The Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

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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 until after 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 discretion 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

IV. Communications, &c. by mail, must be post paid—otherwise they will not meet with attention.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1837.

Money Wanted.

We shall certainly feel obliged to our friends for a little help at the approaching Court. We have need of all that is due us. There is a large amount due for Subscription and Advertising, which ought to have been paid long ago; we trust, therefore, that those thus indebted will see the necessity of either paying or informing us of their determination to pay. We begin to think that we have labored *for nothing* for such persons long enough. To those who have been punctual, we return our thanks.

Great Public Meeting in Philadelphia! The New York Triumph!

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that one of the largest public meetings that was ever held, was held in that City on Monday night last. Col. John Swift, Mayor of the City, presided. "The object (says the Inquirer) was to express our sentiments relating in a proper and appropriate manner, the glorious triumph of principle and the people, at the recent contest in New York. The call was before the public but a few hours; yet long before the time designated, the Court Room was crowded in every part; hundreds, nay thousands, being unable to press their way into it. It was a glorious sum out of the freemen of the city and county, worthy alike the cause, the occasion, and the temper of our people. All was life, fire and enthusiasm; but it was the enthusiasm of reason and patriotism rather than of passion and bigotry. The speakers were eloquent and spirit-stirring in no ordinary degree; but they nevertheless spoke like American citizens, who felt that the welfare of their country, the regeneration of the popular mind, were far more important than any mere party triumph.

"During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed in an eloquent, powerful and effective speech by the Hon. Charles Naton. He adverted in becoming terms to the great struggle which has just taken place in the Empire State, and to the glorious victory there achieved. He was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic plaudits, and when, turning from New York to Pennsylvania, he confidently predicted the triumphant re election of the «OLD FARMER"—the vast concourse present broke in one spontaneous and long continued burst of applause. The speech throughout was able and spirit-stirring—and reflected the highest credit upon the Representative of the Third Congressional District. On taking his seat, the meeting gave him three hearty rounds of acclamation."

William B. Reah, Esq. from the Committee reported for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia, deeply impressed with the importance of the late struggle in the State of N. York, will close no time in testifying their admiration of the gallantry with which it was conducted by the friends of sound principles of government, and the glorious triumph which has crowned their efforts.

Resolved, That we tender to our friends in New York, the expression of sincere gratitude for what they have done, and thank them for the example they have set the opposition throughout the Union—never to despair of the Republic—and never to distrust the efficacy of energy and resolution in a good cause.

Resolved, That we regard with proud exultation, the signal defeat which the partizans of abused power have met in our sister State, and recognise in it the best illustration, that principles of destruction to the dearest rights of the citizen, cannot, in our intelligent country, be made to triumph.

Resolved, That we see in the defeat of Martin Van Buren in the State of New York, the breaking of the magic wand within the magic circle; and the final judgment of an indignant people on the corrupt acts of an impotent Executive.

Resolved, That we regard this spontaneous movement of the people, as indicating their unalterable determination to bear no more experiments on their prosperity, or rights; and hail it as the assurance of the divorce of confidence from abused power.

Resolved, That we commend to the President and his expunging partizans, the spectacle of the Black lines which the Democracy of New York have drawn over and around their policy, and their principles, and the mournful o'ch-ees, which these men understand o'ch-ees. It was every way worthy the occasion, and thanks to their glorious exertions, in the cause of the Constitution, in the cause of the people, the meeting to appoint said committee.

After which, Mr. Montgomery finished an eloquent address previously commenced; when, at the unanimous call of the Meeting, Mr. Dickey came forward and enchained the attention of the vast multitude for the space of half an hour, in one of the most polished, skilful and admirable addresses that we ever listened to. His points and figures were of the happiest description. His allusions to past history and recent events, apt and to the purpose; the whole clothed in language at once chaste, dignified and energetic. He also stepped aside, to allude to the career of the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, and again elicited a thrilling shout of approbation."

"The Meeting throughout was a brilliant and thrilling affair. Had our New York friends themselves been present, they must have been satisfied that we so well appreciate the character and effects of their victory. It is a great and glorious triumph, and as such, should be heralded to all after times."

Important from Hayti.

The Pennsylvania Enquirer says, we have to thank the editor of the National Enquirer, for a slip containing a translation of the Proclamation of Boyer, the President of Hayti, dated October 22d, 1837.

Difficulties between France and the Republic of Hayti, have arisen, on account of the latter finding it impossible to pay the French indemnity in its full amount. It appears that the President in a despatch dated 20th May, 1833, offered to reduce the indemnity to seventy-five millions of francs, including the thirty millions forming the loan of Hayti; and to fix upon a million of francs, annually to be paid till the perfect liquidation of the balance of the account is thus reduced.

The French minister, far from accepting these propositions, appeared to think, from his reply, dated 31st July, of the same year, that the wish of the Haytian Government was to repudiate the old ordinance in order to avoid every engagement; and he declared that he could recognise no other basis to the question of which he was treating, than the said ordinance.

The President says:

"In the early part of January of the following year, the French Government sent here, as a commissioner, the captain of a ship, Mr. Pelit Thouars. He was instructed by the command of the Haytien Government, the reimbursement of the advances which the French treasurer had formerly made for the use of the loan of Hayti; he was moreover charged to inform himself of the real resources of the Republic.

The demand for the reimbursement of these advances was just. It was immediately liquidated by a bill of credit. The French treasure is now returned to their funds.

The financial situation of the Republic was no mystery to any one. It was easy to see for the French Envoy, after all the documents which were furnished him, to ascertain to a certainty the impossibility of the republic paying France the whole of the indemnity. Yet, before departing, this commissioner could not refuse to express, in his letter of the 20th Jan., 1835, his conviction —adding, that he hoped his Government would recognize, as he had himself done, the necessity of reducing the enormous amount."

The French government did not recognise these propositions, and a commissioner is now on his way from France, as Rumour says, with an armed naval force. On this point the Haytian President remarks:

"If the Commissioner comes surrounded with the accoutrements of war, with the design of imposing upon us conditions which every free people should blush to accept, the nation will recall its primitive energy. It will be united to the oath which it has taken, to defend to the last gasp, their rights and independence. Haytiens! be calm, but be ready for every event. May your energetic interest thereon, until the union of the President of Hayti to your most sacred interests."

Doings of the Convention.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

HARRISBURG, November 8, 1837.

Petitions were this morning presented by Mr. Coates, of Lancaster, and Mr. Thomas, of Chester, from citizens of those two counties, respectively, praying that the right of trial by jury may be extended to every human being. Laid on the table.

The Convention then again went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the fifth article of the Constitution. The report of the Committee as amended being again under consideration, Mr. Sergeant resumed his remarks, and addressed the Committee in concern about two hours. It was a masterly effort; a brilliant display of sound philosophy and political research that has rarely been equaled and surely never surpassed. His argument was so simple, and withal so profound, that the most sceptical who heard him, must be convinced, that nothing but a tenure of good behaviour can insure the independence of the Judiciary. The powerful speech of Mr. Sergeant must greatly add to the high reputation he has so long and deservedly maintained, and add another laurel to the wreath which already encircles his brows. He justly belongs to the first class of Statesmen, not only in Pennsylvania, nor of the Union, but of the civilized world. Pennsylvania and the Union may well be proud of such a Statesman as Mr. Sergeant. Posterity only, when party rancor and party jealousy, (which now partially obscure his greatness,) shall have been buried in oblivion, will justly appreciate his exalted intellect and exalted worth. Mr. Earle, who is by common consent styled the father of reform, then took the floor, in favor of a real radical reform, to limiting the term of judicial offices to the shortest term. Mr. Earle addressed the Committee about half an hour, giving notice that he would express his views more fully on the subject, on a future occasion.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Stevens, Meredith, Biddle, Woodward, Clarke, of Indiana, Forward, Dickey, and Brown, of Philadelphia, the Committee rose, and the Convention took a recess till 5 o'clock.

This afternoon, the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee as amended by the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Dickey, limiting the tenure of the Judges of the Supreme Court to fifteen years; President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to ten, and Associate Judges to five years. The members present voted as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Agnew, Ayres, Baldwin, Barndollar, Biddle, Carey, Chambers, Chandler, of Philadelphia, Chauncey, Clarke, of Beaver, Clearwater, Cleavinger, Cochran, Cope, Cox, Craig, Crum, Cunningham, Denny, Dickey, Dickerson, Dillinger, Doran, Farrelly, Forward, Harris, Hays, Henderson, of Allegheny, Henderson, of Dauphin, Hiester, Jenks, K-rr, Konigmacher, Long, Lyons, Maclay, McCall, McDowell, McSherry, Meredith, Merrill, Merkel, Montgomery, Pennypacker, Pollock, Porter, Reigart, Royer, Russell, Sayger, Seltzer, Serrill, Sill, Stevens, Thomas, Todd, Young, Sergeant, President—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Bedford, Bigelow, Bonham, Brown, of Northampton, Brown, of Philadelphia, Clarke, of Indiana, Crawford, Cummin, Curll, Darrah, Donagan, Donnell, Earle, Fleming, Foulkrod, Fry, Fuller, Gearhart, Gilmore, Grenell, Hastings, Hayhurst, Helffenstein, High, Houpt, Hyde, Ingersoll, Keim, Kennedy, Krebs, Mann, Martin, McCahen, Miller, Nevin, Overfield, Read, Ritter, Rogers, Schoetz, Sellers, Shellito, Smyth, Stickel, Taggart, White, Woodward—48.

The question on the subject of judicial tenure has received its quetus for the present. A number of members have given notice that they will express their views in full on the subject, when it shall come up on second reading.

Mr Ingersoll offered as an amendment to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, a resolution offered by him in the summer, providing that the Supreme Court shall be composed of fifteen Judges; the salary of the Chief Justice to be four thousand dollars, and that of each of the associates, three thousand five hundred dollars, with a reporter of the proceedings, who shall receive for his compensation not less than two thousand dollars. If this project have nothing else to recommend it to consideration, it has at least that of extravagance and novelty. Before the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Ingersoll, the committee rose, and the Convention then adjourned.

HARRISBURG, November 9th, 1837.

The President laid before the Convention the following communication:

Extract from the journal of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, of November 7, 1837:

"Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils will most cheerfully furnish the Convention with accommodations, in conformity with the resolution of July 10, 1837, in the event of their adjourning to meet in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. RAWLE,
Pres't. Com. Council.
LAWRENCE LEWIS,
Pres't. Sel. Coun. pro tem."

The resolution of 10th July last, referred to, is as follows, viz:

"Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, that the Hall of Independence, or such Chambers adjoining as may be selected by the Convention, be respectfully offered for their use, at the expense of the Corporation; and that the committee on City Property be authorized to make all necessary arrangements for their accommodation."

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Purviance and laid on the table:

"Resolved, That a new article of the Constitution be added, so as to provide,

"That all Banks hereafter to be chartered, or Bank charters hereafter to be renewed shall be subject to the following restrictions:

"1st. At least one-third of the capital stock shall be reserved for the State.

"2nd. A proportion of power in the direction of and Banks shall be reserved to the State, equal at least to its proportion of stock therein.

"3rd. The state and the individual stockholders shall be liable respectively for the debts of the bank in proportion to the stock held by them.

"4th. No bank shall commence operations until half of the capital stock subscribed for, be actually paid in gold or silver.

"5th. The State shall never hereafter refuse to pay on demand any bill, note or obligation issued by the corporation, the holder thereof shall be entitled to receive and refuse interest thereon, until the same shall be paid or specie payments are resumed, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the date of such demand, unless the General Assembly shall sanction such suspension of specie payments."

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Ingersoll, considered and disagreed to:

"Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the fifth article, and that the same, except so much as relates to the tenure of the Judicial office, together with the report of the committee thereon, be referred to a select committee, to report with such amendments as may appear to them to be necessary."

The Convention then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the report of the Committee on the fifth article of the Constitution. Mr. Ingersoll withdrew the amendment offered yesterday, and the fourth section of the Constitution passed without amendment. The fifth section of the fifth article of the Constitution was reported without any amendments. Mr. Read moved to recommit the report of the Committee, so as to strike out the section as it at present exists in the Constitution. The amendment was negatived and the report of the Committee adopted. No further amendment was made to the fifth article of the Constitution. The report of the Committee on the fifth article is now gone through with in Committee of the Whole.

The Convention this afternoon resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the 7th article of the Constitution, Mr. Reigart in the Chair. The first section of the report of the Committee in the words following, viz:

"The Legislature shall as soon as convenient may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that all children may be taught at public expense,"

which was considered and agreed to.

Section 2d of the report "The arts and sciences shall be promoted in such institutions of learning as may be alike open to all the children of the Commonwealth," was the subject under consideration when the Convention adjourned.

HARRISBURG, November 10, 1837.

Mr. Kelm submitted the following, which was laid on the table:

"Resolved, That the Auditor General be respectfully requested to furnish this Convention with the last statements of the officers of the several Banks of this Common wealth, as deposited in his office."

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the seventh article of the Constitution, Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Forward, the Committee of the Whole re-considered the vote on the first section of the report of the Committee on the seventh article, agreed to on yesterday. The section as reported by the Committee being again under consideration, the following amendment to strike out the report of the Committee and insert in lieu thereof as follows, viz:

"The Legislature shall provide by law for the immediate establishment of Common Schools in school districts in every county of the State, wherein all persons may receive instruction at public expense, at least three months every year, in the English or German language, as may be by law directed."

Mr. Read moved to amend the amendment by striking it out and inserting in lieu thereof, as follows, viz:

"The Legislature shall provide by law for the education of all the children and youth of this Commonwealth."

The Committee were addressed on the several amendments by Messrs. Stevens, Ingersoll, Dickey, Banks, Dunlop, Martin, Merrill, Forward, Sayger, Sill, Hayhurst, Sturdevant, Read, Porter, of Northampton, and Clarke, of Indiana. The Committee then rose and the Convention adjourned.

HARRISBURG, November 11, 1837.

Mr. Serrill presented a petition from citizens of Delaware county, remonstrating against any constitutional provision being made in reference to the observance of the Sabbath, than that already provided by law.

Mr. Dillinger presented a petition from citizens of Lehigh county, praying that a constitutional provision may be made for conducting the proceedings of County of Justice in German counties, in the German language—which were laid on the table.

Mr. Earle submitted the following, which was laid on the table:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts be directed to enquire and report, on or before the 16th instant, whether any measures can be properly taken for diminishing the expenses of the Convention, and accelerating the completion of its business."

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the resolution offered by him some time since as follows:

"Resolved, That the following additional rule be adopted:—

"That no delegate shall *speak* more than one hour on the same question, either in Committee of the Whole or in Convention, without leave of all the delegates present," was read the second time.

Mr. Dunlop suggested that the mover should so modify the resolution as to make *speak read cut!* Mr. Martin moved to amend, to strike from the last line the words «al: the delegates present," and insert in lieu thereof the words «the delegate from Westmoreland!"

A motion was then made by Mr. Riter to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely, which was agreed to—Yeas 62, Nays 56.

On motion of Mr. Keim, the resolution offered by him yesterday was read the second time—when Mr. Banks moved to amend it by adding to the end of it the following:

"And also to furnish a statement of the number of Banks which have not made returns as required by law, or by the Auditor General, pursuant to law, and what steps have been taken to require the delinquent Banks to make returns."

On motion of Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, the subject was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Biddle moved that the resolution offered to a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the seventh article. The amendment of Mr. Read to the amendment of Mr. Ingersoll being negatived—Yeas 29, Nays 71.

Mr. Woodward then offered the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. Ingersoll which was negatived, viz:

"Section 1. The duty of the Legislature to provide for the establishment of such schools throughout the Commonwealth, as may be deemed necessary, in which all persons may be taught at the public expense."

The Committee then rose and the Convention adjourned.

HARRISBURG, November 13, 1837.

Mr. Cline presented a petition from citizens of Bedford county, on the subject of the elective franchise, as relates to negroes; Mr. Coates, from citizens of Lancaster county, that the trial by jury might be extended to every human being; by Mr. Meredith, from citizens of Philadelphia, on the subject of Lotteries—which were laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Keim, calling upon the Auditor General for certain information on the subject of the banks, was adopted.

The Convention then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the 7th article of the Constitution. Several amendments were offered and negatived.

HARRISBURG, November 14, 1837.

The President laid before the Convention the following communication from Mr. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Co.

CARLISLE, Nov. 10, 1837.

Hon. John Sergeant, President of the Convention,

Sir—It is the intention of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company to have a public opening of their railway between the Susquehanna River and Chambersburg, on Friday the 24th inst. The presence of yourself and the members of the Convention generally, is respectfully requested on that occasion.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Stevens and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Cumberland Valley R. R. Co. for their polite invitation to attend at the opening of their railway from this place to Chambersburg; and the Convention regret that public duty compels them to forego the pleasure of complying with it.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dickey and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the 7th article of the constitution—that the consideration of the 8th article in order be taken up—that the whole be disposed with, and that the convention will proceed immediately to the consideration of the 9th, the amendments already made to the constitution in committee of the whole, and that this convention will adjourn *sine die* on the 23th of December next.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Stevens:

Resolved, That the President draw his warrant in favor of the Secretary for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid to the Clergyman who have officiated as Chaplains to the Convention—which they to requested to accept, with the thanks of the convention.

A motion was made by Mr. Stevens, that the Convention proceed to the second reading and consideration of the resolution, which was agreed to, yeas 70, nays 45. A motion was then made by Mr. Fleming, to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until Saturday next—when Mr. M'Dowell moved an indefinite postponement of its consideration. The previous question was then called for and sustained, and on the question, Shall the main question be now put? the yeas were 67, nays 59. The main question (the resolution) was then agreed to—yeas 60, nays 58.

Mr. Steringer, from the committee appointed to proceed to Philadelphia, for the purpose of making arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention, made a report, accompanied with the following resolutions—viz:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns on the 23d inst. agreeably to the resolution heretofore adopted, it will adjourn to meet at the Hall of the Musical Fund Society in the City of Philadelphia, on the 28th inst. at 12 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That —— Becket be appointed Doorkeeper of this convention from and after the 28th instant.

Resolved, That the convention agree to pay the Musical Fund Society the sum of twenty dollars per week for heating and lighting their Hall and rooms occupied by the convention during its session.

The first resolution was agreed to, yeas 84, nays 36. The remaining resolutions were adopted without a division.

The convention then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the 7th article of the constitution. I will merely observe, that on yesterday the committee of the whole rejected the report of the committee on 7th article, by the members of the committee on 10 th article. The committee rose and reported the first section of the seventh article of the constitution, so that it should read as follows:

Section 1. The Legislature shall continue to provide by law for the establishment of Common Schools throughout the State.

Which amendment after the rejection of various other amendments proposed, was agreed to, 62 to 52. Mr. Sill then moved to amend the section of the constitution as amended by adding thereto the following—«So that the benefits of education may be extended to all the children of the Commonwealth." Mr Stevens then moved to amend the amendment by striking therefrom the words «the children of," and inserting in lieu thereof the words «education," which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was concurred in. The section as amended in the words following, viz:

"The Legislature shall continue to provide by law for the establishment of Common Schools throughout the State, so that the benfits of Education may be extended to all persons in the Commonwealth;"

was then agreed to, the members present voting as follows:

YEAS—Ayres, Baldwin, Banks, Bedford, Biddle, Bigelow, Bonham, Brown, of Lancaster, Brown, of Northampton, Brown, of Philadelphia, Butler, Chambers, Chandler, of Philadelphia, Clapp, Clarke, of Beaver, Clarke, of Dauphin, Clarke, of Indiana, Cleavinger, Cline, Coates, Cope, Craig, Crain, Crum, Cummin, Cunningham, Curll, Denny, Donnell, Doran, Dunlop, Farrelly, Fleming, Foulkrod, Fuller, Gamble, Gilmore, Grenell, Hastings, Helffenstein, Henderson, of Allegheny, Henderson, of Dauphin, Houpt, Hyde, Ingersoll, Kennedy, Long, Lyons, Magee, Martin, M'Cahen, M'Dowell, M'SHERRY, Meredith, Merrill, Merkel, Miller, Montgomery, Pennypacker, Pollock, Porter, of Lancaster, Porter, of Northampton, Reigart, Reynolds, Ritter, Rogers, Russell, Scott, Serrill, Shellito, Sill, Smith, STEVENS, Taggart, Thomas, Weaver, Woodward, Young—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Barndollar, Carey, Chandler, of Chester, Cox, Crawford, Darrah, Dickey, Dickerson, Dillinger, Donagan, Earle, Forward, Fry, Harris, Hayhurst, Hiester, Hopkins, Jenks, Keim, Krebs, Konigmacher, Krebs, Maclay, Mann, M'Call, Overfield, Ritter, Sayger, Schoetz, Sellers, Seltzer, Smyth, Snively, Steriger, Stickel, White—35.

Thus it will be perceived that the convention have agreed by an overwhelming majority to strike out of the Constitution those odious words «the poor may be taught gratis!" and also to provide, so as that *all* may receive the benefits of education free from the danger of invidious distinctions. Mr. Stevens has again proven himself the bold, fearless and zealous champion of Education. His efforts in this noble cause are entitled to the gratitude of the great and the good.

General Intelligence.

Georgia Legislature.—This body assembled on the 6th inst. There was an unusually full attendance of members. The Van Burenites, as we stated some time ago, have carried the day in the Senate, and of course elected all their officers. In the Senate R. M. Echols was chosen President, by a vote of 48 to 39 given for P. Lamar. In the House the vote for Speaker stood, Joseph Day (V. B.) 92, and Meriwether (C.) 78.

New Jersey Legislature.—The bill pending in the Legislature of New-Jersey, relieving the Banks from a forfeiture of their charters has passed the House of Assembly by a voice of 32 to 17.

A Horse too Good to Sell.—Samuel Blake, of Warwick, Mass., relates in the Greenfield Gazette, the story of his horse's travels.—By his account, it appears that his horse in the course of ten years has visited Boston 220 times—travelling each time 170 miles; total amount 37,400. Besides these visits to Boston as a team horse; he has performed many other journeys and trips to different parts of the county; sometimes in a light carriage, and sometimes in a wagon; besides working on the farm; estimated to amount to about 4000 miles more. Total amount of travel in ten years, 41,400 miles; a distance almost equal to once and two thirds round the globe. During the ten years he had eaten 1140 bushels of corn—averaging 114 bushels a year, and nearly 10 pounds a day.

This great horse traveller, says Mr. Blake, is now as sound in all his limbs and as smooth as any colt that can be produced.

Large Vegetable Productions.—John Worthington, of Westmoreland, Pa. raised a Potato the past season, weighing 3½ pounds. Henry Wampler of Gettysburg, raised one weighing 5 pounds and 7 ounces. Mr. Dunn of Jefferson county, Ohio, raised a Cabbage, measuring 13 inches in circumference. John Hiestand of Highland county, Ohio, raised an apple measuring 14½ inches in circumference, and weighs 1 lb. 6 oz. John Bicetor, Esq. of the same county, has a cabbage stock with 17 heads of considerable size. Madison Lum of that county, raised a beet weighing 4½ lbs. and measures 23½ inches in circumference. Isaac Woodrow of that county, raised a radish measuring 22 inches in circumference. A cucumber was raised by a Mr. Bont, of Lowell, Mass., 7 feet 10 inches in length, and 8 inches in circumference. A head of cabbage raised near Newport, R. I., measuring 3 feet 10 inches in circumference, weighing 26½ pounds. Two pears were lately presented to the editors of the Ohio Political Register, one weighing 41 ounces, the other 22 ounces—and another was shown the editor of the Scioto Gazette, weighing 26 ounces.—*Ohio Repository.*

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

FRIDAY, November 17, 1837

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We owe G. an apology for not sooner inserting his favor. We hope to hear from him again.

The author of the first poetical article on our first page, we hope will continue his correspondence. He has many admirers among our readers.

P. will also oblige us by continuing *her* favors.

In our next we shall present another scrap from the pen of our fair and popular correspondent, Mrs. Peirson.

The tribute to Dr. Oliver in our next.

The attention of the County Committee is directed to the call for a State Convention, to be found in another part of to-day's paper.

We ask attention to the article headed «*Canal and Rail Road Tolls*," in another column.

The Convention.

We again ask attention to the proceedings of this body, as reported by our attentive Correspondent.

Gambling.

There is not in the whole catalogue of vices, one of a more grievous character than GAMBLING. Even drunkenness itself is less capable of searing the Conscience and shutting up the avenues of feeling and humanity. It has a tendency to corrupt our honesty, destroy our sensibility, generate idleness, and subject us to the unfold of evils of which idleness is the parent!

Gambling is a fascinating vice, from which he who has once embraced it can hardly escape! It clings to him with all the pertinacity of the Spirit of Evil, who is its parent, until it has rendered him *poor* and despicable and *miserable!*

Nor is the Gambler the *only* victim: ✓When a *Husband* and a *Parent* has embraced this cruel vice, it drags down to misery, with him, HIS WIFE AND HIS CHILDREN! *They* become partakers of its bitter fruits! But all the ruin and misery which it gathers around him, only serve to make him the more obdurate! Though *starvation* should stare his family in the face, still he relents not, *until the last farthing has been staked and lost!*

We fear much that our town, though, for the most part, singularly moral, *is not free from this baneful vice.* We have reason to believe that it is frequently visited by PROFESSIONAL GAMBLERS from other places, who, on some occasions, have enclosed a few of our citizens into a participation in this wholesale business.

All who wish to be respected, we hope, will abstain from any further indulgence in this odious vice. Let our young men shun the vicinity of the GAMBLING ROOM. Its atmosphere is pestilential, and almost certain to generate those moral diseases which end in ruin and misery!

Gamblers are proverbially sociable, as well as kindness, say BEWARE!

Buzzal for New York!

Van Buren routed in his own State!

We have glorious news, indeed, to communicate to our readers to-day. *Nothing less than the* seven seventeenth *of the political vision of the Age Burns!* Yes, *Old Fox* put *up in the* STATE OF NEW YORK, the home of Martin Van Buren!

The election commenced on Monday week last and closed on Wednesday evening following, and resulted in the choice of SIX, (at least, probably the whole,) out of the eight members for the Senate, and TWENTY-SEVEN OUT OF THE HUNDRED out of the 128 members of the House of Assembly —ALL OPPOSED TO VAN B'UREN!!!

The work of these three days is far more glorious and more effectively achieved in as many days by the French people!

The New York Election.

The result of the election in New York has surprised and elevated every body—*but the Locos Focos!* Turn in what direction you may, you see smiling and cheerful faces. The Locos Focos alone are sulky and sour. They are «sickly sick of hearing the *news from the Magi's land!*"

From present appearances, we very much fear that they will be unable to raise even the *shadow* of an opposition to the Democratic reelection of the people of the State! They seem to think, that if it takes the New-Yorkers three days to beat Van Buren, 50,000, it will be easy for the freemen of Pennsylvania to beat the Van Buren candidate for Governor 20,000 in *one* day!

The Election—Our Prospects.

The Loco Foco Vanite of the Compiler states that the «Democratic majority in the State, at the late election, was upwards of nine thousand," and adds, «Poor hopes for Governor Ritner."

It is right, Major, to «whistle, to keep your spirits up." But let us look rightly at the matter.—Take the vote given in 1835, for Judge Rogers and the estimated vote claimed by the Loco Focos in 1837, and compare them together. This will be the fairest way,—because, in 1835 the people voted as they will do in 1838, *directly for or against* the Democratic party. The result is as follows:

Vote given in 1835, for Judge Rogers,	93,866 votes.
In 1837, the Loco Focos claim	93,214
Leaving in Mr. Ritner's favor,	652 votes.

Then, supposing Mr. Ritner's vote in 1838 to be no larger than in 1835, and the Loco Focos poll the same number as in 1837, Mr. Ritner will still have a majority of 652.

But such will not be the result. Let the Democrats nominate whomsoever they may in opposition to Mr. Ritner, we believe that we have the prospects of receiving 20,000 of a majority are highly favorable. In the City and County of Philadelphia, the Inquirer says his vote will be increased 2,000. In our own little county he will receive from 4 to 500 more than he did in 1835—whilst in Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin and other counties around us, his vote will be considerably increased. Indeed, such has been the course of Governor Ritner, that, were it not for those vile, petty little Demagogues, like the *Editor* of the Compiler, *who aspire to be leaders of party*, he would scarcely meet with any opposition. As it is, however, we have nothing to fear. Mr. Ritner will be triumphantly sustained by THE PEOPLE OF *all* parties.

The Maysville Monitor, a Loco Foco print, says, "The evils of *«conservatism"* are beginning to develope themselves."

True, mos' true. Look at New York! The Loco Focos there *feel* the «evils of conservatism," with a vengeance! Their leader, Van Buren, has scarcely a nook to roost upon.

Funny!

To see the Sentinel man exult at Whig victories *abroad*, when he contributes nothing towards the prostration of Van Burenism *at home!*

Caution!

We understand that there are counterfeits in circulation on the *Stain Plaster Bank* of those who have closed at the request of a Town meeting." Before receiving any, we would advise the public first to submit them to the inspection of the respective signers.

The Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company have declared a dividend, of 1½ per cent., which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

Another Steamboat has been sunk on the Mississippi, by which accident about 300 Indians, on their way to the «far west," were drowned.—This is «killing them off" faster than «the Government" does in Florida!

For the Star & Banner.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please make known through the columns of your paper that a READING ROOM has recently been established by the Students of Pennsylvania College.

The association is denominated the «*Athenæum of Pennsylvania College*," and its grand object is «to promote the acquisition of useful knowledge."

By order of the Society,

M. L. STOEVER, Sec'ry.

Thaddeus Stevens and the School System.

We ask the attention of the public to the following extract from a letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10, 1837.

Mr. Dickey, Mr. Clark, of Indiana, and Mr. Cunningham, complimented in warm terms the exertions of Mr. STEVENS to establish the School System in Pennsylvania, and his exertions to prevent its repeal in 1835,36. They referred to the fact, that at that time he would rather have given up his party attachments than his favorite scheme—and that with his masterly eloquence, by throwing himself into the gap, he saved it, and made it acceptable to the people.

Mr. Clark was very ingenuous in paying this well deserved compliment, and he did not forget the exertions of our worthy Governor, and Superintendent, whose course on this question had given him great pleasure.

The efforts of Mr. Stevens to create and perfect the School System, deserves passing notice. He was the main mover and shaker of the system, and by his own eloquence carried it through the House against strong prejudice and opposition. In 1835 a bill to repeal it, passed the Senate, under the fiercest opposition it sustained from the people, but Mr. Stevens prevented its passage through the House, and his speech, so noticed to day by Mr. Dickey, was so effective even upon the Senators who heard it, that it was not further urged in that body. I have always considered that speech, for the life of the School subject, as among the best specimens of modern eloquence. Their effect proved them so. But these facts are almost too well known to need a place in the memory of all to be noticed. Mr. Stevens has raised for himself an enduring reputation—and a monument of fame as "*author of the School System of Pennsylvania*," which will outlast marble. The pure, in all time to come, for his exertions in their favor will honor his name. He is now anxious for some constitutional provision in favor of those Seminaries, at which the Arts and Sciences are taught.

Property in Pennsylvania.—According to a tabular statement published by authority of the Auditor General, the total adjusted valuation of the real property, &c. in the several counties of the Commonwealth is

$245,673,402	
Valuation of personal property,	48,635,784
Grand total,	$294,509,186

At a sale of Cattle belonging to the Ohio company, held at Chillicothe on the 28th ult. two bulls were sold at $2500 each, and others from $700 down to $425. A cow sold for $1300, another for $1220, one for $1,450, one for $1200, one for $1015, and others from $875 down to $610 each.

Canada.—Troubles appear to be existing to a considerable extent in Lower Canada, rendering it necessary to call out the troops, and to take other measures to quiet the people.

Domestic goods in the northern and eastern cities are in great demand. The factories are now in full tide of successful operation.

Fire.—The Cincinnati Whig learns by a gentleman from Paris, (Ky.) that an extensive fire occurred at that place, a day or two since. Scott's row, one of the finest range of buildings in that town, was entirely consumed. The Bank, adjoining them, by great exertions, was saved.

York Borough Notes.—The York (Pa.) Republican, says that counterfeit certificates of the Borough of York, of the denomination of fifty cents, printed with *blue* ink, and signed Jacob A. Fischer, (or, as in some instances, Jacob A. Fisher,) *assistant* Town Clerk, have been lately detected in circulation. It will only be necessary to remember, in order to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine notes, that *none* of the certificates of the borough of York are printed with *blue* ink—that the fifty cent notes are signed by W. Wagner assistant Treasurer, and that Jacob A. Fischer is Town Clerk, and signs only the five and 6¼ cent notes.

Thanksgiving in Ohio.—Gov. Vance, of Ohio, has, "in conformity to the good old custom of our fathers," appointed Thursday, the 14th day of December next, to be observed by the people of that State, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer. The great abundance of the "fruits of the earth," during the past season, with which Providence had blessed the region, is assigned as one of the reasons which render appropriate the setting apart of such a day.

The lower Saw-mill in Belvidere, N. J., was destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning last. Under the same roof with the saws were a Stave Machine, Machinery for cutting Lath and a Turning Lathe. The fire was accidental; a stove having been put up in the turning room on Tuesday, and fire left in it in the evening. Loss from 1,500 to $2,000; no insurance.

The Cincinnati Whig recommends the abolishment of imprisonment for debt by the Legislature of Ohio. So does the Baltimore Sun.

The Iron Trade.—On the 19th of September at a meeting of the Welsh ironmasters, a further advance of bar iron took place of 20s. per ton. The lowest price now at the Welsh Works is 9l. per ton.

Slavery.—Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, has written a letter to the editor of the Northampton Courier for the purpose of denying certain declarations in favor of Slavery, reported to have been made by him while a member of Congress. He says—«It requires no modification of any opinion ever expressed or entertained by me, to regard slavery as I do, as a *social, political, and moral evil* of the *first magnitude*, whose removal, as soon as it can be constitutionally and peacefully effected, ought to be, and I believe is ardently desired by every good citizen and good man in this country.—Its proposed indefinite extension, by the annexation of Texas, I should regard as the greatest evil that could possibly befal the Union."

Too Late at Meeting.—In Rev. Mr. Dean's History of Scituate, there is the life and character of Rev. Mr. Witherell, who died there in 1784. The following anecdote is given to «illustrate the prevailing manner in those times." Mr. Bryant entered the church after the services had commenced, and Mr. Witherell, at the close of his prayer, thus addressed him: "Neighbour Bryant, it is to your reproach that you have disturbed the worship by entering late, living as you do within a mile of this place; and especially so, since here is Goody Barstow, who has milked seven cows, made a cheese, and walked to the house of God, in good season."

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Columbia, Nov. 10th, 1837.

WEEKLY REPORT.

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