all, consist in mere bank credits; that very sort of security, which the friends of the administration so much denounced.

Remember, gentlemen, in the midst of this deafening din against all banks, that if it shall create such a panic, or such alarm, as shall shut up the banks, it will shut up the Treasury of the United States also.

The Orator's appeal to the Whigs of New York, is beautifully eloquent—hear him!

Whigs of New York! Patriotic citizens of this great metropolis! Friends of constitutional liberty, bound by interest and affection to the institutions of your country.—Americans in heart and in principle! You are ready, I am sure, to fulfil all the duties imposed upon you by your situation, and by the condition of those by your country. You have a central position; your city is the point from which intelligence emanates and spreads in all directions over the whole land. Your commerce spreads your sentiments and opinions to the verge of the Union.

You cannot escape the responsibility which circumstances have thrown upon you. You must live and act on a broad and conspicuous theatre, either for good or for evil, to your country. You cannot shrink away from public duties; you cannot obscure yourselves, nor bury your talent. In the commonwealth, in the common prosperity, in the common glory of Americans, you have a stake, of value not to be calculated.

You have an interest in the preservation of the Union, of the Constitution, and of the true principles of the government, which no man can estimate. You are yourselves, and for the generations that are to come after you; and those who, ages hence, shall bear your names, and partake your blood, will feel in their political and social condition the consequences of the manner in which you discharge your political duties.

Have I fulfilled, then, on your part, and become totally false. During the last week our brokers have not pretended to make a report of sales, and we believe the transactions of the whole week would not embrace more than from 6 to 800 bales—the extreme prices of which have been 9 and 13 cts. About 4000 bales have arrived since our last, while 11464 have been exported. As compared with last year's statements, the number of bales already received this year are less, by some ten or twelve thousand.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Office of the True American, April 28.—Our levee, once the most animated scene in the country, is now deserted; and where thousands were engaged in the business, now tens and twenties straggle along. Looking the very picture of the times, sad and hopeless. It is true that piles of cotton are here and there seen, but they are comparatively worthless.

The Boston Advocate (a Van Buren paper) of Tuesday last says:—We have seldom seen a more gloomy day in Boston than yesterday. Failures, the weather, and the money market were alike dismal. More heavy failures took place, and all confidence appeared to be destroyed."

We perceive by a notice in the Freeborn Centre that all operations on the New York and Erie Rail-road, are suspended for the present. The difficulty of obtaining supplies of money for the payment of the lands employed, is the alleged reason. A great number of the workmen have been discharged and are now out of employment.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Political Forecast.

"I have little faith in the present state of the country. It is unsound There is a plethoric, bloated state of apparent prosperity; but the slightest reverse will throw our whole system into alarming convulsion, into irretrievable confusion. The currency, both of Great Britian and America, has never before been so overstrained as at present.

In February last the sentence above quoted was pronounced by a Senator of the United States in a speech on a bill to reduce the tariff. Who shall say that the orator who had thus, in advance, anticipated with so much accuracy the present state of things, is not, himself, "a prophet or the son of a prophet?"

Any man may predict after the fact, but give us the statesman who, whilst others cry "all's well," can discern danger approaching in the distant horizon. Like the skilful mariner, when all his passengers are floating quietly on the bosom of the uncalled ocean, he discerns the speck that forbodes the storm, and they hear him with incredulous astonishment give order to "reef sails." as many of his colleagues, mindful only of the moment, and not possessing his power of political vision, heard with indifference. the profound politicians, two months before the crash, apparently calm and bright in the commercial atmosphere, concluded a powerful speech, by the declaration "I have no faith in the present state of things." Yet at the time of writing this speech, which was uttered when the Hero and his friends and followers were rich and fat upon the spoils of office, and supposed to be in the full tide of prosperity, he would probably find less favor in his eyes now that the evil day has come upon these also. One rumor has it, that the ex President is on paper, and otherwise liable for the debts of others to the tune of a couple of hundred thousand dollars. Hereafter, he will at least think there should be some exceptions to the rule that "all who trade are crowed capital ought to break."—*Balt. Pat.*

General News of the Week.

[Communicated

At a meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburgh, convened April 29th, 1837, the proceedings of a meeting of the Young Men of the Borough, held on the evening the 23d of April, were read, in which they resolve to form themselves into one or more *Fire Companies*, as soon as the Town Council and County Commissioners shall have established suitable regulations.

Resolved, That the Council approve of the proceedings of said meeting, and recommend the subject to the early attention of the next Town Council.

Resolved, That J. B. M'PHERSON, and R. SMITH, Esquires, who are about to visit the City of Philadelphia, be requested to ascertain what sum a suitable Engine can be obtained for, and report to the next Council.

Extract from the Minutes.

THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS.—The Clipper has been fruitful of our Laughlin Maclean to the author of the letters of Junius, have caused considerable speculation, and we spent some winks on it ourselves. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer who is indefatigable in every thing he undertakes, has found the following paragraph in Woodfall's edition of Junius, which impairs in some degree the pretensions of Laughlin Maclean.

"A thousand other proofs, equally cogent and insurmountable, might be advanced, if necessary, against the pretensions of Mr. (Hugh) Boyd. Among these, let the reader compare the letter of Junius, subscribed Vindex, March 6, 1771, (Miscellaneous Letters, No. xci.) in which he publicly ridicules Mr. Laughlin Maclean, upon his defence of the Ministry, in regard to the Falkland Islands. Mr. Laughlin Maclean is well known to have been the best and steadiest friend that Boyd ever possessed; and a friend who adhere to him uninterruptedly, from 1764 to 1778, in which year Maclean commenced a voyage to India upon official business relating to the Nabob of Arcot. It was Maclean who, according to his biographer, furnished Boyd with the greater part of the secret transactions of our own government, and the intelligence he made use of in relation to the Oriental concerns of the Nabob Mahomet Ali Khan, who largely and liberally assisted him with pecuniary aid while at home, and "faithfully promised him he would, upon his return from India, assist in clearing him from all his pecuniary difficulties." The proofs are unquestionable, that the above letter was written by JUNIUS, and that he wrote it also, in contempt and ridicule of Laughlin Maclean, who, instead, of being an opponent of the Ministry at the time, was an avowed defender of them. Will Mr. Boyd's biographers and advocates, after this anecdote, so far vilify his memory as to contend that it was written by himself?"

RAVENNA.—*A Remarkable Fact.*—This town in Ohio, stands on a fixed and moderately elevated tract, running on the divide ing line between the waters which run into the Ohio, and those which run into Lake Erie. The old court house is so situated that the rain which falls on the north side of the roof passes into the Cuyahoga, and is discharged into the St. Lawrence; while that which falls on the south side passes into the Mahoning, and is finally poured into the Gulf of Mexico, so that this house, in a rainy day, is a fountain, which pours for two opposite hemispheres of the globe.

J. HOLBROOK.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

In the case of BERNARD H. WRIGHT, indicted in our Circuit Court upon a charge of burning the Treasury building in March, 1833, and now tried on that indictment for the third time, the Jury, after being out four three days and nights, came into Court yesterday morning, again without a verdict, declaring that they should never be able to agree upon one. The Jurors were, of course, discharged by the Court.

Upon the guilt or innocence of the accused in this case, we have no opinion to express. But, really, it appears to us, that, if ever so guilty of the offence charged, he has been already severely punished, by three long and tedious trials, and so many months' confinement, without labor or exercise, in one no was commodious and well ventilated cell, and by the heavy penalty of keeping the company of men more wicked than himself.

Every effort of ingenuity has been exhausted in vain to arrive at a knowledge of the true culprits in this case, whether agents or instigators. The public prosecutors have faithfully done their duty; but we are no aware of any motive of the author of the atrocities than we were before the first trial. Under the circumstances of three trials having been had without conviction, in connexion with the misdemeanors of the incendiaries