Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1838.

☞We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle that the Rev. John G. Morris, of that city, who was invited to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in Pennsylvania College, has also been elected to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Hebrew, in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg.

Post Office Laws.

☞The following extracts from the Post Office Laws are furnished us and published at the request of the Post Master at Hampton. It will be seen, that Postmasters have no other alternative than the enforcement of those laws when violated.—They *must* perform their *sworn* duty!

The latter part of section 13th of the Post Office Law says—"Any memorandum, which shall be written on a Newspaper, or other printed paper, pamphlet or magazine, and transmitted by mail, shall be charged with letter postage: *Provided*, The publisher of a Newspaper may send a printed or written notice to a subscriber stating the amount due on his subscription; which notice shall be attached to the margin of the newspaper, and the Post Master who delivers the paper shall charge for such notice the same postage as for a newspaper."

Then again, commencing at the 27th line of Section 30th—"If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing, *or any memorandum in writing in a newspaper*, pamphlet or magazine, *or make any writing or memorandum thereon*, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, or cause the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and the letter, newspaper, package, memorandum or other thing, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed."

Awful Steamboat Explosion! Upwards of 200 lives lost!

☞The Steamboat Moselle bursted its boilers at Cincinnati on the 26th ult., and, dreadful to relate, *destroyed upwards of 200 lives!* The Cincinnati Whig says—

"The boat had left the Wharf of this city full of passengers for Louisville and St. Louis, and with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for the purpose. Here the family were taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention, the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of shaving off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city.

"Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off; and at the very moment her wheel made the first evolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart-rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. Heads, limbs, bodies and blood were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and dying.

"The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board, at the time of the accident, cannot be but little (if any) short of THREE HUNDRED persons! From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to have been rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, *is somewhere in the neighborhood of* TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life will preclude the possibility of finding out their names."

Another! Upwards of 70 lives lost!

☞We give below an account of another Steamboat explosion (the Ocean) in the course of many lives—upwards of 70!—which occurred opposite Princeton, Miss., on the 21st ult. The account is furnished by Mr. Finnal, a cabin passenger. He says,

"The boat had engaged to take in three passengers—a gentleman and his two sisters; and, while lying to for this purpose, which was *at least fifteen minutes*, there was no steam blown off! Mr. F. was the only *cabin passenger* up at the time, and had just returned to his state-room from the boiler deck, when the explosion took place, which was *instantly after the boat had put out*—and within fifty or sixty yards of the right hand shore, ascending the river. Our informant says that he is confident there were from forty to sixty persons thrown into the river: of this number, only one, with a broken leg, reached shore.

"The deck was covered with the dead and dying; and he is confident that *more than half of lives lost is not less than from* SEVENTY *to* NINETY! *and he supposes much larger!!*

Great Fire at Charleston!

From the Baltimore American.

A conflagration, carrying ruin and desolation in its course, has just overrun a large portion of the city of Charleston—heretofore a severe sufferer by similar visitations. The particulars, come to us from Augusta, Geo.

No ships have reached us from Charleston, our brethren of the press there, if not involved in the ruin, having been doubtless engaged with their fellow citizens in the common effort to stay the progress of the all conquering element. Besides the loss of property, which must be enormous, numbers of lives are said to have been lost by the blowing up of the houses. Another letter, dated April 28, states that the fire commenced about 9 o'clock the preceding evening, and that though the flames were not yet entirely subdued, *four hundred houses* had already been laid in ruins! Among the houses destroyed was the elegant and extensive hotel which had been lately erected under the superintendence of Col. Jacob Small, of this city, and was recently opened by Mr. Page, formerly of the Exchange Hotel. The mail of this morning will doubtless furnish additional details of this truly distressing disaster.

Later from Charleston.

☞The National Intelligencer of Friday last says—Printed slips from the offices of the Charleston Courier and Patriot state that the fire began about 9 o'clock on the night of Friday, April 27, and was not checked until about noon on the next day, having raged with great fury for fifteen hours!

The number of houses burnt is stated in these slips (which come down to 5 o'clock on Saturday) at ONE THOUSAND! We add a few of the particulars from the necessarily hurried statements which they contain:

"The whole area, with the exception of a few houses from St Philip street to the waters of Cooper river, bounded by Hasell and Society streets, is swept through, as by an avalanche, leaving nothing but bare and blackened chimneys.

"The fire was arrested in all quarters at about 12 o'clock M. having burnt for 15 hours unremittingly.

"The amount insured in Charleston is about $1,200,000, of which it is supposed the offices here will be able to pay about 60 per cent.; a considerable amount on goods is insured in New York."

Supplement to the School Law.

A Supplement to an act to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a general system of education by Common Schools, passed the 18th of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars be, and the same is hereby added to the annual Common School appropriation for the school year which will commence on the first Monday of June, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and such sum annually thereafter as will make the amount of appropriation equal to one dollar for each taxable citizen in the Commonwealth; said increased appropriation to be distributed and paid out in the manner directed by an act to which this is a supplement, without any increase of taxation beyond the amount therein named.

Sec. 2. Said sum of one hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars shall be paid by the State Treasury out of the interest of the surplus revenue, which was ordered to be added to the fund for the support of Common Schools within this Commonwealth by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act for the temporary disposition of the portion of the surplus revenue of the United States, to be deposited with Pennsylvania," passed the twenty seventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty seven and after the expiration of the school year which will commence on the first Monday of June, 1838, the amount necessary to raise the State appropriation to a sum equal to one dollar for each taxable citizen in the Commonwealth, shall be annually paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of each county in the State triennially to ascertain, with the assistance of the respective assessors, the exact number of the resident taxable citizens of each Common School district, in their several counties, and to certify the same under their official hands and seal of office, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, *who is hereby* directed to adopt the number of taxables, as those certified to him as the basis of distribution of the State appropriation; the said certificates to be prepared and transmitted to him before the first day of April, in every third year, commencing with the first day of April eighteen hundred and thirty nine: PROVIDED, That if the Commissioners of any county shall neglect to forward such certificates on or before said day, the Superintendent may in that case adopt the number of taxables set forth in the next preceding certificate or return.

Sec. 4. To encourage the arts and sciences, promote the teaching of useful knowledge, and support the Colleges, Academies and Female Seminaries within this Commonwealth, there hereby appropriated the sum shall annually be paid to the said Colleges, Academies and Female Seminaries, in equal quarterly payments, the sums following, to wit: To each University and College now incorporated, or which may be incorporated by the Legislature, and maintaining at least four Professors and instructing constantly at least one hundred students, one thousand dollars; in each Academy and Female Seminary now incorporated, or which may be incorporated by the Legislature, maintaining two or more teachers capable of giving instruction in the Greek and Roman classics, Mathematics, and English or English and German literature; and in which at least fifteen pupils shall be constantly taught either, or all of the branches aforesaid, three hundred dollars; to each of said academies and Female Seminaries, where at least two or five pupils are taught as aforesaid, four hundred dollars; and each of said Academies and Female Seminaries having at least two teachers, and in which forty or more pupils are constantly taught as aforesaid, five hundred dollars; but no Academy, University or College established and receiving the appropriation made by this act, shall be entitled to receive the appropriation made by this act for the benefit of Academies; this section to continue in force for ten years and no longer.

Sec. 5. That the Medical Department of the Jefferson College be, and hereby is created a separate and independent body corporate, under the name, style and title of "the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia," with the same powers and restrictions as the University of Pennsylvania; the present additional trustees chosen in pursuance of an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a College at Cannonsburg, in the county of Washington, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the seventh of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, to be trustees of the College created by this section, with power to increase their number to fifteen.

Sec. 6. The Directors of the several Common School districts shall have power to appoint collectors of the common school tax, without requiring bond or other security; and if the proper collector of county rates and levies for the same be not appointed for that purpose, it shall be his duty to serve: PROVIDED, That the person so appointed, without bond or other security, shall give a clear freehold estate, which, in the opinion of said directors, shall be a sufficient security for the faithful performance of his duties as collector.

Sec. 7. If the proper collector of county rates and levies shall be appointed collector of the school tax as aforesaid, and shall neglect or refuse to serve; or if he or any other person having been appointed and taken upon himself the duties of his office, as school tax collector, shall fail to fulfil and complete the performance of said duties in either case, the person thus refusing or failing shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars to be recovered before a justice of the peace or alderman, at the suit of the President of the proper board of directors, for the use of the district, as debts of a similar amount are now recoverable, without stay of execution: PROVIDED, That no person who shall have served as collector of school tax shall be appointed or chosen for a second time, without his consent, for the term of ten years.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of directors, within three months from the actual delivery of the warrant and duplicate of school tax to the collector appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to file a certificate signed by the President of the board and attested by the secretary, in the office of the Prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas of the proper county, setting the amount of the tax levied by the said collector; and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary forthwith to enter the same on his docket which certificate shall from and after have the same operation and effect as a judgment of said court, and executions may be issued thereon in like manner as on judgments, for the amount remaining unpaid at any time after the entry aforesaid.

Sec. 9. No person shall be re-appointed collector of school tax, who shall not have paid over the whole amount of his former collections.

Sec. 10. It is hereby declared to be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to procure a return of the amount and value of the personal property made taxable by the act of twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, according to the provisions of said act, for and within each school district, in their respective counties, and to cause a copy of the same to be delivered to the president of the proper board of directors, on or before the first day of April annually, in order to enable the directors to carry into effect the second paragraph of the third section of the act to which this is a supplement; which property shall annually be assessed and taxed by the said directors, at the same time and at the same rate as the real estate within their respective districts, for common school purposes.

Sec. 11. If any person who may be or has been elected a school director, shall refuse to attend a regular meeting of the proper board, after having received written notice to appear and enter upon the duties of his office; or if any person having taken on him the duties of his office, as director, shall neglect to attend any two regular meetings of the board in succession, or to act in his official capacity when in attendance, the directors present shall have power to declare his seat in the board vacant, and to appoint another in his stead, to serve till the next regular election; and if the whole board should decline or refuse to serve, then a new board shall be elected, in the manner described in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, on notice put up for two weeks, at six public places in the proper district, by any ten qualified voters of the district; the directors thus elected to be classed, and to hold their offices for the terms mentioned in the third section of the said act. Returns of all common school elections, hereafter held, shall be made to the court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, at the next term succeeding such elections respectively; and said court is authorized and required forthwith, to examine all cases of contested or informal elections, and to decide them according to law, and in case any election shall be set aside, to order a new election, at the usual place, on not less than two weeks notice, by the proper officer.

Sec. 12. From and after the passage of this act, the common school system may be discontinued and rejected, in any accepting district, by a clear majority of the votes polled at a triennial meeting of the taxable citizens of the proper district; which meeting shall, in all other respects, be conducted in the manner pointed out in the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 13. When a free school of the common school grade, shall hereafter be maintained in any accepting school district, under the care and direction of a religious society, it shall be lawful for the school directors of such district, to cause to be paid to the proper person or persons, for the support of such school, any portion of the school money not exceeding the rateable share of the taxable inhabitants, whose children or apprentices shall be taught in such school; PROVIDED, That the directors shall first satisfy that such application of the money would not, upon the whole, be injurious to the common schools of such district.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of any committee that has been, or that may hereafter be chosen, agreeably to the ninth article of the eighth section of an act passed the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "an act to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a general system of education by common schools," to attend to all the local concerns of the respective sub-districts in which said committee shall be chosen; such as visiting the schools under their charge, providing fuel, repairing school houses, and the expenses of all such necessary repairs, fuel, &c. shall be paid by the school directors of the several districts, as already provided for by law. PROVIDED, That the said committee be directed, by the board of directors, to perform the said duties.

Sec. 15. If any school director of any district, where the school law has not been accepted, shall refuse or neglect to do his duty, by levying the tax required by law and putting the schools in proper operation, the directors or director, willing to perform their duties, shall declare as the office of such delinquent directors, vacant, and appoint substitutes; and in case all said directors shall thus decline or refuse to do their duty, the court of quarter sessions shall declare their offices vacant, and appoint sub-stitutes.

Sec. 16. In every non-accepting district of this commonwealth, in which the question of accepting the common school system was not voted upon, on the proper day for voting on such question, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, for want of due notice, or for any other cause; and in every district in which said question of acceptance was submitted and voted on at the proper time, in said year, but the election aforesaids set aside by reason of informality; and also in townships, wards or boroughs, formed, after the regular day aforesaid, out of townships, wards or boroughs in which the system, which had been previously non accepting districts it shall be lawful for the directors of such district, or districts, or for any ten qualified voters thereof, to give notice, in accordance with the first part of the act to which this is a supplement, for an election to be held on the first Monday of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and if the majority of the votes polled at the said election, be in favor of accepting the common school system, said system shall be as fully accepted as if the question had been so determined, on the day directed by the act to which this is a supplement. And, upon such acceptance, the board of directors, and all others connected with the common school system, shall be entitled to the same powers, and be authorized to do and perform, within twenty days from and after said first Monday of June, all the acts and duties which they have the same opportunity of performing under the common school system, which should have been done and performed on or before said first Monday of June.

Sec. 17. In each of the new districts, mentioned in the section next preceding hereto, the qualified voters shall also elect six directors; the election for whom shall be conducted in the same manner as the election for the acceptance of the common school system, under the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement; and the directors shall be classed in the manner and have the same powers and duties of the directors described in the third section of the said act, *Provided*, That all subsequent elections for directors, in said new districts shall be held in the manner and at the time described in the second section of said act.

Sec. 18. The Superintendent of common schools shall allow a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly to commence with the present school year.

Sec. 20. All laws or parts of laws, relative to the common school system, inconsistent in any manner with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 21. Immediately after the passage of this act, the superintendent shall prepare and forward a copy of it to the president and secretary of each board of directors, and to the commissioners of each county of the State.

LEWIS DEWART,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES B. PENROSE.
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the twelfth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.
JOS. RITNER.

General Intelligence.

☞To Authors.—The New British and Foreign Temperance Society has offered a premium of 100 pounds for the best essay on the benefits of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

It is evident the friends of temperance in England look to America for some contributions on this subject. It is hoped they will not be disappointed.

A New Watering Place.—A mineral spring has been discovered at Jamaica, L. I., on the farm of Mr. Burk. It contains carbonates of lime and iron, and muriates of soda and magnesia. Attention was excited to this spring by fish being observed to die when put in it.

Interference and Death.—William Rawson, a bachelor of 58, under the influence of delirium tremens, committed suicide in the town of Vernon, on the 10th ult. The Rome Telegraph of the 17th states this to be the third death from intemperance which has occurred near that village within ten days.

A Female Convention.—Several ladies of Portage county, Ohio, have issued a circular, calling upon their sex to assemble to form a temperance society.

The Climax of the Ridiculous.—The Globe invites the attention of its readers to the speech of Dr. *Wise*, of Connecticut, by stating, that he, (the aforesaid Doctor,) "speaks in the strain in which Dr. Franklin wrote!"

Quackery in medicine and quackery in politics, appear now to flourish beyond precedent. Witness Brandreth's Vegetable Pills and Van Buren's Treasury shinplasters.

A $2,000,000 "Monster."—The Van Buren Senate of Michigan has just passed a bill, 12 to 4, to incorporate the "Bank of the State of Michigan," with a capital of $2,000,000! A cud for the Locofocos.

Call for Volunteers.—Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee in compliance with the requisition of Maj. Gen Scott, has issued his order for raising sixteen companies of volunteer infantry to serve in the Cherokee country, for enforcing the conditions of the treaty of 1836.

Dr. C F. Jackson, of Boston, one of the first mineralogists in the country, has been appointed by the Governor of Maine to continue the Geological survey of that state.

Little Rock, *Arkansas*.—The population of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, is now about 1500. In 1833, it was about 600—having more than doubled itself in five years. There is another fact connected with the present population of Little Rock, which should be especially interesting to the ladies—those at least who are not yet "settled in life," and have any taste for the far west. The white male population of the town is to the female, as 66 to 38. From such disparity it is easy to understand how welcome any accessions of the latter would prove, to the good men and true of Little Rock.—*Balt. Pat.*

Bishop McCoskry.—Letters from Detroit communicate the painful intelligence of the destruction of Bishop McCoskry's house by fire, during the last week. The fire broke out about midnight. By a merciful preservation the family were saved. But very little we understand of their household goods were recovered.

Methodism in France.—A new English Wesleyan chapel was opened in March, in the Rue Roquepine, Paris. The ancient vestry were so crowded on the occasion that an adjoining room was opened to accommodate those who were present. A collection of 1,103 francs, 50 centimes was taken. A commodious and well situated building, near the Boulevards, St. Denis and St. Martin, has also been taken for the French Wesleyan Mission. It is capable of holding from 300 to 400 persons.

Mail Robber Arrested.—A man, who calls himself John Larkins was arrested last week in Philadelphia, by Willis H. Blaney, one of the High Constables of the city, charged with having shot the driver of the United States mail, a few miles, in Maryland, some time since. He was taken before Mayor Swift, and committed for further hearing.

Look out, Thieves!—A case was recently tried before the county court at Richland, Va. in which a Miss Munson received $1425 of a Mr. Hastings, for a breach of marriage contract. The principal feature in the case was the charge of the judge, which tended to show that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract; but that long continued attentions or intimacy with a female, was as good evidence of intended marriage as a special contract.

The Miner's Journal, speaking of the Young Men's Convention to be held at Reading, on the 4th of June next, says:

This Convention will be fair to be the largest ever held in the State. Dauphin County has just appointed one hundred and fifty delegates, and Lebanon county have hundred delegates. We suspect the county town of "Old Berks" will overflow with visitors on the 4th of June. Accommodations will probably be in great demand, but we suppose there will be room enough for all who can find repose in a good arm chair or close their eyes in balmy, slumber upon a soft bed. The Convention will be a great affair, and even prefer a crust of bread with Liberty, to all the loaves and fishes purchased by Loco Focoism!

More than a thousands names are appended to a call for a Young Men's meeting friendly to Governor Ritner, to take place in West Chester, on the 9th of May inst. The Young Men of Chester county deserve great credit for their activity in the good cause.

Lightning.—On Saturday last, the Hotel kept by Mr. Prince, in this place, was struck by lightning. The fluid entered at the roof, and coming in contact with the bell wires, floored the second story of the house in different directions, without doing any injury to the building save melting the wires, making a few holes thro' the walls and destroying some of the water pipes. Capt. Wilkins, transcribing clerk of the Senate, who was standing in the bar room door, was knocked down, and considerably injured. He has since recovered with the exception of his face which is somewhat seared. The lightning that struck him, is supposed to have passed down the wire of the oster bell, that was at the door where he was standing. It was a narrow escape. The house was filled with smoke, and many of the rooms blackened with it. The Hotel has two lightning rods, which are rendered useless in consequence of having been painted.

We understand that the electricity made considerable disturbance in the gambling room of the Bank that has been defunded, is strongly reprehended by the London Chronicle as unjust and impolitic; and the mission of Mr. Jaudon is recognised as having no other ostensible object than the commerce of both countries. This difference between those institutions is greatly to be regretted, as the public must be the principal sufferers from a contest between them.—[*Baltimore Transcript.*

Lake business of Cleveland Ohio.—From March 26th up to April 24th inclusive, there has been 69 steamboats who were filling 74 steamboat departures from this port.—During the same period the arrivals of Ships, Brigs, and Schooners number 81 and the clearances 45. Can any other port on the Lake exhibit a statement one half as large for the past month? Those who know, inform us that the freight shipped from Cleveland since the opening of navigation, twice exceeds the quantity shipped from all the other ports on the Lake.—*Herald.*

Improvements in Wisconsin.—A convention is to be held in Madison, Wisconsin Territory, in June next, to which delegates have already been chosen, for the purpose of devising a plan of improvement for that Territory, to be recommended to the support of Congress at its next Session. The most important among these, as we learn from the Green Bay Democrat, is the improvement of the Fox river—now *nearly* navigable, and connecting it, by a canal *one mile and a quarter* in length, with the Wisconsin, which is already navigable to the Mississippi.

This route would allow of an inland navigation from New York to New Orleans, by the way of Green Bay; but as the route by this bay is somewhat circuitous, and about 200 miles out of the way for boats and vessels bound to or from any posts in lake Michigan, it is proposed to obviate this objection by connecting the Manitowoc river, which empties into lake Michigan about 90 miles south of its entrance into Green Bay, with lake Winnebago, by a short canal, and from this point the route would join that from the Bay to Mississippi, striking the Mississippi Valley 300 miles in a direct line above the outlet of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and 400 by the course of the river, and thus shortening the distance 600 miles.

As this route passes through some of the most fertile portions of the West, and in addition to which it will form the outlet to the immense quantities of lead, copper, lumber, fur and peltry of the vast North West, the importance of which no one immense importance, not only to the growing and enterprising territory of Wisconsin, but to the whole North Western region.—[*Balt. Trans.*

Buenos Ayres papers to the 3d March contain accounts that the war between Chili and Peru has been revived, in consequence of the treaty which had been concluded being disavowed. The Chilian army is now entrusted to the command of General Manuel Bulnes.—The Chilian squadron had captured General Gran's principal vessel—and the rest of the latter General's forces were pursued, with what success is not yet known.

Something Singular.—The Lawrenceburgh Ia. Beacon has the following:

"We have been credibly informed that, on the evening of the 13th ult. a daughter of Mr. William Wainwright, in this county, died of the Small pox, or was supposed to be dead. That she was dressed in her grave clothes, and laid out in the usual manner, and on the 14th and on the following morning was found to be alive. She is still living and represented to be convalescent. We cannot vouch for the truth of the fact, although it has been more than once represented to us as an absolute certainty."

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature.—This body was in session 112 days. At the present session acts have passed authorising the issue of State bonds to the following amounts, and for the following purposes.

Western Railroad,	$2,100,000
Old Colony Railroad,	100,000
Eastern do.	90,000
Lowell and Nashua Railroad,	90,000

The charters of the following ten banks were repealed, several of them at the request of the directors. Commonwealth, Kilby, Oriental, Fulton, Commonwealth, Franklin, Lafayette, Middlesex, Roxbury, and Bank of Norfolk. The aggregate capital of these banks was *four million* of dollars.—[*N. Y. Ex.*

The U. S. Bank and the Bank of England.—The London Morning Chronicle contains an article, from which it would seem that an open rupture has taken place between these great institutions. While Mr. Jaudon, the agent of U. S. Bank, was treated with contempt by the Bank of England, which refused to allow him to open a deposite account with it, Mr. Powell, the collecting Agent of the Bank of England in this country, received every aid from Mr. Biddle, was furnished with room in the Bank and was assisted in a manner which largely contributed to the success of his mission.—The Bank of England had, not long before, sent the American institution offers of credit which had been courteously declined; and on the very heels of this apparent proof of good will, came the annunciation that the account of Mr. Jaudon had been refused. Mr. Biddle, naturally indignant at this treatment, has ceased to draw bills on London, and is said to amount to a declaration of war upon the part of the Pennsylvania Bank against the Bank of England, and desiring that the remaining business in the winding up affairs of the suspended houses, in conjunction with Mr. Cowell, may be instantly removed else where.

The most important point connected with this affair is, that the schism will counteract in some measure, the operation of the Bank of England in sending out gold. This difficulty, by the way, accounts for the fact of so large shipments of specie being made to a private firm. Should the U. S. Bank commence purchasing Bills, the exchange will go up, and the success of the operation of the Bank of England be rendered problematical. The act of the latter institution by which the American Bank has been offended, is strongly reprehended by the London Chronicle as unjust and impolitic; and the mission of Mr. Jaudon is recognised as having no other ostensible object than the commerce of both countries. This difference between those institutions is greatly to be regretted, as the public must be the principal sufferers from a contest between them.

[*Baltimore Transcript.*

Automaton Minstrel.—The ingenuity of our countrymen still shines forth in Celoman, we believe of Albany, has completed an Automaton Lady, who plays on several instruments of music with great taste and skill.

Important Seizure.—The Boston Transcript of Saturday evening informs us that the Collector of the port of Boston had that day seized a large amount of English woollens in that city, for an alleged violation of the revenue laws at the port of New York.

Serious Fire.—The village at May's Landing on the sea shore of New Jersey, was the scene of a destructive conflagration on Sunday week. Six buildings were consumed including Mr. Izard's store and the brick Hotel of Mr. Westcott. Among other matters was consumed a trunk containing several hundred dollars in bills and specie. The total loss is $15,000.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, May 8, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

☞Flour in Baltimore, $7 25; Wheat, $1 04; Corn, 72 cts; Rye, 95; Oats, 30; Clover Seed, $10; Whiskey, 30 cts.

☞It is with feelings of deep regret that we are called upon to state, that Mr. James Brannan, of the neighborhood of Petersburg, (Y. S.) committed suicide by hanging himself on the 3d inst. Mr. B. was a highly respectable young man, and was much esteemed by all acquainted with him.

☞An obituary notice was received from Littlestown last week, which has been lost. Will the writer please send us another?

☞The "contents" of the May number of the "Democratic Review" will be found in another column. Will the Publishers be good enough to send the April No.? It was not received by us.

☞The publisher of the "Ladies Garland" will accept our thanks for the back Nos. of that interesting work. The April No. of the "Garland" is well filled with interesting matter.

Fair in Emmittsburg!

☞To-morrow commences the great Catholic Fair in Emmittsburgh. Let all, who can, attend.

Borough Election.

A spirited contest was had last week for Borough officers, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen—all firm and decided friends of the Farmer Governor:

Burgess,
MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

Town Council,
DAVID McCREARY,
JACOB GILP,
JOHN SLENTZ,
GEORGE GILBERT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Street and Road Commissioners.
JOSEPH LITTLE,
JOHN SHRIVER.

School Directors,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON,
ANTHONY B. KURTZ.

Proscription!

☞The Town Council, for several years past, have advertised the *Borough Accounts*, as well as the *Borough School Account*, in the "Sentinel" and "Compiler," and *proceeded* this paper, altho' the Editor has, ever since he has been a resident of the Borough, cheerfully paid his share of the taxes required to keep up the Borough and School! And this too by men the first to raise the cry against party interference in Borough elections!

Western Female Academy.

☞We attended last week the examination of the pupils of this school, under the care of Miss Laura Garvin, and was much pleased to witness the progress made by those in the different classes in attendance. Miss Garvin deserves much credit for her exertions to promote the advancement of those placed under her care.

Important Trial.

Emanuel Cain vs. George Zollinger, } Action of trespass for assault and battery & false imprisonment. (*kidnapping.*)

☞This cause was taken out of Court by *Defendant*, and referred to Arbitrators. The arbitrators met in this place on the 30th ult., and after the evidence was submitted to them, reported, on the 1st inst., in favor of *Plaintiff*, $1,000.

The counsel concerned in this case were, for the Plaintiff, James Cooper, Esq; for the Defendant, D. M. Smyser and A. G. Miller, Esqrs.

We shall, at some future day, give a history of this transaction—not deeming it proper to do so until it shall be ascertained whether the defendant will carry it further.

☞The dwelling house of Dr. Jesse Gilbert, of this place, was partially injured by fire on Thursday last.

☞The total loss by the fire at Charleston is estimated at $3,000,000!

Daniel R. Porter.

☞*Who shall Daniel Lawyer that the Masons wish to make Governor?*

This is a question often asked, and which we will answer in a few words:

He is one of Wolf's old office-holders, who has been nominated to reinstate all Wolf's old Masonic officers, and proscribe all the Anti-Masons, Whigs and Muhlenberg men! He is a high Mason, and so are all his relatives. His brothers, George R. Porter and James M. Porter, as well as himself, are Deputy Grand Masters! James M. Porter is the present District Deputy Grand Master of this Northampton district. Judge Porter, of Reading, is another of his brothers, and kept from being removed from office by Masonry. *David R.*, not being able to get citizens, turned iron master, broke up and took the benefit of the Insolvent Laws! We do not blame him for that; *but he now owes properly nearly* $40,000, as he himself boasts, NEVER EXPECTS TO PAY A DOLLAR! This is not only dishonest, but dishonorable. Can *such* an Insolvent Debtor be a safe hand to trust the money of the State with? The Farmers will answer on the Second Tuesday of October next.

☞The Westminster "Carrolltonian" states, that there are in Carroll County, Md., 63 Merchant and Grist Mills; 9 Paper Mills, 3 Oil Mills, 15 Woollen Factories, and 2 Cotton Factories, together with a large number of Saw Mills.

Mr. Stevens's Speech.—Our readers will find in another portion of our paper, the able and eloquent speech of Mr. Stevens upon the passage of the bill to establish a School of Arts. It deserves a careful perusal. The well merited encomium bestowed upon the labors of Wolf in the cause of education, shows how far beneath the notice of the speaker are the petty cavils of party shlves. Himself a friend of education, he honors its advocates; while the bitter malignity of his opponents denounces him a knave or fool, no matter what his conduct. His name will live in the memory of the just, ages after the names of his contemners shall be buried among the rubbish of forgotten things.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

Seventeen Thousand Letters were carried out by the steam ship Sirius, which departed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday last.

Religious Notices.

☞Rev. Mr. Watson will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and afternoon next.

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. Andrew Reifp to Miss Sarah Steward, both of Franklin township, Adams County.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. Jacob Miller, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) Adams County, to Miss Margaret Byers, of Fayetteville, Franklin County.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ulrich, Mr. John Pilkat, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) to Miss Rachel Morgart, of Churchtown, Cumberland.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Thorn, Mr. William Ickes to Miss Catharine S. Bridges, both of Petersburg, (Y. S.)

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Quay, Mr. Robert Livingston, of Dillsburg, to Miss Lydia Beals, of York Springs, Adams Co.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On the 7th of April inst. Mrs. Sarah Dear. dorff, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Deardorff, of Lattimore township, aged 82 years, 11 months and 7 days. She had 11 children; 78 grand-children, and 85 great grand-children—in all, 174. Her husband died September 6, 1823, in the 77th year of his age.

On Thursday night last, Mrs. Margaret Gilbert, widow of Mr. Jacob Gilbert, of Straban township, aged about 69 years.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

IN TOWN COUNCIL, May 7, 1838.

WHEREAS, the Borough accounts for the year 1837, as presented and audited by the late Town Clerk and Council, presents only an exhibit of monies actually received and expended, without showing what amount of debts there are outstanding and unpaid: And Whereas, it is well ascertained that there is a considerable amount of such debt now remaining unpaid, the amount of which it is necessary that the present Council should know to enable them to judge what amount of Tax it may be necessary to assess for the present year,—

Therefore, Resolved, That all persons having outstanding claims against the Borough of Gettysburg *that remain unpaid and of a date prior to the 7th of May*, 1838, be requested and notified to present the same to the Town Council, immediately, for liquidation, and for the purpose above mentioned; and that the clerk give notice thereof by advertisement for three weeks successively, in two newspapers in the Borough.

A true extract from the minutes.

JOHN SLENTZ, *President.*

Attest, D. M. Smyser, *Clerk pro tem.*

May 8, 1838. 3t-6

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
Columbia, May 5th, 1838. }

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Toll received at this office from Nov. 1, 1837, to April 28, '38, $76,429 63
Amount received during the week ending this day, 6,218 16
Whole amount received up to May 5th, $82,647 79

R. B. WRIGHT, *Collector.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. Magazine & Democratic Review.

Contents of May Number.

I. The true principles of Commercial Banking.
II Tales of the Province House. By Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq. Author of "Twice Told Tales." No. I. Howe's Masquerade.
III. The Contrast. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
IV. The Discovery of America by the Northmen. (Second Article.)
V. La Belle de Nuit.
VI. Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella.
VII. Sonnet to a "Star."
VIII. Autobiography of Forest Snapp Newcraft, Esq. Being a full Exposition and Exemplification of the Clerkish System.
IX. A Recent Visit to Lady Hester Stanhope. By an American.
X. Sonnets on Character. No. III. Franklin, No. IV. Lafayette.
XI. Political Portraits with Pen and Pencil. No. VI. James K. Polk, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

☞The Review is published by Messrs. Langtree & O'Sullivan, Washington City, at $5.

NOTICE.

TAKE notice that the books of Samuel Kerr, Innkeeper, together with all notes, &c. due to him, are now in the hands of the subscribers, and that it is necessary that all debts due to him should be collected without delay. The subscribers therefore request all persons indebted to the said Samuel Fahnestock to call and settle before the *first day of July next*, for after that date suits will be instituted against those who neglect this notice.

MOSES McCLEAN, }
JAMES COOPER, } Trustees.

May 8, 1838. tf-6

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the House of Mr. P. Eich, in the town of East Berlin, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. *on Saturday the 26th inst.* for building a *Brick School House*, adjoining the town of Berlin.

By Order of the Board,

JACOB FAUSS, *Sec'ry.*

Berlin, May 8, 1838. 3t-6

NEW IMPROVEMENT IN *COVERLET WEAVING.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has made further improvements in the weaving of Coverlets, by which he can weave

Half-Double Coverlets

on his STAR LOOM, in a handsome and substantial manner. His Shop is in Franklin township, Adams county, near Capt. McKnight's, where he invites his friends and the public in general to give him a call. His prices are very moderate.

For the convenience of the public, he has deposited Patterns or Specimens of his work at the STAR OFFICE, in Gettysburg; at Maj. POLLARD'S, in Millerstown; at Mr. JAMES HEAGY'S, on Marsh Creek; at Capt. McKNIGHT'S, on the Chambersburg turnpike road, and at Mr. JACOB HEAGY'S, in Chambersburg.

☞SHOP RIGHTS will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMEN.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN WEAVER will meet with a permanent situation and liberal wages, by applying to the subscriber immediately.

JACOB BIESECKER, Jr.

May 8, 1838. 3t-6

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of

JOHN NEWCOMER,

(formerly of the vicinity of Taney-Town