Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1837.

Published Weekly at Two Dollars in Advance.

The Columbia Spy says—Our attention was called by a friend to the fact, there are a plenty of bills afloat in this neighborhood of the denomination of 50 cents, $1, and $2, purporting to be checks on the Bank of Northumberland.—They are neatly engraved, are drawn by John Ritz, but bear the date of August 30th, 1838.

OLD GRAY'S SON.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot in pointing the delight of Young Crockett on the floor of Congress, remarks:

Young Crockett made his debut this morning and acquitted himself with credit. He opposed on which side of the fence his steeds, the spirit and energy with which he assailed the Administration and its policy and particularly the Bill before the House. Among the good things of the day, was his comparison of the conduct of Mr. Van Buren to the people in his message, to the consolation administered to Job, by his wife, who bade him *curse his Maker and die!* He expressed his regret that as far as respects the currency, the gentleman who promised to tread in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson, *had taken the back track.* He gave a fling at Duncan of Ohio, who said the other day, that there was no suffering or embarrassment in his section of the country. "That gentleman," said young Crockett, "must stand *solitary and alone.*"

From Washington City.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1837.

The Sub-Treasury Bill out in the Tide.—When my letter of Friday evening was closed the Sub-Treasury Bill was still under consideration in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wise was on the floor. His speech was one of the most solid, elaborate and valuable that has been delivered during the session, and had it been delivered in the day, instead of at the close of an exciting and exhausting sitting of fourteen hours, it would have produced a deep impression. As it was, the eloquent Virginian obtained "fit audience though few." He concluded his remarks about twelve o'clock. The question was then taken on the proposed amendment of Col. Dawson, the able Whig representative from Georgia, to make the revenues of the government special deposites in the State Banks; and negatived without a division.

The Committee then rose and reported the Bill to the House which at half past twelve o'clock adjourned.

As soon as the Bill was taken up this morning, Mr. Sherrod Williams moved to lay it on the table. A call of the House was ordered. The yeas and nays were called in order to give time for the faithful to be drummed up. After nearly two hours consumed in this way, the trainbands were obliged to go to the vote—and the result was *the laying of the Bill on the table* by a majority of 13. Ayes 120, Nays 107.

Mr. Lewis was very anxious to offer a proposition which he and his friends hoped would save the bill from defeat, and Mr. Griffin of S. C. who had voted for laying the bill on the table, moved to reconsider in order to give Mr. Lewis an opportunity of presenting the proposition. But the House would not reconsider—and they clinched the nail which fastened the bill to the table, by voting against a re-consideration. The majority was in this case also 13.

The importance of this vote, as a party victory, may be inferred from the fact that the Globe has repeatedly declared that *the passage of the* SUB-TREASURY BILL *was the great object for which this extraordinary session of Congress was called.* The administration therefore have been defeated on their leading measure; and not by one or two votes, but the decisive majority of 13, in an unusually full House. Such a defeat suffered in the English House of Commons would be immediately followed by the resignation of Ministers. No English statesman would dare to carry on the government after such a vote against a leading cabinet measure.

The President's official organ of last night attempts to console him and his trainbands with the idea that the bill has only been postponed, for the purpose of making an appeal to the PEOPLE. This deceives nobody here. Two members, and no more voted for laying on the table, who would not have voted *against* the bill—and they would probably have withdrawn from the House. Mr. Clark of N. Y. and Mr. Kilgore—and the worst that would have happened, had a vote been taken, directly upon the passage of the measure would have been a defeat by a majority of two from seven to nine. The bill has, in truth, gone to the TOMB OF THE CAPULETS, and if there should be any resurrection at all, it will be for the purpose of putting upon it a still more decisive mark of reprobation.

Having disposed of this "great object of the special session" thus satisfactorily, the bill to settle with the old Deposite Banks was taken up in the Committee of the Whole and the debate was continued after the recess until nine o'clock, when Mr. Cambreleng becoming alarmed for the bills making appropriations to defray the expenditures of the government, Florida War, &c. &c., proposed to lay aside the Deposite Bank Bill until the latter were acted upon. The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. *Wise* excited a good deal of mirth, in referring to the item for the payment of members of Congress, by declaring that the GOOD MAN ALL RUN OUT; and that the promise of the Secretary to pay them whatever the Government had not been fulfilled. He thought *this Government was obliged to resort, especially from one of those very States which have been so much abused, and which have been so successful's organs in the Senate and in the House have endeavored to delegitimate and brand against them a bill of pains and penalties if they should not resume specie payments.* Specie has been borrowed of the Bank of the Metropolis to pay the members, without that Bank had nothing to pay, when we certainly not a convenient mode of receiving five or six hundred dollars, and the consequence was, the most zealous members took notes as the quiet contents to them, since they could not obtain gold.

Mr. Cost Johnson took up this point and kept the House and galleries in a roar of laughter. His speech was full of wit and humor. It will be published and read severally. I am sorry the reporters did not take down his extraordinary miscellany—but they might as well have attempted to pocket a thunderbolt.

Mr. Wise also drew the attention of the House to the enormous appropriation for the Smithsonian Agency, and had it reduced from $10,000 to $5,000.

The appropriation Bills were then passed: The Senate which met at half past four, had nothing to do until ten o'clock, when these bills were sent to that body. They were concurred in.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Deposite Bank Bill—and passed it. The Senate amended it in some points. The House then took these amendments under consideration; but it was soon ascertained the votes were not forthcoming and after an unsuccessful attempt to procure a call of the House, they resolved at half past one o'clock, to adjourn until eight o'clock on Monday.

The Senate adjourned at the same time to half past eight o'clock on Monday. The Bank Deposite Bill will most probably be passed.

From the National Intelligencer.

LAST DAYS SITTING, ADAMS, CAMBRELENG & SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

The House met at 8 o'clock, and a quorum being present, proceeded to business.

The question being on concurrence in the Senate's amendment to the bill extending indulgence to the Deposite banks, (declaring the time at which payment of interest on balances due after a default occurring from the date of any default or neglect to pay any draft or requisition of the Treasury,)

Mr. HAYNES said a few words on the amendment in relation to the application of the money which had been collected and delinquent.—This excluded from the provisions of the bill entirely those which had not been drawn upon at all.

Mr. ADAMS spoke with warmth in opposition to the bill and amendment. Its provisions having reference to the first section of the bill, would, in effect, apply not to banks which were delinquent but unveiled the absurdity of applying it only to banks which were not delinquent. Mr. A. said he had demonstrated this at a previous sitting to the conviction, he believed, of every one who had heard him. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had not so much as attempted to answer the argument. And, Mr. A. now declared, in the presence of this House, that if this bill was to go forth to the nation with that section in it, it would be a disgrace to our legislation. The first section of the bill extended relief to those banks only which were *not* delinquent; and, as the amendment had reference to the same section, it would, in fact, have no operation at all, unless from a constructive power in the Secretary of the Treasury, and a fraudful application of it to such banks as were delinquent. If the obstinate perversion of the judgment of the Committee of Ways and Means in forcing this bill through the House with this obvious absurdity on its face was to succeed, it should not be last year with our opposition on the part of Mr. A. He would rend the first section once more, and would demonstrate, a second time, that it had reference only to banks which were not delinquent. Let the chairman, cried Mr. A., answer me, *if he can.* [Mr. A. here read the section referred to.] What a power, said he, is here given to the Secretary of the Treasury! The power of selecting and discriminating between bank and bank, at his pleasure; of refusing to apply the benefits of the act to any bank he chose; for, he might reply to its application for relief, "You have not complied with the requisitions of the Department, and therefore you cannot be relieved." While, when a similar application was made by another bank whom he wished to favor, he might pass over the matter in silence and grant the request. It gave him the power of a double construction; and under that power he might select any bank he chose to gain, and any other he chose to lash, and apply the one construction or the other as best suited his purpose. It carried either fraud or absurdity upon its face.

Mr. A. then went into a recapitulation of what had passed in the House on Saturday, in relation to the bill, characterizing the amendment offered by Mr. Loomis, of New York, as proposing nothing but ample, rigorous, abstract justice to the States which had been injured by the postponement of the deposites, by requiring that the banks of those States which held large amounts of money which would but for that postponement have gone to other States, should pay legal interest for its use. The subsequent amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, he referred to a consummation of the bargain which, he said, had been, with no small dexterity, consummated in the face of the House between the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and certain gentlemen from Louisiana, whose votes he wanted to pass his amendment. Mr. RICHARD GARLAND here interposed. Does the gentleman refer to me?

Mr. ADAMS. I refer to no individual whatever.

Mr. R. GARLAND. Am I the gentleman from Louisiana referred to?

Mr. ADAMS. I did not allude to him more than to other gentlemen coming from those States where this money lies. I had no particular reference to one of them more than to another.

Mr. CHAPMAN. I am the only other member from Louisiana. I made no bargain of any sort whatever in the matter. I have been devoted friend to the measure from its inception to its consummation. The gentleman, therefore, cannot refer to me.

Mr. ADAMS. I did not allude to that gentleman—far from it. I am fully aware that he preferred that the bill should not pass: I would to God that all the gentlemen coming from the States most interested could say the same. I repeat that the bargain was pointed out by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Dawson,) and a gentleman from Missouri, at the very time it took place; and I say further, that I take this amendment to be the consummation of that bargain. When it was proposed, in committee, that the bill to postpone the deposites should be laid aside until this bill for the relief of the banks should first be acted upon, the chairman of the committee did openly pledge himself, when resisting that arrangement, that those banks should be liberally dealt with: and here we have the fulfilment of that pledge.

Mr. CAMBRELENG. Is it in order to refer, in the House, to what passed in Committee of the Whole?

The SPEAKER was replying when Mr. Adams said he hoped the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would not be suffered to put him down. He should declare the disgraceful scene, whatever interest that gentleman might have in shutting his mouth.

The CHAIR here pronounced it wholly out of order to refer, in the House, to what had been said or done in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ADAMS then said he would put a case—and would suppose that certain facts had transpired, not here, but in another Legislature—in the moon, if gentlemen pleased. He then repeated what he had before stated as to the history of the amendments to the bill. When the amendments were all disposed of, the objections all urged, and none of them answered, the bill had been laid aside, other bills had been taken up, when the committee rose and reported progress on the whole. Immediately thereafter, a bill had been moved by a member from Maine, that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of this bill; the effect of which was to cut off the amendment of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Loomis.) The amendment of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Johnson) was then offered, and instantly on its adoption the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means rose and gave a pledge and demanded the previous question, and the bill was thus passed almost by acclamation.

Now the bill came back from the Senate with an amendment, which would render the whole either a palpable absurdity or else an instrument of fraud. And this was the way in which the business of this whole session had been conducted; a session which had been called for the purpose of organizing an entirely new system of finance for the country. The House had sanctioned a series of measures all tending to this object; but the most pernicious and cruel of them, (he had, he thanked God, been laid upon the table. At least a respite had thus been afforded to the nation, a breathing spell, before it had imposed upon it that state of servitude which the system, if successful, would not have failed to fasten upon it. He now said, openly, in the face of the House, that whenever objections, however strong, had been urged against the system of measures which had so exceedingly disgreeable to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and apparently to the Speaker of the House, I will sit down.

The SPEAKER, It is not disagreeable to the Speaker: he has no desire to interrupt the gentleman from Massachusetts: but the Chair must discharge its official duty.

Mr. A. I have no doubt of the disposition of the Speaker to discharge his duty "as he understands it;" but, unfortunately for me, the Speaker understands it in a different way from what I do.

Mr. CAMBRELENG rose to order.—When a member was called to order by the Chair, and was manifestly out of order, and was ordered to take his seat, was it not his duty under the Rules of the House to take his seat? and could he again proceed without the leave of the House?

The SPEAKER said that when a member was so repeatedly out of order as to be directed by the Chair to take his seat, the rule was as the gentleman from New York had stated. But in the case of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Chair had abstained from interposing by an absolute command, as he was empowered by the Rules to do: and the gentleman was therefore at liberty to proceed if he confined himself to the subject before the House.

Mr. A. Out of tenderness to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, I will say no more.

Mr. CAMBRELENG. All I shall say in reply is, that as that gentleman has referred, in his suppositious case, to a country in the moon, I should consider the gentleman himself as very fit to be a member of such a council.

I demand the previous question.

Mr. LINCOLN here moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table; and as, by the Rules, this question takes precedence, the question was put upon laying on the table.

Mr RICE GARLAND hoped the motion would be withdrawn, that he might have an opportunity of replying to the very unjustifiable attack made by the gentleman from Massachusetts upon the members from Louisiana.

Mr. LINCOLN declined; and the question was thereupon put to the House, and decided in the negative.

The call for the previous question was seconded—Ayes 87, Noes 37.

The previous question was agreed to—Ayes 92, Noes 32.

The main question, on concurring with the Senate in their amendment to the bill, (as above stated,) was then put, and carried —Yeas 106, Nays 45.

A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer dated—

NEW YORK, October 14.

Exchange on Europe.—There is but little doing. But few operations have been performed for the packet of Monday. London 10½ to 10 per cent. France 5 97½ c. to 5 francs. Holland 42 to 43 cts.; Hamburg 37½ to 37¾: Bremen 84 to 85 cents, sterling 9 25 12½ to 85 15: Mexican dollars 9 to 62 premium.

Exchange to Europe are brisker. The Western domestic exchanges are as bad as ever. The Southern are a little better, and capitalists, as Jack Downing would say, are getting their teeth for the Treasury notes.

Three or four of our banks have resumed specie payment on their five dollar bills. The reason is, *that they have none out!* All the issues they make are of country Safety-fund notes.

This is *humbugging* in a few form. The Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Albany has resumed specie payment in the same way. So have the street bangers, the apple women, and hot corn negro girls, resumed specie payments. They pay specie on all the bills they have out.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this city announces officially, that "the Government" wants to enlist French and German volunteers, under captains of their respective nations, to go to Florida! This is a new idea. All the North Western Indians, and the natives of the earth are to be enlisted to go and fight the Seminoles. All Christendom and *Savagedom* against the Seminoles and their negroes.

FOREIGN NEWS—*Quarter of four o'clock.* Two packet ships have just reached us.—We have dates to the 16th ult. I have only time to run my eyes over the files. The Cotton market is a little depressed. All the sales are as eights of a penny lower. All is quiet in England. The Conservatives are making vigorous war upon the Whig O'Connellites they call the Reformers. Great attention is paid in the English papers to American money affairs.

The Spanish capital, 5th Sept., was tranquil. A revolution, though, seems to be brewing there. Don Carlos was flying about in such a manner that I can keep no account of him. Cabrera, the Carlist General, has been taken by the Queen's troops. Espartero's loyalty is suspected.

Portugal is yet in a state of revolution. The cholera is decreasing at Berlin.

An inundation in Wallachia has destroyed seven hundred lives.

The tyranny of Mehemet Ali in Egypt and Candia, is represented in the most revolting lights.

The French were making peace with Achmet Bey of Constantine. Paris is quiet. The Temps fixes the dissolution of the Chambers at the end of Sept I have not time to give you more of the heads of news.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Orpheus, of the 16th September from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

A slip from the office of the Express, dated at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, says—"We see no news of importance. Cotton market is ½d. lower on all descriptions.

"FROM SPAIN.—The Ministry is formed. Don Carlos is no longer a match for the Queen's forces.

"FROM FRANCE.—All is quiet. Negociations were going on between Achmet Bey of Constantine, and the French."

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The brig Elizabeth, Capt. Long, at Boston from St. Ubes, (Portugal,) Aug. 29th, brings the following intelligence, for which we are indebted to our attentive correspondents the Messrs. Topliff, of the Boston News Room.

There had been as yet no fighting, of consequence between the Queen's party and the revolutionists under Gen. Saldanha. The army of the latter was before Lisbon, and as a force from the country was coming to the relief of the capital, an engagement was expected about the 25th ult., in the forest of Lisbon, and of Saldanha outside the city, were said to be about equal, numerically, but the latter had the advantage of being all volunteers, including a number of good officers, while the Queen's troops were mostly draf ed men. The issue was quite uncertain. Firing was heard at Lisbon the day the Elizabeth left but it was supposed to be only in celebration of a birth day or some other affair of no importance.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—The National Intelligencer is nearly filled on both sides, with the recent speech of Mr. CLAY in the Senate. Our Washington correspondent having already given a full outline of it, we must defer its publication at least for the present. Following, relative to the abusive, truckling subserviency to the mandates of him of the Hermitage, is worthy of being printed in letters of gold. The individual spoken of, we hardly need mention, is the rewarded *G. M. Dallas*, now minister to Russia. But hear Mr. Clay:

"Our misfortune has not been the want of wisdom, but of firmness. The party in power would not have governed the country very ill, if it had been content to carry out its fatal error has been to land its sanction, and to bestow its subsequent applause and support upon Executive acts which, in their origin, it pronounced deprecated or condemn- ed. We have been shocked and grieved to see whole legislative bodies and communities approving and lauding the rejection of the very measures which previously they had unanimously recommended; to see the whole States abandoning their long-cherished policy and best interests in subserviency to Executive pleasure! And the numberless examples of individuals who have surrendered their independence, must inflict pain in every patriot bosom. A single case forces itself upon my recollection as an illustration, to which I do not advert from any feeling of unkind recollection towards one whom I refer, between whom and myself civil and courteous relations have ever existed. The memorial of the late Bank of the United States praying for a re-charter was placed in his hands, and he presented it to the Senate. He carried the re-charter through the Senate. The veto came; and, in two or three weeks afterwards, we behold a gentleman who was the idol of the assembly of the People in the State House Yard, in Philadelphia, applauding the veto, and condemning the bank—condemning his own act! Motives lie beyond the reach of the human eye, and I do not pretend to say what they were which prompted this self-castigation, and this praise of the destruction of his own work; but it is impossible to overlook the fact that this same Senator, a few days before, received from the hands of the vetoed the gift of a splendid foreign mission!

"The moral deducible from the past is, that our free institutions are superior to all others, and can be preserved in their purity and excellence only upon the stern condition that we shall forever hold the obligations of patriotism above those of all the ties of party, or to individual dictation; and that we shall never openly approve what we secretly condemn."

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee commenced its annual session on Tuesday 3rd inst. and on the following day the Message of Governor Cannon was commenced and finished. These bold true document, going straight forward to the several important points discussed, and compressed within readable limits. The following short paragraph on the general state of affairs is as superiduced by the tinkering experiments on the currency, will shew the wise counsels of Gov. Cannon on the questions therein involved. These bold true lines will be hailed with joy by every Democrat, must have had somewhat other than a soothing effect, when they fell upon the ear of the old Roman. Gov. Cannon says:

"It has fallen to our lot to taste the bitter fruits of an experiment upon the currency, which in the midst of the highest state of prosperity, has brought upon us a sudden revulsion and total derangement of the monetary system of the country. How long and to what extent we may be doomed to suffer under this state of things, must mainly depend upon the action of the General Government, by whose mistaken policy this calamity has been inflicted upon us."

The message is very earnest in drawing the attention of the Legislature to the important subject of education, and that, as well as the subject of internal improvements, is made to occupy a considerable portion of this document. In reference to the penitentiary establishment in Tennessee, the message speaks very favorably, and takes occasion to recommend, as a humane and enlightened improvement in the penal code of that State, the entire abolition of capital punishment, and the substitution therefor of confinement at labor in the penitentiary during life. With regard to the Tennessee volunteers, the Governor speaks in high and just terms of praise, on the alacrity and promptitude with which the recent calls on behalf of the national defence, were responded to throughout that State.

COST OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—Without referring to what this unprovoked and certainly unnecessary war has cost the American people in point of character and of moral feeling—an amount not to be appreciated but by those who can feel and without taking into account what it has cost in human life and human sufferings, let us look for one moment at the comparatively inconsiderable item of its cost in money, derived from the pockets of the people, and disbursed by the government in carrying it on.

The attempt making by Mr. Wise, in Congress, to obtain information as to the cost as well as the cause and conduct of this war, will no doubt be defeated by the party who support the Administration—but sufficient has been developed in debate to ascertain that the war has already cost the Government not less than twenty millions, and some of the members assert as much as

15,000,000 *of Dollars.*

And the objects of the war, to all appearances, more remote now than when it commenced.

Fifteen millions of dollars expended, in attempting to do what? To subdue or remove what the Secretary of War at first insisted could not at most exceed three hundred Indian warriors—and which no one pretends now to estimate beyond fifteen hundred at any rate.

If there be 1500 of them, and the war has cost fifteen millions of dollars, it results that for every Indian belonging to the whole Seminole nation, the government has already paid

15,00) 15,000,000($10,000.

Thus, the cost of the war to us has not been less, at any rate, than TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH FOR EVERY INDIAN OPPOSED TO US!

Maryland Republican.

TEXAS.—The Baltimore Chronicle says that it learns from good authority, that at the regular session of Congress, Mr. Calhoun will bring forward a distinct proposition for the annexation of Texas to the U. States, and that his views on this subject will be made to assume such a form as to involve the honor of the States in a decision of the question.

THE OSAGE INDIANS.—We copy the following from the Jeffersonian of the 30th ultimo, in relation to the apprehended difficulty with these Indians—

"Indian troubles.—We have understood that there is some probability of difficulties with the Osages, on the frontier of the state. Information has been received that the Indians are embodying and making extravagant threats. We have also understood that the militia have been called out by the proper authority, in force sufficient to repel any invasion that may be attempted in that quarter."

THE SAVAGE EXPEDIENT.—The St. Louis Republican of the 4th inst., says:—"The steamboat Wilmington passed this port yesterday, for Jefferson Barracks, having on board one hundred Indian Warriors, destined to operate in the war against the Seminoles of Florida. They belong to the Delaware tribe, a nation of brave and hardy men. We learn from Captain Bean, by whom these Indians have been received into the service, that a party of the Shawnees, who amount to about one hundred men, are also expected to engage in this expedition. It is not probable that the service of any other Indians will be procured for this war."

The Indians, it is added, are to be paid $45 per month; while the regular pay to citizen volunteers, is but $8 per month.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The city of Chicago, Illinois, we learn, was thrown into great excitement on the 24th ult., by the discovery that a young lady had been seduced by her brother-in-law, a man named Jenkins, abortion effected, under which she perished, and the body carried to Dickinson's pier, a distance of half a mile, for interment. Suspicion having been excited, the remains were disinterred, and arsenic found in the stomach. The physician who attended her, as well as her sister, Mrs. Jenkins, left the place. A legal investigation is proceeding in regard to the melancholy affair. The parties have been heretofore very respectable, and members of the Methodist church.

ABOUT THE BANKS.—The U. S. Gazette says: A friend who has had access to the tabular statement of the Bank of the United States, transmitted to Harrisburg, has favored us with the following extracts:

The notes of the new bank out, except the point notes at long dates, issued to individuals during the late troubles, amount to $601,403 39

The notes of the late bank out, to 6,176,881 00

Total, 6,777,284 44

The specie amounts to 3,016,230 55

The comparison of these items with the corresponding items of some other banks as recently published, shows the following results:

	Circulation.	Specie.
The Bank of the U. States,	6,777,284 44	3,016,230 55
The 96 banks of the State of N. Y.,	15,039714	2,731,438
The two Va. banks and branches,	5,008,692 31	851,663 97

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN MICHIGAN.—Ten thousand dollars in gold were lately sent from a broker's office in this city, in a box sealed, to one of the litter of paper-mills called banks, lately sprung up in Michigan. The specie was taken up there, performed its function as bank specie, and returned to the bank could go into operation; and returned to this place with *the seal unbroken.* This is banking under a "General Bank Law" so highly approved by our anti-bank neighbors.

AN AMERICAN LADY LAVELLETTE.—The abused, betrayed, but still devoted wife of Clark, who is under sentence to the State Prison, went to the Jail this forenoon to take leave of her convict husband, who was to start for Sing Sing this afternoon. She was admitted to his cell, and after an hour's interview retired apparently overwhelmed with grief. With her face buried in her kerchief to "hide the tears she did not shed," she passed out unquestioned, and she her was turned upon the culprit. Some half hour afterwards, upon a closer examination, the turnkey found that Clark, in the wardrobe of his wife, had fled, leaving her in the cell as his hostage! The whole process of Sheriff and Constables were instantly mustered, and are in full cry after the fugitive.*[Albany. Adv.*

OHIO is gone for the Whigs all hollow

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, October 20, 1837.

From the Patriot of Tuesday last.

Baltimore Market.

FLOUR—We continue our last quotations for City Mills, $6 25 a 8 00. Howard street, from wagons, $8 25; from stores at $8 50.

GRAIN—*Wheat*, domestic: red, prime, $1 75 a 1 78; do. good to prime, $1 68 a 1 73; fair to good, $1 60 a 1 65; white, good to prime, $1 75 a 1 85; ordinary, (foreign) $1 30 a 1 40. *Corn*, yellow, prime, 98c; white do. 93 a 95c. *Rye*, foreign, prime, no recent sales; domestic, do. 88 a 90c. *Oats*, Maryland, 35 a 34c; Virginia, 32 a 33c.

WHISKEY—88c. a 90c.—40c. in bbls.—more in demand.

BACON—For Western hog round, had quality, 10½ a 10¾.

BEEVES—$7 a 7 50—market fairly supplied.

HOGS—$6 50 a $6 75.

☞ The deficiency of Editorial is accounted for by stating that the Editor is absent.

☞ The «Lady's Book" for October has been received. It is very interesting.

Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Company.

At an election held on the 14th inst. for officers of this company the following persons were unanimously chosen:

PRESIDENT,
THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq.
TREASURER,
JOHN B. MCPHERSON, Esq.
SECRETARY,
ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

(Communicated.)

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT,

Occurred on Section 11 of the Gettysburg Rail Road on Monday last, which resulted in the death of two individuals—WM. J. SEABROOKS, a sub-contractor, and an Irish laborer. Whilst the hands were engaged at work in a pit, a large quantity of earth unexpectedly fell in on the deceased; killing the laborer instantaneously, and injuring Mr. S. so seriously that he survived but about 3 hours. By Mr. S.'s death, a wife and several children are deprived of an affectionate and kind husband and father, community of a highly valued member, and the Methodist Church of an ornament.—His «walk and conversation being always void of offence towards God and man," it is confidently believed that the summons, though sudden, did not find him unprepared. F.

Election Returns.

The annexed table comprises the reported result of the late election.

	Anti-V. Buren.	V. Buren.
SENATORS.		
Adams, Franklin & Cumberland,	2	0
Philadelphia City,	1	0
Do. County,	0	1
Bedford and Somerset,	1	0
Beaver and Mercer,	1	0
Crawford and Erie	0	1
Luzerne, Northampton, Pike and Wayne,	0	1
Bradford and Susquehanna	1	0
	6	3
REPRESENTATIVES.		
Adams	2	0
Allegheny	0	1
Armstrong	0	1
Beaver,	0	1
Bedford	2	0
Berks	0	2
Bradford	1	0
Bucks	2	0
Butler	1	0
Centre	1	0
Chester,	4	0
Columbia	1	1
Crawford	1	1
Cumberland	2	0
Dauphin	2	1
Delaware	2	0
Erie	2	0
Fayette	2	0
Franklin	2	0
Greene	2	0
Huntingdon	2	1
Indiana	1	0
Lancaster	3	0
Lebanon	1	0
Lehigh	2	0
Luzerne	3	2
Lycoming and Clearfield	1	1
Mercer	0	3
Montgomery	3	0
Northumberland	0	3
Northampton and Monroe	0	3
Perry	0	2
Philadelphia City	0	6
Philadelphia County	0	5
Schuylkill	1	0
Somerset and Cambria	0	2
Susquehanna	0	1
Tioga and Potter	0	1
Union, Juniata and Mifflin	1	3
Venango	0	1
Washington	0	3
Wayne and Pike	0	1
Westmoreland	0	3
York	0	3
	43	57

NEW JERSEY is now to be reckoned in the galaxy of Whig States; as well by the organization of her home government as by her representation in Congress. The result of the election held in that State on Wednesday last, gives the following state of parties in her Legislature:

In the Council, 10 Whigs, 6 V. B.

House of Representatives, 35 Whigs, 18 V. B.

Giving a Whig majority, on joint ballot, of *twenty-one.* The majority in the last Legislature was ten or twelve on the other side.

It is estimated that the people of the United States consume annually 18,000,000 barrels of Rum. Value $160,000,000.

NEW LARGE SHIP CATTERINE.—The Baltimore Patriot says—By the arrival of the Steam Boat from Norfolk, we learn that the Steam boat Frost, Capt. WHITE, from New York for Charleston, whence she sailed on Saturday the 7th inst. sprung a leak on Monday the 9th; when off Cape Hatteras, and was run ashore six miles north of Ocracoke, in order to save the lives of those on board. The Home had on board ninety passengers, of whom SEVENTY PERISHED, and of her crew of forty-five TWENTY-FIVE were lost—making a total loss of NINETY-FIVE LIVES.

The Lancaster Union says,—We congratulate our friends on the election of THADDEUS STEVENS of Adams, to the House of Representatives; and CHARLES B. PENROSE of Franklin, to the Senate. The loss of those two distinguished gentlemen from the councils of the Commonwealth, would have been irreparable.

The Louisville Advertiser says that Price, who, it will be recollected, killed in a duel, a few weeks ago, at the Bay of St. Louis, Hassam, ship carpenter, took a large dose of poison on the night of Wednesday last, which deprived him of life.

The New York papers say that R. P. Robinson, of Helen Jewett memory, keeps a public house in Louisville, Ky. He ought to send for Rosina Townsend for a landlady.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

THE ADJOURNMENT.—The first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress was yesterday closed, before 10 o'clock, by an adjournment of both Houses to the first Monday in December next.

A correct list of the Acts passed at the session which has just passed, will be found below.

We are happy to have it in our power to congratulate the country, not only that an independent spirit has been shown, this session, both at in commencement and at its close, by the body which immediately represents the People, but that there has an evident improvement taken place in the composition, character, and manners of the same assembly. The Senate has shown considerable accession of talent, both youthful and mature, in the House of Representatives.—It has been a source of honest joy to those who, with all its errors, have cherished an attachment to the House of the People, to see such men as the HOFFMANS, the LEGARES, and the MENIFEES—we cite these names, out of many, only as significant of the general improvement to which we refer—occupying seats in that Hall, along with older members of tried ability and experience. The debates in that body, during the session which has just closed, will well compare, in point of ability and brilliancy, with those of any previous session. A great improvement in the appearance, also, of the House, when in session, has been wrought by some amendments of its Rules, and especially by that which requires the members to sit uncovered, &c. On the whole, this session of Congress has left more of grateful, and fewer of unpleasant, reminiscences behind it, than any session that has been held for many years.

Of the composition of the Senate, it is not necessary for us to speak, no change having taken place in it since the last journement. It is proper to state, however, that if the debates in the other House have been more than usually able, those in the Senate have at least fully maintained the character of wisdom and eloquence, which public opinion, for several years, has justly awarded to that branch of the National Legislature.—*Nat. Intel.*

List of Acts

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

An Act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States.

An Act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

An Act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the deposite banks.

An Act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases.

An Act for the relief of D. P. Madison.

A Bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

A Bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

A Bill making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

A Bill to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

A Bill to amend an Act, entitled «An Act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 19, 1837.

A Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance.

In an obituary which we notice in the Richmond Enquirer, it is said of the deceased that he possessed "the spirit of a true Israelite without guile, was a member of the Anabaptist Church," and, among his many virtues, was "opposed to the Bank of the U. States and the Tariff." This follows a "group" of six departed worthies, no one of whom had the especial virtues of the first, all excellent men without *them*, but not so deserving of a distinct and separate notice. The editor exhibits his skill in laudation, retail and wholesale. The latter obituary reminds us of the grace which it is said Dr. Franklin, when a boy, recommended to his father.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The Government cannot swallow the Whig ship-plasters.—*Pa. Democrat.*

Probably not. If it swallow its own, twelve millions of Treasury ship-plasters, it will have a pretty good stomach-load. *Lou. Journal.*

"Fifty thousand persons are now out of employment."—*N. Y. Times*, (V. B.)

It would be well for the country if fifty thousand others were out of employment.—Mr. Van Buren's «50,000 office-seekers." *Lou. Journal.*

A Van Buren paper in New Hampshire calls the West "a region of darkness."—That's a pretty expression for a New Hampshire man—the citizens of a State.

"Where darkness might be bottled up,
And sold for Tyrian dye."

Lou. Journal.

A WAGGISH SUBSCRIBER.—A rich merchant, named Hogg, once requested a waggoner to bring him a load of corn, in a stated time, which he failed to do, and did not bring the corn till the next day after that which he had promised. The merchant, as might be expected, refused it. "Well," replied the waggoner, "you're the first hog ever I know to refuse corn!"

Samuel D. Patterson, Esq., recently appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has relinquished his connection with the Harrisburg Reporter. His former partner, Mr. Boas, will be aided by Mr. Thomas L. Wilson in the editorial duties.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—Vice-President JOHNSON having, as is usual at the close of a session, resigned his place as President of the Senate, Mr. KING, of Alabama was on Friday elected President pro. tem. of that body.

A BOLD PROPOSITION:—A writer in the last number of the Quarterly Review, says it is a heretic but is it a great good to maintain orthodoxy by persecutions? Would it not be better that every man should eat his bread in peace, under the shade of his own fig tree? I suggest no bold a proposition with fear and trembling."

United States Bank paper is sold at from 12 to 15 *per cent premium* in New Orleans.

A Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Chronicle, under date of the 9th inst., says:—"Mr. Sergeant's speeches have been very well received in the House, and none of his arguments have yet been met."

JOHN Thomas, the last of the survivors of the Dade band of the gallant Major Dade, died on the 21st ult. at the U. S. Hospital in St. Augustine, from the diseases caused by the wounds received in the melancholy affair.

COMPLIMENTARY.—"Did you ever catch me in a lie, Tom?" inquired a loafer, the other day, of a companion. "No, Jim—you are out of one into another so quick it would puzzle the devil to catch you," replied Tom.

MORE SPECIE.—An editor in Vermont has married a wife by the name of *Silver.*

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, Oct. 13th, 1837.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Toll received at this office per last weekly report, $156,634 50

Tolls received during the week ending this day, 3,160 67

Whole amount received up to Oct. 14th, $159,795 17

W. G. M'PHERSON, *Collector.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. Mr. M'LEAN will preach in his Church on Sunday morning and afternoon next.

☞ The Rev. Mr. KRAUTH will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

☞ The Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning and evening next.

☞ Rev. Mr. SMITH will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BROWN will preach in the Academy, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) on Sabbath next at 4 o'clock P. M.

A protracted meeting will be held at Mark's Church, commencing on Friday the 3d of November next, at 10 o'clock. German and English preaching may be expected; and «all who will, may come and take of the waters of life freely."

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. SAMUEL P. YOUNG