From the Daily Telegraph & Intelligencer.

NEW JERSEY.

On Wednesday last, Gov. PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, sent a special message to the Legislature of that State relative to the extraordinary and unconstitutional course pursued by the House of Representatives of the United States towards five of the Representatives of a sovereign member of the confederacy. The Governor speaks in the tones of a patriot and statesman, and defends the right of the Commonwealth of which he is a Chief Magistrate, with most commendable firmness.

The circumstances attending the contested election are enumerated in the message, and the plain duty of the Governor indicated in a manner that must convince any unprejudiced mind that a most gross insult and outrage has been put upon New Jersey. We regret that we cannot give the interesting document in full. We have only room for the concluding paragraph:

I have thus presented to you my views of this case. I find it in no palliating circumstances; nothing but a most unprovoked violation of our rights as a state and impeachment of our character as a people. What action you may think proper to take upon it must be left to your judgment and sound discretion. As the immediate representatives of the people, you best know their feelings and their wishes. If there be not a deep and settled feeling of injury in the minds of the people, I have not properly appreciated their character. It is not among the least alarming features of the case, that the question has always been carried against the rights of the people of New Jersey by a party vote. I trust, gentlemen, you will vindicate the abused honor and violated rights of the State, in firm and manly tones. That you will enter your solemn protest before the country against the usurped power of Congress, and call upon them even now to reconsider and reverse an act which can only confirm the feeling of a State among the most devoted of the Union. *I would now and forever deny the power of Congress to bind this State by her acts, while she denies us a Representative in that body.* There will be but one feeling with your sister States. They cannot but see in this act towards New Jersey, what may be their own fate whenever, for party purposes, the like action towards them shall seem expedient. They should be called on to declare their opinions on the power now for the first time asserted on the floor of Congress. While I am satisfied that, consulting the wounded feelings of the people, you cannot approbate in too strong terms, the whole of this proceeding, as unconstitutional, illegal, and void, I would still desire that you may be led into no violent or indiscreet action. The people of New Jersey are friends to their country, and will abide by her fortunes for weal or for woe. I would see you take counsel from your patriotism as well as from your feelings.—Knowing that it was always more noble to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and in the hope that the day will yet come when our public counsels will be guided by men who will regard the Congress, the laws, the rights of the States, and the peace and harmony of their country.

WM. PENNINGTON.

LEGISLATIVE PROTEST.

The following protest was on Tuesday week reported to the Legislature of New Jersey:

The Joint Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the Governor, with the accompanying documents, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, it appears from a report made by John B. Ayerigg, John P. B. Maxwell, Wm. Halstead, Charles C. Stratton, and Thomas Jones Yorke, five of the persons duly commissioned as Representatives of the People of New Jersey in the 26th Congress of the U. States, to the Governor of this State, and by him communicated to the Legislature, that at the time and place prescribed by law for the meeting of that Congress, they appeared and produced their commissions as such Representatives, and claimed the right to unite with the Representatives from the other States of the Union, in forming and organizing a House of Representatives, but by the acts of a portion of those Representatives, were prevented from exercising that right, and are still excluded from any participation in their proceedings and deliberations, by which acts the People of New-Jersey are deprived of their just voice in the Councils of the Nation, at a time when measures of great public importance, and deeply affecting their feelings and interests, are to be acted upon; their State authorities and their seal are treated with indignity, and a precedent is sought to be established; which, if not promptly and successfully resisted, may hereafter be used to justify the rejection of electoral votes, or the exclusion of any number of duly commissioned representatives, that a designing and unprincipled faction may deem necessary to secure to itself the control of the National Legislature; and whereas, in this unprecedented emergency it becomes the solemn duty of New Jersey firmly to oppose this attempt to subvert the fundamental principle of a free Representative Government, and to call upon her sister States to disavow and redress the wrong which has been perpetrated by a portion of their Representatives:

Therefore, *be it Resolved*, By the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, That the State of New Jersey became a party to the Union, upon the express condition embodied in the Constitution, that in common with her sister States, she should at all times, entitled to a number of members of the House of Representatives, proportioned to her population, and that by the laws passed in pursuance of that Constitution, she is now entitled to *six* Representatives.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That until Congress shall by law make some regulation of the subject, the Legislature of each State has by the Constitution full and exclusive power to prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives, which necessarily include the power to prescribe the manner in which the result of those elections shall be ascertained and certified.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That as the Legislature of New Jersey has prescribed a commission, granted by the Governor under the great seal of the State as the *only mode* in which the election of her Representatives shall be officially certified, such a commission, issued in due form by law confers upon each person to whom it is granted, a full and perfect right to claim and exercise all the powers and duties of a Representative of the State, until a regularly constituted and organized House of Representatives, after due examination, shall have solemnly adjudged that he is not elected or qualified in that any other mode of certifying such election, is utterly invalid and unknown to the laws of New Jersey.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That a House of Representatives cannot be constitutionally and lawfully organized, and invested with any authority, judicial or legislative, while a single Representative from any State, duly returned and commissioned according to the laws of that State, is excluded from his seat or denied the exercise of the rights and privileges of a Representative.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That the late acts of a portion of the Representatives from the several States, by which five of the persons who were duly commissioned under the great seal of the State of New Jersey, as her Representatives in the 26th Congress of the U. States, were prevented from exercising their rights and discharging their duties as such Representatives, were a palpable violation of the Constitution and of the parliamentary law established by reason and unvarying usage, a precedent of most alarming and dangerous character, and a gross outrage upon the rights and feelings of the People of New Jersey.

Therefore, *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That in the name and behalf of the People of the State of New Jersey, we do hereby solemnly protest against the acts aforesaid, as unconstitutional, unwarranted, and unjust; and against any assumption by the remaining Representatives from the several States, of the right or authority to exercise any of the powers conferred upon a constitutional House of Representatives—and more especially, against the attempt to enact any law for regulating the collection or disbursement of the public revenue, for disposing of the public lands or the proceeds thereof, for pledging the public faith or credit, for imposing any tax or duty, or for the appointment of Representatives—until the People of New Jersey and their duly commissioned Representatives shall have been restored to the rights of which they have been wrongfully deprived.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, certified under the great seal of the State, which, since 1776, has been, and still is the Constitutional and cherished emblem of the sovereignty of N. Jersey, be transmitted to the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, a Representative from Virginia, with a request that he will lay the same before the other Representatives from the several States now assembled at Washington.

And *be it Resolved*, by the authority aforesaid, That a copy thereof be transmitted to the Governor of each of the several States of the Union, with a request that he will cause the same to be laid before the Legislature thereof, and also to each of the Senators, and of the six Representatives of this State.

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.

THE CASE OF WM. L. MACKENZIE.

We ask all to read the letter of Mr. Keim, a member of Congress from this State, and refrain if they can, from blushing for the degradation and disgrace of their country. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION, TO APPLY TO AN OFFICER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR HIS CONSENT TO HIS RELEASE.—But we dare not permit ourselves to dwell on the disgusting picture!

To Messrs. William Gilmore and Robert Carey Davis, Secretaries of the Democratic Union Association, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Dec' 28th, 1839.

Gentlemen:—On behalf of a Resolution of the Democratic Union Association, for Messrs. Pennington, Ingersoll and myself to call upon the President of the United States and request his attention to a Memorial relative to the pardon of William Lyon Mackenzie, it becomes my duty to say that we have fully discharged the desire therein expressed.

The President who is at all times anxious to gratify the wishes of any portion of the people, regrets exceedingly, that in the present juncture of pending negociations with Great Britain, it would be improper to interfere with the action of our courts of justice, and therefore at present could not decisively move in compliance with your wishes. Every possible means have been exerted to make the confinement of Mr. Mackenzie a nominal one, and to gratify his every wish save his release.

My own private views are, that if the friends of Mr. Mackenzie, would appeal to the magnanimity of the resident representative of the British provinces in North America, *by his request*, he would be released, and relieve the question from the embarrassment in which it seems involved.

I have the honor to be your friend and servant,

(Signed) GEORGE KEIM.

REMARKS BY W. L. MACKENZIE.—I will never petition or authorize others to petition for my release, while I believe it would enable an American President to release me from the balance of an unjust and partial sentence of an American Court of Justice. If the American People and government cannot put that to rights without permission of Mr. Poulett Thomson, I'll never degrade them by asking it. I was exposed to the vengeance of Colonial Secretaries, because I chose William Johnston round the thousand islands, and I deny this joint jurisdiction of Presidents and Governors in Monroe County. I think the hint is Mr. Van Buren's, because private information confirms and the newspapers admit the fact that he acknowledged when in this state that he had asked the liberty of certain Prescott men, since sent over over from Fort Henry as a personal favor to himself, and on the suggestion of the Canadian authorities had in a manner agreed at the same time never to liberate me without the consent of the British Governor in Canada. I am really ashamed to tell this.

The British government at Washington are endeavoring to persuade members of Congress, in order that they may deceive their constituents into a belief that "every possible means have been exercised to make the confinement of Mr. Mackenzie A NOMINAL ONE, and to gratify his every wish, save his release," on them be the blame. I solemnly believe there is not one syllable of truth in the assertion, by whomsoever hazarded. I am confined night and day in the 3rd or upper story of the penitentiary; NEVER for a moment PERMITTED TO GO INTO THE yard or OPEN AIR; never allowed to see or converse with the *other prisoners* nor to walk through the yard with them, except my family if they choose to come and see or stop with me; and certain hours I may walk in an unfinished and uninhabited part of the building at the top of the yard, and I have the pleasure of eating at my own cost, and of struggling to maintain, a large and helpless family without one feeling of sympathy from the government which has made me the victim of its tortuous policy. If this is nominal confinement I wish Mr. Van Buren and his cabinet had their full share of it to teach them humanity; they deserve it more than I do. I am allowed pen, ink and newspapers, and even with all these, they would sigh for an outside sight of these massy walls, before eighteen months were out. Is it a nominal punishment, which when my aged mother lay a corpse a few yards distant forbade me to look upon her remains, and refused me permission on my parole to attend her funeral? Mr. Van Buren did not even condescend to cause his under clerk to answer my letter!

I love an honest country, taking all its foundations from the opinions of the friends of monarchy, has many narrowing principles. Mr. Van Buren began his legal career by taking a side in a case to be tried before a Kinderhook Justice. His Message, excellent as is the financial part, is as onesided in practice. In the strongest terms that my language can furnish I protest against the use I deny the correctness of its assertions "that in almost every complaint against our country the offence may be traced to emigrants who have sought refuge here" and that those emigrants were aided but seldom by citizens of the United States. The Prescott expedition had its origin at the great meeting at Salina—the Navy Island enterprize was it not planned and executed by party—not by American Citizens? Subsequent to that it was? When will we be permitted to tell the verity whether England like it or not? What confidence can we have in matters of correspondence, when Arnold, the fallen with concealed weapons in the case of Canada? Why should a national message be like a barrister's plea, telling the best story he can for his client, whether it be the truth or not?

To the Irishmen of '98—to the countrymen of Burns, Bruce and Wallace.—Peel and Mr. Van Buren's reply to the Pennsylvanians, and say, "Shall we in America be forced to crouch to the murderers of our forefathers, the assassins of Rathcormack, Petrelloo, Ballyuahinch, Culloden! Is the race of '98 extinct in America? Are the hardy race who cheered O'Connell on to a bloodless victory asleep? We talk of liberty, and does it mean to tax us to build bastiles in this Union for living graves to whoever a British Governor in Canada may point his finger at? What will be our next step? Is this ladder of degradation? Poverty is no crime, but for a people to become mean and slavish, it is a poor heritage to their children! Is the day turn to-day for the Bastile, who can say it will not be his to-morrow?"

FURTHER FROM THE LEXINGTON.

The New-York papers of Saturday evening contain the following letter from Capt. Comstock, of the Steamboat Statesman, which was despatched by the Proprietors of the Lexington to the scene of the late disaster:

Steamboat Lexington,
Friday night, Jan. 17, 1840.

We are now returning to N. York, having ended our sorrowful trip to Huntington to Fresh Pond landing, a distance, taking into a consideration the depth of the bays and inlets, of nearly 60 miles: every rod of which, I think, has been thoroughly examined by the persons on board the boat, with myself and others on shore, who came over down by land. We have been able, however, to regain but five bodies—one is identified as being that of Mr. Stephen Waterbury, of the firm of Mead and Waterbury, of N. York; upon another was found a memorandum book with the name of Philo Upson, South Egremont, Mass. One a little boy, probably 4 or 5 years old. From the appearance of the others, they were probably deck dands of the boat.

We have 80 packages of baggage, and the life boat of the Lexington. These, with the mail, we are now conveying to New York. From Crane Neck Light to Old Man's Landing, 12 or 15 miles east, including the deep bays adjacent, the coast is covered with pieces of the wreck, among which I noticed her name upon the siding nearly in full length—large pieces of her guards and portions of almost every part of the boat, most of which are burnt to a coal. We found one of her quarter boats, from which those of the bodies now in our possession were taken. She is very slightly damaged. The boat was thrown up at a place called Miller's Landing: and here we learned that a man had come ashore on a bale of cotton, alive, 15 miles to the eastward of this place, to which I immediately repaired. Here I could not effect a landing, owing to the large quantities of ice, which by the strong northerly wind. We, however, crowded the steamer in near enough to the shore, to converse with persons drawn to the beach by our signals, and from them learned the fact that Mr. David Crowly, second mate, had drifted ashore near three upon a bale of cotton, on Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock, having been *forty-eight hours exposed to the severity of the weather*, after which he made his way through large quantities of ice and snow before gaining the beach, and *then walked* three-quarters of a mile to the house where he now is. His hands are little frozen, his legs considerably so. He is not able, however, to be moved at present. This I have been told by persons who saw him to-day. It appears next to an impossibility considering the severity of the weather, but it is undoubtedly true.

Since leaving New-York we have had severe cold weather, and the ice has completely blocked up the shores. The northerly winds keep driving the ice to leeward, and every thing not floating very lightly, would naturally be buried beneath this constant accumulation of ice. In consequence of this I think we have been prevented from procuring many bodies that in more moderate weather could have been done.

Captain William Torrell, master of the sloop Improvement, was, with his vessel, within four or five miles of the Lexington, at the time of the disaster. He informs me he thinks if he had immediately repaired to her assistance, he could have saved a great number of lives. The reason he gives for not doing so is, *that he was afraid he have lost his rudder over the bar* at the port to which he was bound, and accordingly he pursued his intended course, leaving upwards of 100 persons to die the work of deaths. The circumstances of this unprecedented cruelty will hereafter be more clearly exposed, and I trust he will receive its merited deserts.

I left New-York in the steamer Statesman, at 8 o'clock on Thursday, A. M. since which time, up to the moment of our leaving the scene of sorrow, which the shores we have visited presented, no time has been lost in doing all that lay in our power to relieve the distressed, and to rescue the unhappy hoping to save alive some one clinging to any thing within reach, and to regain all the bodies possible, for the purpose of relieving an overwhelming relatives of some of the unfortunate sufferers, and of delivering to every relative the remains of their departed friends. I feel myself under obligations to Capt. Peck, for his untiring efforts to enter with his boat every bay or creek where the least hope was entertained of accomplishing the object of our undertaking.

Your's with respect,

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK.

A heavy call.—It is well understood that Michigan for the last three years has been under the control of the Loco Foco party—who have carried her by a "Democratic" general banking law, the fruitful mother of her "red dog," "wildcat," and "wild cat" banks—and have run the state deep into debt, some five millions at least, for the mouth of the Madawaska river and that troops are concerting at Grand Falls. Under all these circumstances, I deem it my duty to inform the Government of the United States for that protection of this State from invasion, guaranteed to her by the Constitution.

With the highest respect, I am, Sir, your most ob't servant,

JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

The Editor of the "Old Dominion," a loco-foco of the straitest sect, has visited Washington. After congratulating his friends on the election of Wm. Spence to he then pours hot shot into some of the Bentonnna associates, whose conduct accounting the *joyful result*. Mr. Francis Thomas, Cave Johnson and Gen. Dromgoole, are the especial objects of his indignant invective. Hear him:

"The malignants," as they are termed, the independents (?) squad, who by their obstinacy and unpardonable selfishness, have defeated their own party in the election of Speaker, are politically dead; they are as effectually shelved as Wm. C. Rives himself. The astonishing course which they thought proper to pursue, meets with universal execration; I have not seen a single democrat, member or not, who by their obstinacy and unpardonable selfishness, have defeated their own party in the election of Speaker, are politically dead; they are as effectually shelved as Wm. C. Rives himself. The astonishing course which they thought proper to pursue, meets with universal execration; I have not seen a single democrat, member or not, who by their palliate or explain this astounding dereliction from the path of political duty. Mr. Francis Thomas of Maryland, and Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, I am grieved to add, Gen. Dromgoole, of Virginia, bear a load of blame which would make a Spaniard (?) sweat. Have after them Mr. Turney and Blackwell of Tennessee, Casey and Reynold, of Illinois, P. F. Thomas, of Maryland, and, on one occasion, Mr. Conner, of North Carolina, and Mr. Rives, of Virginia. These gentlemen not being satisfied with declining to support Mr. Lewis, and leaving the House, remained in their seats and the moment they had retired, a number of Indians who had left the enemy came into the fort and stated that, a contract had been entered into between Proctor and Tecbumseh, that as soon as the fort were surrendered, which they considered inevitable, Harrison should be given up to the Indians, to be disposed of as they might see proper. Harrison was then standing near Proctor and he neither a soldier nor a man. But it it shall ever be his fate to surrender to me, his life shall be protected, but *I will dress him in a petticoat, and deliver him over to the squaws*, as being unworthy to associate with men." "On this story, sir," says the venerable Judge Burnett, "was founded an infamous slander on General Harrison, and a base insult to the ladies of Chillicothe, fabricated by a person whose name I will not stoop to mention, and published by the administration press."—*Madisonian.*

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Message of Gov. Fairfield to the Legislature of Maine, delivered on the 3rd inst. has not yet been received. We find, however, some extracts from this document in the New York papers, relative to the boundary question, by which it appears that one or more companies of British troops are stationed at Temiscouta Lake, within the disputed territory. The publication of correspondence between Gov. Fairfield and Sir John Havey, consisting of an enquiry on the part of the former concerning the fact of such occupation, and of the reply of Gov. Harvey in return, shows that the movement of troops to the above named point was directed by the British authorities in Canada. This is regarded by the Executive of Maine as a clear violation of the agreement entered into last Spring through the mediation of General Scott. The following letter has been addressed by Gov. Fairfield to the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Dec. 23, 1839.

His Excellency, M. VAN BUREN,
President of the U. States:

SIR:—It having been reported to me that a large number of British troops had been stationed at Temiscouta Lake in the disputed territory, and seeing extracts from the Provincial papers confirmatory of these reports, I deemed it proper to apply directly to the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which I did by letter of the 12th instant, to ascertain whether these reports were well founded or not. His answer, under date of December 19th, I received yesterday, while on my way to this place. My letter and his reply are herewith enclosed. It will be perceived that two companies of British troops have actually been stationed at Temiscouta Lake, where it is known that extensive barracks have been previously erected.—This is clearly a violation of the spirit of the arrangement entered into between the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick and myself, in March last, though the orders have been issued by the Governor of Lower Canada.

I submit also, whether the contingency contemplated by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1839, has not occurred.

Flour is selling at Detroit at $3 75 per barrel.

GETTYSBURG STAR
AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.
GETTYSBURG, January 29, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District:	LEVIS PASSMORE.
2d do	CADWALLADER EVANS.
3d do	CHARLES WATERS.
4th do	JONATHAN ELLINGHAM, AMOS ELLMAKER.
5th do	JOHN S. MARTIN.
6th do	DAVID POTTS.
7th do	ROBERT STINSON.
8th do	WILLIAM S. HENDEE.
9th do	J. JENKINS ROSS.
10th do	PETER FILBERT.
11th do	JOSEPH H. SPYD.
12th do	JOHN HAMMON.
13th do	WILLIAM MELWAINE.
14th do	JOHN DICKSON.
15th do	JOHN M'KEEHAN.
16th do	JOHN KEIM.
17th do	NATHAN BEACH.
18th do	NES MIDDLESWARTH.
19th do	GEORGE WALKER.
20th do	HENRY A. CONNELLY.
21st do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.
22d do	JUSTUS ROBRYCE.
23d do	JOSEPH HENDERSON.
24th do	HARMAN DENNY.
25th do	JOSEPH BURNSIDE.
26th do	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
27th do	JOHN DICK.

OUR BANNER.—WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF HARRISON AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

(BARDOUR.

To the Patrons of the Star and Banner.

The establishment of the Star and Banner has now passed, by sale, into the hands of G. W. Bowan, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. We would avail ourselves of this opportunity to recommend our successor to the cordial support of all who feel interested in the welfare of the establishment, feeling confident from his well known attachment to sound principles, and his determined opposition to the powers that be, he will prove every way worthy of the patronage of the candid. We cannot voluntarily leave the station we have occupied within the last year without feelings of sincere regret, although mitigated by the assurance that so far was it in his ability we have endeavored to discharge the duties incumbent upon us with an eye single to the promotion of the good cause, for which we in common with many thousands of our fellow citizens have been contending. And whilst upon this subject we may be permitted to add, that the whole force of the great Anti-Van Buren party is concentrated upon the nominees of the National Convention—SUPPORT YOUR PAPERS—let no pecuniary embarrassment arising from a want of punctuality upon your part prevent those who have the charge of public journals, from exercising their time and talents to secure to the war-worn veteran his just due—the rich reward of a life devoted to the service of his country—the highest office within the gift of a free people. The fact of our being occupied with the mechanical part of the business and the consequent extra expense attending the publication of the paper under these circumstances, has been the principal motive which induced us to dispose of the establishment at this time; but had we not been fully convinced of the ability of our successor to render general satisfaction to patrons, and secure to himself the support of a liberal community, whilst he labors in the cause of the people, we would not under any circumstances have made the change alluded to. To our neighbor of Freedom we tender as a co-worker in the good cause, we tender a cordial adieu, and to our friends and patrons generally, we wish success and prosperity, and until the time arrives when they shall have occasion to their graves in peace, may they never forget to "PAY THE PRINTER."

Regretting your's,

ROBERT S. PAXTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having become the proprietor of the "Star and Banner," a few words only will be necessary to indicate my editorial course. The paper will continue to advocate the same principles which it has uniformly done from its origin. It was established to vindicate the true doctrines of republicanism, against a secret and most powerful aristocracy; to foster the principles of equality of rights against a partial, oath-bound, dangerous organization, bound together by the most impious oaths, and the most awful penalties. This and kindred praise have done much to overthrow and expose the most wicked and dangerous conspiracy. But manning is constantly on the watch to seize the moment when the people slumber to rear again her bloody banner, and pour forth her vials of wrath against an opposing people. We shall keep an eye on her movements, and give warning of her reviving struggles. We hope thus to be able to prevent her inflicting much injury upon the country.

We shall give our cordial support to the "Hero of Tippecanoe," because we believe him to be a sound, unshackled statesman, as well as a gallant warrior. He has defended our frontier from a cruel foe; and has carried comfort into the poorest "log cabin" of our borders. We shall oppose the present corrupt profligate, who disgraces the sensitive chair of this State; who is increasing our State debt at the rate of $7,000,000 a year; and who is preparing a State tax to be levied on the people, to be squandered in lawyer's fees, and such tools as his brother James, and G. F. Johnson. Who has robbed the widow of her farm, and pleaded the Statue of Limitations to defraud his own creditors—honest waggoners, and others, of their hard earnings. Who, after having suffered fraudulent bankruptcy himself, is fast bringing the commonwealth to his own degraded level. Who refuses to pay honest contractors, who have given their toil and invested their money in the public works of the State; and who are now suffering the extremity of distress for want of that which is due them from the Commonwealth.

We will oppose that faithless party which is striving to violate the plighted faith of the State; to disregard her most solemn contracts; annul charters granted by her sovereign; and place the barbarous war cry of the "poor against the rich; and the rich against the poor." Such doctrines are destructive of all civilized government, and utter ruin to the weaker portion of community.

We shall, as a public journal, take no part in the slavery question. But we shall contend for the right of free discussion on all and every question which freemen may choose to agitate; and we shall mark with our severest reprobation, those who so far forget themselves and the law, as to attempt to disturb peaceable assemblies, for whatever purpose met. If the use of these lawful weapons should strike off the shackles of the oppressed, we shall rejoice; we have ever their hen fragments. We have long enough been the slaves of the South to assert at least, *our own* independence. Mobs, rebellions, a corrupt judiciary, and the combined execration of their whole tribe of advocates and adherents shall find in us a determined foe.

Being a practical printer, I shall give my personal supervisence to the mechanical part of the establishment; and shall be always ready to execute any orders in the line of my business. Born in this county and state, I hope to find such encouragement, as will enable me to make a permanent abiding place, and preserve the "Star and Banner" from again soon changing hands.

Respectfully yours,

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN.

Hereafter our paper will be issued regularly every Tuesday morning, instead of Saturday as heretofore. By this arrangement our subscribers in every section of the country will be enabled to receive their papers on the day after publication.

D. R. POTTER AND HIS PIMP—THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S CLERK.

During the last summer the Auditor General, under the direction of the Governor, spent several thousand dollars in employing a gang of men to do the breach in the canal, to try to bunt out some scandal against the late canal commissioners and their agents. His proceedings were carried on without notice to the parties whose interested to calumniate, although several of them resided in the same county. Old, worthless vagabond workmen, who had been turned off for bad conduct by their employers, were sought out and procured to swear to any thing that Porter and Co. desired, so as to found a slanderous report on to their agents. Not a single witness was found who made accordingly, in the appropriate style of the infamous creature who was employed for that purpose, (the pimp, the Auditor General) was lately Treasurer of Venango county, and charged with official perjury in making his return; thereby putting money into his own pocket. For such malefactions he was made Porter's accounting officer!

One great object in the above impeachment, was to destroy the character of John Stonebraker, a supervisor, who was an important witness as to Porter's fraudulent insolvency; and whose character was so irreproachable that where Porter and Co. could not succeed in bribing him forever disgraced or Stonebraker must be destroyed. Accordingly Porter and the Auditor General concerted measures to be instituted against Stonebraker, Fenton and Chapman, all supervisors on the "breach." At the first Court in Tioga, Fenton and Chapman were up on bills, but put off for another Grand Jury, as they said. At the January court just past they sent up the bills against Stonebraker, both of which were "ignored," and the prosecutors, Fenton and pimp, ordered to pay the costs. He then discovered it prudent not to send the other bill up lest he should have costs to pay; and the court discharged the defendants from further recognizance.

Such is the end of this infamous attempt to slander the late administration and destroy honest men because they knew of Porter's villainy!—What infamy must fall on the heads of Porter and Espy for this lying report made to the Legislature, and this abortive attempt against the character of Stonebraker and other supervisors! The following are copies of the records of the Huntingdon county Court:—

In the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Huntingdon:

Commonwealth vs. John H. Stonebraker. } No. 14 of January Sessions, 1840. Bill ignored. Prosecutor to pay the costs on the above stated Case, is swearing to fraudulent Check Rolls.

And now, 17th January, 1840, the Grand Inquest for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the year 1840, do present, "IGNORAMUS," and that Abraham Green, Esq., *Deputy Attorney General to the Prosecutor*, AND SHALL PAY THE COSTS.

Commonwealth vs. James Fenton. } No 15, of January Sessions, 1840. Bill ignored. Prosecutor to pay the costs on the above stated Case, is swearing to fraudulent Check Rolls.

And now, 17th January, 1840, the Grand Inquest for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the year 1840, do present, "IGNORAMUS," and that Abraham Green, Esq., *Deputy Attorney General to the Prosecutor*, AND SHALL PAY THE COSTS.

Commonwealth vs. John Chapman. } Charge of Fraud, Forgery and Perjury, as Fenton or Rose on the above stated Case of canal.

And now, 17th January, 1840, the *Deputy Attorney General refusing to send a Bill before the Grand Inquest—the Dep't. was discharged by Proclamation.*

Commonwealth vs. Huntingdon County, ss. } Charge of Fraud, Forgery and Perjury, as Fenton or Rose on the above stated Case.

I JAMES STEEL, Clerk of the court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for said County of Huntingdon, do testify that the above and foregoing extracts taken from the Records of the four several cases herein before stated. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Court the 15th day of January, A. D. 1840.

JAMES STEEL, Clk.

RECORDING DEEDS.—A few days since Judge STROUD decided "that if a person does not record their deed within six months, a judgment creditor of the former holder of the estate would cut out the deed, and a sale under such judgment would be effectual." Judge STROUD has since stated that his decision was wrong, and against the settled principles of law, and granted a new trial.

The loss occasioned by the late destructive fire at Wilmington, N. C., is estimated at about five hundred thousand dollars.

SENATOR BUCHANAN has recommended an increase of twenty-five hundred dollars a year to the Treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans.

COMMUNICATED.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Harrison Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, was held at the house of A. B. Kurtz, Esq. on Friday evening last.

The Committee to report the nomination of Candidates for the office of Justices of the Peace, of the following:—*Bernhart Gilbert, Wm. W. Paxton, Samuel R. Russell, Hezekiah Van Orsdel, John F. Macfarlane, Anthony D. Kurtz.*

The Committee to report the names of Candidates for the office of Constable, reported the following:—*George G. Myers, Nicholas Weaver, William T. Smith, Jacob Beamer, John Geiselman.*

The following Resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Democratic Citizens of Gettysburg will proceed, on *Wednesday next*, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house, to nominate Candidates for Constables, Justices of the Peace, Inspectors and Judges of Elections, Assessors, and any other officers to be voted for at the March election; that the nominations of Constables and Justices of the Peace shall be made in the following manner, to wit—that the members of the Democratic Harrison party are invited to vote by ballot for as many candidates as are required for each office; and the balloting shall be continued until the requisite number of candidates shall have a majority of all the votes given; when such candidates shall be declared the candidates of the party. An Inspector and two Clerks shall be appointed to conduct said election, who shall also be Judges thereof: *Provided*, that no balloting shall continue more than one hour and a half.

Resolved, That the two Committees appointed at the last meeting be a Committee to report candidates for the other offices, to said meeting.

GEORGE HECK, *Chairm'n.*
JAMES PIERCY, } *Sec's.*
H. DUNWIDDLE, }

STRAWBERRY.—The members of the Virginia House of Delegates have, by the adoption of the following resolution, evinced a willingness to have their private accounts exposed at once:—

Resolved, That the several Banks of the Commonwealth communicate the names of the members of Assembly who are stockholders in the Banks—the amount held by each—the amount of their liability as principals and as endorsers, and whether the amount of their indebtedness or liability as endorser has been at any time increased since the suspension or specie payments by the banks in October last."

Mr. WILLIAM MCCARTY, a staunch Whig, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Virginia delegation, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. C. F. MERCER.

JAMES CLARK, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

UNION.—The establishment of the Franklin Repository and that of the Chambersburg Whig have been united.

The Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE has been re elected by the Legislature of New York to the Senate of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday morning*, }
January 23, 1840, 7 o'clock. }

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL PASSED BY A MINORITY OF THE SENATE.

The Sub Treasury Bill has passed the Senate. The final vote has just been taken, after an exciting and exhausting session of seven hours; and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Bruce, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wright—24.

Nays—Messrs. Betts, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Morris, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, White, Young—18.

Thus has twenty-four men, less by three than a majority of the whole Senate, passed this loading measure of the Administration in the face of the notorious fact, that had the bill been full and had the Senators from Tennessee held on to their seats in opposition to the wishes of the Legislature of that State as obstinately as some of the Loco Focos have done in defiance of the *settled and deliberate* opinions of their constituents, their would have been a majority against it. The measure has been passed through by a majority of twenty-four. Opposition Senators have been denied the common courtesies which are always extended by them when they have the power to spare a sick member, or of allowing gentlemen to speak at reasonable hours.

The vote has been forced on also when the illustrious Statesman and Orator of New England is absent, recovering from a severe and powerful mind refreshed and reinvigorated by travel, it was apprehended, would again expose the inevitably destructive effects of the Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. *Cooper*, of Pa. renewed his efforts to bring under the consideration of the House, a resolution proposing an inquiry into the derangement and irregularity which have occurred in the transportation of the mails and in the keeping of the books and accounts of the ability of our successor to render general satisfaction to patrons, and secure to himself the support of a liberal community, whilst he labors in the cause of the people, we would not under any circumstances have made the change alluded to. To our neighbor of Freedom we tender as a co-worker in the good cause, we tender a cordial adieu, and to our friends and patrons generally, we wish success and prosperity, and until the time arrives when they shall have occasion to their graves in peace, may they never forget to "PAY THE PRINTER."

Regretting your's,

ROBERT S. PAXTON.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1840.

DEAR SIR:

"The House of Representatives has been engaged for upwards of a week, in the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. *Waddy Thompson*, of South Carolina, to put an end to the suspension of the rules of the House. This is intended to prohibit the reception of all petitions on the subject of slavery, whether from the States, District of Columbia or Territories or elsewhere. There was some excitement manifested on the day on which the debate commenced, but since that time the question has been treated with comparative coolness, except in one or two instances, when the House was treated with foolish rhapsodies by some of the hot-blooded chivalry of the South. The *previous question* has been twice called since the discussion commenced, but the House did not sustain the call—which shows, at least, a disposition to debate the subject, let the final determination of the House be what it may. If the House be gagged on this subject now, it is the *last time.*"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The revenue of this State for the last fiscal year is short of the expenditures by the enormous sum of one million eighty-seven thousand dollars. A good specimen of the economy of the present administration.

GEORGIA.—The Loco Foco Legislature of this State closed its late session without making any provision for the payment of the $200,000, for which it is now under protest in New York; and without having made any provision for the payment of its State bonds, in Europe.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The friends of agriculture contemplate holding a Convention, to meet in Harrisburg, on the 19th day of February next, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society, &c. Those friendly to the cause of agriculture in the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania are invited to appoint delegates.

REMARKABLE.—Marcus Morton, who has been the loco foco candidate for Governor of Massachusetts for fifteen years, has at last been officially declared elected by a majority of one vote. Truly, the Governor has had many unsuccessful trials.

ALMON H. READ, of rejection memory, has been elected State Treasurer for one year.

The nomination of JAMES M. POSTER to be President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Dauphin and Schuylkill, was confirmed by the Senate on Friday last.

The bill to provide for the payment of the contractors on the Gettysburg Railroad was taken up in the House on Friday last, and after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last.

FLOUR.—*Howard St.*—Sales of several small lots of Howard street flour were made from stores in the early part of the week at $5 75, but the article was not in active demand at that price. On Wednesday last holders submitted to a reduction of 12½ cents per barrel,