bushes grow thick and high, and the fallen trees were so scattered upon the ground, that advancing with any kind of speed was impossible.

A few moments, which appeared as hours, brought me to the spot, whose I believed a scene which was worthy the pencil of a West, or the pen of a Scott. Girty was a man of herculean strength, and possessed a courage truly indomitable; his opponent, the Indian, who had crossed the ridge, was equally powerful and bold; here they had just met as I came up. The Indian stood with his uplifted tomahawk; Girty with his knife drawn, and they were glaring upon each other like two hungry panthers. The Indian suddenly threw his tomahawk, but Girty, whose eyes were upon the instrument, as suddenly stooped—it passed over his head, and sunk deep into a fallen tree, where the slender handle trembled for some moments, from the violence with which it was hurled! Much has been written of the Roman Athletes, of their thick necks and muscles, and powerful frames, but few of them, I doubt could have competed with Girty or the Indian. The savage gave a yell of disappointment, and drawing his knife sprang upon his antagonist.

I stood with my fingers upon the trigger of my gun, but they for a while were so closely locked in each others embrace, that I could not fire, for fear of killing Girty. In the scuffle the Indian's knife dropped, and no one but a man possessed of invincible courage would have acted as Girty did at that moment, for he magnanimously threw down his own and opposed the red man, totally unarmed, and invited him to a bout of what western people term rough and tumble. "Let him alone, and secure those knives, and I'll beat him to death," cried Girty, with perfect sang froid. This request I immediately attended to. The Indian's blows fell with powerful force upon the breast of Girty, but did little or no injury; while Girty's thumps were planted full in the Indian's face who soon fell to the earth apparently lifeless. Girty now took his knife, and proceeded very deliberately to scalp his foe, when the savage sprung upon his hands and knees, and struggled violently to get up; it was his last struggle, for the keen knife penetrated his heart. After resting awhile, and taking the usual token of remembrance from the Indian's head, we returned to our bear, upon which we found a wolf busily employed in making a meal, but seeing us coming, he contented himself with a large piece of flesh which he caught up in his teeth and carried off.

Feminine Heroism.

We have just been informed, by Major Stigreaves, of the following tragic occurrence that took place on Monday night week last, near Bloomsbury, Warren county, New Jersey, about 8 miles from Easton: the particulars of which are as follows: About 9 o'clock on the evening alluded to, a negro slave, aged about 20 years, and belonging to Gen. Williamson, went to the house of his mistress, Mrs. C. Williamson, who was from home, and having conducted him self improperly, was ordered from the premises by Mrs. Williamson. He returned to his master's residence, where he stayed until about mid night, when he again repaired to the house of the son, and demanded admittance. Mrs. W. commanded him not to attempt to enter, for if he did he would jeopardize his life. He disregarded the threat, forced open the door, and entered the room, upon which Mrs. W. took up a loaded gun, which her husband always kept, approached the negro, who still persisted in endeavoring to accomplish his wicked design, and shot him. The load entered his breast, he staggered backward a few feet, and fell dead on the floor. The lady is a daughter of Mr. Drake, of Washington, New Jersey. She was left alone with her children, in a house located at some distance from any other, and had no means, but those made use of, to preserve her chastity, honor, which were threatened by the slave.—*Easton Sentinel.*

EARLY LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—Tradition reports, that he was inquisitive, docile, and diligent; but it adds, that his military propensities and passion for native sports displayed themselves in his boyhood; that he formed his schoolmates into companies, who paraded, marched, and fought mimic battles, in which he was always the chief master of the parties. He had a fondness for the athletic amusements of running, jumping, wrestling, tossing bars, and other tests of agility and bodily exercise; indeed, it is well known, that these practices were continued by him after he had arrived at the age of mature life. It has also been said, that, while at school, he displayed some traits as to win the deference of the other boys, who were accustomed to make him the arbiter of their disputes, and never failed to be satisfied with his judgment.

Such are some of the incidents of his juvenile years, remembered and related by his contemporaries after he had risen to greatness.—(*Life of Washington.*

THE RHINOCEROS AND ITS SENTINEL.—The black rhinoceros stands the timid white one, is a dreadful adversary to meet in hunting, and is often accompanied by a sentinel, to give him warning, a beautiful green backed and blue winged bird about the size of a jay, which sits on his horns. When he is standing at his ease among the thick bushes, or rubbing himself up against a dwarf tree, exactly like himself, the bird attends him, that it may feed on the insects which either fly about him, or which are found in the wrinkles of his head and neck. The creeping insect, cheerfully approaching, on the leeward side, carefully notes the motions of the Sentinel bird; for he may hear though he cannot see the Rhinoceros behind his leafy screen. If the monster moves his head slightly, and without alarm the bird flies from his horn to his shoulder, remains there a short time and then returns to its former perch; but if the bird, from its elevated position and better eye, notes the approach of danger, and flies up in the air suddenly then let the hunter beware; for the Rhinoceros instantly rushes desperately and fearlessly to wherever he hears the branches crack.—*Alexander's Express into Egypt.*

CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN.—A lawyer at a circuit town, in Ireland dropped a ten pound note under the table, while playing cards at an inn, he did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room he was met by the waiter, who, "said I know what you want, are you have lost something."—"Yes, I have lost a ten pound note."—"Well, sir I have found it, and here it is."—"Thanks, my good lad, here's a sovereign for you." "No, sir, I want nothing for being honest," but looking at him with a knowing grin—"wasn't it lucky none of the *gentlemen* found it?"

UTILITY OF LAUGHTER.—A hearty laugh is occasionally an act of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of a man's brains, and hypochondria from his ribs, far more effectualy than either champagne or blue pills

At the last term of the Criminal Court at Alexandria, D. C., a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney General, with the consent of the Court, in the case of the United States vs. R. B. Randolph, for an assault and battery on Andrew Jackson, late President of the U. States.—*Pulsion.*

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—In Varick st. New York; last week, the weeping of a little child sitting upon a step attracted some of the neighbors, and upon being asked what was the matter, replied that his, was very hungry, and that his mother was asleep and he could not wake her up. Upon examination the mother was found lying on the floor preceiving an awful spectacle. She was the name of Sinw, and lived, or rather wallowed there in a state of habitual intoxication with her husband, without any apparent means of subsistance.

A SCENE IN DUBLIN.—Major Noah says "The beautiful city of Dublin has but seldom exhibited such scenes as on the day of the embarkation of the beloved and popular Viceroy, the Marquis of Normandy. The vice-regal palace for days before had been crowded with all the nobility and gentry of the country taking leave, presenting addresses of regard, &c. In the procession, which escorted the excellent nobleman to the wharf were 200 private carriages. The absence of the Marchioness also has left a wide space in the society of Dublin, by whom she was universally cherished and respected.

It is stated that if the eyes of seed potatoes are soaked in milk three days before planting, finer and more mealy potatoes than can grow in any other way are produced, and more of them. By this simple process, a farmer upon abel, grew 320 bushels of potatoes off one acre of land.

FROM THE FAR WEST.—We have the Jeffersonville, (Iowa) Journal, a handsome sheet published by Mr. Field, who says he went to press with 17 subscribers, but now boasts 200, and expects more when more inhabitants arrive in these parts! Success to the Pioneer.

TREASURY NOTES.—The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress, in circulation, was on the 1st ult., $7,590,4'2.

An old and esteemed friend writing to us says:—"Do not forget the 30th of April. It was the day on which, the noble man who, the constitution, received its first impulse, and has proceeded ever since. The 4th of March was to have been the day for commencing the grand Experiment; but the roads were so bad, and the Conscript Fathers mostly travelled on horseback, in those primitive days of the Republic, that a quorum could not be had till the 30th of April, 1789, when the first inauguration of a President of the United States took place in the old Federal Hall, New York—and an august ceremonial it was. On that occasion the first President was dressed wholy in American Manufactures. When the 30th of April arrives, I will have seen *twenty years* of the success of the great experiment of self government Equal Rights, and Equal Laws."—[*Alexandria Gazette.*

BRUTALITY.—Truly, the *Barbarism of civilization* are more sickening than the brutalities of heathenism, and practices are tolerated in civilized communities which an American savage would recoil. A late number of Bell's life in London gives a long characteristic account embellished with all the shocking rhetoric of the Ring, of a bloody set to at Hawthorn or Heaton (Leicester Co.) on the 12th Feb. between Deaf Burke, who narrowly escaped the vengeance of an outraged public sentiment in this country two years since, and one Thompson, a'ias Bendigo, the stakes being about $1100 a side The bullies, both young men under 30, were as deliberately trained for "the sport" as boast for a race, and it is estimated that *Fifteen thousand* people, including some of England's aristocracy, witnessed the brutal spectacle, signifying their gratification in the progress of the fight by "repeated and immense cheering." Wo men too, were present.

Burke was decisively broken down during the ten rounds, and was taken off the ground with both eyes bunged, and crimsoned with his own blood, a beautiful spectacle for a humane and christian people. It is a humiliating reflection that a deliberate, cold blooded tragedy like this, unredeemed by any display of passion with which human nature might sympathize, can be enacted with impunity, in open day, in "the most civilized country on earth"—a country in truth, where law might be all but omnipotent if there were but adequate virtue in its appointed ministers. We may judge by the effect which habit produces on the minds of butchers and surgeons, in what way the dispositions of men sharing in those spectacles are to be affected by them.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—The New York Star of Monday says:

By the passengers we learn that this passage is the greatest triumph this ship has achieved. For two weeks it blew constant heavy gales, with a tremendous dead sea from the West, and for much of the time she encountered a hurricane! The ship pitched dreadful, sometimes the wheelhouse nearly under, and yet not one moment did her engine cease to work, nor a screw or bolt loosen in any part of the machinery. A person at any time could sit quietly in her cabin, and at no moment was it considered that there was the least danger. A few puddles were one night torn away by a floating log, it is thought, as there was much drift wood seen.

WELLINGTON AND THE CANADAS—The London Despatch says of the Canadas,—

"The Duke of Wellington asserts that we have eleven, thousand regular troops, and thirty thousand militia and volunteers in Canada, in order to suppress the rebellion and preserve the loyalty of our Canadian subjects This is making it just about twice as many as difficult to keep subjection in Canada as we ever found it to retain the Irish in subjection. If forty-four thousand troops are necessary for the coercion of Canada, it would require in the ratio of the populations of the two countries, three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers to govern Ireland; whereas our largest force in that country has seldom permanently exceeded thirty thousand men. The Duke of Wellington's assertion discloses the impossibility of our retaining permanent possession of the Canadas, and if this be the real opinion of so excellent a Judge, the sooner we get rid of the Colony the better."

The Persian Ambassador and suite have arrived at Vienna.

The Russians have been cut up by the Circassians Cavalry pretty considerably. Total loss near 16,000 men. The Don Cossacks were found 'no go.'

Noble Whig Victory in St. Louis.

The Election of a Whig Mayor.—The news from the St. Louis, reaches us at a good time, and will in some measure serve as a set-off to the intelligence from New York. Dr. Lane, the Whig candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a majority of 81 votes over all the other candidates. The Whigs have also elected their Aldermen in three of the four Wards. —Well done, St. Louis!

One great cause of the high price of provisions, may be attributed to the fact of so large a portion of the community engaging in trade, commerce, rail roads, or more speculative pursuits, to the neglect of agriculture. The consumers, in short, have increased to a greater proportionate extent than the producers. This is not only reasonable, but it should be deprecated—the more especially as there is no business in the world, that holds our more certainty of gain than of farming.—*Pa Telegraph.*

A SHOCKING RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—Two men were run over and killed on the Portage Rail Road, one day last week The name of one was M'Intire; the name of the other we have not learned. They were crushed to atome by the locomotive and cars

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in Philadelphia from Pittsburgh, on Wednesday last, that an extensive fire was raging on the Cove Mountain on Monday last. The fire had been burning for a considerable time, and a large quantity of timber had been destroyed. For miles the mountain was enveloped in smoke.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.—The number of regulars furnished to the revolutionary army, were, by New England, 147,441; by the Middle States, 56 571; by the Southern States, 56,707. It appears by this above that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, sent more troops to defend the country, than the other parts of the states. The number furnished by South Carolina was, 6447; Massachusetts, 67,907; Georgia, 2697; Connecticut, 31,939.

The Maine Legislature has granted a divorce to Col. Ebenezer Conn, and his wife, Mary Bacon. The Colonel is on the wrong side of fifty, while the bride has just passed the right side of twenty.

For this divorce, the only course,
That wisely could be taken,
Fair Mary sued—the cause was proved,
And Conn married her Bacon!

Can any blame the youthful dame,
Who gave the court a jolt
When all the corn is shelled and gone,
Says—who would keep the Cobs!

From the information we have derived from intelligent gentlemen arrived in the Great Western, we learn, says the New York Star, that among the people of England, the Government, and all classes, the idea of going to war with this country is deemed perfectly preposterous; that rather than allow such a thing to take place, they would see the whole territory sunk into the Ocean; that they look upon it as a border dispute, in which the feelings of the two countries are not involved; and that, as it is a mere question of land, and not of honor, it may be easily adjusted, and cannot in any way lead to hostilities between two great and kindred nations, whose hearts and interests are indissolubly united.

Grave Considerations.

The Clays, men in their arrangement of the next Presidential campaign, give Pennsylvania, and as we learn, New York also, to the enemy. We presume they are likewise content to cast off Ohio, Indiana, Vermont, Maryland and New Jersey! Nay, perhaps they would not be unwilling to give Mr. Van Buren the whole 26 States and elect Mr. Clay without their aid! Be this as it may, there are some considerations which we *humbly* commend to their notice. What, for example, will be the effect in Pennsylvania if the name and popularity of Gen. Harrison be not employed next October? Shall we not have two-thirds of both House of the Legislature of the Loco Foco stam. If so, what will be the fate of the Registry Act, the Banks and various corporations of our City? We ask the Clay men, who own Bank, Loan Company and other stocks, to deliberate calmly upon these considerations, and then to say what prospect they offer demerits. It may be very pleasant to dream until November 1840, of the election of Mr. Clay, but it is the meantime what will be their fate and the fate of their property in the hands of the Loco Foco Legislature and Governor, inflamed by a malignant desire to punish all opposed to them? Let the Claymen look to these things!

The Old Song.

The Clay papers of New York are laboring hard to *explain* the cause of the Whig defeat in that city, and their reasons are echoed by the Clay presses elsewhere. They ascribe it to fraud, colonizing, and various other causes all wide of the mark. We trust that our friends there may not soon have occasion for *explaining* another such fruit of their indiscreet zeal for a particular candidate and neglect of the more legitimate aim of the party—the triumph of Whig principles. Come, gentlemen, out with it at once—the truth must be confessed sooner or later, or the People will them selves give greater cause for an honest avowal that you were deceived in regard to the unpopularity of Mr. Clay.

The reasons which are assigned for the Loco Foco triumph, painfully remind us of the contest of 1832 33 34 and 35. Then as now, all the ingenuity of the same gentlemen was exerted to *explain* successive defeats. In the honesty of their hearts they never dreamed that we were unsuccessful for we had made every effort from our ranks by the unpopularity of our candidates and party leaders. Live and learn.—*Morn. Star.*

ELOQUENCE.—We find the following in a speech of Mr. MILLER of Adams, published in the Keystone and purporting to have been delivered in the Senate:

"The people would rise in an mighty mass and with the fire of indignation flashing from their eyes, they would rush to the seat of government—hurl the infamous usurpers from power, and with the fierce blasts of the hurricane, sweep them into the deep waters of the Susquehanna, where they would repose beneath the dark waves of everlasting infamy!"

This is the first time we ever knew that the "deep waters of the Susquehanna" were "the dark waves of everlasting infamy!" *Ib.*

The Maumee Express has the following *striking* notice of the health of toledo:

"A stranger passing through Toledo the other day inquired of his guide, Mr. Monroe, Michigan. He was told to take the road that appeared plainest and most travelled. He did so and in the course of a few miles was found himself in the middle of a swamp!"

JONATHAN OUTDONE.—Our transatlantic brethren are famous for there ingenuity But we think, we can cope with them, in any thing, only we don't trumpet forth our abilities as they do. There is at present at Cockerham, a tailor, who is so quick at his trade, that he has constantly beside him a bowl of water to cool his needle.

"WESTWARD THE MARCH OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."—All the young stalwart lads at Columbus (Ohio) are now tired of civilization and their scalps are enlisted in an expedition to Oregon, the "far west." It is said to be the design of the leader of the enterprise, to plant the first stake in possession of our republic beyond the Rocky Mountains. We believe they will succeed. Hardships and much suffering may be their lots at first; the forest must be leveled; the wild inhabitants subdued, and its scarcely less savage men contended with. But all its difficulties will be finally overcome; emigrants from the east will pour in upon them in increasing crowds; towns and cities will rise; the farm house and the yellow harvest fields will appear, and the bright banner of civilization will wave over portions of this new wilderness Less than fifty years will see all this accomplished. What a vast empire our country will then present—what an iron link shall, with the aid of steam, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific—the Allegheny with the Rocky Mountains—millions of the Anglo-Saxon race on the shores of the ocean with millions on the shores of others—all united under the same free and glorious flag; all one people; one in language, feeling and government, and one in *dealing!* The history of ancient days cannot then present a parallel to us for prosperity and growing power; and even proud England, on whose empire "the sun never sets," must gaze the eyes of her limbless talons of our full grown eagle should tear them forth, and leave him to blind helplessness.

There, that's enough! We will stop now being somewhat out of breath with such a long sermon. Who's going to Oregon.—Dont all speak at once.—*Phil'a. Ledger.*

A Few Hints to the Claymen.

We are informed by gentlemen who were in New York just before the late Charter Electi n, that the rout of the Whigs, and triumph of Fanny Wright agrarianism, was not unexpected by the cool heads of the Whig party. It is, however, confessed that their *worst* fears are more than realized. They did hope that an increased vote, as has been hitherto uniformly the case, would secure the success of the Whig nominations. This hope was based upon the well known fact that there is always a large body of voters in the Whig ranks who neglect, except on important occasions, to exercise their right of suffrage, whereas very few of the members of the opposite party ever fail to employ their franchise. Hence, an increase in the votes in their estimation, would secure a Whig victory.

We have said that the result was anticipated, by the cool heads of the party. It was so, for the reasons we stated on Saturday, and in consequence of the tyrannical and proscriptive course pursued by the ultra Clay men toward their political associates, whose good sense forbade them to entertain a hope of ever succeeding with Mr. Clay. For this offence—the unpardonable *crime* of considering that gentleman too vulnerable to Loco Foco assaults to be the candidate of the Whig party, many of the best members of the party—men who had labored for years to secure the predominance of the Whigs, whose fidelity was unquestioned and unquestionable, were scorned, and excluded from all posts of trust or responsibility. Others who preferred Gen. Harrison, or Mr. Webster, or Gen. Scott, met with the same treatment.

Our design in referring to this subject, is to caution certain gentlemen of this city to beware how they follow this example of their brethren of New York. They have *adopted* that example we know, but we caution them, in a friendly spirit, not to *continue to follow* it. There is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go—beyond which a spirit of non resistance ceases to be a virtue.

In plain terms, we mean that all the honors are not all on the part. We have been recalled out to members of the Clay Club—that a determination has been expressed to exclude any and every one, however competent, who has not the party's support for himself, and to avow a preference for Gen Harrison. If this be true, and we have ample reason for believing it, we caution our friends to beware how they attempt its execution. Upon their heads will rest the responsibility of the consequence. No friend of General Harrison ever asked or desired the party's support for a Harrison man. No one will be willing to be excluded because of his being one. Important offices have to be filled in October. Let it be seen whether we have Clay will venture to jeopard the Whig ticket by tactics of the kind we have described!

Morning Star.

GETTYSBURG STAR

GETTYSBURG, PA.
Tuesday, April 23, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI MASONIC OR NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

☞ In order to lay the proceedings of the County Meeting before our readers as early as possible, we have delayed the publication of our paper until this afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend" has been received too late for publication in our Temperance Department this week. We shall cheerfully give it a place in our next. We hope to hear often from our fair correspondent upon the important subject she has so ably advocated.

☞ Kobler, the supposed murderer of Zellerbach, has not, we are informed, confessed himself the author of that crime; but on the contrary most strenously asserts his innocence, the report of his confession which was copied into our last, from the Lancaster Intelligencer is without foundation. The Grand Jury having found a bill against him, his trial will come on at the August term of the Lancaster County Court.

Literary Contest.

☞ The Literary Contest between the Philomathean and Phrenakosmian Societies of Pennsylvania College, took place in Christ Church, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., before a very large, respectable and attentive audience. Essays were read by N. B. CORNATZ and J. G. HARRIS, the former of the Phrenanian, the latter of the Philomathean Society; Orations, by J. A. BROWN Phr. and F. R. ANSPACH Phil.; and a Debate upon the question "Should Emulation be encouraged in our Schools and Colleges?" between D. A. S. EYSTER Phr. and J. L. SCHOCK Phil. The efforts made upon this occasion were such as reflect the highest credit, not only upon the Speakers themselves but upon those who have the charge of their education.

Chambersburg Convention

What is likely to be the effect of this Convention, we do not know, but we are entirely assured, that it will not be the cause, of the views, of *one in twenty* of the voters of the State, opposed to Martin Van Buren.

We see that in the neighboring County of Franklin, Clay Delegates have been appointed to that Convention. Will these men represent the political opinion, of a majority of the opposition voters of that county? Will they represent a majority of the *Whigs?* We know enough of the County, to know, that they will not; notwithstanding, the assertion of the "Repository," that *nine* out of *ten*, of the Whigs of that County, are in favor of Henry Clay. We believe that the *reverse* of the assertion is true. Even in the Borough of Chambersburg, we have been assured from a most intelligent source, that if it were put to vote, there would be found to be *three Harrisonmen for one Clayman.* But our informant shrewdly observed, that "the *calculating* politicians in Chambersburg *before* an election, never count any but the Lawyers and Doctors and such men as live in *three story houses*, or in the *best kind* of two story houses."

We have heard that an indirect test, of the popularity of the two candidates, Harrison and Clay was made, at the Court House in Chambersburg, at a public meet ing some six months since, by one of the Orators. In the course of a public speech he spoke an eulogium on the *character* of the two Candidates; and being himself a Clayman he gave the picture, whilst he drew of the distinguished Kentuckian, all those nice and delicate shading calculated to give it an engaging and attractive aspect. At this part of his speech, the orator being all enthusiasm was slightly interrupted by the patting of feet upon the floor, by a few, who sat in the *priviledged seats*, about the Bench and Bar.

The orator next adverted to the history of the "old Soldier," of the West—his toils and privations in the service of his country—his achievements—his glory. He was cold and sober, but he spoke the language, which appeals at once and instantaneously to the hearts of the mass—it was the praise of one they loved, and they testified their approbation by bursts of deafning applause. This was the voice of the people. The Orator ceased, went out of the Court House and said to a friend in a mournful voice, "*Clay won't go*," and we repeat "*Clay won't go*" the efforts of newspapers and writers to the contrary notwithstanding.

New York City Election.

☞ The Loco Focos have triumphed in the Election of municipal officers in the city of New York.

This result was not unexpected, to those who have observed the signs of the times, in that quarter. Every opposition paper, that spoke on the subject, was in favor of *Henry Clay* for the Presidency, but the people, there as well as elsewhere are opposed to him.

Before the election, transparencies were carried about the city inscribed with the name of Henry Clay, and matter upon them, indicating a determination to go for him, and no other, for the Presidency. This was enough to ensure defeat. After Mr. Clay's last speech, he could not be tolerated by thousands of the voters of the city of New York, and thousands of the voters, every where in the country. Clay had denounced Daniel O'Connel as "the plunderer of his country," and the sons of Ireland could not vote for the man, who denounced him, who is justly the pride and glory of their country. He has his faults but, who has not?

If this was not the cause of the defeat of the Whigs in the city of New York, will some of the friends of Mr. Clay, be good enough to tell us what it was?

The folly of these men, and the conduct of Mr. Clay himself, in thrusting himself forward into the canvass, to the exclusion of Gen. HARRISON, whose popularity has opened the way to victory, will compell us soon to take more a distinct ground of opposition to Henry Clay than we have yet done. If the next election for President is lost by the opposition, we shall charge the sin to Henry Clay and his blind adherents; and the people will curse both in the bitterness of their hearts.

Backing Out.

COMMONWEALTH
CHARLES PRAY,
JOHN J. M'CAHEN,
JOHN SAVAGE, and
JOHN CLUNE.

Indictment for a conspiracy to disturb, overawe, and expel the Senate from the Capitol on the 4th day of December last, and for causing a riot in the Senate Chamber during the Session of the Senate.

April 19, 1839. This cause was called, and the Counsel for the Commonwealth said that they were ready for trial, and called the Defendants to plead. The Defendants by their counsel declined to answer the indictment, and to go to trial by a Jury of the Country, but moved to quash the indictment, upon the technical ground that the *venire* issued to January term last, to summon the Grand Jury, the Clerk of the Court had by mistake stamped or sealed with the seal of the Court of Common Pleas, instead of the Seal of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Counsel for the prosecution stated to the Court that there could be no some doubt whether the exceptions were not good; And if the Defendants were unwilling to trust to the merits of their laws, the Commonwealth would not object to the quashing of the indictment, as they were anxious to send up now bills against the Defendants and others for H I G H TREASON, of which they were no doubt Guilty, instead of high misdemeanor, with which they now stand charged.—The Indictment was quashed.

The Court ordered the Defendants to enter into new recognizance to appear at the next Court and answer the charges against them.

☞ It will be seen from the above report, that the Rebels are afraid of a trial, and put it off as long as possible.—The Penitentiary does not seem to have much attraction for them!

RELICT OF BARBARIN.—The Quebeck Gazette of the 1st April, chronicles the sentences passed at the Criminal Term of the Court of Kings bench. Seven persons were to be *burnt in the hand*, and to undergo different terms of imprisonment. Of the seven three were convicted on two indictments for forgery, and severally sentenced to be *twice* burnt on the hand.—*Poulson.*

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr WILLIAM PICKING, to Miss ANGELINA FOREY, both of this place.

DIED.

On the 18th inst, in Cumberland township, Mrs. MARGARET LUTAN, wife of Abraham Lutan, in the 62 year of her age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Mr. KELLER will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, and the Rev. Mr. SIFFORD, in the evening

☞ The Rev. Mr. WATTS will preach the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening next

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour.	$ 0	to	7 00
Rye flour,	0 00	to	5 75
Wheat,	1 60	to	1 70
Rye,	0 97	to	1 00
Corn,	0 86	to	0 87
Oats,	0 48	to	0 50
Potatoes,	0 50	to	0 60
Bacon,	0 11	to	0 14½
Lard,	0 11	to	0 12
Clover seed,	10 00	to	13 00
Timothy,	2 75	to	3 00
Flaxseed,	1 62½	to	1 75
Whiskey,	0 00	to	0 36
Beef,	10 00	to	12 50
Pork, live.	9 25	to	9 50

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Engineer's Office Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, *Baltimore, April* 20, 1839.

Contractors for Graduation, Masonry and Wood Work on Bridges, are hereby notified that upon the 15th day of May next, *Specifications* of all the work of the above kinds, required to be done upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland (96 miles) will be ready for delivery at the Company's office in Baltimore; and that sealed proposals for the said work will be received at the same place by the undersigned, up to 6 o'clock P. M. upon Saturday, the 1st of June next. The time between the two dates is given that ample time may be allowed for a full examination of the whole line which is now staked out for contract.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Engineer of Location and Construction.
April 23 1839. 7t—4

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the encouragement of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff.

for said County of the ensuing election, should I receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a county ticket, and be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of that Office promptly and impartially.

JACOB KELLER.

Mounjoy township, }
April 23, 1839. } 4t—4

SHERIFFALTY.

To the free and Independant voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself again to your consideration as a Candidate for the

Office of Sheriff.

at the ensuing Election, (if I receive the nomination of out next General County Delegation) I would then warmly solicit your suffrages. And should I be so fortunate as to become the Honored Candidate of your choice, I would endeavor to merit, and if all, by a faithful discharge of the duties of said Office, and by adhering to punctuality, and to impartial, humane, and social feeling.

The Public's Humble Servant,

WM. ALBRIGHT.

Conowago Township, April 23. 4t—4

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his shop one door East of Mr Forry's Hotel, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the most fashionable manner, as he is prepared to do so from his receiving the Fashions quarterly, and he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work, so as to please his customers. He also returns his thanks for the past and asks them to call again.

HEZ VANORSDEL & SON.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1839. 3t—4

N. B.—His office will be in the same place as above.

ATTENTION.

THE 86th Regiment of the Second Brigade of the 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for drill and inspection in Abbottstown Adams county, on *Wednesday the 15th of May next*, at 10 o'clock precisely. Officers are requested to appear in uniform, and the men with arms complete as the law directs.

By order of

COL. E. SWOPE.

April 23. 1d

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted on the Books of the Subscriber Dry kept by me, are requested to make immediate payment. The proprietor having disposed of his stock, to A. R. STEVENSON & CO., is desirous of closing his business; and has authorized me to place all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st *day of June* next in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

J. M. STEVENSON, Agent.

3t—4

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

S. WITHEROW

HAS just returned from the City, and is now opening at his Store, on the corner of the Center Square and Baltimore street, a most splendid assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—amongst which are a fine supply of

Superfine Cloths, of all colors, the best ever brought to the borough of Gettysburg:

Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Satinetts, Moseeline de Laines, and Shawls, Irish Linen, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured Bombasins, Summer Cloths;

AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Silks, black, blue black, colored, & figured,

Cambric and Jaconett Muslins, Barr'd do. do. Calicoes and Chintz from 6¼ to 50.

BONNETS,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CARPETINGS

in fact, every thing in his line from "a needle to an ox-hoe."—Also,

Hardware, Queensware,

Groceries, &c. &c.

all of which have been purchased on the very lowest terms, and with great care; and he asks, and he ventures to say, as cheap as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He respectfully invites to call and view his assortment—confident that no one desirous of purchasing will be able to resist the tempting BARGAINS he is enabled to offer.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1849. tf—4

MARSH CREEK
FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he still carries on business at the above Factory, (situate on Marsh Creek, about half a mile from Cash town, near the *Gap* Rail Road, and about 8 miles from Gettysburg,) and is prepared to

CARD WOOL

INTO ROLLS, AND MANUFACTURE IT INTO Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinette, Blankets, Flannel and Linsey.

Having the Machinery all in good repair, and having also competent workmen, he hopes to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage, and holds himself accountable for all damages done by him.

☞ Persons sending Wool or Cloth to the Factory, will be careful to attach written directions to the same.

The Subscriber is also prepared to do

COUNTRY WEAVING,

OF ALL KINDS—Such as BLANKETS, twilled and plain; FLANNELS plain or barred; LINSEY, CASSINETTE, CARPETS, &c.

CLOTH DRESSING,

In all its branches, carried on at this Factory.

PETER SHOLL.

April 23, 1839. 3t—4

New Store.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has taken that stand formerly occupied by Wm. Gille-pie, in Baltimore street directly opposite Yeatt's Hotel, where he is now prepared to offer an entire, New—Large and Splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Queensware,

Selected with great care and bought upon the very best terms for Cash. Among his very general assortment are the following articles:

Blue, Black, and Brown Cloths,
Polish and Invisible Green Cloths,
Black, Ribbed and Plain Cassimeres,
Fancy Mohair Ribbed, do
Plain Fancy Colored, do
Superior Black Satin Vestings Fig. & Plain,
Black Silk Velvet,
Superior Tailors' Velvet,
White Linen Drillings, Ribbed and Plain,
Brown do do do do.
Black Summer Cloths,
Mellonne Ribbed, do.
Elephant and Bang up Cords,
Irish Linens,
10-4 Table Diapers,
10-4 Irish Sheetings,
Russia and Scottish do
Black Mattionia Lustring,
Blue Black, do.
Figured and Plain Gro de Naps,
Plain Gro de Berlines,
Fancy, Gauze, Satin & Lace Bonnet Shands,
White and Black Silk Gloves,
Lace and Pie Nic, do.
Kid and Beaver, do.
Gentleman's Silk, Kid and Beaver do.
White and Black Silk Hose,
White and Black Silk 1-2 do.
White and Black Colored do.

ALSO—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnet Ribbons, Lawns, Calicoes, (as low as 6¼) Mousaline de Laines,

With a great variety of almost every other description of GOODS; to all of which he would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and neighborhood, as from the *unusual* terms upon which they were bought, he will be enabled—as he is determined to sell them at very reduced and *unusual* prices.

D. H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1839. tf—4

N. B. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

HORSE BILLS,

and Hand-Bills, of every description neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of the "STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Petersburg Invincibles.

YOU will parade at your usual place on *Monday the 6th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Summer Uniform. Arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain.

ANDREW A. M'COSH, O. S

April 23, 1839.

GETTYSBURG GUARDS!

YOU will parade at the Court House on *Monday the 6th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform.

By order,

JOHN ZIEGLER, O. S.

April 23, 1839.

REMOVAL.

Samuel S. M'Creary,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to West York street, nearly opposite Mr. Forry's Tavern—where he will always keep on hand, and will manufacture to order,

ALL KINDS OF

HATS,

of the Latest Fashions, and made of the best materials. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Gettysburg, April 15. tf—4

Franklin Independent Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Charles Myers, in Bendersville, Menallen township, on *Monday the 6th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M. precisely, in summer uniform.

By order of the Captain;

ADAM J. WALTER, *O. S.*

April 23, 1839.

Military Orders.

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers in Adams County, will parade in New Oxford, *on Saturday the 11th day of May next*, for Inspection, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

JOHN SCOTT, Adj.

April 23, 1839. td—4

N. B.—It is expected that the Hanover and Berlin Volunteers, will parade with said Battalion for Inspection.

New Goods!

A. R. STEVENSON & CO.

HAVE just opened and offer for sale on Hanover street, in the corner of the centre square, fronting on Carlisle Street, a neat and general assortment of merchandize consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, &c. &c.

Purchased in the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at reduced prices to suit the market. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

April 23, 1839. 3t—4

1000 Bushels of Lime for sale by the Subscriber, at his place of business in the North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

COMPRISING A SPLENDID VARIETY OF

Domestic and British *Prints*,
3-4 and 4-4 CHECKS and LAWNS,
Jaconett and Cambric MUSLINS,
3-4 and 4-4 Scotch *Ginghams*,
5-4 and 10-4 Irish *Sheeting*,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and IRISH *Linens*,
3-4 and 4-4 Burlaps and BAGGINGS,
Black, Blue and Fancy Colored *Cloths* and *Cassimeres*,
Sumner CLOTH & 6-4 BOMBASINES,
*Linen and Cotton DRILLS—Nankeens Grass LINENS, Vestings, Hollands, Apron Check, Tickings, Bleached and Br