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) in advance. No half yearly in advance—*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 direction of the editor—A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

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

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

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1837.

[Communicated.

MURDER OF MR. LOVEJOY.

THE DEED IS DONE! The fearless champion of Equal Rights has ended his earthly struggles. The enemies of human freedom have plotted their vengeance with his blood! Liberty of speech and of the press is completely prostrated in one of the States *called free!* Western freemen have become the minions of Southern Slaveholders—have purchased instruments of assassination! And yet justice slumbers—no measures are taken to convict the guilty! Public opinion is dumb, and dares not manifest itself! Men cringe and cower like dogs beneath the lash!

Fellow-Citizens! Fellow Freemen, (for we trust that the children of Penn are still *free!*) what say you to this? Or do you simply yourselves as unconcerned spectators! Harbor not the thought—it is delusive! Even here in your midst, an attempt has been made to stifle free discussion—to trample upon the rights of citizens! Should you, however, by meetings, seizures of property, and even Lynchings, were either suffered to pass with impunity, or were openly applauded and encouraged. The impression was given that they who entertained and avowed obnoxious opinions were not entitled to the protection of the laws, and that to insult, to plunder, and to maltreat them was an act of patriotic feeling, and of devotion to the welfare of the Republic. Under these circumstances, it was but natural that the individuals thus made the sport of every gang of ruffians who thought fit to assail them, should arm in defence of their rights, and it was a consequence equally natural that such results should follow as that which now gives a painful notoriety to the name of Alton.

It forms the certain climax to that series of violence on the same matter which had previously disgraced the place. After so many unpunished attempts to muzzle the press, accompanied by an unchecked destruction of property, nothing else could be anticipated but murder, and we trust that they who have thought proper to applaud—to cheer on the rash, the unthinking, and the reckless to every act of guilty outrage, will profit by the lesson now afforded them.

From the Philadelphia Herald & Sentinel.

Has it come to this, that a respectable intelligent man shall suffer "martyrdom in any cause merely because he differs in sentiment from the ring-leaders of "an infuriated and lawless mob!" Are there no laws in Illinois!—if there are, and this gentleman had transgressed them, why not try him by these laws!—if he has broken no law (or whether he had or not) the mob ought not to have taken the law into their own hands. It is quite time there was a stop put to these out-breakings of passion—otherwise, who will be safe? Editors and Ministers of the Gospel are peculiarly exposed to this kind of attack. If an Abolition editor is murdered with impunity to-day—an Anti-Masonic or a Masonic editor may be murdered to-morrow—a Jackson or Van Buren or a Whig editor the next; and so it may go on, until no man, however pure his principles or correct his intentions, may be made to feel the revenge of an infuriated mob.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in conversation on a somewhat similar subject, last winter signified that "in every place where a mob or a riot was about to take place, there are a few individuals who *could* frown it down and suppress it, and it is their duty to do so." He was right, and he might have went further and said, that it was in the power of the editors of public papers to suppress this spirit of violence and this disregard of all law, human and divine.

If the editors and ministers do not now raise their voices against these appeals to brutal and unhallowed force, they must prepare to submit one by one, until it is fearfully probable anarchy, shall trample with impunity upon liberty—upon liberty of the press—liberty of speech—liberty of thought and of act on.

Such conduct as that at Alton, would be pronounced in any of the most despotic governments in Europe—how much less then shall it be suffered to pass unnoticed in a country of liberty and laws.

From the Madison (Indiana) Banner.

No matter what our feelings may be to wards the abolitionists, we cannot look upon this affair in any other light than as reflecting the deepest disgrace upon the participators in it, as well as upon the free institutions of the country. While we believe that Mr. L. was obstinate and headstrong in his course, yet we must acknowledge that he was doing no more than preserving in the exercise of a right guaranteed to him by the Constitution and laws of our country.

The editor of the New York American thus speaks of the death of Mr. Lovejoy in Illinois.

"If this American blood—shed in the defence of the freedom of the press, and the right of every American citizen to think, speak and print his own honest opinions—be not signally vindicated by the apprehension and condign punishment of the murderers, our republican institutions, our boasted freedom, our vaunted safety of property and life, will become and deserve to become, the scoff and derision of the world."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. Lovejoy was engaged in asserting his undoubted constitutional and legal personal rights—the rights of enjoying and protecting life, liberty, and property. While he was in the country at large, selected him for the station which he has so long filled with such signal ability and advantage to his country. In short, Mr. Biddle is the grandson of the illustrious patriot, the friend of liberal, enlarged, enlightened views on all national subjects; his name passes as *gold* all over the civilized world; and by world, I mean the very best portion of the selection which could be made to promote our country's best interests; and, for one, I should willingly confide the *high trust* of President in his hands.

Washington City, Nov. 21. M.

The Lancaster, (Ohio) Eagle mentions that the skeleton of a human body was recently found in the side of a rock, in that vicinity, slightly covered with sand. It is recollected that in 1820 or '31, a fine horse was found near the same place, with his throat cut.

DEATH OF SENATOR KENT.—The following article from the National Intelligencer, shows that Maryland has lost one of her great men:

"With a saddened spirit we have set down to announce to our readers the news, which received on this place this paper was nearly ready for the press, of the death of Dr. JOSEPH KENT, the beloved and respected Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland, who was killed the morning of the 24th ult., by a fall from his horse, as he was riding over his farm, or in the neighborhood of it.

"We have not the heart, if time allowed us, now to portray to our readers, in fitting terms, the public and private virtues which endeared Governor Kent (so usually called from his having formerly filled the office of Governor of his State) to all who knew him. Of all the world, none of his friends—scarcely excepting his wife and his children—can have more just reason to mourn over his death than the People of this city, and we among them, who had ever found in him a disinterested, last, and faithful friend."

The National Intelligencer of Monday last, closes an admirably written biographical sketch of the late Governor Kent, with the following notice of his funeral:

"The remains of Dr. KENT were yesterday (Sunday) followed to the grave from the family residence by his mourning kindred, and besides a large concourse of his neighbors and friends, by the Officers of the Senate of the United States, and the Mayor, the ex-Mayors, and the Presidents and several members of both branches of the City Council of Washington. A body of sincerer mourners never assembled to celebrate the funeral obsequies of a beloved friend, snatched from life in the midst of a career of unsullied honor, unimpeachable probity, and widely extended usefulness."

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 15th inst., furnishes the following intelligence extraordinary:

"OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.—We learned, a few days since, from a gentleman, who has for some time held an important office in Texas, and has been on terms of intimacy with the chief magistrate of that republic, the following fact: He says that President Houston's opinion is, that the only reason why Mr. Van Buren opposes the admission of Texas into the Union is formed on his apprehensions lest the hero of San Jacinto should aspire to the highest office within the gift of the American people, and thus defeat the re-election of the present incumbent."

From which it is clearly manifest that President Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, is a particularly modest individual. We should like to buy him at the current value, and sell him at that which he places on himself.

PENNSYLVANIA CORPORATIONS.—By a report made to the Reform Convention now sitting in that State, to revise the Constitution, it appears that the Legislature of "democratic Pennsylvania" has granted no less than 1142 acts of incorporation since the year 1776. We presume, ah at nine tenths of these "monopolies" have been granted by Democratic Legislatures, or since the year 1800, from which period "the republican party" has been almost uninterrupted in the ascendancy, in the Keystone State. The following is the reputed number of the acts of incorporation, which bring other than "natural persons," are of course, and in all cases, "oppressive monopolies?"

Agricultural Societies,	78
Banking Institutions,	152
Borough, Township and District corporations,	52
Bridge Companies,	2
Canal and Navigation companies,	41
Chamber of Commerce,	14
Cemetery Associations,	2
City Corporations,	12
Coal Companies,	1
Coal and Navigation company,	1
Fire Companies,	41
Hotel company,	1
Ice companies,	1
Insurance companies,	11
Literary Institutions,	248
Lock company,	18
Manufacturing companies,	7
Medical Societies,	13
Museum,	1
Navigation and Railroad company,	1,142
Navigation, Railroad & Canal companies,	2
Railroad companies,	78
Railroad and Canal company,	1
Railway and Dock company,	1
Religious Societies,	1
Road companies,	2
Savings Institutions,	11
Trading companies,	2
Turnpike companies,	11
Water companies,	1
Scientific associations,	1
Society for the promotion of the Arts,	1
Miscellaneous,	13
	1,142

PENNSYLVANIA.—By a late enumeration it appears that there are 309.421 taxable inhabitants in Pennsylvania. Of this number 55 less than one tenth the State is divided, that of Philadelphia, which is perhaps the smallest in territorial extent, contains the largest number of taxables, it having 25,150. Pittsburgh next in population to Lancaster county, which has 17,100 taxables; then Alleghany, which has 13,797; and then comes in "Democratic Berks,"—which once went to the battle of the twelve hundred with a majority of twelve of "MUHLENBERG and No Free Schools!" That faithful, not to say promising, county, if judged by this sentiment, numbers 11,740 taxables. The next in order is Lancaster, then Bucks, 10,450; then Montgomery 9,744; and then York, which is eighth in point of population, and has 9,360 taxable inhabitants. The smallest number is in McKean county, which is 492. Philadelphia City proper has 14,419.

A PROPHET.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, closed his late speech in Congress, with the following emphatic and prophetic truths:

"This measure, (the sub treasury scheme,) too absurd for serious reasoning, too alarming for scornful derision, so absurd that it was impossible to believe it proposed with sincerity, so fraught with the futurity of this Nation, if really sincere, after floating triumphantly, in its passage from the *Department*, through the Senate into this House, was thrown back upon the Treasury department by a single vote, and now lies there, that the higher one detaching itself from the rock, glided down the declivity upon the lower vineyard which it now entirely covers. The question is, who is the owner of this vineyard, and who is considered the loser?"

CONGRESS.—A number of the Members of Congress have already arrived in the city, (chiefly such of the Northern members as have improved the recess to visit their Eastern fellow citizens) and we have little doubt but a quorum of both Houses will be in attendance at the Capitol on Monday next, (the first Monday in December.)

As the organization of the two Houses is complete and no time will be required either for the qualification of Members, or the choice of Officers, it appears probable that the usage, of the Executive Message to Congress being transmitted on the second day of the Session, will on this occasion be deferred from and that the Message will be sent to both Houses on the Monday instead of the Tuesday of the first week of the Session.

MODERATE.—Not more than two thirds of the voters in Apalachicola, Florida, are said to have voted twice at the election.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The Detroit Free Press (Van Buren) says that the returns from the counties of Kent and Ottawa settle the question of the election of Gov. Mason, by a majority of over *six hundred* votes, and of Lieut. Gov. Mundy by a majority somewhat less. The same paper claims seven out of eight senators, and twenty eight of the fifty representatives elected.

Late from Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov 14.

Sam Jones is now considered the whole head and front of the Seminole war. Those who know him represent him a "great rascal." Our readers will recollect that some time last spring after the capitulation of Micanopy, a negro came in who reported that the Seminoles had deposed Micanopy, and elected Sam Jones, in his stead. It is reported that the Micasukies are determined to support the claims of Jones.

The Florida returned from Musquito on Sunday last.

Brig. Gen. Hernandez and suite came passenger. Three negroes belonging to Messrs. Cruger and Debs yster, Maj. Heriot, and the Estate of Maj. Woodruff, were brought in the Florida. The negroes state that a large number of Indians are assembled near Indian River ready to fight.

Two Indians were brought into town yesterday who were captured on the west side of the St. Johns. They confirm the report of the negroes who were brought from Musquito, that the Indians are concentrated and waiting for a fight. They say they are in number about two thousand.

STILL LATER.—The last advices state that the troops collected at Tampa Bay, amounting to about 2000 men, had marched into the Indian country. We have little uncertainty, that the war will be finished this campaign, without much opposition on the part of the Indians.

REV. JOSEPH WOLF

TO THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Most respectably and Reverend Gentlemen

Exceedingly anxious that the principles of the Gospel should, by the Episcopal Church, be made known among the benighted inhabitants of the East, I humbly submit the following application to your consideration.

Abyssinia is a country inhabited by a population of about two millions of Christians, and one million of Jews, Mahomedans, Pagans and Mahometans. But it is chiefly to the Christians I wish to direct and fix your attention.

The Queen of Sheba, born at Axum in Abyssinia, afflicted with a heavy sickness in her legs, (I relate the story as I heard it from the Abyssinians,) paid a visit to King SOLOMON, of whose wisdom she had heard a great deal, for the purpose of hearing his wisdom, and getting cured of her disease; she remained with Solomon for several years and returned in company with the son which she had born to Solomon, whose name was *Menilek;* as both had become Jews, they established the Jewish religion in Abyssinia, and there can be no doubt of the fact, for they observe the Jewish religion, beside the Christian, till this moment. *Frumentius* Salame, called by the Abyssinians, converted them to Christianity—their form is Episcopal, but the *Bishop* is never sent to them, but a Copt—they send after the decease of such a Bishop, who called *Abuna* by the Abyssinians, to the Patriarch of the Copts, requesting him, as a present to the people of Abyssinia, to consecrate one of the priests Bishop, who then goes to Gondar, where he receives every year about 30,000 dollars, actually for doing nothing else but ordaining some of the Abyssinians to priests. A kind-hearted and pious, really pious and zealous missionary of the Episcopal Church, might do a great deal of good by instructing the youth and preaching—hitherto nothing has been done among them and it is therefore my ardent desire that a missionary should go there; the peoples are *good natured*, and would be willing to be taught as their *innocent* prejudices are not attacked.

Mrshed, Capital of Khorassan, is another place to which a missionary should be sent; this city contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and is a celebrated pilgrimage of Mahomedans, of the Sheah sect. There are also about 2000 Jews, very anxious to converse with Christians about religion. A missionary could easily get a convenient house there for the establishment of a *School* and a *Chapel*, and I have no doubt that the Persians themselves would send their children there from all part, and also the Jews. I would advise the missionary societies to recommend their missionaries, never to accept presents from the Abyssinian Princes, for those presents are not given by the Prince himself but extorted from the poor subjects, and I have no doubt that the cause of Christianity has been disgraced in Abyssinia by a certain *European*, who came there, and having received an order from the Prince *Oubea*, to take a quantity of grain from the inhabitants of a certain village, and those inhabitants too poor to comply with the demand, the covetous European has put in irons q *poor widow* of the village for not giving him the quantity of grain gratuitied to him by the *Prince!* The Abyssinians therefore caused and hated such Europeans! A missionary of your society, will therefore also a great deal of good by not only not receiving such kinds of presents, but also by feeding the poor as the Roman Catholic missionaries do every where they go. But whilst he ought to be practised by the missionary he ought not to entertain those people with wine; the Abyssinians relate of an European who drank wine the whole of the day, *and called the bottle his wife.*

At Saraklis in Toorkestan, five days journey from *Meshed*, is a Missionary, who knows something of *medicine* and *surgery*, the capital of the king of *Organtah* in *Toorkestan* near the Caspian Sea; for the Oshek Tartars are a very good natured people in *Meshed. Bakhara*, the capital of the country of the same name, is another place, where a Mission would be of the highest importance. The place contains about 250,000 inhabitants of Oshek Tartars, Tuskish, Nogays, Persians, and Afghanns; it is resorted to by all the different nations around it, of Persians, people of Tashkand, Cashmere, Bokhara, and *Cheerpoor*, the people are very polite, and good natured, and a guest is considered as a sacred person, and therefore every attention is paid to him, as long as he does no meddle with the politics of the *country.*

An American ought to take *particular* care not to preach Republican sentiments at *Bokhara*, for if he does, he will only injuring so, shut up to himself every door of usefulness, and procure himself *free lodgings* in some dungeon of *Bokhara*. I took particular care in inculcating upon the minds of those Jews who believed in Christ the importance of praying for the king of *Bokhara*, and to be loyal subjects to the existing power, and to the Republican *Toorcomans* of the desert, I preached respect and regard to their elders, for though my principles are in favor of monarchy and aristocracy, I nevertheless believe it to be the duty of all subjects, upon all obedience and conformity to the government and laws under which they are placed! In Cabool, in Afghanistan, another missionary station may be established, for *Mohammed Khan*, the chief of *Cabool* is an intelligent and powerful *prince*, and the Afghauns themselves are an hospitable people.

Cashmeer is another place where thousands would crowd around the missionary to hear the message he has to proclaim. Near Cashmeer is a province called *Kashgar*, at the Little Tibet, whose king pretends to be a descendant of Alexander the Great. He is warm friend to Europeans, and would try to make the stay of an European at Kashgar in all respects very agreeable. Should two missionaries be sent out together, not the least spark of jealousy would arise between them, for this would render the whole mission contemptible in the eyes of those nations! Let none of them assume *seniority*, but let them go out together as *brothers*.—There was none more perfectly free from all unholy jealousy than Henry Martyn and Thomas King of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

I am with the greatest regard, dear friends,

Your's very truly,

JOSEPH WOLF,

Missionary to the Jews.

Great Storm at Buffalo—Loss of Life.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Nov. 23.

SCENES OF YESTERDAY—STORM—GRAND ILLUMINATION—LOSS OF LIFE—INUNDATION—LOSS OF LIFE—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Rarely in the annals of our city, have so many interesting events been crowded into so short a space of time, as those which have occurred in the last twenty four hours. The morning was warm, but lowering, yet the firing of cannon commenced, and was kept up with spirit, and the preparations went on with vigor for the illuminations in the evening. Towards noon, however, the rain poured down in torrents. Previous to this the wind had been in the south-east, and a fleet of nearly 20 sail went up the Lake, in beautiful style. About 1 o'clock the wind chopped round to the S. W., and there appeared to be a prospect of a pleasant evening; but those who were acquainted with these matters, from the swell of the Lake, and the rapid rise of the water, predicted the gale, which commenced blowing in all its fury so soon as night set in.

Darkness had hardly closed around us when the city was again in a blaze of light from the splendid illumination in every quarter. Tar barrels were burnt, bands of music patrolled the streets, cannon were fired, and rockets sent blazing through the air.

All this time the wind was increasing in fury, the people could hardly keep their footing in the streets—and the water rising to an unprecedented height about the docks, and lower part of the city. Amid the roar of the winds and waves, were heard the shrieks of drowning wretches, men struggling with the rising waters, and little children waked from their warm pillows by the rush, and shouts of the storm and darkness, there was no escape. These persons resided in some miserable shells of buildings on the exposed neck of land between the creek and the lake.

The Common Council of the city directed two years ago, that no houses should be built there unless they were based on good brick or stone foundations at least 8 feet high. The intention had is disputed in many instances, and temporary buildings have been put up on blocks at the four corners, and several families had gone into them for the sake of protecting their goods. It has been a wonder that they would risk their lives in such frail tenements, for from their appearance one would imagine that a common wind would prostrate them. Some of these this morning were floating about the harbour, while here and there lie the broken fragments of those that were not strong enough to resist the force of the tempest. Some ten or twelve families—part of them unclothed—were washed completely from their foundations across the creek, and are now strewed about in every direction. Several vessels were stranded high and dry, on the beach. The schr. Edward Bancroft lays up in the centre of Ohio street. She even dragged her anchor some distance up into the city. The steam vessels were all more or less damaged, generally damaged. The O. P. Starkie, the Brandywine, and the Texas, schooners, where driven on shore, but not materially damaged. The loss of life, and the extent of destruction of the catastrophe—cannot at present, be ascertained. Five bodies have been brought to the watch house, but many probably will be discovered. Those are two children of John German, a young man, name unknown, the wife of Wm. Judson, and a colored woman. Wm. Judson, lived in a house near the stone building, foot of Michigan street. When his house was destroyed, his two children were in bed, and have not yet been found. He and his wife got on the canal bridge, where she perished of the cold, and he escaped by swimming to a pile of boards, from which he was rescued. We saw him this morning, wrapped in a quilt, looking among the wreck of his dwelling, with his hand planted into the canal, for the bodies of his children.

Many other vessels, steam boats, &c. are more or less damaged, as well as most of the warehouses on the docks. The loss of property is difficult to estimate. It is strewed in every direction. About twenty five buildings such as we have described, were either totally destroyed or torn from their foundations by the flood.

Several vessels and steam boats must have been on the lake, where it was hardly possible for any thing to live. It is rumored that the Cleveland went down the river, and is safe.

We want anxiously for further particulars.

P. S.—The New England steam boat came in this morning. Reports—left Cleveland at 2, P. M. yesterday, in company with the Constitution; the latter is not yet heard from. The New England rode out the whole gale without damage. The schooner Jas. G. King came in last night. She reports schooners Panama, Virginia, Favorite and Brandywine, outside. The latter beached herself, and has not been heard from.

A woman in one of the houses clung to the window sill, with the water up to her chin, and supported her 3 children, who clung to her back, but three one after another dropped off, the last but a short time before and reached her, at 4 o' lock this morning. Another woman came safely across the creek on a stick of timber, with her infant in her arms. She left her husband on the roof of his house, and swam for a boat to take them off. It was the last he ever saw of them.

DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.—The commotions in the British Province of Lower Canada have at length resulted in open insurrection against the royal government. It appears that after many arrests of the "agitators" had been made at Montreal, a constable, with a number of other persons, accompanied by his assistants, was sent out to St. Johns to arrest Messrs. D'Avignon and Demaray. Having effected their object, they were returning, but on their road were fired on by a party of about 50 men, who had right, armed with rifles and muskets and protected by a high fence. The insurrectionists effected a rescue of the prisoners and the officers were compelled to retire, some of them wounded. On the next day a considerable military force was dispatched from Montreal, who met several single persons armed and several bodies of men who hurriedly retired as the Queen's troops approached. The latter succeeded in getting several prisoners who were placed in separate confinement at Chambly. These are our latest accounts from Canada; the result of these movements will be looked for with not a little interest and anxiety by the citizens of this country. Many of the Canadians have already left the Province and taken refuge in our territory, mostly at Burlington, Vermont.—*York Republican.*

BASE COIN.—A New Orleans paper says at this moment there is circulating in the country far more counterfeit specie than paper money. A western gentleman stated that almost half the specie circulation of Michigan, Illinois and the vicinity is *bogus*, a term to express spurious coin.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—Twenty Dollar bills, on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harrisburg, Letter E. 89, dated Nov. 29th, 1834. are in circulation. They are on red paper, and the execution of the engraving is very bad, thus rendering detection easy.

The Whig Convention of New Hampshire assembled at Concord on Tuesday last. There were 552 delegates present. James Wilson, Jr. of Keene, was nominated for Governor, having 357 votes. The election takes place in March next.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

FRIDAY, December 1, 1837.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

From the Patriot of Tuesday last.

Baltimore Market.

☞ Flour, $5 50; Wheat, $2 05 to $2 17.

☞ Our paper is delayed, and much matter deferred, in consequence of other engagements of the Editor and the smallness of the force in the office.

☞ We shall lay the President's Message before our readers in our next, if it should not be too long.

☞ *Highly Important!*

☞ On Monday next Congress will convene at Washington, and on Tuesday next the State Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg. The Constitutional Convention is now in session in the City of Philadelphia.

If ever there was a period when *the people* everywhere should be informed of what is going on all around them, IT IS NOW.

Is there an *intelligent* man in Adams County, aware of the great questions to be proposed and acted upon by the above assemblies, who does *not* desire to be informed of the daily or weekly progress of those bodies—bodies holding, as it were, his dearest and most sacred interests in their hands? If there is, *we pity him!* If there is not—if THE PEOPLE wish to be informed of the doings of their delegated servants, ☞ LET THEM IMMEDIATELY SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "STAR & BANNER!" ☜ The cost ($1 for six months) is but trifling compared with the great mass of information they will receive during that period.

Come on! Buckwheat, Wood, or Coke Foco friends will be taken in payment.

☞ There has but little business been transacted since the adjournment of the Convention to Philadelphia. Nearly the whole of Tuesday last was taken up in discussing about inviting the different Clergymen of the City to open the Convention with prayer. The following resolution was finally adopted—57 to 33:

"*Resolved*, That the Convention be, and is hereby authorized to make such arrangements as may be expedient for procuring the attendance each day, of some one of the Clergy of this City, to open the session of the Convention each morning with prayer."

☞ We have received several copies of the "*Baltimore Commercial Transcript*," a daily paper published in the City of Baltimore. It is also published three times a week. For a more satisfactory notice, see the advertisement on our fourth page.

Great Jubilee.

☞ The opponents of Loco Focoism had a tremendous Jubilee in New York on Wednesday week last, in honor of their late glorious victory. Independent of the citizens of the City itself, there were 70 delegates present from the State of New York, 7 from Maine, 15 from Massachusetts, 22 from Rhode Island, 5 from Vermont, 62 from Connecticut, 127 from New Jersey, 104 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Delaware, and 57 from Maryland—making in all 465 delegates! The meeting was opened by an appropriate address from the Mayor, who presided on the occasion. After various addresses from members of the different delegations, the meeting adjourned to Niblo's Saloon, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner. The following are the regular toasts drunk on the occasion:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *Our Country*—One in interest, one in renown, one in constitution, and one in destiny.—"Hail Columbia."

2. *The State of New York*—Her sun is risen, and the universal land is gladdened by its brightness.—"Washington's March."

3. *The State of Main*—That gloriously broke the chains of party despotism, and led the van in defence of the constitution and laws.—Sublime was the morn when liberty "woke."

4. *Vermont*—The Thermopylæ of the Union; her rocks and defiles have proved impregnable; her Green Mountain Boys have never "beat the knee to Baal."—"My heart's in the mountain."

5. *Rhode Island*—Her freemen have staid the efforts of corrupt government agents, and have given impetus to the cause of our country in this State.—"Star Spangled Bannor."

6. *Connecticut*—Her common schools and colleges have scattered their brightest jewels throughout the land; she is coming to the rescue.—"Yankee Doodle."

7. *Old Massachusetts*—American liberty! she loves to linger beside the cradle where her infancy was nursed.—"Adams and Liberty."

8. *New Jersey, and her well tried and worthy sons, who honor us this day as guests*—The spirit that chased the Hessian spoilers at Trenton, is still true to its ancient fires.—"Bonnets of Blue"

9. *Pennsylvania*—A State distinguished for its practical illustrations of the happiest social systems; for its devotion to republican principles.—"Honest men and bonnie lasses."

10. *Delaware*—One of the old Continental States; distinguished for patriotic services during our revolutionary struggle, and consistent, and always triumphant in her political career.—We'll fight and we'll conquer again and again."

11. *Maryland*—We sympathised in her struggle against the united efforts of Jacobinism and Loco Focoism; we rejoiced in her triumphs over them, and we bid a cordial welcome to her distinguished sons, now here, to share in our victory and our joys.—"Auld Lang Syne."

12. *Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee*—They set the ball in motion which, rolling from West to East, seems destined to make the circuit of our land, till it shall have obliterated the "footsteps of my illustrious predecessor," and crushed all who walk therein.—"The Campbells are coming."

13. *The Conservatives of New York*—Who practiced what they professed, and proved their devotion to country by forgetting party; we applaud their conduct and honor their courage.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have ordered the water to be drawn out of the Canals on the 5th of December inst. for the purpose of repairs.

The American Sentinel says that counterfeit three dollar notes on the corporation of Harrisburg are in circulation. They strongly resemble the genuine notes.

A large beaver was lately trapped in Centre county, Pa. and a bear shot in Juniata county. The latter weighed, after being skinned and dressed, 270 pounds.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that Mr. John Quincy Adams has kept a diary of public and private events ever since he entered upon public life. The work now consists of seventy large volumes.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.—The case of JOHN EVANS, against the Western Railroad Company, came on in the District Court, in Philadelphia, on Monday of last week. The suit was brought, by Mr. Evans, who is a resident of the Northern Liberties, for personal injury received on said road, on the 8th day of November, 1834, from the overturning of the car, in which he and others were being conveyed to West Chester, through the carelessness or foul-hardiness of the driver—who, against the remonstrances of the passengers, persisted in his reckless course of extreme driving, until the occurrence of the accident in question. The injury sustained by Mr. Evans, was very severe. Being a heavy man, and falling on the stone wall and bulding on the top of the car, he was precipitated forward with such force, that his last finger on his left hand, above the second joint, was *broke in two*—the finger, *with the tendons and ligaments drawn out from near the elbow*, remained on the railing, while he himself was thrown to the earth a distance of several feet!

The jury in one hour agreed upon a verdict, allowing the plaintiff damages, very justly, to the amount of twenty thousand FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. This is severe, and we hope it will prove a salutary caution.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, Nov. 24th, 1837.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Toll received at this office per last weekly report,	$189,759 13
Amount received during the week ending this day,	4,300 58
Whole amount received up to Nov. 25th,	$194,059 71

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

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 14th ult. by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Mr. GEORGE TOWER to Miss ELIZABETH MESSELMAN—both of this county.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Mr. JOHN BRINKERHOFF to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. George Walter—all of Strasburg.

On the 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. JACOB GLASBICK, of York county, to Miss SALLY STALLY, of Adams county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 26th ult. Mr. WILLIAM COBEAN, Sen. of Cumberland township, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 20th, ANNA MARIA, daughter of Mr. William Bicht, of this county, in her 2d year.

On the 8th, in Augusta county, Va. Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, formerly of Pennsylvania, and brother of Mrs. Hutcheson of this place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERMON.

☞ Rev. D. KRAUTH will deliver a sermon on Sunday morning next, in the Lutheran Church, in behalf of Sunday Schools—at which time a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Union Sunday School of the place.

☞ There will also be preaching in the evening, at early candlelight, by Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS

☞ The Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS will preach in the German Church, in the English Language, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

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

☞ Rev. Mr. BROWN will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning & evening next.

☞ The Rev. Mr. SMITH will preach in the Academy, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) on Sabbath evening next at early candle-light.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society of Gettysburg," will be held on *Tuesday Evening the 5th inst.* in the Lecture Room of the E. L. Church.

☞ Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Society.

By order of the President,

GODLIEB ORTH, Sec'ry.

December 1, 1837. td-35

Fresh Goods

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

SAMUEL WITHEROW

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY, WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, comprising every variety of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware & Queensware:

which have been selected with great care and purchased on such terms as will justify him in offering them to the Public

☞ CHEAPER THAN EVER. ☜

He would respectfully invite to his Stock of Goods, assured that it needs but a "peep" at them to convince any one that his Corner is the place for BARGAINS!

Gettysburg, Dec. 1, 1837. tf-35

BARGAINS!

CALL, SEE AND BUY.

THE subscriber intends locating himself in the vicinity of Gettysburg, to carry on his business at his present residence, will SELL AT COST, HIS ENTIRE

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths and Cassimetts, Cassinetts, Flannels and Merinoes, Calicoes, Muslins and Vestings; Shawls, Blankets, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Also—A large lot of DRIED FRUIT. The Public's most obedient servant,

ADAM EPPLY.

Epply's Mill, Cumberland township, December 1, 1837.

N. B. All persons indebted to me by Note, Judgment or Book Account, will see it of necessity, without further notice, I hope, of discharging their respective dues.

ADAM EPPLY.

December 1, 1837. 3t—35

FOR RENT OR SALE,

THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand

& FARM,

WHEREON the Subscriber resides. The Farm is in excellent order, and all the fences are good. There are Buildings of every necessary description—all new and large. There are also

The Tannit-Houses, one BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and WAGON-MAKER'S SHOP—both carried on extensively.

The Subscriber will also sell his present STOCK OF GOODS, on reasonable terms, and rent the Store Privileges, or rent the Store Privileges alone. The situation is a commanding one for business, in the midst of a thickly settled country. It may be had, on rent, for one, two, or more years, as it may suit—as the subscriber intends moving to his Mountain Farm, for the purpose of building a Woollen Factory, and improving it otherwise.

☞ The Terms of Rent will be reasonable. Application to be made to the Subscriber, living in Franklin township.

T. MCKNIGHT.

December 1, 1837. 4t-35

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers on rent until the first of April next, the STORE ROOM recently occupied by him, in Baltimore, tached a back room and an excellent cellar.

☞ *Terms very reasonable.* Enquire of R. W. Middleton.

JOHN PICKING.

November 24, 1837. tf-31

BAR IRON.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers,

A LARGE STOCK OF

BAR IRON,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

ALSO—*Stoves, Hollow Ware and Castings.*

GEORGE ARNOLD & Co.

Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1837. 4t-34

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that on ELECTION FOR TWO MANAGERS will be held at the house of John Overholtzer, Inn keeper, in Cumberland County, *on Tuesday the 12th day of December next*, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on said day, to serve for one year. The Commissioners of Cumberland and Adams County are likewise notified to attend at the time and place, to choose THREE MANAGERS on behalf of the Commonwealth, to serve for the like period.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH BROWNE,

THOMAS STEPHENS, Tres'r.

November 24, 1837. 4t-34

15 or 20 Cords of Wood

wanted immediately at this office from those of our subscribers whom it may suit to deliver on account of subscription and advertising.

October 13, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO THE NERVOUS AND DYSPEPTIC

THE medicinal preparations of Dr. WM. EVANS exert a specific effect on the brain and nervous fluid, that the palpitating heart, the tremulous hand, the dizzy eye, and the flustering mind all vanish before their influence like noxious vapors before the fresh empire of morning sun. These tonic and aperient anti-bilious preparations are for nervous diseases, *general debility, indigestion* and its consequences, as *want of appetite, sick headache, distension of the stomach, belching, pains in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, vomiting wind in the bowels, chlorosis or green sickness, hysterics, fluor albus or whites, night-mare, cramp, spasmodic affections, nausea, vomiting, giddiness, dimness or confusion of sight, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, disturbed rest, hypochondriacism or low spirits*—when the mind becomes irritable, desponding, thoughtful, melancholy, dejected—appalling ideas haunting the imagination and overwhelming the judgment.—These medicines, by their reassuming and stimulic powers, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, so that whole faculties become restored to their pristine tone and vigor. Nothing is so signally efficacious in exciting and nourishing enfeebled or relaxed constitutions, as Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable tonic