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 26 Numbers,) pay-able 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 be attended to.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1838.

TEMPERANCE PROCEEDINGS.

Report of the Committee

Appointed to consider the subject of "Distilleries, *as also the effects of the distillation of Ardent Spirits on the morals, wealth, religion and happiness of the community, and the practicability and effects of the abandonment of the system:*

Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to investigate the origin and progress and present state of the manufacture of ardent Spirits throughout the world—they suppose it was the intention of the Convention to have brought before it the state of the business as it exists in our own Adams County.

It has been ascertained by the Senior member of this Committee, a gentleman well acquainted with the business operations of this community, that there are now in active operation, in the various township around us, not less than *eleven* Distilleries. These are in operation, on an average, six months in the year, and using from 3 to 10 bushels of grain per day, may be set down at around at 5 bushels per day. This would make the annual consumption of grain in this way about *ten thousand* bushels of bread-stuffs. The quantity of whiskey extracted from a bushel of grain being at least *three* gallons; this would turn out 29,000 gallons, or 900 barrels of marketable whiskey. According to the census of 1830, the population of this county was something over 31,000, and if we have here at least a gallon of intoxicating drink, prepared for every man, woman, and child that we can number. Or, to look at this in another aspect, we issue a bushel of wheat or rye, or a bushel of grain, without any substitute being given! It is true, that some of this is used in fattening cattle for market; yet after making all due allowance for this, the dead loss will be about what has been stated.

In regard to the effects of this manufacture upon *the morals, wealth, religion and happiness of our community*, we have nothing to add to the startling facts that have been developed by the general discussion to which the Temperance reform has given rise. It has thus been shown, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that an immense amount of crime, poverty, irreligion and wretchedness can be traced to the use of intoxicating drinks. Of course, if the article were not manufactured, it would not be thrown in the degradation and destruction of our race. The small quantity of alcohol that is used in medicine and the arts, bears no proportion to the quantity of spirits distilled.

A professional gentleman, whose attention has been directed to the manufacture and consumption of alcohol, informs us, that 20 barrels of that article, would fully meet the demand of this county and to produce that, one-fortieth of the quantity distilled would be sufficient.

As to the immediate effects of this business upon the manufacturers themselves, we do not feel ourselves competent to express a decided opinion. We know that many of them are men of unblemished moral character, and deservedly esteemed as valuable members of society—we would consider ourselves unjustifiable in dealing out indiscriminate denunciation against them. Yet there can be no doubt but that, in many cases, whole families have been blasted by the pecuniary benefit of the distillery; and it has frequently been remarked, that wherever a distillery is in operation, intemperance preys upon the vitals of the neighborhood.

In reference to the effects and practicability of the abandonment of the business, we rejoice that it is in our power to mention some cheering facts. About the same number of distilleries as are now in operation, have been entirely discontinued. Nor have we been able to learn that any of the public-spirited gentlemen who pursued this course, have had occasion to regret it. There is no doubt but that in such a country as ours, the capital thus invested could be readily transferred to something equally, if not more profitable. We believe that a generous and intelligent community like ours is prepared to do all it can to aid and countenance those who make personal sacrifices for the common good. The loss on an average to each of the distilleries now engaged in our county could not exceed $1,000 each. And we are under the impression that all that is now necessary to induce them to discontinue, is the conviction that the public good requires this course. If the laws of the Temperance Societies be prosecuted with increased energy, and the 5,000 distilleries that have already extinguished their fires, will be imitated by 10,000 others.

We therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Distillers of this county to examine into the propriety of immediately abandoning a business which is the occasion of so much crime, poverty and wretchedness in our own land and throughout the world.

All which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

GEORGE SMYSER,
WM. M. REYNOLDS.

Report on the subject of Ardent, Vinous & Fermented Liquors.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee on the subject of Ardent, Vinous and Fermented Liquors as follows, viz. beg leave to report:

That they have had the subject under consideration, and that they are of opinion that the use of these liquors in few cases, if any, is necessary to health or comfort, but is detrimental even when taken in what is called moderation. Your Committee, therefore, recommend the total disuse of all such liquors as a beverage, and suggest the propriety of the formation of Temperance Societies on the *total abstinence* principle.

But at the same time that your Committee recommend the formation of Temperance Societies on the last mentioned principle, they do not deem it expedient to condemn those Societies which permit the use of wine, beer, &c.; nor do your Committee believe that it would be proper to alter the Constitutions of these Societies so as to prohibit them, because they believe that such alteration would discharge the pledges of those who signed them—unless they were so altered by the unanimous consent of the members.

These Societies have been instrumental in doing good—others may have done better; but this is no reason that they should be destroyed. Rather let us operate with both; encourage Total Abstinence Societies as the more efficient, but not dispense with or destroy those that are less so, but which have yet been instrumental in effecting much good.

All of which is submitted.

JAMES COOPER,
JOHN K. MCCURDY.

☞So much reference having been made to Navy Island, we have thought proper, for the satisfaction of many of our readers, to copy the following brief sketch of it

From the Baltimore Transcript.

NAVY ISLAND.

The events which have recently occurred on and in the vicinity of this island make its situation a matter of some interest. It is about two miles above Niagara falls, within half a mile of the Canadian and a mile and a half of the American shore. It contains 989 acres and is separated from Grand Island by a branch of the river half a mile wide, which constitutes the boundary line between the states and the province, and brings it within the borders of the latter. The current on each side of the island is very rapid, but more on the Canada side than the other. Grand Island, which belongs to the United States, or rather the north end of it, extends between Navy Island and the American shore so as to cover about one third of that Island, from which it is distant, as mentioned above, about half a mile. The banks of the island are from 8 to twenty feet high and generally perpendicular and commanded the Canadian shore. Towards the American shore the ground descends.

Chippewa is about half a mile below the north point of the island and might be easily destroyed by hot shot from its batteries—Schlosser, at which place the steamboat reported to have been destroyed, laid, is on the American side opposite Navy Island, and the Caroline was to have plied as a ferry boat between that place and the island.

Such is the situation of Navy Island and so strong the current that it seems next to impossible to attack it with boats from the Canada side with any hope of success. A boat could not make its way direct to the island, but would be carried below it, and probably over the falls.

The only practicable mode of attack seems to be to start from a point some distance above, and fall down with the current and strike upon the southern extremity of the island; but with the advantages which the Canadians possess, the probabilities are that the boats would either be destroyed or scattered and carried over the falls. Perhaps a night attack might be more successful.

The Canadians were at liberty to land on Grand Island, an attack could easily be made from thence, but this would not be allowed. Positions better fortified than this have been taken, however, and we shall not be surprised to hear before long, that it is in the hands of the British forces.

CANADIAN ATTACKS!

Since our last, intelligence has been received of an attack upon an American steamboat within the American lines by British soldiers, acting under the orders of the commanding officer of the British forces in Upper Canada. Various accounts of the outrage are in circulation, the publication of which would encroach too much on our limits. In the annexed items we present our readers with that of the matter:

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
NEW YORK, January 3.

The Steamboat Caroline, belonging to the *American side!* filled with visiters whom curiosity had tempted to visit Navy Island, was attacked in the night of December 29th by 100 to 150 armed men in five boats, who approached the steamer with muffled oars, unsuspecting any attack, and all on aboard asleep, it is said. The attacking force gave three cheers for "Victoria," which alarmed the people, who, in a scuffle and a fight ensued, the British, however, succeeding in obtaining complete mastery of the boat. Twenty-two lives were lost somehow or other, and as the people on shore rushed to the rescue, they were fired upon, and one man was killed, whose body was taken to Buffalo. The steamboat, after the capture, was set on fire, towed into the stream, and the dead and wounded *were cast over Niagara Falls!*

All this erected in western New York, particularly the frightful end of the scene, a fury it is almost impossible to restrain. The military are called out. Buffalo is full of armed men. The 12th Regiment is said to meet under arms in Buffalo.

Five o'clock, p. m.—The Buffalo Advertiser announces in a postscript, that the British forces (some of the regular troops I presume,) were actually landing on Grand Island.

Sir Francis Head, in his message to the Legislature of Upper Canada, is very severe upon our people of the West, and says he has dispatched an agent to Mr. Fox, (the British Minister at Washington) whose reply is awaiting.

NEW YORK, January 4.

All, ay, more, than I wrote you yesterday of Upper Canada news, has been done. Gov. Marcy has caused a special message. McNab, (the commanding officer of the British forces on the Niagara frontier) I learn from Buffalo, denies any participation in the outrage, but the authorities in Buffalo, it is again said, will prove all upon *him*, the Speaker of the House of Assembly!

The Caroline was a small steamboat of about 45 tons. Her destruction has made the drum and the fife sound in every village and city in western New York. All the counties on the whole frontier seem to be under arms. The western papers are full of military orders.

☞Below are the particulars of the affair, as sworn to by the Captain; and his statement is substantiated by the concurring affidavit of several other persons who were on board at the time. The "certain articles of freight" which the captain supposes were landed, were, doubtlessly, arms and ammunition; and the passengers" who disembarked, no other than Volunteers, joining the band of Canadian Patriots entenched on Navy Island.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Niagara County, ss.

Gilman Appleby, of the city of Buffalo, being duly sworn, says that he left the port of Buffalo on the morning of the 29th instant, in the steamboat Caroline, owned by William Wells, of Buffalo, and bound for Schlosser, upon the east side of the Niagara river, and within the United States. This deponent commanded the said Caroline, and that she was cleared from Buffalo with a view to run between said Buffalo and Schlosser, carrying passengers, freight, &c., that this deponent commanded the said Caroline to be loaded at Black Rock, on her way down, and that while there this deponent caused the American flag to be run up; and that soon after leaving Black Rock Harbor a volley of musketry was discharged at the said Caroline from the Canada shore, but without injury. That the Caroline continued her course down the Niagara river, and landed some of certain scows or boats attached to Navy Island, where a number of passengers disembarked, and, as this deponent supposed, certain articles of freight were landed. That from this point the said Caroline ran to Schlosser, arriving there about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. That between this time and dark, she said boat made two trips to Navy Island, landing as before. That at about the hour of six, in the afternoon, this deponent caused the said boat to be moored at Schlosser and made fast with chains to the dock at that place. That the crew and officers of the Caroline numbered ten, and that in the course of the evening 23 individuals, all of whom were citizens of the United States, came on board and requested this deponent and other officers of the boat to permit them to remain on board during the night, as they were not able to get lodgings at the Tavern nearby. These requests were acceded to, and the persons thus coming on board retired to rest, as did also the crew and officers of the Caroline, except such as were stationed on deck during the night. That about midnight this deponent was informed by one of the watch, that several boats filled with men were making towards the Caroline from the Canada side; and this deponent immediately gave the alarm, and before he was able to reach the deck, the Caroline was boarded by some seventy or eighty men, all of whom were armed. That they, with loud shouts, commenced a warfare with musket, sword, and cutlasses, upon the defenceless crew and passengers of the Caroline, under a fierce cry of—*Cut down the stars! give no quarter! kill every one! give no! give no!* That the Caroline was soon boarded without resistance, and the only effort made by either the crew or passengers, seemed to be to escape slaughter; that this deponent narrowly escaped, having received several wounds, none of which, however, are of a serious character; that immediately after the Caroline fell into the hands of the armed force, who boarded her, she was set on fire, and *loose from the dock*, and towed into the current of the river, then abandoned, and soon after descended the Niagara Falls. That this deponent hath made vigilant search for the individuals, thirty-three in number, who are known to have been upon the Caroline at the time when she was boarded, and twenty-one only are to be found, one of whom, James Durfee of Buffalo, was found upon the deck, having received a shot from a musket, the ball of which penetrated the back part of the head and came out at the forehead. James H. King, and Captain C. P. Harding were seriously, though not mortally, wounded; several others received slight wounds. The twelve individuals who are missing, this deponent has no doubt, were either smothered upon the boat or found a watery grave in the cataract of the Falls. And this deponent further says, that immediately after the Caroline was got into the current of the stream and abandoned as before stated, lamps were discovered upon the Canada shore, near Chippewa, and after sufficient time had elapsed to have the boats return to their shore, this deponent distinctly heard loud and vociferous cheering at that point. That this deponent has no doubt that the individuals who boarded the Caroline form part of the British forces now stationed at Chippewa. GILMAN APPLEBY.

Subscribed and sworn, Dec. 30th, 1837, before me, S. B. Pryer, Commr'er of Deeds, &c. for Niagara county.

☞So much from the scene of action. Now let us see what effect the news had when it was received at Washington. The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—"The unhappy state of affairs on the Canada frontier, arising from unauthorized and illegal proceedings of our own citizens, has excited no less than equally illegal retort on the part of the Canadians, (in the assault and destruction of life in the case of the steamboat Caroline,) yesterday occupied, for a brief space, the attention of both Houses of Congress, the motions on the subject having been preceded by a message from the President of the United States, asking Congress to give more effective power to the Executive for preserving peace on our borders.

"It gives us great satisfaction to be able to state that the whole subject was treated, in debate, with a gravity proportionate to its importance; that no unkind feeling was manifested but such as belonged to the occasion, and that no other feeling was exhibited on the occasion than was purely national, patriotic, and in the main, pacific. It would have been strange, under existing circumstances, had it been otherwise. But we mention the fact because of the excitement on the subject which is known to exist away North, but which is not felt to any great extent in this meridian."

The following is the Message of the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:

Recent experience on the Southern boundary of the United States, and the events now daily occurring our Northern Frontier, have abundantly shown that the existing laws are insufficient to guard against hostile invasion from the United States of the territory of friendly and peaceable nations.

The laws in force provide sufficient penalties for the punishment of such offences, after they have been committed, and provide, in a partial manner, (can be found) but the Executive is powerless in many cases to prevent the commission of them, even when in possession of ample evidence of an intention on the part of evil-disposed persons to violate our laws.

Your attention is called to this defect in our legislation. It is apparent, that the Executive ought to be clothed with adequate power effectually to restrain all persons within our jurisdiction from the commission of acts of this character. They tend to disturb the peace of the country, and invite the Government to participate in perplexing controversies with foreign Powers. I recommend a careful revision of all the laws now in force, and such additional enactments as may be necessary to vest in the Executive full power to prevent injuries being inflicted upon neighboring nations by the unauthorized and unlawful acts of citizens of the United States, or of other persons who may be within our jurisdiction and subject to our control.

In illustration of these views, and to show the necessity of early action on the part of Congress, I submit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Marshal of the Northern District of New York, who had been directed to repair to the frontier, and take all authorized measures to secure the faithful execution of existing laws.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1838.

BUFFALO, Dec 28 1837.

To his Excellency M. Van Buren:

SIR—This frontier is in a state of commotion. I came to this city on the 22nd inst, by the direction of the United State Attorney for the northern district of this State, for the purpose of serving process upon individuals suspected of violating the laws of the United States, enacted with a view to maintain our neutrality. I learned, on my arrival, that some 200 or 300 men, mostly from this district, had entered adjoining this frontier, and from this side the Niagara, had congregated upon Navy Island, (Upper Canada,) and were then in arms, with Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, of Albany, at their head as Commander-in Chief. From this time to the present they have received constant accessions of men, munitions of war, provisions, &c., from persons residing within the States.

Their whole force is now about 1,000 strong, and, as is said, are well supplied with arms, &c.

Warrants have been issued in some cases, but no arrests have as yet been effected.—This expedition, was got up in this city, soon after McKenzie's arrival upon this side of the river, and the first measures that land upon the island were organized partially at least, before they crossed from this side to the island.

From all that I can see and learn, I am satisfied that, if the Government deem it their duty to prevent supplies being furnished from this side to the army on the island, and also to the augmentation of their force, from among the citizens of the States, an armed force stationed along upon the line of the Niagara will be absolutely necessary to its accomplishment.

I have just received a communication from Col. McNabb, commanding her Majesty's forces now at Chippewa, in which he strongly urges the public authorities here to prevent supplies being furnished to the army on the island at the same time stating that, if this can be effected, the whole affair could be closed without any effusion of blood.

McNabb is about 2,500 strong, and continantly increasing. I replied to him that I should communicate with you immediately, as also with the Governor of this State, and that every thing which could with propriety be done would be done to enforce our neutrality.

I learn that persons here are engaged in dislodging one or more steamboats from the ice, and, as is supposed, with a view to aid the patriot expedition.

I am, sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant.

U. S. Marshal Northern District, N. Y.

The President has also issued a Proclamation on the subject—Emphatically enjoining on all the United States who have" joined the Canadian Patriots and «thus violated their duties, to return peaceably to their respective homes" and warning those who have not, to refrain from an unlawful manner with the affairs of the neighboring British Provinces, that they compromit the neutrality of this Government, render themselves liable to arrest and prosecution under the laws of the U. States, and that the laws on this subject would be rigidly enforced; and, also, that such persons will receive no aid or countenance from this Government in their difficulties in which their conduct may place them.

And in the *rigid enforcement* of the laws, from what the Baltimore Sun says, the President seems to be as good as his word—for he has ordered to Fort Niagara, *to enforce neutrality* 2001 recruits! The Sun says—"We are informed that the Government is taking the most effective and decisive measures to enforce the neutrality of the country with Great Britain, on our Niagara frontier. Col. Cutter, U. S. A. general superintendent of the recruiting service, is the subject having been preceded by a message from the President of the United States, asking Congress to give more effective power to the Executive for preserving peace on our borders.

"It gives us great satisfaction to be able to state that the whole subject was treated, in debate, with a gravity proportionate to its importance; that no unkind feeling was manifested but such as belonged to the occasion, and that no other feeling was exhibited on the occasion than was purely national, patriotic, and in the main, pacific. It would have been strange, under existing circumstances, had it been otherwise. But we mention the fact because of the excitement on the subject which is known to exist away North, but which is not felt to any great extent in this meridian."

JOHN FORSYTH.

To Henry S. Fox, Esq. &c. &c.

☞The foregoing message and documents gave rise to a very warm and exciting discussion. We have only room for the following sketch of it from the ready pen of the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot—

Col. Howard, said that as the message asked for additional appropriations, he thought the proper committee to be charged with it was that on Ways and Means and he accordingly proposed to refer it to that. Colonel also told us that the committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is Chairman, had a meeting on Saturday and another today, but had not yet decided on reporting any measures to the House.

Gen. Thompson of South Carolina, made a very judicious suggestion, which was acceded to by Col. Howard—namely, that as there are now pending in committees, resolutions with Great Britain by-some to the Foreign Affairs Committee—and that part about appropriations to the Committee of Ways and Means. Gen. Thompson thought the letter of Mr. Forsyth must be referred instead of asking explanation, in his opinion, a demand ought to be made for those engaged in that murder of savage and unmitigated character, that the perpetrators ought not be permitted to escape the severest punishment. He would deeply deplore a rupture with England—but he was for insisting on the ground that Britain in Canada had also violated the obligations of neutrality; and maintain ed that our Government ought to take measures to prevent the repetition of these acts. Several of these gentlemen had some new information to communicate, derived from their private correspondence; and demonstrating the importance of adopting Mr. Fillmore's resolution. The case of the steamboat Caroline was then detailed at length and letters from the neighborhood of the scene of this tragedy showed how exasperated were the feelings of the people. No doubt could be entertained, but that the proceedings of the House adjourned.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship Sheridan, Capt. Pierce, from Liverpool, and the Charlemagne, Capt. Richardson, from Havre, arrived at this port on Thursday and Friday morning respectively, having sailed on the 16th November. The news from England is four and from France six days later.

The intelligence is an unimportant compared with that furnished in great abundance by the dangers on our own Continent, that we should feel justified in condensing into a few columns with details. The only item of real interest regards the price of cotton, which is well sustained, and the article in great demand at Liverpool, owing to the reduction of the stock on hand, and the knowledge that some time must elapse before the new crop would be in market. As the stock is pretty generally in the hands of speculators, it was thought there must be a decided advance.—Prices generally, except of bread stuffs, are improving.

The British Parliament convened on the 15th. Hon. John Abercrombie was re elected Speaker without opposition. Nothing further of interest.

A number of Deputies has been chosen in France. It does not seem that any one of the half-dozen parties existing in that country has obtained a majority, but the Ministry will have little difficulty in holding their places as ever.—*New-Yorker.*

State Treasurer.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—This morning (Friday) the packet ship George Washington, Captain Delano, arrived at this port, sailed on the 25th of November, bringing Liverpool dates sight and London seven days later than the preceding.

THE PRICE OF COTTON IS CONFIRMED; it already amounts to full ¾d. or a *cent and a half per pound.* This is equal to at least Five Millions of Dollars net gain to the Planters of the States—may go still further. Courage, friends and countrymen! the dark winter of our troubles is swiftly and surely passing away.

Mr. Irwin Wednesday addressed her Parliament in person on the 16th. The English Liberal papers appear to have an inkling of the Canada troubles, and are loud in their condemnation of Lord Gosford—*Ibid.*

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Later from Canada.

☞By more recent news from the Niagara frontier, it appears that the Caroline was burned after the capture of the Caroline, two were taken prisoners, one a Canadian and the other, a boy of about 14 years of age, from Buffalo. Messrs. Wells and Appleby, either as a prisoner or otherwise, which is more probable, to prevent the American authorities from obtaining his affidavit. Several dead bodies, and a number of trunks, were found on Saturday morning below the Falls, supposed to belonged to the Caroline.

The Rochester Democrat of Monday, says, it is said that 100 men from Buffalo passed on to Navy Island on Saturday morning. They were armed to the teeth, and in fine order. The Democrat further states that, in every town between Buffalo and Rochester the most intense excitement prevails; that, at an hour's notice, 10,000 men could be marched to the frontier to defend honor, property and life.

Buffalo is represented as a perfect military camp. At least 2000 men armed in the city, and more constantly arriving. It is stated in a letter from that city on the 1st inst., on the authority of Gen. Gould of Rochester, Dr. Johnson of Buffalo, and N. J. Benton, U. S. District Attorney, that there had been much heavy firing between the Island and main shore that afternoon—that the royalist breast works were again knocked to pieces, but that they had not ascertained whether any one was killed.

Gov. Head is encamped at Lundy's Lane. His force is stated to be 4000 men, 300 Indians, a large park of artillery, and 100 boats for crossing the river.

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STILL LATER—ATTACK ON NAVY ISLAND—DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH!

A letter from Albany dated on the 4th inst. has the following

"P. S.—The western mail is just in, bringing news that the patriots at Navy Island had been attacked by the British, had defeated them, sunk their boats, and taken a great many prisoners."

—

AND YET LATER.

The Buffalo Advertiser, Jan. 3, says—We have nothing new from the camp at Navy Island. Gen. Van Rensselaer came up last night, and left town this morning. The general impression now is, that the Island will be evacuated in a very few days. Whether the force there assembled will make a descent upon Canada, or come to this side, and disband, we are unable to say; but incline to the belief that the latter course will be adopted. It will be to our own citizens a great disappointment, and the measures, if any, which have been adopted to prevent and repel them.

The whole field was thus opened, and a debate of a very loose and desultory character arose.

Mr. Howard opposed the amendment of Mr. Adams as unnecessary; but expressed his willingness to go for that of Mr. Fillmore as a separate resolution.

Mr Adams replied in a speech distinguished by his accustomed force, and more than ordinary acuity, in which he alluded to a memorial of one of the abject violators of our neutrality in the South, and commented severely on the conduct of the "toe the mark" majority of the House in preventing any examination of the whole subject, and on the questions that are now to come upon when we are threatened with hostilities from two quarters of the Union—when *the cradle is to be destroyed* in the language of Webster—the House would have some other rule of action besides "toe the mark!"

Mr. Adams, and almost all the members, were full and unanimous in their views. Messrs. Fillmore, Bronson and Sibley, of New York, Calley and Smith of Maine, and Cushing, of Mass., recounted facts which went to show that the British in Canada had also violated the obligations of neutrality; and maintained that our Government ought to take measures to prevent the repetition of these acts. Several of these gentlemen had some new information to communicate, derived from their private correspondence; and demonstrating the importance of adopting Mr. Fillmore's resolution. The case of the steamboat Caroline was then detailed at length and letters from the neighborhood of the scene of this tragedy showed how exasperated were the feelings of the people. No doubt could be entertained, but that the proceedings of the House adjourned.

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State Treasurer.

☞Daniel Sturgeon was re-elected State Treasurer on Tuesday last. The vote was Sturgeon 76, Ritner 25, Jos. Ritner (Anti-Masonic) 58. Several of our friends were absent. Mr. Fullerton (a Masonic Whig) voted for the *Van Buren* candidate!

Another Murder!

☞We learn that a most cruel murder was committed near Tipple's, on the Hagerstown road, on Saturday last. Information, while under the influence of liquor, got into a quarrel, when the subject of the two attacked the other with a knife—the stabbing him *thirteen* times, and finding that by that process he could not take his opponent, he took a large stone and literally beat his head to pieces! We learn that he was immediately apprehended and lodged in the Chambersburg jail.

From Harrisburgh.

☞In the House, on the 4th, Mr. Stevens presented a petition from Berks county, for aid to Dickenson College.

Also one from Susquehanna, for the passage of a pro-rate bill.

Also one from Susquehanna, for the passage of a pro-rate bill.

Also, for the passage of a resolution instructing the delegates in Congress to use every exertion to procure the annexation of Texas to this Union.

Also four, signed by 700 citizens of York county, for instructions to Congress in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the several Territories of the United States.

Various petitions similar to the above were also presented by members from a variety of counties.

Mr. Stevens offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met—That the following sums be, and are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter named, to wit: towards awarding the inclined Plane at Columbia, fifty thousand dollars; to repair and put in proper order the feeder dams in the Susquehanna and other rivers, fifty-one thousand dollars; to construct additional locks and deepen the canal below Duncan's Island, nineteen thousand dollars; towards the Gettysburg extension of the Pennsylvania rail road, fifty-five thousand dollars; towards ordinary repairs, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; towards damages thirty thousand dollars; and that no work actually under contract need be suspended or discontinued until further legislation on the subject.

The above resolution, on the 5th instant, after consideration and debate, was committed to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

☞In the Senate on the 5th inst., Mr. Darragh offered the following:

Resolutions relative to the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, in Congress, twenty first December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, taking away the right of petition:

The right of the people of the U. States to petition their representatives is inherent in them; existing anterior to the Constitution of the U. States; fully recognised by that instrument, and necessary to the existence and security of their liberties. The Declaration of Independence asserts, as one of the impelling causes to the revolution which made us a free people, "that our repeated petitions were answered only by repeated injury." The people of Pennsylvania and always regarded the free and unrestricted right of petition as the main pillar of our republican institutions, and as the channel through which the wrongs of the people can only be expressed. They are ardently attached to and anxious to maintain the principles of republican liberty, and they have always viewed with jealousy and censure any attempt to curtail or in any wise diminish the sovereign right of petitioning their representatives on all subjects. The House of Representatives of the United States, in the year 1835, did, on the twenty first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, pass the following resolutions, viz:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials and papers praying the abolition of slavery, or the buying selling or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read or referred; and that no further action whatever be had thereon"; Be it therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the resolution passed by the House of Representatives in Congress, as aforesaid, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and derogatory to the interests and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed to use all proper efforts to prevent the adoption of any resolution, or the enactment of any law which could, in any way, restrict or forbid the people to petition their representatives on all matters that may be the subject of legislation.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to use early and vigorous efforts to obtain the passage of a law by Congress, the twenty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and ratified on the 6th January, 1838, to the people the right of petition, recorded.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to have a copy of the foregoing resolutions transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On the 6th, the above resolutions were considered and after some able remarks by Mr. Darragh, their further consideration postponed for the present.

Correspondence of Poulson's Advertiser.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1838.

This was petition day in the House, and a large number was presented. Mr. Stevens presented a memorial signed by 120 members of the Reform Convention, for the establishment of a School of Arts and the Sciences, and moved the proceedings of a Public Meeting at which Nicholas Biddle presided, of the same import. Mr. Tyson presented 97, signed by more than 4,000 citizens, a similar prayer, and a repeal of the registry act.

A joint resolution was presented by Mr. Reed, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives to urge the establishment of a Dry Dock at Philadelphia; and by Mr. Mowry, for the repeal of the Falls of Beaver; and one by Mr. Karns, that they should use their endeavors to remove the Seat of Government from Washington to Pittsburg, or beyond the reach of domestic Slavery. The one by Mr. Karns will probably lead to a debate on Slavery, and the action of Congress in regard to it.

In the Senate, the debate on the resolutions of Mr. Darragh was continued by Mr. Miller and Mr. Darragh.

Extracts from the letters of New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

The Conservative meeting in the Park went off in a mock-heroic-tragic-vein, created by about twenty Loafers, who marched in a body from down the Bowery in a procession, apparently employed to break up the meeting by violence. They swept down Chatham street like an avalanche, pushing every thing before them, and at their onset was upon a transparency; their target was the table of the Conservative Chairman, which they dashed to pieces, when the officers of the meeting secured the lights and left the place, closing the iron gates. The Locofocos then set up a hallooing through the gratings, but soon after finding an open gate, made their way in, collared some of the Vice Presidents, and drowned the voice of a gentleman who was reading the resolutions. All sorts of cries and howls were then set up, but no damage was done, the mob retreating the moment the lights were put out, and the officers were dinnersed. The subsequent scene was so very ludicrous and good natured that every body was amused.

One city has been thrown into such a state of excitement by the Canada news, that but little is said of Gov. Marcy's *annual* message. It is apologetic of the banks and the safety fund system; recommends a general banking law; private, free banking as it is called; gives a sideway lift to the special deposite system; reapproves of the suppression act of May last, &c. The Whigs do not like it, but will not fret about it; and though the Locofocos will put up with it, they will no rejoice" in it, as in Gen. Jackson's Messages.

The Message of Governor Campbell of Virginia, denounces the experiments of the Locofocos of the General Government, in decided terms. The embarrassments of the country are attributed to their true causes, to wit:

1. The specie circular, adopted by the arbitrary will of the Executive, and countenanced in force by the same authority, after an express condemnation of it by more than two thirds of both Houses of Congress. 2. The sinking measure, in which the distribution act was executed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And 3, and not least: the conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Banks in which the public money was deposited, that they should accommodate largely to reconcile the people to the Experiment and the administration.

Gallego, the negro who was tried for the murder of Rogers, has been convicted of *murder in the first degree*; his counsel have made a motion for a new trial.[*Pitts. Tim.*

The packet ship Susquehanna, has arrived safe at Liverpool, and makes no mention of a "long, low, black, rakish schooner."

An Insinuation.—The Legislature of Virginia think of levying a tax upon old bachelors, for the benefit of such children as have no parents!

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 5, 1838.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Poll received at this office per last weekly report,	$209,416 7¼
Amount received during the week ending this day,	689 40
Whole amount received up to Jan. 6th,	$210,106 11

Extracts from the Collector's Weekly Report.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. Andrew Mack to Miss Catharine Benn—both of this county.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. Henry Myers to Miss Catharine Drawbaugh—both of Hampton.

On 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. Peter Reinecker to Miss Lydia Weikert—both of Cumberland township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. Maria Esson, wife of Mr. Thomas Esson, of Germany township, aged 60 years.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Daniel Boyt, of Hamiltonban township, aged upwards of 60 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞The Rev. Dr. KRAUTH will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next. There will also be preaching in the evening at early candlelight by Rev. Mr. JACOBS.

☞Rev. Mr. MILEAN will preach in his church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, to commence to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

☞Divine worship will be held in the German Lutheran Church, in Petersburgh, (Y. S.) to-morrow evening at early candle light, in the English language—and on Sunday next at 2 o'clock p. m. in the German language.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN APPRENTICE
PRINTING BUSINESS

☞Will be taken at this Office, if application is made immediately.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 23d of January inst* at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following property belonging to DAVID ECKER, viz:

A Half Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining David Swope, and an alley—on which are erected,

A FRAME
Dwelling House,
A STORE HOUSE, (fronting on Baltimore street, and nearly opposite Mr. Cooper's Store,) stable and other necessary buildings—*Also,*

A Lot of Ground,

containing 10 Acres, more or less, situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lots of David Ziegler, Bank of Gettysburg, and others.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the terms will be made known.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY, } *Trust's.*
JOSEPH LASHAM, }
January 12, 1838. ts-41

PROSPECTUS.—NEW SERIES OF THE

LITERARY OMNIBUS,

Furnishing Books by mail at cheaper postage!

WHEN Congress and Legislatures have been in existence twelve months, and has expired during that period a very extensive share of public favor, it is found to be a desideratum, that a *half*, reprints of London books which cost three *or fifty cents dollars!* in addition to a large mass of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales and dissertations on every subject.

The original prospectus, intending to devote his time and attention to his other periodical works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no further change than a general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

Every Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size, in the following order:

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured from London and Edinburgh, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, *&c and only charged with cheapest postage.*

2 Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be *five dollars* per annum to order of *five* individuals, To clubs of *ten individuals, ten dollars and a half*, or *five dollars* for the first *five*. Single mail subscribers, *three dollars*. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all complete, the proprietor asks from a generous public the consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is ent