STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Judge Lynch.

This important personage, after having lain quiescent for some weeks; judging from the newspapers, has latterly come out again in the South and West, with his swift writs of *prescendo ad judicum*,—being apparently as sound a hater of "the law's delay," as was the melancholy Prince of Denmark himself. It was to be hoped that he had his glut of retribution for a season; but the Brutus feeling is in a manner on him all the while! and so long as it is he will be on the scent for victims.

Seriously, if there be any subsidence of the Lynching code or spirit, under that special name, it is ramifying itself into other forms, which cannot but appal and strike with serious reflections, every friend of humanity and the laws. It no longer contents itself with the cord and the scourage; it enters the very holies in the temple of Justice, and sending the fasces and the axe, madly usurps a supreme dominion;—polluting and overawing on every hand. This is not precisely what may be called the Lynch *action*: it is the Lynch *influence*, no less baleful because more secret, or because it was silently exerts itself on jurors.

Two cases, illustrating the dreadful state of things, are now freshly on record. One is that of Judge Wilkinson and others, in an affray at Louisville, at the Gallt House, where two persons were brutally murdered in broad daylight, in presence of many witnesses. We have heard a gentleman who was present and saw the murdered men lying on the floor, say that it was one of the most sorry sights of the kind ever presented to the eye.

The men killed were simple seeking a lawful end—they were destroyed outright—and yet the murderers were *acquitted!*—We should like to ask—on what principles of law? What of Equity? What of imperfect evidence? What of fact or what of reason?

The last was that of Dr. Vaughan, for the murder of young Pleasants, just decided in Virginia,—the result—*acquittal!* Our readers must remember the incidents of this atrocious homicide. Pleasants was the accepted lover of an accomplished young lady, of whom Vaughan was also enamoured. He proffered his suit and was rejected. In a fit of blind indignation, he thought to succeed in winning her affections, by destroying the man to whom she was betrothed.—Accordingly he sought every mode to provoke him into a duel; but apology after apology on his part, was the result of this *brave* stratagem. At last he walked into the room of Pleasants, at his hotel, only a few days before his intended marriage, and placing a pistol at his breast at once shot him down. The scene was a horrible one: the young man's shirt bosom die from the shock, blood streaming forth across the room, his heart's blood gushing out upon the floor, and his malignant assassin looking fiendishly on!

One would suppose that such a man, for such an act, so clearly proved, should be hanged as soon as tried; but no—he is *acquitted*, and at large.

Is it not clear from cases like these, that the laws are rapidly losing their power of punishment or of protection, and that Judge Lynch is taking his seat too frequently in the courts of the land?—*Phila. Gazette.*

It is said that on the last night of the session of Congress, Dr. Duncan accidently stumbled and fell full length on the floor.—While he was thus situated, Mr. Stanly of N. C. hawled out, "Mr. Speaker, a member has this floor!" The House came near laughing into fits.

Let Dr. Duncan be quiet during the remainder of the session, and only open his mouth to utter "yea" or "nay."—*Cincinnati Rep.*

Then how the deuce is he to take his whiskey!—*Prentice.*

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

A man committed to jail in this place, for stealing a horse from Dr. Hendry, at Haddonfield, and robbing a store in Moorestown, on Wednesday last, escaped from the jail yard, by means of a blanket, a board and a pump handle. On the day of his arrest, he seemed determined to maintain his liberty at all hazards. Two men who had seen him make the thefts, attempted to take him, but were repelled and kept at bay, while he retreated to his house, which having entered, he fastened the doors. A party of about twenty men then proceeded to take him, which they succeeded in doing but not until one of their number, a Mr. Alberston, had received a severe wound from a blow with an axe. In his desperation, he snapped his pistol at Capt. Burroughs, a Revolutionary veteran, but who, having been accustomed to such trifles, in days of yore, undauntedly rushed forth to seize him.—After keeping his pursuers from their prey for two hours, he was pinioned by the neck with a pitchfork, secured and placed in durance vile, as above stated; but not satisfied with his lodgings, on Thursday, he followed in the footsteps of some predecessors, who, like him—owing to some culpable deficiency in the construction of the prison, or to their super-excellent dexterity in climbing,—in order to gratify a roving inclination, have taken French leave. —*Vil. Rec.*

From Texas.

Houston and Galveston papers have been received by the New Orleans Bulletine, to the latest date.

The Houston telegraph states, that an engagement has taken place recently, near Guadaloupe, between a company of volunteers, under General Burleson, and a party of Mexicans and Indians under Cordova, in which the latter were defeated, and 18 of their party killed.

Western Texas is represented as in a flourishing state. The trade with Mexico is quite active.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

On the 11th of March last, C. C. Burleigh, an abolition lecturer, by invitation, arrived at Wilkesbarre, for the purpose of lecturing on the subject of slavery. A room in the court house had been procured for this purpose, where the lecturer and his friends had assembled. They had not been there long before the whole meeting was broken up by a gang of rioters. Not satisfied with breaking up the meeting, the mob proceeded to the house of Mr. Gildersleeve, BROKE IT OPEN and ordered Burleigh the lecturer, to leave the town forthwith.

The next day, the rioters, determined upon mischief, again assembled at one of the hotels in Wilkesbarre, and after enticing Mr. Gildersleeve from his house by sending a message purporting to come from Mr. Burleigh who desired to see him at the hotel where the mob was assembled, they seized him, and after abusing him with many indignities to his person, RODE HIM ON A RAIL!!

The worst part of this transactions, remains yet to be told. Mr. Gildersleeve indicted the principals concerned in the injuries done to his person, and the grand jury found a true bill against twenty four of them. This alarmed the rioters—they called a public meeting and adopted resolutions approving of the course of the mob—the leaders in the meeting were the principals in the riots. Fearing the result of the indictment brought against them, the ringleaders, having commenced, and finding that the public meeting would not prevent justice being done, they threatened to PULL DOWN the house of Gildersleeve if he did not withdraw his suit. To these were added to MOB THE COURT ITSELF, if his suit was not withdrawn. The citizens of the place fearing a dreadful row, finally succeeded in persuading Mr. G. to withdraw his suit. These are the principal facts which have been adduced in this lawless transaction. Such is the outrage which find favor in the eyes of the mongrel Yankees of the Keystone, who glory in revolutionary excitement, anarchy and confusion.—Such are the facts which they would distort and pervert for the sake of providing an excuse for rioters and open violators of the law.

GOING IT STRONG.

The Columbus Democrat thus briefly sums up, (under the head of "matrimony and its awful consequences,") a few of the most important events in the life of a citizen of that place: He was married on Tuesday evening! On Wednesday evening his wife presented him with an heir! On Thursday he got DRUNK!!! And on Friday he was committed to the common JAIL for his country for debt!!!! Facts—beat them who can.

At a locofoco meeting in New York last week, one of the orators with much feeling, said: "Mr. President, I feel as proud as if I was a Siamese-twin, and my brother was a whig I'd cut the rascal off.

EXTRAORDINARY RESUSCITATION.—In Bangor, last week, a child five years of age, was resuscitated, after lying three quarters of an hour at the bottom of a well with ten feet of water in it.

Maine Troops.

A letter from Bangor to the Boston Patriot, under date of the 17th, says:

The State officers are now busily engaged in paying off and discharging the several companies, which process will probable continue for some five or six days longer. In the mean time, our citizens are frequently regaled with the sound of martial music, and the marching of troops through our streets. During their absence, the soldiers have acquired a great degree of military tactics, and appear more like regulars than raw militia. Though they appear glad to be able again to return to their respective homes, yet there seems to prevail a very general dislike to the manner in which the war has been prevented—as highly dishonorable to the dignity of the state. Very many, if not the majority, it seems, would rather have had a fight than to have come off as they have.

A Noble Hearted Mother.

During the fire in Albany on Saturday, the occupants of one of the buildings in Row Alley, in the bustle and confusion of saving their little effects from the devouring element, and after being driven out by the flames, discovered that one of their children, a boy about 4 years old, remained yet asleep in the upper part of the House—the mother after hearing of the situation of her child, rushed through the flames and seized her sleeping boy, and no sooner had she gained the object for which she was willing to risk her life, than it was discovered that all means of escape was cut off save that of leaping from the second story window with her child, which without a moments hesitation was done, without any material injury to herself or child.

There is Death in a slight Cold.

We extract from the Hartford Times a series of essays on health and disease which have appeared in the Saturday Chronicle the following paragraph full of eloquence and unerring truth:

"And here let me impress upon my fair readers the necessity of guarding against cold by warm stocking, furred shoes, and an adequacy of wollen clothing. Beauty is only to be preserved with health, and the highest ornament of health is modesty, ranked with the most attractive personal charms. Neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many very many, fall victims to their imprudence. We have seen the young bride, blooming as it were, as the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with soft expressions of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's promise; we have seen all this—changed—aye, the wedding garment for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for a sepulchre of the dead and all this from neglecting a common cold."

The Common School System Mr Burrowes.

We have not seen the report of the present Superintendent of Common Schools; but we find the following extract from it in the U S Gazette, as complimentary to the late Superintendant, Mr. Burrowes.

Mr. Shunk says:

"The duty has been ably performed by my predecessor, who has, in his reports of the last and present session, embodied the result of his observation and experience, in a manner highly creditable to his industry and talents."

No man ever devoted himself more assiduously to the duties of his station. His industry was carried even beyond what his physical power would long be able to sustain. The important interests committed to his charge were managed with unsurpassed ability. His intellect, distinguished alike for clearness and compass, saw the end at the beginning—and his active energy prosecuted to completion the measures of his judgement. The public good was his polar star—and from this he could not be swayed by the allurements of popularity, the clamors of political opponents, or the crabbedness of individuel cupidity or sectional intrests. In prosecuting what he foresaw would terminate to the advantage of the public posterity, he was often obliged to the obligations of duty to exhibit a firmness and sternness of purpose that some may have condemned; but the soundness of his judgement and the error of those who condemn is plain, and those who have been disposed to censure are now sensible of their mistake, and willing to commend his superior sagacity.

From beyond the Rocky Mountains.

An Indian chief, to whom importunities had been addressed, with a view to induce him to remove to a position farther west than that occupied by his tribe, resisted the application upon the ground that the cupidity of the white man would soon even reach that spot beyond the Rocky Mountains, and that it would be as well for his tribe to wait their inevitable extermination upon the soil within whose bosom its forefathers had been deposited. The argument was pressed, and with a view to render it more improbable that the new home to which he was invited would ever be invaded by the rude agressions of the Pale-faces, he was urged to consent to a removal to the delightful hunting grounds beyond the Rocky Mountains. "It is in vain," said the son of the forest, with a mournful and touching eloquence, "neither mountain nor flood can stay the march of the people who have usurped the inheritance of the red man. Even now the cabins of the white settler mingle with wigwams at the foot of those distant mountains, and the red man is fast retreating before the face of the intruders. Soon he will be driven to scale them, and take up his abode on the other side—and yet the white man will follow and persecute and destroy him, until the dying shriek of the last of the Indian race shall mingle itself with the roar of the Pacific ocean."

The prophecy of the savage chief is rapidly approaching its fulfilment. The Rocky Mountains are no longer a barrier to the white man. He has taken up his abode beyond them, and even now, from the distant regions on the other side of the unpeopled wilderness, comes a report that the laws which govern the rest of this nation of white men may be extended over the dwellers upon the very shores of the pacific. A petition of this nature from the inhabitants of the Oregon territory was presented in the Senate of the U. S. and the day is evidently not far distant when that territory, of whose very existence a larger number of the people of the United States are probably ignorant, will claim her place among the confederated States of the Union. In less than twenty years, in all probability, the whole of the territory within the Northern and Southern boundaries of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be under the government of separate sovereignties, owing political allegiance to the Federal Government of the Union

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RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN TEXAS.

"As the sun was tipping the hills with his dying rays, we entered Ruterville, and found a cordial welcome from our brethren who reside there. The plan of Ruterseville was a conception of the lamented Rutter, after whom it was called. A number of the friends of the Methodist Episcopal church purchased what is called a league (4,444 acres) of land, and divided it into lots for the purpose of forming a village. In this village, and on a most favorable site, are to be erected our institutions of learning for this republic. Eligible lots have been appropriated for a college, a female seminary, a school for boys, and for a church. This league, or township, is one of the best sections of land in the republic, possessing a rich soil, intersected by a beautiful stream of water—supplied well with timber and stone for buildings; and possessing without charming landscape views. The college site is a noble elevation, and includes about fifty acres. The government has incorporated the college, and appropriated eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres of land toward its endowment.

"An excellent collection of families are already at work, clearing the school and putting up buildings, and the plan promises to succeed admirably. There is one feature in the plan that you will admire. No deed is given without inserting a clause which provides that the purchase be forfeited by the introduction of intoxicating liquor; it is not to be used except for medical purposes.

"Our great want here is mechanics. Good house carpenters, masons, shoemakers, &c. would not only enjoy a competency in this land, but in a few years might accumulate wealth."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

There is a class of individuals who go through life with a continual murmuring of complaint upon their lips. Fortune the fickle dame, is ever playing some frantic trick with their plans. What others would esteem a moderate success they write down as an absolute failure. Fires dwell upon the dark side, till the evasions becomes fixed and habitual, and they can see no other. Even hope, after a time, refuses to do her office work, and they finally settle down into discontented grumblers.

There are others, again, with their jolly, good natured countenances, who throw a sunshine upon life, and sweeten existence *frapped*, and will be, the first time I meet you. God and our country.

"Your's, truly. P. K. Ogden."

A WORD FOR SCOUNDRELS.—If you would take but half the pains to become honest men and to obtain an honest livelihood, that you do to degrade ourselves by crime, and to obtain property by unlawful methods, you would be happy, respected, and rich.

When a powder magazine, by exploding, crears a vacuum in the atmosphere, the windows of the adjacent houses are not, as most people would be led to expect, forced inwards, but the air within their rooms breaks the glass outwards, in rushing to restore the equilibrium of the atmosphere.

It was said of Archbishop Cranmer, "Do him an ill turn, and you make him your *friend forever*," of others it may be said, do them a good one, and they will be forever your *enemies*. It is the grace of God only that makes the difference.

CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Sun states that there are, at present, not less than one hundred and twenty-five rokabooses, in that city, of all ages, sexes countries, conditions and colors. A general estimate of crime supposes that two of every three committed in this city, are in its the case, New Orleans is a delightful place; a stranger walking the street is under the agreeable apprehension that one in every dozen he passes meets is either a cut throat or a thief.

JUMPING LAND CLAIMS IN ILLINOIS.—He who first squats on a lot of wild land by cutting on a log cabin, is considered by the regular squatters as owning the claim. Nevertheless, another one comes, and in a night gets up another log house and claims the lot as his. This second operation they call jumping the claim. The following account of these pioneer efforts, to sustain law and order, we take from the report of an Illinois settler, published in the Bangor, Me, whig.

"In returning from R., I found an old man named Merry field, of my acquaintance and some men to rend a party of fifteen gentlemen who had jumped his claim the night before. The party M. had raised had proceeded towards his house (three miles,) and he had turned out the men, and jumped on to a horse and followed as fast as possible. I found the party just ready to proceed to the premises, the men seeing and hearing that I had gained my case, a very important one just then, they cheered me lustily. We started, twenty three of us, not one armed, for our object was *peace*, not war. We came to the rifle ready to receive us, we king use of the house, built of large oak logs, as a fort. Each of them having a rifle, and pistols, and bowie knives. We parleyed with them a while, when they told us they discovered they had nothing to laugh at. I told them I was right in this anti-jumpation, I may be permitted to say that I have lately received a letter from a highly distinguished member of the American Congress, who laughed heartily at my one, when my petition was presented there, containing many kind expressions and promising me by way of amends for his levity, "to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of being better informed on the subject of my new philosophy." Such conduct as this is all I want; I fear not the strictest scrutiny.

If I should be encouraged to go on with the experiment, I mean to have a large mass of combustibles prepared ready for use; and when I have found all the circumstances mentioned before, favourable in time of drought; I would set fire to the circumference in various places at once. Soon after the first commences, I will expect to see clouds begin to form, about as many hundred yards high as the temperature of the air is above the dew point in degrees of Fahrenheit. I will expect to see this cloud rapidly increase in size, if its top is not swept off by a current of air a considerable distance above the earth—until it becomes like a large rain cloud. I shall expect the cloud to move eastwardly, increasing in width as it advances, and the next day I shall expect the region to the south of where the rain fell, to be visited by rain, for a reason explained in my writings.

But it is in vain to anticipate all the results which follow, for nothing but the experiment itself can demonstrate them. If the experiment shall repeatedly tried should fail, it would be in vain for me to say I would not be mortified; but I will not incur any disgrace—unless it is disgraceful, to desire to see a great experiment made which all the knowledge we have on the subject, in the present state of science, leads us to hope will be crowned with success.

Dr. Joseph S. Barber has just received a patent for the improvement which he has lately made in the lightning rod; or rather for the invention of a substitute for the pieces of wood for conducting the electricity. The instrument of Dr. Barber has no rod to conduct the electricity to the earth. It is so constructed that, while it receives a bolt from the cloud, it at the same time scatters it in the air. The instrument is peculiarly adapted to protect churches, and all buildings with domes. The expense of protecting a building with this instrument will not exceed two thirds the expense of the rod. Dr. B. will soon be ready to offer his services to those who wish to have their buildings protected in a cheap and safe way. Iron as powerful as agent *Telegraph.*

Present State of England.

The following is from the European correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer. It will require the little Queen to be on the *qui vive* to preserve order among her "most loyal subjects."

The political situation of the country is very unsettled and unsatisfactory at the present time. The motion of Mr. Villiers for a repeal of the Corn Laws, has been lost by a majority of ——, a majority so as to leave no prospect whatsoever of the repeal of those laws, either in the present year or during the existence of the present Parliament at all. The mercantile and manufacturing interests are disappointed and disconfirted at the prospect of a continuation of the decline in British foreign exchanges, and are concerned at the very most destructive laws, and on the other hand masses of the people in the manufacturing districts are in a state of almost open preparation for the commencement of a civil war. What is termed the "People's Charter," is being signed in the manufacturing districts by the people, of whom about 1,200,000 have already signed this document, and the total number of signatures is expected to be 2,000,000. Petition this document cannot exactly said to be, for it purports "to demand" from the House of Commons the right of universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, and the wages to the members of the lower House. This petition will of course be refused even to be received by the House of Commons, and this the leaders of the Charter party acknowledged that they knew it would be the result, and are calling on every man who has signed it, to come to arms himself and prepare for immediately fighting for their rights. These intentions of resorting to physical force or overwhelming numbers, have now become perfectly open with the leaders of the people, who are now assembled in London as delegates to what is termed the National Convention, and who have been sitting for a week or two, which I have recently attended and witnessed the most tumultuous and most tremendous cheering on every allusion to the coming appeal to arms.

On another hand, the government is not idle in its preparations, for a considerable force of artillery and rocket brigades has been ordered from Woolwich towards Manchester, which is the focus of the Chartist cause—and should London be made tragull there is very little doubt that the troops will be able to suppress the insurrection, should it force the approaching 6th of May. The plans of the Chartists are believed to be directed unfortunately to very contracted erroneous methods of contending with the government—as should they succeed in gaining the victory over the troops, it is thought probable destruction of what they term the "accursed factory system," will be the principal & immediate business of the actors in the new condition of affairs. The waste of property which would follow the ascendency of men of little education, and of the most contracted views in political economy, is such as to render it far from desirable, that even with all the present suffering of the people, success should attend the movements which are undoubtedly in preparation, and the history of which will probably be an important part of the annals of 1839.

Extract of a communication from James P. Easy to the Editor of the National Gazette on his theory of the production of artificial rain.

Gentlemen have made their puns on this project, and had their laugh, and I am sorry to see by letters which I have received, that my friends and relations at a distance are much troubled at there innocent laughs.

We learn (says the Baltimore Transcript) from the New York papers, that a Mr. Kaye has arrived in the Great Western who it is conjectured has instructions for Mr. Fox, to treat at once about the Maine question.

There is a paper about to be published in Ohio, to be called the "Buckeye Blossom!" and another in Mississippi to be called the "Bowie Knife!"

We hope that the call for a meeting, at the house of A. B. Kurtz, *this evening* (Tuesday) will be responded to by all our friends. Let none of them be absent. It is time that the friends of *Harrison and Webster*, and all the opponents of misrule, should bestir themselves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. Q." was received too late for publication this week, we will endeavor to give it a place in our next.

On motion of D. M. Smyser, Esq. CONRAD BAKER, Esq. was admitted last week to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

An editorial paragraph, explaining the reason why a "Ferocious Indian Fight" was placed in our Temperance Department last week, was crowded out to make room for the proceedings of the County Meeting. The usual Temperance head was inadvertantly left at the top of the column. We are deeply indebted to our kind neighbor for the *philanthropic* disposition he evinces in noticing it.

From the Baltimore papers we learn that Gen. *Samuel Smith*, another hero of the Revolution is no more. He died in Baltimore on Monday afternoon last, in the 87th year of his age. He was born at Carlisle in Pennsylvania in July 1752. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of People, at the President of the United States, the Governor of Maryland, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General were present. The ceremonies were exceedingly imposing, the Military turned out in great strength and presented a splendid array. We subjoin the following from the Chronicle of Friday last:

"Gen. SMITH was the last of the Field Officers of the Revolutionary Army! The last of the leaders of the great army of deliverance! The last! not another remains! Washington, Lafayette, Washington was the chief has followed him to the tomb. Who can read the sentence without emotion? Who can reflect that the whole of those who led the army of the Revolution through its trials, its defeats, its glorious triumph, have passed from time into eternity, without deep solemnity. They were a race of peculiar men. Brave, hardy in frame and in spirit, strangers to inactivity, they guided this nation through the perils of war and through the scarcely less fearful dangers of the infant struggle of secret government fitted to her untried condition. Their wisdom is every where apparent in the institutions they established; the form of government they set up, the laws they enacted. But they have gone—gone, whilst the nation they created was a source of just pride to them—before the seeds of its down fall, if they exist, have exhibited themselves, with the happy confidence, it may be hoped, that its existence is to be perpetual.

FOR THE STAR AND BANNER.

"Thou shalt not bear False Witness against thy Neighbor."

Do not indulge a venomous tongue,
That withering curse to old or young,
It is a deadly human bane
Thousands have perished by its reign.
Think of a loving harmless pair
Whose prospects once were bright and fair,
Who promised themselves a life
Of happiness full free from strife,
Think how their hearts within them burn'd
When to love they both had learn'd,
Methinks I see their outward stiffe
After the crowd passed off of life,
And at each crook and at each turn
His flame of love the brighter burn,
To Hymens altar now they pray
To consummate their fancied bliss,
But e'r they reach that alter bright
The slanderers tongue, that cursed blight
Has spoken of this fair one's name
Words calculated to defame,

* * * * * * *

Now slanderer go behold her weep
Refusing both to eat and sleep,
But as she weeps and pines away
She calleth for the judgment day,
Go slanderer, go then too and weep,
Give not thine eyes a moment sleep,
Go plead with God, the God of grace
To save thee from that withering curse,
Thy wicked tongue is cursed indeed
It causeth many hearts to bleed.

J. D.

IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Rule of Court, adopted April 24, 1839.

If any licensed Tavern keeper, within the County of Adams, shall sell ardent spirits, or suffer the same to be sold by others in his employment, to a common tipler, or to any person whose habits are so decidedly intemperate as to render such sale unjustifiable, or make him troublesome to others, or to any person in a state of intoxication; or shall sell it to others to be drunken by any such person, knowing such to be his character, habits, or condition; the same being duly proved to the satisfaction of the court, shall be sufficient cause, at all times thereafter, for refusing again to license such tavern-keepers.

This Rule to take effect from and after the 15th day of June, 1839.

By the Court,
JOEL B. DANNER, *Clerk.*
April 30, 1839.

Rail-Road from York to Wrightsville.

It appears there are certain terms connected with the late appropriation of $750,000 by the State of Maryland to finish the road from York to Wrightsville, that the Susquehanna Rail road Company feel some reluctance to accede to—and there is some doubt whether the stockholders will not refuse to accept the law. This matter is likely, at all events, to delay the completion of the work.—*Sentinel.*

A pistolog has come off in the streets of Shelbyville, Tenn., between Haynes, editor of the *Star*, and King of the Murfreesborough Telegraph. All this is poor business for *Star* and *Telegraph*.—*Sat. Courier.*

Mr. Haynes must be rather a shooting star.

Locofocoism and Mobocracy.

In almost all the political transactions of the day, whether in the great contest of the nation for an Executive, or the petty strife for city or town officers, we see these two evils allied, and one arrayed in defence of the other. These recreants which we have formed themselves into a *party*, under the unjustly assumed name of "*Democrats*," and who have for some years curbed their spirit of oppression, through FEAR, have at length thrown off their masks and stand before the world in their true light, and show themselves to be what we have ever pronounced them—*traitors to the interests of our country.* In Pennsylvania they have goldly enacted disgraceful, foul, black, damnable scenes—scenes which will tarnish her renowned name, till the present generation shall have passed from the stage, and the rising one become acquainted with the history of the wild and reckless spirit of these congenial curses. Harrisburg too, and other places, have been scenes of riot and lawless outrages. Their acts gather increased darkness at every recollection, and will continue to blacken until the load shall burst, and forever crush their unholy schemes! But let us look further. In another state the same spirit has been manifested by them and, if *possible*, to a greater extent than in Pennsylvania. A congressman, a Senator or the election of a U. S. Senator—officers attacked and their staffs of office broken—legal voters kept from the polls, by a *hired band of ruffians*,—and *illegal* votes of their own favored band FORCED to be taken!! Thus, has an election been carried—by such work have they been able to trumpet the sound of "victory" to the world—echoed by them at every turn, and borne on every breeze! But still further—we find that in the same state, elated with joy at such an ill gotten victory as this, they murder a respectable and harmless man!—and continue their drunken carousal—seek to overawe a Coroner's jury, and strive to smother it, by the assertion that their victim was intoxicated!! But we need not take up time in enumerating such actions. An indignant people are aware of them; and patiently and anxiously look forward to the day when these evils shall be overthrown,—when the sound of "victory"—solid victory—shall be the theme of the true patriots and lovers of their country, as strong and cheering indictions of a return to that order and confidence of the fathers of Washington and Jefferson.[*Hol. Register*

Counterfeit $50 notes of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, are in circulation in New Orleans

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MARRIED.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. JAMES OGDEN, to MISS MARGARETT DEDROFF, both of this place.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lakies, Mr. HENRY WEAR, to MISS ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY, both of Emmittsburg, Md.

At Greenville Ohio, on the 4th of April, Mr. JOHN H. DUPPELER, of St. Louis, Missouri, formerly of this county, to MISS S. A. WILSON, formerly of Cumberland county.

DIED.

At Littlestown, on the 11th inst. Mrs. MARIA BARBARA KEEFER, wife of Mr. HENRY Keefer in the 73d year of her age.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. SARAH PATTERSON, wife of Wm. Patterson, Esq. of Berlin, Adams county, aged 64 years.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. MARGARET BENNER, relict of Peter Bender, residing near Berlin, aged about 54 years.

At the 20th inst. Mr. PETER AVLAND, of the neighborhood of Berlin, aged about 70 years.

At Mercersburg, Franklin county, on Thursday last, after a long illness, Mrs. LYDIA SPERR, wife of Dr. Alexander Sperr, and daughter of Mrs. M. Winrott, of this borough.

In York county, on the 18th inst. Mr. WM. BUFF, (formerly of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary,) aged 25 years.

On Tuesday last, Col. JAMES S. CONNELLY, of York, aged about 50 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. Mr. KRAUTH will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next.

Rev. Mr. PUSLOWO will preach in the Methodist Church in this place on Sunday morning and evening next.

The Rev. Mr. MCLEAN, will preach in his church on Sunday morning next.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour,	$8 00	to	7 25	
Rye flour,	6 00	to	5 75	
Wheat,	1 00	to	1 07	
Rye,	0 97	to	1 00	
Corn,	0 82	to	0 83	
Oats,	0 45	to	0 46	
Potatoes,	0 50	to	0 60	
Bacon,	0 11	to	0 14½	
Lard,	0 11	to	0 12	
Cloversseed,	12 00	to	13 00	
Timothy,	2 75	to	3 00	
Flaxseed,	1 62½	to	1 75	
Whiskey,	0 28	to	0 28½	
Beef,	12 00	to	12 50	
Pork, live.	9 25	to	9 50	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on the *first Monday in May*, at 10 o'clock. A. M. precisely, in full uniform.

BY ORDER OF THE CAPTAIN,
ROBERT MCCURDY, Serj.
April 30. td-5

GETTYSBURG STAR

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, April 30, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC OR MINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Daniel Webster.

Public Meeting.

The Anti-masonic and all the opponents of the National and State Administration, in the borough of Gettysburg, will hold a *public meeting* at the house of A. B. Kurtz, on Tuesday evening the 30th inst. Let all the friends of correct principles,—the Constitution and the Laws, attend. The meeting will be at *early candle light.*

County Meeting!

The Whigs of Adams County, will hold a COUNTY MEETING at the House of A. B. KURTZ, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

SATURDAY the 11th of MAY next,

at two o'clock P. M., to elect Delegates, to represent Adams County in the Whig State Convention, to be held in Chambersburg in June next.

On another hand, the government is not idle in its preparations, for a considerable force of artillery and rocket brigades has been ordered from Woolwich towards Manchester, which is the focus of the Chartist cause—and should London be made tragull there is very little doubt that the troops will be able to suppress the insurrection, should it force the approaching 6th of May. The plans of the Chartists are believed to be directed unfortunately to very contracted erroneous methods of contending with the government—as should they succeed in gaining the victory over the troops, it is thought probable destruction of what they term the "accursed factory system," will be the principal & immediate business of the actors in the new condition of affairs. The waste of property which would follow the ascendency of men of little education, and of the most contracted views in political economy, is such as to render it far from desirable, that even with all the present suffering of the people, success should attend the movements which are undoubtedly in preparation, and the history of which will probably be an important part of the annals of 1839.

Female Seminary.

We neglected to mention in our last, that at the semi-annual examination of the ladies of the Institution, which took place on Thursday last, (the conclusion of the winter session) Miss LOUISA FAHNESTOCK of Gettysburg, having completed the regular course of instruction, received the usual *diploma*. The ladies on this occasion we are informed acquitted themselves much to their own credit, and that of the Institution of which they belong.

We understand, that by a report made to the United States Senate, by a resolution of Mr. Swan, of Tallmadge, that upwards of *three hundred and sixty four country Post-Masters* were turned out of office the first year of Van Burens Administration, for not supporting his election!! There has been about fifty removals of faithful and competent Post Masters within the last two months!! Truly *the reign of Terror is revived.*

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that while Commodore Elliott was proceeding to the city in the Rail Road Cars, to attend the Court of Enquiry to be held at the Navy Yard, a certain Major McDonald of New Orleans, spoke very disrespectfully of General Gaines and Jessup and others, and especially of Commodore Elliott himself, whom he represented as a coward in the battle of Lake Erie, &c. The Commodore after some time announced himself, but McDonald still continuing his abuse, when the cars stopped in Broad St. the Commodore gave him a complete caning for his insolence. The Major sought safety in flight.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Canada has pardoned the twenty, two prisoners who had been confined in Fort Henry, Upper Canada. They have seperated to return to their homes.

Appointments by the Governor.

John Klingensmith, of Westmoreland county, to be Secretary of the Land Office.

Jacob Sallady, of Berks county, to be Surveyor General.

George R. Evey, of Venango county to be Auditor General.

For the term of three years from and after the tenth day of May next.

The Presbyterian Church Case, is now before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

Gettysburg Rail-Road.

The investigating committee adjourned at Clear Spring, to meet at Harrisburg at the assembling of the Legislature. Three other member (Heaver, Kettlewell, and Anderson have gone to Baltimore, as one committee, to make inquiry as regards the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road.—*Sentinel.*

A celebrated toper, intending to go to a masked ball, asked an acquaintance in what character he should disguise himself. "Go sober," replied his friend "and your most intimate acquaintance will not know you."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW NOTICE.

C. BAKER,

WILL practice Law in the several Courts of Adams County, and in Chambersburg Street, one door west of Mr. Buehler's Store.

Gettysburg, April 30, 1839. 1y—5

Hard-Ware.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, a large stock of

HARD-WARE.

Planes, Edge Tools, Anvills, Vices, Brass Andirons.

ALSO,—A LARGE LOT OF

Nails, Brads and Sprigs, Bar Iron and Steel,

HOLLOW-WARE AND CASTINGS,

of every kind, persons engaged in building and those commencing house keeping would do well to call.

GEO. AREOLD.

Gettysburg, April 25, 1839. 4t—5

$50 REWARD.

Money Lost.

WAS lost by the subscriber on Monday evening last, between Gettysburg and Major Will's Mill, a pocket Book containing $50, 170 on the bank of Virginia, one twenty, and the rest tens. The balance were $20 notes on the Merchant's and Manufacturer's Bank of Pittsburg, and notes to the amount of NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The above Reward will be given to any person who delivers the pocket book with all its contents, to *James A. Thompson*, Esq, in Gettysburg.

VALENTINE FEHL.

Gettysburg, April 30, 1839. 3t—5

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Adams County, Pa. for the Benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that they have appointed *Tues day the 28th day of May next*, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN EMMITT.

April 30, 1839. 3t—5

The "Frederick Examiner" is requested to insert the above 3 times and charge this office.

MILITARY ORDERS!

The 80th Regiment, P. M.

WILL parade in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 17th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M—and it will be expected that every man will be armed..

S. WITHEROW, Col.

April 30. tp—5

N. B. Captains of Companies will give notice on the day of Company training, that any *n* an who appears on parade with out fire arms, will be dealt with according to law. S. W.

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

CONTRACTORS for Graduation, Masonry and Bridges are informed that upon the 15th day of May next, *Specifications* of all the work of the above kind, required to be done upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from 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 on 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 just named will be sufficient for the 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

A CARD.

FRIENDS having announced my name to the Voters of Adams county for the Office of Register and Recorder, I would take the liberty respectfully to offer myself a candidate (if nominated.) for the Office of *Prothonotary* and *Clerk of the Courts*; and solicit the suffrages of the public.

AMOS MAGINLY.

Fairfield, April 2, 1839. tf-1

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all persons concerned, that the following TRUSTEE ACCOUNT is filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Gettysburg, and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Adams County, *on Tuesday the 28th day of May next*, for confirmation and allowance,—viz:

The Trustee Account of George Group, Trustee of Noel Joyce.

J. B. DANNER, Proth'y.

April 16, 1839. tc—3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted on the Books of the Store lately 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.

April 23, 1839. 3t—4

JOB PRINTING,

Such as Handbills, Advertisements, Cards Pamphlets, and Blanks of all kinds neatly *and expeditiously* executed at the office of the ST