FOREIGN NEWS.

Important from England.

THE BILLS OF THE U. S. BANK POSITIVELY ACCEPTED BY Messrs. ROTHSCHILD!

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer of Wednesday.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, anchored off the bar last night, and this morning we have received our papers by her, which are to the evening of the 28th from London and Liverpool.

The letter we give below, from our London correspondent, embraces the principal items of intelligence, but as it is dated on the 24th, (the regular day of sailing of the Independence was the 25th,) and as we have papers four days later, it is necessary we should make some slight addition to its contents. That the bills of the U. S. Bank on Messrs. Hottinger & Co. had been accepted by Messrs. Rothschild, as is stated by our correspondent, there cannot be a doubt. The fact was officially published in the Moniteur, and transmitted to Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

To the latest hour, the accounts of the weather are decidedly unfavorable to the crops of grain, and a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England, of course becomes more probable.

There is no very important feature in the news from the Continent, unless it be the apprehended scarcity of grain in France.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

LONDON, Sept. 24th, 1839.

Since the departure of the *Liverpool* steamship, every thing respecting the late occurrence in Paris, in connection with the Bank of the U. States, has settled down into a perfect calm. To the great satisfaction of the merchants, both of England and France, the Messrs. Rothschild now regularly act for the Bank of the U. States.

The weather, since your accounts by the Liverpool has been again unfavorable, with the exception of yesterday; but at night the rain commenced and continued until 12 o'clock to-day. The afternoon has been bright and warm—but the wind being still in the south and southwest, it is not probable that the present sunshine will last until the return of night. The corn market at Mark Lane on Monday advanced 2s per quarter on the price of Friday, but at the market this morning so extravagant were the prices demanded by the parties, that nothing could be purchased by the millers excepting for the immediate wants of the day.

The state of the money market remains unchanged. The suspension of payment of the Bank of England is now openly discussed in the London newspapers—and all parties—appearing to think the event inevitable—are busied in devising the best mode of carrying the suspension into the least injurious and durable effect. The true mode undoubtedly would be to compel the Bank of England to pay interest upon its notes during the time of suspension—a measure which, in the case of the Bank of Scotland, in the last century, proved at once highly satisfactory to the public, and at the same time a very wholesome check upon the issue of the Bank. In the case of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England in 1799, no check, control, or limitation of the issue of paper was contained in the act of Parliament; and thence the wild and wholesale issues of irredeemable paper money, which caused a dreadful confusion of the property of the kingdom, and the contraction of the circulation at the time of the resumption of cash payments in the year 1819.

Should the Bank of England suspend payments, in the present year, undoubtedly the much greater degree of popular intelligence which prevails on the general subject of currency and banking, will prevent the same ruinous consequence from being witnessed again. And under all the present circumstances of the country, it is rapidly becoming the conviction of many important capitalists, that the event is one devoutly to be wished.

The losses in American securities remain equally dead as at the time of the departure of the Liverpool steam ship. Nothing whatever has been reported excepting the sale of shares of the Bank of the U. States at £21 12s.

The whole commerce of the country is in a state of stagnation and gloom—and only a few hours of sunshine now sometimes occurs to brighten the hopes of millions of people, whose government so outrages the whole order of nature as to compel us, by prohibitory enactments to depend for existence on a soil and climate which, when September is on the wane, has brought nothing for the ensuing year, whilst on your continents a magnificent harvest was secured before the termination of the month of June. The misery which threatens to be so wide spread during the ensuing winter, will probably, however, rid the world forever of those tyrannical Corn Laws, by which this great manufacturing nation has so long been impoverished and oppressed.

In France disturbance and distress are beginning to prevail in the provinces, in consequence of the high price of bread. The harvest of that country has proved light.

In the Cotton market of London the business has been more active since, and the prices of East India Cotton have even slightly advanced since the departure of the Liverpool steam ship.

The recognition of the Independence of Texas has been determined upon by the government of France, and the treaty is to be signed forthwith.

The packet ship St. James and Europe have arrived. The most satisfactory intelligence by these arrivals is that the Bank of the U. States has ceased to draw upon its agents in England and France. This is a highly prudent measure in the present threatening condition of monetary affairs.

The daughter of the Hon. Daniel Webster was this morning married at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Mr. Appleton, of Boston, in the U. States. The marriage was a fashionable one, and attended by the American Minister, and many of the persons of distinction now remaining in town.

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

Ever since the signal defeat of the spoils men in New Jersey, the party papers have been industriously employed in detracting from its effect, and indeed some of them have gone so far as to claim a Loco Loco victory. How much claim they have to such an assumption may be gathered from the following article from the Princeton Whig:

"The Emporium, Globe, and other Loco foco prints are endeavoring, as usual, to foreshadow the opinion of the Public in other States, particularly where elections are about being held, as New York, Mississippi, Massachusetts, &c. by conveying the false impression, by the means of one-sided tables, that the recent election held in New Jersey is proof positive that the Locos have a majority of the popular vote, and consequently that their would be Congressmen should be allowed their seats in the approaching Congress.

"We contend that the recent election, if it proves any thing, proves directly the reverse; as, for example, the Whigs have, out of the *seven contested* counties, carried SIX, where last year they had but five; they have carried all they had last year, and gained one more, they have carried TEN out of the seventeen counties; they have elected a majority of SIXTEEN on joint ballot, and a majority in either branch of the Legislature; which both parties contended for, and all that either party could gain.

"But we meet false pretensions by making a table, not from *guess work* only, but from the *official returns* taken from the Clerk's office of each of the *contested*, and nearly all the other counties in the State: some two or three counties from which we have no official, we take reported majorities, but which will probably not vary 20 votes in the whole.

"The seven closely contested counties and on which hung the destiny of the State, as conceded by both parties, stood as follows, viz:

	Whig	*Maj.*	*Coun.*	*Assem.*
Passic,	123	1	2	
Morris,	152	1	4	
Somerset,	168	1	3	
Middlesex,	120	1	4	
Mercer (on Council,)	280	1	2	
Cumberland, do.	56	3		
Locofoco.				
Salem, do.	135	1	3	

"The remaining ten counties, in which there was little or no contest this year, yielded only 27,823 votes, whilst last year the Whigs alone polled in the same counties over 17,600 votes; which, by carrying out the Empiricism to a lopsided way of cipherings would prove the Whigs this year in a majority of several thousands. Now we do not pretend this, but we do say the Whigs have gained all they contended for, as is proved by the foregoing.

"If the Locos wanted to have a general election, why did not their five Congressmen accept the offer made by the Whig Congressmen last spring, of leaving the question to the People!

"But no, they were afraid to trust the People to decide it fairly and openly, they would rather slip in by a party vote of Congress, aided by the Emporium's cipherings.

LOCO FOCOISM IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

It is well known that the Loco focos—the *professing* anti bank, hard money Loco focos—have a majority in both branches of the Legislature of Tennessee. Owing to this fact we have looked with much interest to the developments which were likely to be made upon the suspension of the Banks within that State. Almost immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the suspension in that city, two of the Nashville Banks suspended. The third, the Bank of Tennessee, did not suspend, but sent a communication to the Legislature, then in session, informing them of the state of affairs, and designed, it is presumed, to inform them that body an expression of opinion whether or not that bank should follow in the wake of its neighbors. The communication was referred to the Committee on Banks, and we perceive by the Nashville papers that this committee, composed of a majority of Loco focos, simply reported the condition of the Bank and Branches, and declined recommending any specific action upon the part of the House. So that it will be seen that this anti-Bank *professing* committee, after all the professions of the party, *were afraid* to assume the responsibility of recommending even the carrying out their professions. The report of the committee when it came before the house was laid upon the table, when a member offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President and Directors of the Bank of Tennessee be and they are hereby required to suspend specie payments until otherwise directed by this General Assembly."

This resolution created a deal of fluttering and excitement—it was made by a motion for its indefinite postponement, and also to lay it on the table, to thrust the question aside, to blink it. Both motions were lost. A resolution was then offered as a substitute, "that the General Assembly having unbounded confidence in the President and Directors of the Bank of Tennessee, have no it optional with them to suspend specie payments or not as their judgment may dictate." The two resolutions gave rise to much debate, and the house finally adjourned without any direct vote upon the propositions.—These proceedings occurred on Friday, and the adjournment was made over to Monday; it is thought, in order for us to have a little drilling and caucusing on the subject. So distinct, however, were the indications that the loco focos were not prepared to act up to their *professions*, that the bank could afford to wait, without awaiting further action, closed its vaults.

There is a lesson to be learned from these demonstrations. In the Senate of Tennessee, the friends of the administration have a majority of *five*—in the House their majority is *nine*—yet with these decisive odds in their favor they have shown themselves *afraid* to make their deeds accord with their professions previous to the election. We call upon the people to watch closely the proceedings of the respective legislatures—they will find that they have been duped, most wofully duped, by placing dependence in demagogues, who cry out for a "hard currency," just because it happens to be a good bait to gull the ignorant. The Loco Locos in Tennessee have started the "ball" inscribed with these words—"We belie our professions!"—let us see whether the loco focos of Ohio and Pennsylvania and Virginia will presume to stop it.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A RESTRICTIVE POLICY—THE U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

One good effect likely to grow out of the existing condition of affairs, is the more adequate protection of American interests and home manufactures. The opinion appears to be gaining strength among all intelligent circles and on all parties, that the great evil of this country, the policy that has mainly contributed to produce the existing condition of affairs, is the system of importation that has been practised to so ruinous an extent for the last six or eight years. We are constantly getting in debt to Great Britain, and this debt, the moment that our agricultural and other resources fail, or are not required, is demanded in specie.—Great Britain, it is true, takes our cotton, our flour, rice and tobacco, that is to say, she takes just the quantity she may require, and dictates the terms by the condition of her own affairs at home, and thus renders the American planter and farmer, as well as the American merchants, dependent upon her wants, necessities and policy. Even the Cotton, that constitutes our great staple, is returned back to us in a manufactured condition. This manufacture is purchased here to the extent of millions, and thus we ourselves afford to her, the very means of our own indebtedness. The case is extremely plain. On reference to the official tables for the last five years, we find that the imports of the United States, exceeded the exports, something like $100,000,000! In 1838, for example, the excess of our imports over our exports, was little less than $60,000,000. For 1837 and '38, the excess was greatly reduced, but the prospect for the present year is any thing but encouraging. According to the official statement, the amount of duties paid in the District of New York during the second quarter of the present year, exhibits an increase of $1,504,795 over the amount of the same quarter for last year; while the excess of imports over the exports for the same quarter only amounted in New York alone, to $12,426,324! The true character of our exports and imports for 1839, may therefore be readily inferred. If, in New York alone, the excess in three months, amounted to more than $12,000,000, may we not argue with reason, that the excess throughout the whole country for the whole year, will amount to at least $60,000,000. This, be it remembered, is a debt against us, in addition to the debt created by new loans to the States, and moneys borrowed heretofore contracted. Can we experience surprise, therefore, at the monetary difficulties of our country, when these facts are remembered, in connexion with the state of the London money market? These losses, together with the loans of corporations, the scrip of which is held in England, are said to amount to the enormous sum of $175,000,000, and about, $10,000,000 a year interest is paid for actual money borrowed. This estimate is low, and made for the most part, from official reports. The question then occurs, how then are we to cancel such immense obligations? How is the country, in the first place, to pay her present debt, and in the next, to prevent the accumulation of another debt? This latter matter has been pretty well settled by the creditors themselves. The English capitalists becoming straitened, refuse to lend us any more, and hence the door for profligacy and extravagance, may be said to be closed.—The other question can be answered only in one way. *We must import less!* and in order to do this—our legislators must impose heavier duties upon foreign labor and foreign manufactures, and thus hold out encouragement and protection to our own industry. True, this system may be objectionable in some points of view—but it is the only one that can be pursued with safety at the present crisis, and for the utter redemption of the country from foreign debt, and all the vicissitudes that follow in its train.—But the other day, the very last steamer, the Liverpool, brought over 60 packages of silks, said to be worth $1000 each, or an aggregate of nearly $300,000. The same vessel on her return voyage, took out about $600,000 in specie, chiefly to pay for importations made on former occasions. The whole matter is fully illustrated in this single case. If we buy goods from foreigners, we must expect to pay for them. If our purchases exceed our sales, the difference must be made up in coin. Already has this system been carried on to such an extent, that we are now millions in arrears to our foreign creditors. Like an individual—the nation has expended more than she has earned, and the only cure is retrenchment. The importations have been too large. They should be checked—and they cannot and will not be checked, unless through the adoption of a policy by Congress, of higher duties on foreign articles of luxury. One thing is clear: —As our imports decrease, our own manufactures will flourish, and thus, instead of being a buyer and a debtor to England, we should soon become a competitor with her, in all the chief markets of the world, while the merchants of those markets would be her creditors instead of her debtors. This is the point at which every true lover of his country should aim. We should then in reality be an independent people.—a nation loving instead of paying tribute.

The Tariff.—The propriety of a high tariff is beginning to attract attention. The large amount of debt contracted by the people of the United States for English goods is unquestionably, one of the proximate causes of the several revulsions in the currency which have been experienced during the last few years. To check the excessive importation of foreign goods and prevent the contracting of debts abroad which cannot be paid, are objects, the policy of which is not doubted in any quarter. If the imposition of high duties can effect these objects without producing counteracting evils, the people demand a resort to this remedy. In our humble judgment a "judicious tariff" *would* prevent the evil consequences which have resulted and will continue to result from the vast importations of articles of British manufacture.—*Frederick Ex.*

Bank Robbery.—The N. Orleans Times say: "That the sum of $22,000 has been stolen from the Merchants' Bank of that city. The money taken was $20,000 in bills of $100; $1,000 in tens, and the same amount in fives. It was abstracted from the tin box in which the paying teller of the institution kept his surplus cash—that is, the bills not in actual circulation, and done up in packages of known amounts."

GODEY'S

LADY'S BOOK.

EDITION, 25,000 Monthly. More than sixty figures of Fashions each year—Great addition to the editorial department: the Lenna H. Sigourney, whose name is so intimately connected with the literature of our country, and who has justly been termed by the contemporary press, "*The Hemans of the Western World*," will assist Mrs. Hale in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney and Louis A. Godey. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January Number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors, it will be impossible to go astray. This work has been emphatically termed, "The Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receipt for the construction of the most exhilarating of female Writers of America, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

For a list of the names of the Ladies and Gentlemen who contribute to the Book, see October cover of the Book.

Twelve volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an immense edition, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number. It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America, and as a New-Year's Gift, the Lady's Book is probably the most proper tract could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex and assisted as the editorial department is by the pictorial embellishments, it is positively the *Boudoir companion.*

There are other publications that advertise Fashion Plates. The publisher of the the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the Fashions in his work are *colored*, and in every number, which is not the case with any other work published in this country. Uncolored Plates of Fashions are useless. This is a novel feature in the work, and as it is no great expense to give plates of fashions without coloring, the publisher will give from two to six figures each month, in addition to the three colored—this will make in all generally nine figures of fashions monthly.—Lace patterns and patterns of embroidery will be published at regular intervals.—These beautiful ornaments (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

The Musical Department is under the superintendence of G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. Two ladies so well known to the world, to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue, and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

Fac Similes.—A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor, as far as lies in our power to gratify this feeling, by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

General Features.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic incidents in History, Extracts from the old Poets, Reviews, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions, colored and uncolored, Lace, Embroidery, Fac Similes, Music, &c. More than 60 figures of fashions, yearly, colored and uncolored, the Proprietor being determined to consult all tastes. Any embellishments to be found in any other Magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

Increase of Subscription.—In 1838, we published 10,500 copies; during the months of January, February and March, 1839, we increased the list to 15,000, and had then to reprint three numbers, and increase to 15,000. With the next volume we advanced to 17,000, and we now print 25,000 copies monthly, probably the greatest monthly list of subscribers in the world.

Our reading matter is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a full fifth more than this Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

Transmission by Mail.—One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, is, its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of the month of publication.

The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely new type, cast expressly for the Work, and will be found, on inspection to be a truly beautiful letter, not too small to be read with ease, nor too large to prevent the usual quantity of matter given in each page. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use—indeed, the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with those matters.

The price of the Publication is $3 00 per annum; two copies for $5 00. The money to be positively required in advance in all cases. No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing, the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to $4.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications: Burton's Magazine, The Saturday Courier, Saturday Chronicle, Weekly Messenger, Saturday Evening Post and Newspapers, they can be furnished with the Lady's Book and any one of these publications one year, upon the receipt of $5 00, free of postage.

Address L. A. GODEY,
211 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 5. 3t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Call and See!
Latest Fashion of
HATS & CAPS!!

WM. W. PATTON,

HAS now on hand at his old stand, a fine and elegant assortment of Hats and Caps of the latest

PHILADELPHIA FASHION.

Cheap for cash or country produce.

Oct. 21, 1839. tf.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of WM. M'PHERSON, deceased, offers for sale the following Property, part of the Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., near Gettysburg, occupied by Mr. JOHN, containing about

300 ACRES,

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A

LOG HOUSE

A large Double LOG BARN; a shed of good water near the door; an Orchard of choice Fruit; a good Spring of excellent water near the house. This farm will be divided to suit purchasers, as there is another small one on it.

☞For terms &c. apply to the Subscriber.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Ex'r.*

Oct. 5. tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will sell at Private Sale, his farm of valuable land, containing 173 *Acres*, fifty of which are Woodland, with a good proportion of meadow. The improvements are

A DOUBLE

LOG HOUSE,

and double Log Barn, with two springs of good wells of water, one at the Barn and the other near the House, also TWO

GOOD ORCHARDS.

The above farm is situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Deardorff, Jonah Bender, and others; the farm is under good repair.

Any further information respecting the same can be obtained by calling on the subscriber residing thereon.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER.

September 3.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE Subscribers begs leave, respectfully to inform the citizens of Gettysburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced, the above business, together with HOUSE PAINTING, AND TURNING, &c. &c., in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Apothecary and Book store of Mr. S H. Buehler, where he will at all times be prepared to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and despatch; he will also keep a supply of Chairs of every description constantly on hand, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any manufactured in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ADAM KITZMILLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 13, 1839. 6m20.

JOB PRINTING,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, *on Friday the 22d day of November next*, on the premises, a valuable

FARM,

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, containing about

300 ACRES,

late the property of JAMES WRAY, dec'd.—The improvements on this farm are a comfortable

Two-Story
Log Dwelling House,

a log tenant house, log barn, and other necessary out-buildings. The farm is well Timbered, has on it a good Orchard, and contains a fair proportion of Meadow. There is a spring of water convenient to the door, and the farm is otherwise well watered.

The above Tract of land is PATENTED, and will be divided or sold entire, to suit the convenience of purchasers. It may be divided without prejudice.

The Property will be shown to any person wishing to see the same by SOLOMON ROUTZONG, who lives on the premises.

The TERMS will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL ATCHISON RITCHEY.

Oct. 21. td

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW GOODS.

Thos. J. Cooper,

IS just receiving, and offers to the public a large and splendid assortment of goods, suitable for the season, such as

Cloths, Cassimere and Cassinetts, Flannels, Mirino Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Shoes, &c. &c.

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash or produce: all that he wants is for them to call and be a judge for themselves. Lumber of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Oct. 21, 1839. 3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, on the estate of

MARTIN HELLER,

late of Germany township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Mountjoy township—he hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate to make payment of their respective dues—and all persons having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KELLER,
Adm'r with the Will annexed.

Sept. 17. 6t.

FARMERS

ATTEND TO YOUR INTERESTS.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

An opportunity is now offered of supplying *yourselves with Woodcock's*

Self Sharping Ploughs.

Being the best article ever offered the Farmers in this section of the State.

THESE Ploughs will not choke nor carry dirt, and the draft is about one third less than the Ploughs heretofore in use, two horses can do the work of three besides a great saving in *time and money* in keeping them in repair. The Point and Share can be put on in five minutes and only cost $1 each and when dull can be turned and repeated. These Ploughs have been introduced in this county. The following named persons have used them to satisfaction, viz: Messrs. Henry Fritz, *Decatur Petit*, late Colonel in Philadelphia and a defaulter to the State in the amount of $48,000, is still in that city, walking about, viewing the city, in a mood "calm as a summer morning." His securities were bound in the sum of $20,000, which amount he, like a *perfect gentleman*, handed over to them, so that they might not suffer.—The balance, amounting in all to the paying of the dog-keepers and butchers of Philadelphia county, for their valuable services at Harrisburg in December last. He says that if the Canal Commissioners proceed to sell, it will be something that they would rather the People should not hear!

☞The Harrisburg Keystone of Wednesday last, in some remarks on the result of the late election in this State, to which is appended a table *purporting* to give the correct number of votes cast by each party, says, "that it will be perceived that the Democratic (Jimmy Buchanan) party, have *gained since last year, upwards of twenty-five thousand votes.*" Had we not known the character which the Keystone sustains for veracity, we should have been nearly frightened to death after reading the above. But knowing as we did, that the Keystone stood next to the Globe *in bearing false witness*, we concluded that it would be as well to examine into the facts of the case before getting dismal. We did so, and after taking the Keystone's column of figures, we find that instead of the loco focos having gained upwards of twenty-five thousand votes, at the last election their vote actually fell in that of 1838, TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOTES, as will be seen by the following table copied from the Keystone:

Vote for Porter in 1838,	127,821
Vote for loco focos in 1839,	102,971
	24,850

Showing a falling off of 24,850 from the ranks of the loco focos.

Hard Times.

At the last accounts from the city of New-York there was no abatement of the money pressure in that City. Money is worth three per cent. a month on unfoubted paper. As high as four per cent. has been given in some cases. What a rich harvest for the wealthy stock-jobbers. Gen. Jackson's cry of the rich against the poor, might, perhaps, be worth something at the present time.

Quite Accommodating.—The Rochester (Whig) contains an advertisement for the sale of Plat No. 44, in the *burying ground* of the First Presbyterian Church, of Easton. The advertiser states that the purchaser will have the right of *immediate possession.*" What an accommodating chap he is!

THE TRUE STAR.

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

R. S. PAXTON & G. M. PHILLIPS, Ed'rs.

GETTYSBURG, November 5, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District:	LEVIS PASSMORE.
2d do	JOHN ALLADER EVANS,
	CHARLES WATERS,
3d do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
	DAVID POTTS.
5th do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th do	WILLIAM S. HENDEL,
7th do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th do	PETER HOFFER,
9th do	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
10th do	JOHN HARPER,
11th do	WILLIAM MCLWAINE,
12th do	JOHN BRICKER,
13th do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
14th do	JOHN REED,
15th do	SETH HAYES,
16th do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th do	GEN. JOHN MATTHEWS,
20th do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d do	JOSEPH HEMPHILL,
24th do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th do	JOHN DICK.

To those Interested.

The former Editor of the "*Star & Republican Banner*" will be in Gettysburg during *Thursday, Friday and Saturday next*, when he would be happy to see all having unsettled accounts with him. As he is much in want of money, he hopes his old friends will call and see him.

Nov. 5, 1839.

HARRISON "AT HOME."—The democratic majority at the recent election in Hamilton county, Ohio, where William H. Harrison resides, was upwards of *one thousand!* The reason why—Harrison was "AT HOME."—*Keystone.*

VAN BUREN "AT HOME."—The majority for the Anti-Van Buren candidate for Governor at the last election in New-York, "Matty's own and native State," was *upwards of ten thousand.* Cause why?—They KNOW HIM like a book. *[Star & Banner.*

THE TIMES—MONEY MATTERS.

According to all accounts from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, money matters have not for a number of years, if ever, been as tight as they are at the present time. In the former city particularly, the suffering amongst merchants and business men generally, has been to an almost unparalleled extent. Stocks at the last accounts were lower than they had been at any time this season, and money was worth from 4 to 6 per cent. a month; paper of the best men in the city being offered and sold at that discount. How the merchants can sustain themselves after paying such heavy interest, is a matter of astonishment to us. This state of things is owing in a great measure to the high state of domestic exchanges.—Exchange on Philadelphia being as high as 13 a 13¾; Baltimore 12½ a 12¾; New Orleans 8 a 9; Mobile 17 a 18; Charleston 9 a 10.

Some of the New York Papers—amongst which is the Journal of Commerce—will not permit it to be said, that there is any distress whatever amongst the merchants of that city, while the more candid of the newspapers, speak boldly and openly on the subject, and say that they never knew matters to be in such a condition as they are at present. We hope however, that the accounts received, may be found to be a better day comin g." The Courier & Enquirer of that city, of Friday last, has a lengthy article on the subject of their difficulties, from which we make an extract or two. It says: —"We have nothing positively favorable to notice in the state of our Money Market, though there does seem to be a general opinion prevailing that we have seen the worst of our difficulties, and that better times is near at hand. The state of our foreign exchanges is no doubt one of the chief grounds of this gratifying expectation, for, we find that the transactions which have occurred in them, and which we notice below, these are not only in favor of this country, but so much in its favor, that if they continue for a sufficient time a little longer they will no doubt cause the importation of specie from Europe. We are not sure however that this is to be desired, as it will but add to the embarrassments of the money market, by adding to the consumers of our great staple, and to a reduction in its price. At present all export hence is decidedly stopped, and it therefore may be expected that the money which has been drawn in exchanging their discounts, and that thus, the money market will become easier, indeed it may be said to have been sufficiently so already, though it is still distrust, naturally arising from the late precarious state of things, almost all securities offered, has prevented the rate of discount, sensibly declining.

In Philadelphia, matters are not in quite so good a state, although they are, in all conscience, bad enough. Stocks in that city, at the last accounts, were indeed exceedingly dull—worse, indeed, the Inquirer remarks, "than they have been at any period within our memory." Money, however, does not command so high a rate of interest as in the city of New-York, the rates on fair paper not exceeding about 12 per cent. a month. The Inquirer of Saturday remarks, that it is impossible to predict with any degree of confidence, when stocks will begin to recover—exceptingly if the news from Europe continues to wear so unfavorable an aspect. The Banks of Pennsylvania, generally speaking, are believed to be in excellent condition. Without the last official returns as our guide, they are far better able to pay off all their obligations, than the similar institutions of New-York; and it is also believed that recent events have tended to place the latter institutions in a more equal footing with their neighbors. That is to say, the suspension, by affording assistance to the business community, will prevent failures from occurring and enable those who are crippled to recover.—Thus, such persons being debtors to the banks, will in time make good all their obligations, and prove a most lucrative, if not a permanent and successful resumption. In New-York, it is otherwise. There, a suspension has been avoided at all hazards; and the consequence is, that many stockholders are ruined, and others suffering injury and weaken the Banks. Stocks are exceedingly depressed there, and the only hope indulged is, that things have got to their worst, any change must be for the better."

Small bills from the neighboring States, are brought into the city in considerable quantities.

Philadelphia North American.

Just as we expected. Have Gov. Porter's vigilant officers detected any of the offenders? Or rather, have they not *winked* at these transactions. Can you tell us, Messieurs of the Compiler! Ah! gentlemen, your State Administration is rotten to the core—from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, there is nought to be found but corruption of the most loathsome character.

The Emmitsburg Gazette.—We see by the last number of the above named paper that the connexion of Mr. E. S. Reiley, with the Gazette, ceased with that number, he having disposed of his interest to Messrs. *Oliver O. Ecker, Clean, John Daphon and Joshua Trazel*—the former of whom will hereafter fill the chair Editorial.

We congratulate the readers of the Gazette, upon the change, knowing as we do, that they will be greatly benefited thereby. Mr. McCLEAN will, we have no doubt, make the paper more interesting and instructive in future than it hitherto has been. To the editor, we wish success, in his new and arduous undertaking, and hope that will list his warbling in defence of "neutrality," he may himself be able to "stick on the fence," which, in our opinion, will be no easy matter.

Gone to Texas.—It is stated in the Boston Journal, that at the late term of the United States Circuit Court, held at Exeter, N. H. the Grand Jury found three bills of indictment against Hiram Wilkinson, and have issued processes for his Exeter, for violations of the Post-office laws, consisting of Depredations committed by him on letters coming into the office. Whitcomes was under recognizance for his appearance in the sum of $3,000. He did not think it prudent to appear, and the recognizance was defaulted.

A good "ex."—The following anecdote we find in a late number of the Rochester Democrat:—"Did you know," said a way yesterday, what they are going to have up the fellow who hums 'ed on the corner of Exchange street when Mr. Van Buren passed!" What for, we asked. "For disturbing the solemnity of the meeting," was the sarcastic reply.

The Missouri papers say, that Governor Boggs is about to demand of the Governor of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the persons of the Mormon leaders, who fled from Missouri to avoid being tobed and murdered. We think it would comport more with justice if he were to apprehend the *secundrels* who were so busily engaged in *plundering* the Mormons.

Facilities of Travelling.

A correspondent of the Madison, Indiana, Banner, gives the following as the several stages and modes of travel, from New-York to Madison, and gives it as his opinion, that for speed and cheapness, it excels any trip ever made in this country. The journey of 816 miles was performed in four days and a half, exclusive of stoppages:

Routes.	*Miles.*	*Hours.*	*Fare.*
From N. York to Phil. Railroad,	89	6	$4
" Phil. to Baltimore, do.	98	6	3
" Balt. to Frederick, do.	60	5	4
" Fred. to Wheeling, Stage,	230	28	9
" Wheel. to Cincinnati, do.	342	41	18
" Cin. to Madison, steamboat,	59	11	3
	816	107	$41

The above was very rapid travelling, but we think we can prove to the satisfaction of our Hoosier friend, that "*for speed and cheapness*," it does not exceed any trip ever made in this country." To show this, we subjoin the following as the amount of time occupied, and expense incurred, by one of our *friends*, during the last summer, in travelling from Milwaukee, (Wisconsin Territory,) to Carlisle, Pa. a distance of 1087 miles. We will lay a wager with our Hoosier traveller, of half a dozen of the best principles, that, with the exception of having our trunk stolen on the way, the trip made by us, excelled in pleasure, speed and cheapness, that made by him. The journey of 1087 miles was performed in five days and fifteen hours—exclusive of stoppages:

Routes.	*Miles.*	*Hours.*	*Fare.*
From Milwaukee to Cleaveland,			
Steamboat,	754	70	$18 00
" Cleav. to Beaver, Stage,	112	22	5 00
" Beav. to Pittsb'g, Steamboat,	23	4	1 00
" Pittsb'g, to Chamb'g, Stage,	140	36	11 00
" Chamb'g, to Carlisle, R. R.	33	3	1 50
	1087	135	$36 50

☞All the loco foco papers in the land, from the Globe down to the Keystone, and from thence down to the Compiler, are shouting at the top of their lungs, about the great victory they have obtained in Hamilton county, Ohio, the residence of "Old Tip." If those papers had any regard for truth, they would tell their readers that ever since the days of "Old Hickory," the friends of Jackson, have been in the habit of "fortifying," have carried that county by as large a majority as they did last month, if we except the November election of 1836, when old "Tip" himself was in the field; at which time their majority was *reduced about one half.* This, however, would not suit these "truth-loving" oracles so they think that in most cases their readers are ignorant of the facts, while at other times a lie well stuck to, suits just as well as the truth.

New Jersey.

The Legislature of this sterling Whig state, assembled at Trenton, on the 22d of last month, and proceeded to business. The Council appointed Joseph Porter, Esq. of Gloucester, Vice President, and Robert E. Horner, Clerk of that body. In the other branch, William Stiles, Esq., of Essex, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and Peter V. Cappock, Clerk, all Whigs.

Gov. Pennington transmitted his annual message to the Legislature on Wednesday morning. It is a highly interesting state paper, and has done breathing forth the spirit of a high-minded, independent, and patriotic statesman, determined at all hazards to do that which is right, and to shrink from no just responsibility. The arguments concerning the congressional election are sound and cogent, and clearly indicate the proper course to be pursued. On Friday morning the Legislature assembled in joint ballot, and re elected William Pennington Governor of the State, and Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice.

Anti-Bank Man.—The Bank of Brown Bank, as we learn from the Union Star, has lately procured a new press, and issued a batch of new notes, on which is the portrait or likeness of Jackson, and the inscription, "*Andrew Jackson, President!!*" Just think of this! This man who has lately plead the Statue of Limitations, and who recommended the Legislature to sell all the Bank stock owned by the State, and to have nothing more to do with Banks, has suffered his *phiz* to go abroad on Bank paper! What consummate hypocrisy!

The Winnebago Speculation.—It is stated in the St. Louis Republican, that the Commissioners to re-examine into the various claims under the Winnebago treaty, has performed that duty, and left Prairie du Chien. Gen. Cameron and Mr. Broadhead are forced