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, (for 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.

GETTYSBURG, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 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 not to pay. We begin to think that we have labored *for nothing* for some persons long enough. To those who have been punctual, we return our thanks.

ATROCIOUS MURDER BY THE OPPONENTS OF ABOLITION!

☞It will be seen by the subjoined extract that the Rev. Mr. LOVEJOY HAS FALLEN A VICTIM TO THE LAWLESS SPIRIT OF SLAVERY, which seems determined, *every where*, not even excepting our own county, to place itself ABOVE the Law and the Constitution, to impose SLAVERY or DEATH upon every freeman who has the independence to assert the rights of an American citizen!

Mr. Lovejoy, sometime ago, established a Press in Alton, which he advocated the claim of every human being to enjoy the inalienable right of Liberty. The opponents of Abolition destroyed his press by a mob! —He bore it meekly, and established another press at the same place. The same savage mob, the friends of Slavery, destroyed it a second time! He purchased a new press, determined to maintain his rights or die like a true patriot in defence of them! The "*Friends of the Integrity of the Union*" resolved that his conduct was incendiary, and should be stayed by force! They assembled to destroy his property again, and because he would not tamely submit, MURDERED HIM!

See the following extract from the Alton Telegraph of the 8th inst.

"LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

"It is with the deepest regret that we stop the presses to state, that at a late hour last night an attack was made, by a large number of persons, on the ware-house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gillman & Co. for the purpose of destroying a press deposited for the revival of the Alton Observer: which, shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals—the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, late Editor of the Observer, and a man named —Roff. Seven others were wounded; two severely, and the others slightly. We can add no more at this thime, than that the assailants succeeded in effecting their object."

While we tremble for the fate of our country, we cannot prevent the blood's boiling in our veins when we see such deliberate attempts to *coerce* Slavery upon us, and those criminal attempts finding no law strong enough to punish them! The proslavery presses notice it with a cold sentence; or, more generally, like the *Sentinel*, endeavor to cast the odium upon the fearless and pure martyr who has fallen a victim to his love of freedom! Christians—aye! *professing Christians* look on such licentious mobs with something of approbation—or, what amounts to pretty much the same thing, they condemn the Abolitionists for exciting the ordinary rights of Freemen—*the right to think and speak freely!* Can it be that (with them) Religion is but a name? Or are those *professedly pious* Clergymen and Laymen who advocate Slavery, but "Wolves in Sheep's clothing?"

Further Particulars.

☞After the above was put in type, we have received the subjoined statement, furnished by the Alton Correspondent of the Cincinnati Journal:

"On Monday night, the abolitionist press, so long looked for, arrived. Its friends had taken the precaution to have it landed late in the night, when it was supposed it would safely lie upon the wharf. They took the further precaution to have about 50 armed men secreted in the ware-room, ready for the service of the Mayor, at any moment. While the press was landing, the spies of the enemy were seen lurking about; and the sound of their horn was raised, shrill and long. But whether the enemies of peace and order were buried too deep in the arms of Morpheus and sleepy whether they feared the type-to-be-made preparations that were made to receive them, I know not. There were no further molestation than the threatening of a few two, while the press was removing into the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. Things remained quiet yesterday, saving the threats and impressions that were heard along the streets against Mr. Lovejoy and the press. Mr. L.'s life was threatened openly and repeatedly. The Attorney General of the State was heard to say emphatically and significantly that "Mr. L. would be killed within two weeks." Soon after dark, there were unwonted goings in in certain Coffee-Houses. Here the spirit of vengeance which had been rankling in their breasts, was excited to desperation by spirits behind the counter. By about 10 o'clock, they were prepared for the work.

Accordingly they repaired to the ware-house of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. They commenced the attack by hurling volleys of stones through the windows and doors. Mr. W. S. Gilman appeared in the door of the 2d story, and addressed the mob in his peculiarly kind and impressive manner. He earnestly and affectionately advised them to desist from violence; told them the property was left with him on storage, that he was bound to protect it, assured them that nobody in the building had any ill will against any of them and that they should all depreciate doing any injury to their property. At the same time, he assured them that the press would not be delivered up, but that he and his associates would defend it at the risk and sacrifice of their lives. He was answered by a fresh volley of stones. Those inside then dropped themselves at the different doors and windows, and prepared to defend it to the last. They all agreed that no gun should be fired till the doors were broot open, or till there was some firing from without. Volley after volley of stones were hurled into the windows and against the doors, then a gun was fired into the window from the mob. A 2d gun was fired. The balls were heard to whistle through the window, but none of them did any injury. At this juncture, one of the party within, with the consent and by the advice of the rest, levelled his gun upon the mob—One man fell, mortally wounded. His associates took him up and carried him away to a physician, and the mob dispersed. The young man died in about half an hour. The mobites have to-day been a great deal of pains to send abroad the impression that this young man was a stranger, and was present only as a spectator and took no part in the affair. But I have ascertained that there is no truth in this statement. He was a carpenter by trade, and went a-work yesterday for Mr. Roff, and was heard repeatedly to boast during the day of the part he intended to act last night. I have been told also, by a very respectable citizen, that he saw him just before he was shot, very actively engaged in throwing stones into the window. I learn that his name was *Bishop*, recently from Gennessee county, New York.

"In about an hour after the mob had had time to revise their spirits, and recruit their courage in the adjourned Coffee Houses, they returned with increased numbers, and armed with guns and muskets, &c. and recommenced the attack with renewed violence. They forced on the east side of the store, where there are no doors or windows and occasionally a fire was given from each party. Molasses was then sought and distributed profusely among them, and all were exhorted to be "good men and true!" Occasionally one of the mob was heard to sing out 'Up with my Goes and Whiskey!' Sometimes, away to the French Coffee House!" Baffled in their attempts to gain admittance into the store by the doors and windows, they resolved, unanimously, with a shout which cleft the air, "TO FIRE THE BUILDING, and shoot every abolitionist as it may should attempt to escape." Accordingly a ladder was made, and combustibles prepared, to set a man upon the roof. Presently it was a blaze. Meantime the company within counted out a dozen or four or five of their number to prevent it. Mr. Lovejoy was of the number. The man on the ladder was fired at and wounded. Just about this time, Mr. Lovejoy, who stood near the ladder, was deliberately aimed at by a man who stood a few yards from him and shot down. He jumped up after he was shot, went into the company, exclaiming, "I am shot, I am a dead man!" and fell down and expired in a few minutes! Those within persevered in the building or fire, and that it, together with its valuable contents, must inevitably be destroyed, and the press which they were defending with it, proposed to capitulate. They were assured by the mob that if they would with their draw from the building, and leave their arms behind them, not a hair of their heads should be touched. They accordingly left the building, and as they were going out of the door and turning the corner, at about every one of them were fired at.

Mr. Roff received a ball in one of his legs, which has not yet been extracted. It is apprehended that his leg will have to be amputed. His clothes were perforated with several balls, and one shot entered his nose near his eye, wh ch bled profusely. Mr. Weller, of the firm of Weller & Weller, received a ball in his leg, but it is thought the bone is not fractured. Several others have their clothes perforated with balls. They were pressed and fired after in every direction, but none else could be found. The mob then entered unmolested, threw out the press and destroyed it.

At about 2 o'clock they dispersed. It is said several of the mobites were seriously wounded. They are secreted and concealed by their friends. There were 19 men in the building, with about 36 stand of arms, besides small arms. They were not desirous of destroying life, or they might have shot down 50 of the rioters as easily as not. The Mayor was heard to express the opinion to-day, that that three were of the rioters from 150 to 200, of whom 50 to 60 were armed. Our young and worthy Mayor exerted himself, and did what he could to disperse the mob. But his kind admonitions were only returned by curses. A certain Geo. Adler is now spoken of as the successor of the mayor and vociferated that "if any one of their number was arrested by the civil authorities, he was authorized to say he shall be rescued by force of arms."

What is civil authority here! and what can civil authority do? But I am distracted by my watch, that the mail soon leaves, and that I must come to a close, or I could state other particulars, and dwell little upon the causes which have brought about these calamitous results. The immediate cause, however, which emboldened the mob, was the same here as that which prevailed in Philadelphia, to your own painful city. A public meeting was got up, and resolutions were passed, not *denying* Mr. Lovejoy from the city, but pointedly advising him to cease from exciting the mob to do it. The Attorney General of our goodly State was very conspicuous in his exertions, and he came out in an inflammatory speech, in which he is based by every epithet he could command, Mr. Lovejoy and his associates, and the ministers of religion in general. He denounced Mr. L. as one time as a very wicked fellow—at another as a fanatic who was utterly weak-headed, and anon as a fool who knew not of. But he did not yet hand hime over to the tender mercies of the mob. Oh no! I will testify for him, that he said expressly that "he would not advise that that man's property or person should be sacrificed, until all the peace of the city required it." But at the same time he plainly intimated by the tone of his eye, and the peculiar expression of his countenance, that that time was not far distant!

A Reverend Clergyman of our city followed in a speech in which he attempted to explain the doctrine of *expediency*, reminded the meeting that St. Paul's friends thought it expedient to run one occasion to *let him down in a basket from the wall, and let him go*. Whatever may have been the intention of the speaker, it was manifest that the audience were willing to construe it as a good recorded for them in support of Mr. Lovejoy. But I must stop immediately or lose the mail.—You will doubtless hear more about these transactions soon. Adieu."

☞After copying the above, the Philadelphia National Gazette says—The twenty-second section of the seventh article of the constitution of the State of Illinois, says: "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly, or of any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of the liberty."—We revive this constitutional privilege, as sufficient to deprive the right of freedom of opinion on a great question of national moment. Our editories are as smoke, if such foul murders as that of Alton are justified or even palliated; our constitution is as a farce, and we shall become the pitiable and despised laughing-stock of the whole world, if such a desperate acte of bloody tyranny find the support of Americans.

WISCONSIN.—We have received a copy of the Message of Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, and regret that our limits this morning will not allow of its publication at length in our columns. It is a plain and unpreteuding document, devoted chiefly to the local concerns of that young and promising territory.—*Philad. Inq.*

FIRE.—The Deep Spring Woollen Factory, near Schellsburg, Pa. was totally destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. with its valuable machinery and stock of materials on hand.

Another Letter from Jack Downing!

ALL HAIL!—TWO POLLIES AFLOAT!

ON BOARD THE TWO POLLIES, }
Rockaway, L. I. Nov. 11, 1837. }

To the Editors of the New York Daily Express:

GENTLEMEN—I think you for sending me the paper regularly.—but I hain't had time to write to you now for some time.

I believe my last letter tell'd you about the conference, off Uncle Sam and his buttons, but I am not certain.

I have now the satisfaction to tell you—and you may tell it to all creation—that *the "Two Pollies" is offoat*, and this mgh upon the way it come about: Some weeks ago I got a letter from Uncle Joshua, tellin me to keep a sharp look out on the tides along a boat the beginning of November—that they had had a plagy high one down there in Maine—and shortly before that there was a considerable rise in Rhode Island, and it would actually be the same at *all along shore*, and accordin to his kalkulation, there would be a *real rouser* along by York State some where from the first to the mid le of this month; and that if I ever expected to git the "Two Pollies" off, this was the time to keep a sharp look out for Congress had done nothin to help at the last session, and might not at the next. And sure enuf, on the 6th, just at sunrise, it began to rise, and every followin tide kept gom a leetle beyond the last one; and by sundown of the 8th—"*The glorious 8th of November*"—the Two Pollies began to lift out of the sand, and roll—and to rights up she come on an even keel and swung off to her anker, which had been run out into deep water.

The next morning the folks began to gather along shore, and every livin critur who could git off, all come on board—and rich a time as we had there for a spell, I kalk. late haint been seen for many a day on board of a vessel, and we ever in her hull, but wan tin spars, sails, and riggin. My old friend *Zekel Bigelow* was among the visitors, and and nothin would do but he must deliver an oration to the folks—and he is,you know,a complete hand at that—and so up he got on the windlass, and did *pore it out there* for a bout half an hour, most awful. He stood like a teapot, and form'd a kinbo and talter *spouting*—and such a stream!! there was no gittin by it. He thanked *everybody* and every *thing*, that had any hand in getin the Two Pollies off shore—he said the same causes would lift more folks out of the mud than we had any notion on—for that the Two Pollies was not the only object that had been run shore by the wickedness, & the ignorance and selfishness of *some folks*, and when he come to speak of *them folks*, and tell *how and why* all this trouble had been brought on the country entirely by their *wickedness*, their *ignorance*,and their *selfishness*, he just took up his swill tub and emptied the hull scrape on't right over em. I never in my born days heard the like!

After this address was over, we gave *three times three* good hearty cheers,and the Two Pollies, she rolled from side to side, like a good natured laugher, first one scapper in then another scapper out, just as though she was kin part in the fun ; and which she had a right to do.

The Two Pollies, as I said afore, is sound as a bell, and all her ground tackle is as good as ever: but she wants refitin, and as yet, I am a leetle puzzled to know which port to carry her to for an outfit. Some think she ought to be rigged on a new plan, and that a "convention of riggers" is meet in New York on the 27th of this month, to fix upon a plan for riggin vessels generally.—This being the case, I dont know but it is best to take the Two Pollies to New York, and let them all take a look at her, and then decide. I must say, I haint got much confidence in any "new rig," especially if this every thing like an "experiment" about it—all I know about it is, the Two Pollies was a *clipper* in her day, and with the rig she had, and unless I am sarting that a change will be best, I wont give my consent, as the Two Pollies was never abandoned to the underwriters by the owners, who are all of the "*dont give up the ship*" order—there wont be any trouble on that score—but more of this in my next.

Well, now about the late elections. What in natur has got into folks? What has become of the Whig party? Do tell, now we want to know!!! I have heard tell of "knocking folks into the middle of next week"—but if the news I got is only half true, you wont find much folks for a good many weeks to come—"Sich a gitten up stairs"—(as they say down in Georgia)—I never heard on afore—why it seems to me them plagy Whigs have *hoed out* tother party completely and left not a weed fit for seed.

I hear tell you are goin to have a jollification on this matter on the 22d inst.—I must git the Two Pollies up to town by that time, if possible, and shake a hand in it—but I hope it will be one of that kind that will do more good than evil. Now I'll tell you what my *notion* is about it, and what I, for one, mean to do—I mean to make a kalkulation of what it would cost to *illuminate* the biggest house (if I had one) in the city—then I would, instead of spendin this money in this way, just put it by till the next county, town, and ward take it myself or give it to a ward committee, to buy wood or coal for such families as by misfortune are sufferin and destitute—I would make no distinction of party,but whereever there were found suffrin women and children, *there* I would go and make an *illumination* in their stoves or fire places—this is the kind of *illumination* I hope every good Whig will go for, and take my word for it, it will bring *blessings on the cause* and *the party*.

This course will be rank poison to the *locofoc disingagers* of the Loco Foco party—they are the chaps that tell the ignorant but honest poor that the Whigs are their very worst enemies,and some believe it, when it is well kno wn that there is none a heap thinner than these Loco Foco leaders, especially the Buffalo tribe—that it is a rank lie. There are no people in the wide world more charitable than the American people. I know it—and who dares deny it? Let any man go abroad—and then come home—and then hear what he says about it. Well then, it is as, who is it gives liberality of the fruits of his industry,the man who has something, or the man who has nothin?—and yet

we hear some of these Loco Foco dimigogues, who are too idle to work for an honest livin, talkin round among the ignorant and the wicked, and tellin 'em to join in the cry of down with the rich, and tryin, in fact, to make it appear a sin in any man to have more with his industry and virtue, than *they* have with their idleness and wickedness. I dont like to trust myself in writin more on this matter, for I get under mivself when I talk on it I think on't.

But about this jollification talk'd on, I dont see that better could be done than the plan I propose,and I hope somethin gets nigh like it as possible will be adopted; however, I dont know but we must have somethin by way of markin this election; and instead of an *illumination*, let a big gun tell the story from every hill top,76 times—"*Slum.Bang*"—from the sea shore to the lakes and back agin—and I call on my friend Prentiss, of the "Louisville Journal" away over in old Kentucky, to charter that big thunder cloud he promised a spell ago, to let off a real *rouser*, and I hope every State will take its own time in jimin in with this victory, till it comes round the rim of old Virginny, and the last roar of the big guns be heard on the day when Congress gits together, jest to tell the folks there, that the wird has shifted and its high time to set to ship.

And as regards *returnin thanks* for blessin's receiv'd, the Governor has already appointed a day for a general thanksgivin all over the land, and if any man will read that "*proclamation*" now, he will see that the Governor must had a notion that in addition to *good crops and good health, good sound sense* was a blessin to be thankful for,—I mean ed—and now if all these aint worth being thanked for then are we most ungrateful.—As a day then is appointed by the Governor let us all, as our good old fathers and gr. ndfathers did before us, go to work and have a good sermon and jine in the services of praise and thanksgivin and then come home and git the family together, and invite in as many as there is room for and wish hain got no family, and if there be any *punkins* in creation I hope they must be neglected; and I hope no man of the *rale grit* will, on that day, fail to top off a thanksgivin dinner with a *genuine punkin pie*, and do all in his power to see that his poorest neighbor has one too. I somehow feel sure things go right when *punkin pies* are respected; our pious and patriotic fathers patronized them—and no two things, in my mind, seem to hinge together so *snug*, and have hung together so *long* as Patriotism and *punkins*.

Your friend, and obed't serv't,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

ANECDOTE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser, gives the following anecdote in a letter from Washington:

An old revolutionary soldier hang on a visit at Washington, called upon Col. John Johnson and requested him to introduce him to the President. This the Colonel readily consented to do. They found the President sitting with his ass. The introduction was made accompanied on the part of Colonel Johnson, with the remark, that his old friend did not agree with Mr. Van Buren in politics. "True," said the old chieftain, somewhat miffed at this malapropos commencement of the acquaintance, "I do not approve of your measures, Mr. President, but I am not more inclined to vote them Col. Johnson, for it was only yesterday that he told me *"you had not done one thing right since you came into office."*

The three packet ships Diamond, Cordelia and Franklin, which sail from N. York, are commanded by three brothers, born at one birth, at Cutupo, in that vicinity, named Frederick, Francis and Franklin Sherwood.

The Boston Times says we understand that Mr. Fletcher has examined the bump at Dunbar's Hermitage Museum, and finds the organ of *completiveness* among the missing!

The New York Transcript says that "every editor and every reader should be a married man." What say the ladies?

General Gerrit Smith, residing at Peterboro, New York, has concluded a negociation with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of "for his slaves, with a view of their manumission from slavery, and removal to Peterboro. He is to enter into bonds for their maintainance, till manhood.

The schr. Sarah Ann arrived during last week at New York from Tampico, bringing $88,000 in Specie, consigned to various merchants in that city.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—The Boston Courier says that a gentleman who that city from Plymouth, not getting thro' with his business until after the departure of the stage,took a chaise for home, feeling, as he did, the importance of even one vote. That town gains a *Whig majority of one vote!* Bear this in mind.

The Editors of the Richmond Compiler (hitherto neutral) have announced their determination "to assume decided ground relative to the vexed question of the currency." They state their conviction that they will thereby render service in their capacity as commercial journalists,and promote the general good of the country. They declare themselves "the advocates of the re-charter of the late national bank, or the establishment of a new one."

The venerable John M'Nairy, formerly Judge of the District Court of the U States for the district of Tennessee, died at his residence near Nashville on the 12th instant, aged 75 years. He presided in the State and Federal Courts for the extraordinary period of forty-six years, and was always distinguished for his unwavering devotion to truth and justice.

☞The N. Y. Star says «Gov. RITNER seems to be considered the *Old Hickory*' of Pennsylvania in relation to popularity. He certainly exhibits great skill and tact in discovering and carrying out measures valuable to the State and beneficial to the people. It is supposed that no serious opposition can be made to his re-election."

Doings of the Convention.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

HARRISBURG, November 15, 1837.

Mr. Heister presented a petition from citizens of Chester county, praying for a constitutional provision prohibiting any member of the legislature from ever being interested in any pecuniary gain by voting in case of application for a charter or extension of privileges. Laid on the table.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Woodward, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorised to convey to Philadelphia,for the use of the Convention, one copy of the several Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State.

The following was offered by Mr. Kerr and adopted:

Resolved, That when this Convention shall meet in Philadelphia on the 28th inst. each member shall have the privilege of retaining the same or corresponding situation he now occupies in this Hall.

M. Dickey called for the second reading and consideration of the resolution submitted by him yesterday relative to discharging the committee of the whole on the seventh article of the constitution, and expunging the proviso in relation thereto.

The convention again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the 7th article of the constitution. The second section of the report being under consideration as follows, «The Arts and Sciences shall be promoted in such institutions of learning as may hereafter be established by law a Commissioner of Public Education,to be elected by the Legislature for the term of three years, who shall have the care and management of such fund as may be appropriated by law to that object, together with the superintendence of Common Schools.

Various amendments to the above were proposed and rejected, when the committee rose and the convention adjourned.

HARRISBURG, November 16, 1837.

Mr. Chandler, of Chester, presented four petitions from citizens of Allegheny and Chester counties,praying that the right of trial by jury may be extended to all; and

Mr. Lyons presented a petition from citizens of Crawford county, remonstrating against any constitutional provision for the further observance of the Sabbath. Which were laid on the table.

Mr. Sterigere presented two petitions from citizens of Bucks county,for a constitutional provision prohibiting black citizens from the right of voting. Which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. S. presented two petitions from citizens of Montgomery, somewhat similar to the above and moved that they might also be laid on the table and printed. This motion gave rise to a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Cox, Forward, Hopkinson and others participated. Mr. Hiester moved so to amend the motion that the petition merely be printed without the signatures. The previous question was then called for by Mr. Woodward and others and sustained; the main question, being the motion to print and lay on the table, was agreed to—yeas 84, nays 29.

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

Resolved, That the printing of petitions or memorials to this convention will hereafter be dispensed with,unless ordered by two-thirds of the members present.

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

Resolved, That from and after the 27th inst. the 5th rule of this convention shall read and be construed as follows,viz: Rule 5th. Rule 5th. Rule 5th.