STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1838.

☞FLOUR in Baltimore, $7 50 @7 62

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞Persons having Real or Personal Estates to dispose of, Merchants, Mechanics,and the business community generally, will find the «STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER" a valuable medium for advertising. Having much the largest circulation of any paper published in the county, and being *for the most part patronized by such as are good purchasers*, it affords advantages for advertising which but few country papers possess. Those who are not already aware of this, have only to make a trial to be perfectly satisfied.

Newspaper Editors.

One of the most common subjects of invective and gossip among a certain class of self constituted censors of the public morals, is the depravity and disregard for truth, as these quack moralists are pleased to call it, of Newspaper Editors. These men who make the loudest outcry against Editors,are, in nine cases out of ten, the very persons that, by their own acts, show the most utter disregard for what they affect so much to condemn in them. They seem to think that falsehoods and misrepresentations are perfectly consistent with morality and the character of good citizens, so long as they are confined to the private circle. But if by any chance they find their way into a newspaper, the Editor has outraged public feeling and all the rules of decency and propriety, should their delicate sense of propriety, by giving publicity to facts which they may have been the first to put in circulation!

Newspaper Editors are like other human beings. There are many, no doubt, whose regard for truth does not reach so high a standard as is desirable. But the proportion is not larger than among other professions. There is nothing in the profession of an Editor that is so corrupting as to tramp form a man who has hitherto sustained a fair reputation, into a being who wholly disregards every moral principle. The truth of the matter is, the persons who bear the strongest dislike to Editors, are such as know that they are as a class more interested in ferretting out vice and disseminating intelligence,and as a consequence virtue, for in proportion as they reveal Newspapers will flourish; and most probably they have, in the discharge of their various duties, run against some one prevailing passion or another, and in a common and very natural spirit of retaliation, they seek revenge by attributing to editors the authorship of every misstatement that appears in their columns, whereas it may be only an error in judgment. It is, however, a very pretty theme of declamation for the ignorant and the idle, who perhaps seldom or never read a newspaper. They have been taught, parrot like, to repeat certain denunciatory phrases against the craft, or they have some supposed injury to avenge; or perhaps their capacities cannot grasp any other subject that is so popular, and on whom they can declaim so grandiloquently.[*Columbia Cou.*

The Recent Election Frauds.

☞The New York American, alludes to the election frauds that have recently been perpetrated in various sections of the country,and observes:

"We cannot but repeat,as connected with this matter, our apprehension, that all this violence and fraud are preconcerted at Washington, and that there is a plan systematically acted upon, under orders from Head Quarters, of forcing results,where the deliberate voice of the constituency cannot be counted upon. Heretofore, in our most excited political contests, the ballot box has been—measurably, at any rate—respected; but now it would seem, if voters enough of the right sort cannot be found, the sanctity of the box itself is violated,obnoxious ballots are withdrawn, and those made to order substituted for them."

Extract from an oration by the Rev. Dr. PAYSO, delivered in commemoration of the fourth of July:

"That *virtue*, both in those who command and those who obey, is absolutely essential to the existence of republics, is a maxim, and a most *important one*, in political science. Should the period arrive, however, when luxury and intemperance shall corrupt our towns, while ignorance and vice pervade the country; when the *press* shall become the common *sewer* of falsehood and slander; when *talents* and *integrity* shall be no recommendation, and OPEN DECLARATION *of principle, no obstacle to preferment*; when we shall intrust our *liberties* to men with whom we should not dare to trust our *property*; when the *chief seats of honor* and *responsibility* in our government shall be filled by characters of whom the *most malicious ingenuity* can invent *nothing worse than the truth*; when we shall see the members of our national councils, in defiance of the laws of God and their country throwing away their lives in defence of reputation, which *if it ever existed had long been lost*; when the slanderers of Washington and the blasphemers of our God shall be thought useful laborers in our political vineyard; when, in fine, we shall see our Legislators sacrificing their *senses*, their *reasons*, their *oaths*, and *consciences* at the altar of PARTY; *then* we may say that virtue has departed, and the end of our *liberties draweth nigh*."

William Brown was tried and convicted at the last term of the Pope (Ark) circuit court, of the murder of his wife, on the testimony of his daughter, a girl about 14 years of age.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The New York and Pennsylvania Canals.

NEW YORK CANALS.—Since the opening of the New York State Canals this season, up to October the 1st:

The receipts for tolls have been Up to the same period in 1837,	$1,083,309 38
the receipts were	833,404 61
PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—Since the opening of the canals this season, the receipts for Tolls have been as follows:	
Schuylkill Canal to Oct. 13th,	$396,838 17
Union Canal to Oct. 13th,	112,396 50
Lehigh Canal to Oct. 13th,	106,200 00
State Canals and Rail-roads to Oct. 1,	892,117 06
	$1,507,551 73
Deduct motive power,	217,877 96
Total,	$1,289,673 77

In reference to the foregoing the Commercial List of this city remarks.

"It will be seen by the above statement that although there has been a rapid increase in the receipts on the seven New York Canals, over the former year, yet the receipts are less than those on the Pennsylvania improvements. It must be borne in mind that a portion of the Pennsylvania Canal was entirely destroyed by a great freshet in June last,and has not up to this time been navigable. Owing to this unfortunate occurrence, a large amount of property that would have been forwarded by this route, has been conveyed by the New York canals, by way of Baltimore, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. The loss sustained may be safely set down at $150,000—probably $200,000 would be nearer the mark."

The above picture is flattering in no ordinary degree, and is not a little creditable to the authorities of Pennsylvania. Politics aside, it is but fair to admit,that the Internal Improvement system of Pennsylvania has been sustained with great ability by the present State administration. Despite the terrible destruction of a flood,by sunny and stormy, the aggregate tolls on our State works for the present fiscal year,will not vary much from a million of dollars. This cannot but be considered a liberal sum, when it is remember the dreadful pressure in business with which the country was so recently visited, the little intercourse with the West that followed as a result of the most serious consequences, and the other important disadvantage—the breach before adverted to A better commentary on the faithful management of our public works could not be afforded. If in a season of difficulty and distress, and with a disaster calculated to prove seriously injurious to the who'e trade for months, the tolls are found to reach a million of dollars, what may not be expected in a season of high activity and prosperity, provided the same admirable system of vigilance and perseverance shall be maintained. Pennsylvania has every reason to be proud of the many valuable public works which she has established within her borders. To none of these should she cling with more tenacity, the utility of many should be guaged with more wisdom, than the great line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh a chain that has cost her an immense sum of money, but which, if properly guarded and attended to, *will repay her ten-fold*. Her position was never more lofty and independent than at this moment—thanks to the wise legislation, the patriotic views,and the unwavering fidelity to her interests of Governor Ritner.—The services of this enlightened and liberal chief magistrate cannot but be remembered with gratitude by all who are capable of appreciating integrity, manly independence, and statesmanlike policy.

LAND AT FIFTY CENTS PER ACRE.—It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to be apprised that the reduction of a portion of the refuse Chickasaw lands, to fifty cents per acre, took place under a graduation principle, on the 1st of September last. Heretofore the minium price at which they were subject to entry, was one dollar per acre. The lands, though not the best in the country, have nevertheless been among them many fine spots suitable for cultivation, and would make very comfortable farms for small families.[*Tuscum. N. Alaba.*

AN AGED BRIDE.—A woman recently died in Italy, aged 142 years. She had eight husbands, the last of whom survived her. The widower is in his 62nd year. He married her when he was twenty and the bride just completed her century; it is said that he looked more to her fortune and to the probability of her decease, than to her personal charms. She punished his mercenary spirit by living forty years afterwards.

FLORIDA.—The latest intelligence from Florida states that the campaign had not yet opened for offensive operations and no encounters between the troops and the Indians had taken place in the vicinity of Tampa. The troops at that place were enjoying good health. The number of hostile Indians and negroes in Florida are said to be several thousands, and the present war is not likely to be soon *ended* unless a great improvement is made both in the quantity and quality of the troops employed. The fourth regiment of infantry has been recruited with four hundred men, enlisted but six weeks previously to their being hurried to the seat of war. The ill-success of the American army in bush and swamp fighting is becoming proverbial from the almost entire employment of fresh recruits.

GREAT GROWTH.—The Wayne County Herald of the 10th inst, says: J. Neal, Cashier of the Honesdale Bank, has raised in his garden this season, SIX Pumpkins weighing FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE pounds,averaging eighty two pounds each. We are requested to say that Farmers and others can be supplied with seed, gratis, on application to Mr. Neal, at any time after the first of January next. It has been ascertained by experience that the seed improves in quality, by remaining some time in the pumpkin after it has been taken from the vine.

M. Sorel, a distinguished French chemist, has invented a method of coating iron with zinc, the effect of which is to protect the former from oxydetion even under the action of acids or salt water.

From the Cherokee Country.

The removal of the Indians, by land, which was undertaken in September, but given over in consequence of the drought, has now re-commenced, and will be prosecuted with great energy and despatch until completed. Gov. Cannon has just received through a letter from Maj. Gen. Scott, intelligence of the marching of the four detachments for the West, three of which and four others yet to start, will pass through Nashville. The interest which will of course be created, particularly on and near the line of march, by the passage of so large a body of Indians through the country, induces us to lose no time in laying the General's letter before the public.

From the Nashville Whig.

HEAD QUARTERS,EASTERN DIVISION, } Cherokee Agency, Oct. 8, 1838. }

SIR—The long drought which was not terminated, in this quarter, until within a week, prevented the emigration of the Cherokees from being renewed at the beginning of the last month, as I had intended. The movement was re-commenced since the fall of rain, and will now be continued without interruption. One detachment is four days in march, from Fort Payne, De Kalb county, Alabama, which will cross the Mississippi at the Iron Banks, one has probably passed the Cumberland mountain; another, on the same road, Walden's Ridge, and a fourth is following. The last letter, and about four more detachments, will proceed via Nashville, Colcondo, Cape Girardo, and the ridge road of Missouri.

The Cherokees generally lost their crops of corn and vegetables, and in consequence of the drought, has now to commence anew. Should the period of frost arrive, when luxury and intemperance shall corrupt our towns, while ignorance and vice pervade the country; when the *press* shall become the common *sewer* of falsehood and slander; when *talents* and *integrity* shall be no recommendation, and OPEN DECLARATION *of principle, no obstacle to preferment*; when we shall intrust our *liberties* to men with whom we should not dare to trust our *property*; when the *chief seats of honor* and *responsibility* in our government shall be filled by characters of whom the *most malicious ingenuity* can invent *nothing worse than the truth*; when we shall see the members of our national councils, in defiance of the laws of God and their country throwing away their lives in defence of reputation, which *if it ever existed had long been lost*; when the slanderers of Washington and the blasphemers of our God shall be thought useful laborers in our political vineyard; when, in fine, we shall see our Legislators sacrificing their *senses*, their *reasons*, their *oaths*, and *consciences* at the altar of PARTY; *then* we may say that virtue has departed, and the end of our *liberties draweth nigh*."

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M. Sorel, a distinguished French chemist, has invented a method of coating iron with zinc, the effect of which is to protect the former from oxydetion even under the action of acids or salt water.

Presidential Nomination.

Since the election, we have conversed with a goodly number of intelligent whigs, and have received communications from several at a distance, who all agree with the sentiments we expressed last week, on the subject of nominating a Presidential candidate for the whig party. The expediency of not only nominating, is now apparent by the result of the late election; and the necessity of submitting the nomination to the A. M. Convention, is evident from the fact that no other party, or division of party can be assembled in National Convention as early as it is desirable to have a candidate before the people. The time appointed for the Whig Convention is more than a year distant. Before that time arrives, State elections must again take place throughout the Union, and if we attempt another campaign without a leader, our party will be so scattered that it will be impossible to unite it under any name, however popular. If the whigs were to attempt now to alter the time of their meeting, they could hardly fix it upon an earlier day and give the States time to agree to the alteration and appoint delegates. The A. M. Convention has been appointed for more than a year, delegates are appointed, and the time of their assembling is at hand. They will meet and nominate Presidential candidates. Then we can begin to collect our scattered forces. It is a source of much gratification to us, that we have in this plan the means of concentrating the whole of the whig strength.

It is objected by some that the name of antimasonry will prejudice the nomination. We can assure such they may dismiss their fears. They form too low an opinion of the patriotism of masons, among whom, we know, will unite cordially in the nomination. A very few narrow souled biggots among them, whose inveterate and unprincipled opposition has exposed them to the censures of the press and the contempt of their neighbors, may still be "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," but they are too few in number and their influence too feeble to be dreaded.—[*Xenia Ohion Free Press.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Madisonian, the organ of the Conservatives, at Washington city, adopts some remarks of a St. Louis paper in favor of General Harrison. This is a very favorable indication, and shows that the popularity of the Farmer of North Bend is forcing itself upon the convictions of all the opponents of the present misrule at Washington city.

From all quarters of our Union,there is a loud and increasing cry in favor of the Hero and Statesman of Ohio; and the National Anti-Masonic Convention of November next, in nominating him, will only follow in the wake of public opinion.—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

General Harrison's Residence.

The great number of beautiful villas, dotting the banks of the Ohio, in the vicinity of Cincinnatti, impart a variety and interest to the landscape, and convey a picture of opulence and comfort, which few find it have seen in the West. Among others,was the residence of General Harrison, "The Farmer of North Bend," a fine old fashioned looking mansion, standing a short distance from the shore, at a point where the river takes a wide sweep, from which circumstance the General derives his *soubriquet*. I gazed with a glow of patriotic pride on the venerable edifice where dwelt one of America's most gifted and patriotic sons; one whose victorious sword had so often been unsheathed in the cause of human rights,and whose proud banner had always led the way to conquest, and ever waved in triumph—

"Shaking from its folds dismay and ruin
Through the affrighted ranks."

In the various departments of his chequered and eventful life, as Commander in Chief of North Western Arms, as Governor of Indiana, Minister at Columbia, and United States Senator, he evinced through the same patriotic devotion, zealous ardor, unshrinking firmness, and that lofty spirit and noble disinterestedness, which foregoes all private aggrandizement to advance the public weal. Such characteristics distinguishing characteristics of his course throughout the long and bloody conflicts in which he commanded our army on the frontiers. Well may the American indulge a glow of pride in contemplating the career of this great and good man, and in the consciousness that it was *his* country which gave him birth, and that he yet survives to receive the award of her grateful and admiring sons.

There are upwards of fifty millions of yards of various fabrics manufactured at Lowell annually.

OAKLAND.—The "Home Place" of this noble estate, belonging to Thos. Oliver, Esq. and a few other parcels of property adjoining it, containing in all about 590 acres, was sold on Monday by Messrs. Grundy & Co. auctioneers, at the Exchange, to George R. Gaither, Esq. at the rate of 884 per acre—or the gross amount of $49,560. It is located in Anne Arundel County, about fifteen miles from the city.—*Balt. Amer.*

YANKEE ISM.—The brig William, Capt. Underwood, sailed from this port some months ago with the machinery complete for a Cotton Factory, with men, women, boys and girls, to run it, bound to San Blas, at the mouth of the river Santiago,on the West Coast of Mexico. News has just been received of her safe arrival. The Yankee owner of the cargo intends to put his "notions" in operation by the way, we suppose, of extending the "American system."

A DOUBLE ESCAPE.—A Mississippi paper contains an offer from the Sheriff of $1000 reward for the apprehension of one Magnus T. Rodgers, and $500 for the *indefatigable jailor*, who permitted him to march off.

HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., bids fair to become famous. A Mrs. Shaw,wife of Mr. James Shaw,residing there shot her husband through the heart on the night of the third instant. This is the second murder of a husband by his wife in that county during the present year.

Great Fire in Harrisburg!

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24, 1838.

On Sunday evening last a fire occurred in this borough, which consumed a large amount of property. A carpenter shop, a school room, two dwelling houses, a store house and the large and elegant Lutheran Church, were all destroyed. We have not been able to ascertain how the fire originated, but it is said it first broke out in the carpenter shop. The buildings destroyed were situated on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, between the Court House and the Canal, and directly opposite where the fire occurred in July last.—*Chronicle.*

REVENUE OF BOSTON.—The amount of revenue that was secured, during the three first quarters of the year 1838, was

First quarter, 1837,	$730,451 05
Second do do,	627,844 80
Third do do,	807,566 12
	$2,185,962 57
First quarter, 1838,	$1,038,387 50
Second do do,	465,765 84
Third do do, estimated at	991,496 00
	$1,037,555 43

RAISING THE WIND.—A paragraph from the Louisville Journal has lately been going the rounds of the papers, in which it is stated that an individual named Philips, had some weeks since offered an open letter of credit from Mr. NOAH, of the New York Times, and required the editor of the Journal, to cash a draft on Mr. NOAH for $50, which was accordingly done. It afterwards appeared that the letter of credit was a forgery,and the object of the paragraph in the Journal was to put the public on its guard against any similar attempts on the part of the Journal's late customer. This notice, it appears from an article in the Philadelphia Examiner of this morning,has had the effect intended. That paper states, that a call was made (in behalf of the same operator) on the Branch Bank at Frederick, on Saturday last, by an individual, who wished to ascertain if the bank would cash the draft of a Mr. Philips, on Mr. M. Noah, of New York,—the applicant representing that said Philips was sick at the hotel. The negotiation was declined by the Cashier. And another gentlemen being accidentally present, who had seen the Journal's paragraph,he informed the applicant. of the charge thus brought against his *principal*. The former *expressed* great surprize; and the latter was taken before a magistrate,whence after promising to refund the $50 fraudulently obtained from the editor of the Journal,he was allowed to go his way. In reference to the detection thus brought about, the Examiner remarks, with a good show of reason, that "rogues may well dread the newspapers."

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.—The New York Post of Monday says:—"We hear from a source we deem respectable, that there is likely to be further trouble on the frontier. A gentleman writes, "Things are coming to a head on the frontier: I think by the 1st proximo, we shall have a renewal of the Canada war, and I am not deceived,—under an organization and with a reciprocity on the part of the inhabitants generally,very different from what characterized last winter's and spring's operations.'

The Georgia Legislature elect will be the first in that State having a majority opposed to the Administration,since the rise of Jacksonism. It comprises the most enlightened citizens of the State, and the most happy results are anticipated from the wisdom of these patriotic legislators.

Major Noah's European correspondent says—"The Emperor of Austria came within an ace of being sent "eky high" with all his coterie, at the time of his coronation at Milan. A quantity of powder was oppo[r]tunely discovered under one of the tombs of the Cathedral."

RECIPROCITY OF SENTIMENT.—The Globe is of the opinion following:—"In Philadelphia the most stupendous frauds were practised to accomplish the defeat of the Conservatives and ADOLPHE ROBINSON, who had been previously cheated out of his seat."

It is a matter of fact, says the National Gazette, that Mr. Ingersoll, under his own signature, denounced the editor of the Globe as a LIBELLER!

YELLOW FEVER IN ARKANSAS.—The Attakapas Gazette correspondent, in report of the yellow fever prevailing in Attakapas.—In the contrary, the editor says, that the health of Attakapas is equal to that of the most favored season, and nothing like yellow fever exists or has existed there. During the whole summer only one death occurred among the inhabitants of the village of St. Martinsville.

LOCO FOCO NOTIONS OF ARISTOCRACY.—A Loco Foco in North Carolina being asked what meaning he attached to the term "Aristocracy," replied, "any man who has more money than me, is, in my estimation, an Aristocrat."

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.—We understand that the Synod of New Jersey, at its late meeting in Morristown, by a vote of 100 to 80, adopted a preamble and resolution, recognizing the General Assembly of which Dr. Plumer was Moderator,as the true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The Newark Presbytery was not exactly cut off, but a resolution adopted making its standing depend on its choice of Commissioners to the General Assembly.[*N. Engle.*

A man named Blackstone, and two of his children were murdered in Pickens district, South Carolina, about the 8th inst. They had travelled in a carriage from North Carolina and the bodies were found upon the road. Two men on horseback who passed a bridge and enquired whether the deceased had travelled that road, are suspected of the murder, as they crossed the bridge again in a great hurry a few hours before the bodies were found. It is said that Mr. Blackstone had a considerable amount of money in his possession.

FROM KNOXVILLE.—The Nashville Banner of the 2d inst. remarks:—"We are pained to learn through the medium of a private letter from a gentleman in KNOXVILLE to his friend in this place, that the prevailing fever in that place had not, up to the 25th ult. abated in its violence. In addition to the deaths in our last, we have to announce that of HU. BROWN, Esq. a most valuable and respectable citizen. Judge WHITE had also been attacked, but his case had assumed decidedly a favorable aspect."

"In the list of deaths we find the names of Andrew McMillan, Cashier of the Branch of the Union Bank; Elizabeth Lawson White step daughter of Col. Ramsey of the Register; Miss Jane Strong, John Finley Sr.; Mrs. Lewis Hudiburg; Mrs. William Graves; Mrs. James Hickman, Mrs. Haynes; Mrs. John Marrow, Rev. Thomas H. Nelson, Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church."

"MORMON TROUBLES ENDED.—A gentleman who arrived direct from Columbia, informs the St. Louis Republican,that on Tuesday last all the volunteer companies were handed by the Governor, and had returned to their homes. The excitement and quiet ness reigned amongst the Mormons—and the general impression in that section of the country through which our informant travelled,was that the Mormons had been greatly slandered—"more sinned against than sinning."

It is stated that the joint ages of the present Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, sixty-three in number, amount to 3,642 years. The eldest of these ecclesiastics is Cardinal Weld, who is eighty-three years of age,and the youngest Cardinal della Genza Sermattei, who is only thirty-seven.

The Pottsville Journal states that the coal trade of that region has been brought nearly to a standstill by a collision between the dealers, operators and boatmen, respecting the price of freight. A number of dealers has refused to give more than a dollar and thirty cents freight. The boatmen will not take any coal for less than a dollar and fifty cents freight. This has caused nearly all the operators to suspend their business.

An intelligent Mississippi planter, in a letter dated Hinds County, Sept. 24, represents the crop of cotton as injured by the drought,and the week previous by a season of much rain. He adds, that the Banks hold notes of planters for part of this crop, and it was not decided whether they would require the money or cotton. It would not be settled for several weeks, as directors were absent. Shipments would consequently be delayed.

LIBERIA.—A plan is now on foot in New York, to purchase a vessel and present her to the colored men, who are to navigate her and use her as a packet between western Africa and the United States. These owners are to make compensation for their services, by transporting emigrants from this country to Liberia. The scheme is recommended warmly in many papers, and is sustained by good names.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—We this day heard from Colonel Haskell,at the coroner's office, a most remarkable circumstance, which occurred in the lower part of Bleeker street last night. It appeared from his statement, that he was engaged in the Cotton Water Works, living in Bleeker street, had been in the habit, during the summer, of sleeping with his window open. This morning he was awoke by some one or evil disposed persons to attempt a robbery. The engineer saw on several occasions some persons lurking near his premises, and suspecting their designs determined to set a trap for them. He accordingly constructed an "infernal machine," formed of a board, on which were placed two bowie knives. This board was made to fit into the window, and drawn back by a spring, the conductors being two threads placed across the window, which, if touched, would immediately cause the knives to spring with great force and fury. He then told the person in the house that he was going out of town, and fastened his doors. Last night,a man,deeming the coast clear, opened the window, the string was touched, the board flew home, and one of the knives entered the man's body, while the board striking him with great violence, hand, denounced the editor of the Globe as a LIBELLER!

A young preceptor in Vermont lately chastised a female pupil nearly as old as himself, to whom he was under engagement of marriage. He told her that though he kissed her as a lover, he must lick her as her tutor. We hope she will pay him well for his pains, when she gets him.

"A RETROGRADE ADVANCE."—In 1837, the Treasury of the United States boasted a surplus of $40,000,000; in 1838, it is burthened with a debt of $20,000,000.

The state of the vote on the constitutional question in Wayne county,is worthy of note. For the amendments, 1360—against them, 99. Of the seventeen township in the County, nine of them were found not to have given a single vote for the old Constitution. One township gave *one*, and another *two*, for the matchless instrument![*U. S. Gazette.*

GOV. RITNER'S Administration forms the brightest page in the annals of Pennsylvania. He has done much to enrich and elevate the State. He has developed her resources. He has advanced the cause of internal improvement. He has diffused the blessings of Education. If her Electors are so besotted as not to sustain such an Administration, let them become the instruments of their destruction in the hands of the unprincipled and profligate.[*Albany Journal.*

MALIGNANT FORGERY.—The Lancaster Intelligencer has forged the name of Thomas H. Burrowes,to a tissue of vile slang which appears in that paper of his week. An act worthy a Locofoco editor.

GETTYSBURG STAR AND ADVOCATE

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, October 30, 1838.

Look Here!

☞We want MONEY, good friends; and hereby tender our card to ALL indebted from 81 to 839, or upwards, with the words, in large letters, "AT HOME TO ALL WHO WANT TO MAKE PAYMENT," engraven thereon! If *you* are "NOT AT HOME." don't be surprised if —— but there's no danger; we know that all our friends, *who intend to pay at all*, will call "forthwith," without the *formality of summons*, and "PAY THE PRINTER." Those who *are our friends*, WILL CALL: those who stay away, we cannot but consider our enemies, or, at least, careless about our success.

☞Those who generally pay in WOOD, are informed that our cellar is quite empty. That's all!

Star Office, October 30. 1838.

Postage.

☞If our friends knew the amount we have to pay quarterly for postage, we would receive no unpaid letters. Almost every day we receive a letter from some friend on which the postage is unpaid, either apologizing for our inattention to subscriptions, or else asking us to attend to some business of no interest or advantage to us. We trust, hereafter, that our friends will think of the matter.

The Amendments.

☞The Amendments, it seems, have been adopted by a small majority. This result we most sincerely regret. There are several amendments that will be found valuable—such as the election of Prothonotary, Register, &c. by the people; but the provision that the Legislature shall have power to propose amendments is, at the present crisis, in our estimation, particularly objectionable.

The spirit of change and innovation which pervades the land—the rage of experiments." is such, that we dread to see the Charter of our Liberties open to invasion, by each rude hand that may be put forth to profane or destroy it.

In such times as these, we should have had a guardian, such as the «Old Constitution" was, which would shield us alike from thoughtless experiments and designing demagogues. But as it is the will of the people, that our old safe-guard should give place to *the experiment*, we shall submit without further murmuring; and if David R. Porter, unfit, in every respect as he evidently is to be, had been elevated to the situation of Governor by an *honest* majority of the people's votes, we should say *Amen*—but in our present existing circumstances, would be to countenance fraud and encourage villany. We say, therefore, we will only submit when the Legislature shall have said that David R. Porter is our lawful Governor.

Governor's Election

☞Our friend of the Baltimore Patriot, of Saturday last, says—"there is no sort of probability that the late election for Governor of Pennsylvania will be contested."

Our friend has been misinformed upon the subject. *It has been determined, and preparations are in progress, to contest the Governor's election fairly and fully*; and from every information *from those who know*, we see no prospect that such determination will be at all abandoned until a thorough investigation has been had. Justice demands it, the People demand, and the friends of Law, Justice and the rights of the people would prove recreant to their trusts, were they to hesitate in the performance of their solemn duty.

Obey or Resign.

☞In one of the Congressional districts in Ohio, a Sub-Treasury candidate for Congress was elected over Mr. Kilgore, at present a Member and opposed to the Sub-Treasury scheme. Immediately upon the result being announced, Mr. Kilgore resigned his seat.

Now, we take this as a pretty plain hint to Judge SAWYER to "follow in his footsteps." The Judge is a *Sub-Treasurer*, and has taken a display of the people of this district have declared *Anti-Sub-Treasury* man, to represent the District in the next Congress now represented by that gentleman. Will the Judge now resign his Sub-Treasury, or will he resign and let the people elect one who will conform to their wishes?

We await his answer.

The right course.

☞A short time before the election, Alexander Lowry, a Porter man, said that Samuel Sprigeon, the poor old man whom David R. Porter defrauded out of his hard-earnings, "would prejure himself for a little money."

Coming to the ear of Mr. Sturgeon, and both living in the same county, (Armstrong,) he immediately brought suit against Lowry for slander. The case was referred to Arbitrators, who report, ed for the Plaintiff (Sturgeon,) *Four Hundred Dollars damages and costs of suit!*

An Interesting Section.

The following section of the New Constitution, is said to possess more than ordinary interest for certain individuals. We give it for what it is worth, and leave the interpretation to others.

The New Constitution, will go into effect on the 1st of January, while the term of Governor Ritner will not expire until the third Tuesday of January.

"The appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the executive department shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices until the Legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the eighth section of the sixth article of the amended Constitution, and until appointments shall be made under such laws; unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and such laws shall be enacted by the first Legislature under the amended Constitution."

Good News for Pennsylvania.

A Whig Majority in the Legislature on Joint Ballot.

We have (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) highly gratifying intelligence to communicate to our readers this morning. It is no less than the fact, that the Whigs of Pennsylvania will have a majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, and will thus be able to elect a Whig United States Senator, and several other highly important officers. This majority does not depend upon the result in the county of Philadelphia; for even without the members from the county, it is conceded by the enemy (our American Sentinel) that the Whigs will have a majority of at least one on joint ballot. With the Whig county members, and they will no doubt take their seats, our majority will be twenty-one votes. This is, indeed, highly important, and a subject of no ordinary congratulation. The Senate is Whig by a sufficient majority to render it certain that the Whigs will have a majority in that branch of the Legislature, for at least three years to come. We annex the official results from the National Gazette:

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following table exhibits the official results of the recent elections in this State for members of the Senate and House of Representatives—it will be seen that the Whigs can afford some defection—if any upon the highly entisticated principle of parties in the new legislature. This secures a WHIG SPEAKER to both Houses—and a WHIG UNITED STATES SENATOR from Pennsylvania

State Senate.

	Whig.	V. B.
Philadelphia City,	2	
* Philadelphia County,	2	1
†Montgomery, Chester & Delaware,	2	1
Bucks,	1	
Berks,	1	
Lancaster and York,	2	1
Dauphin and Lebanon,	1	1
‡ Perry, Mifflin, Juniata,		
Union & Northumberland,	2	1
Columbia and Schuylkill,	1	
Lehigh and Northampton,	1	
Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne & Pike,		
Lycoming, Tioga and		
Northumberland,	No member	
Bradford and Susquehanna,	1	
Franklin, Cumberland and Adams,	3	
Bedford and Somerset,	1	
Westmoreland,	1	
Washington,	1	
Fayette and Greene,	1	
Allegheny and Butler,	2	
Beaver and Mercer,	1	
Crawford and Erie,	1	
Jefferson, M'Kean, Potter, Tioga,		
Venango & Warren,	1	
Indiana, Armstrong, Cambria		
and Clearfield,	1	
	24	9

House of Representatives.

	Anti-V. B.	L. Foco.
Philadelphia city,	7	8
do county,	8	3
Bucks,		
Montgomery,	4	
Chester,	6	
York,		3
Cumberland,		2
Perry,		1
Berks,		4
Schuylkill,		1
Northampton & Monroe,		2
Lehigh,		1
Pike and Wayne,		1
Northumberland,		1
Juniata, Mifflin & Union,	3	
Columbia,		1
Westmoreland,	1	
Armstrong,	1	
Indiana,		
Jefferson, M'Kean and Warren,	1	
Fayette,	2	
Bedford,	2	
Franklin,	2	
Montgomery,	3	
Dauphin,	1	
Lebanon,	1	
Luzerne,	2	
Susquehanna,	1	
Bradford,		1
Tioga and Potter,	1	
Huntingdon,	2	
Beaver,	2	
Allegheny,	4	
Butler,	1	
Somerset,	1	
Cambria,	2	
Greene,		1
Adams,	2	
Centre,		1
Crawford,	1	
Venango,	1	
Erie,	2	
Mercer,	2	
	53	47
	47	
Anti-Van Buren majority,	6	

RECAPITULATION.

Senate,	24	9
House of Reps.	53	47
	77	56
On joint ballot,	21	

☞Referring to comments on the above by the Pennsylvanian, the National Gazette says—"The Pennsylvanian does not like our view of the political complexion of the next Legislature. The table we published showed a Whig majority of twenty-one on joint ballot, which is by no means to the taste nor in accordance with the calculation of the radical Press. It is not now satisfied with the glorious victory, on the occasion of which it blew such a tremendous blast. It now discovers, perchance, that the Governor elect of the Van Buren Party is entitled to the unbiassed salutary check of a constitutional supremacy in the Legislature, may find it to his honor to make a virtue of necessity, and conduct his Administration according to good old republican canons. As the amendments also to the Constitution take so large a portion of patronage out of executive hands, it is not a matter of surprise that the disinterested democracy are groaning in spirit upon the substantial disappointment of their hopes. Their Porter business has proved rather unprofitable;—a prodigious pop and a lamentable spilling of froth.

Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention, which assembled in the City of Washington on the 11th of September 1837.

Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn to meet again on the Second