STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, FEBRUARY 15, 1842.

[COMMUNICATED.

Gettysburg High School.

The Grand Jurors of Adams County, (January, 1842,) most respectfully tender their thanks to Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, the Principal of the Public High School, in the Borough of Gettysburg, for his courtesy and politeness in affording them an opportunity of visiting the Institution. They were highly pleased with the correct deportment of the scholars and with the good order, regularity and admirable discipline of the school. The proficiency of the pupils, exhibited in their varied scholastic exercises, was interesting in a high degree; gave creditable evidences of the prosperous and flourishing condition of the institution, and reflected well merited praise upon Mr. Clark; whose superior talents, industry and persevering energy in communicating instruction to his pupils, have been always very highly spoken of and universally acknowledged. The Grand Jurors, who are severally interested in the cause of Education, deem it due to this successful and accomplished Instructor, and to his highly interesting school, to give publicity to these remarks; and they unanimously trust and hope that his meritorious efforts in the dissemination of useful and scientific knowledge may be duly appreciated, and that he may be generously and liberally remunerated for his services.

By order of the Grand Jury,

DAVID MCCREARY, *Foreman.*

Gettysburg, Jan., 1842.

Remarks of Mr. Stevens

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, on the final passage of the Assumption Bill:

MR STEVENS stated that he would explain the considerations which induced him to vote for the bill. If the same influences had not been previously discovered by the people, he might have hesitated before he voted for it, or in other words, have voted against the bill. He had however been induced by the circumstances of community and the state of public opinion to support it, he did not like the bill in several particulars; he believed it inefficient to meet the objects in view; he did not believe it would produce a resumption of specie payments, and looked on it, as a bill to relieve the banks from their obligations to the community, while at the same time it made no further provision to compel specie payments than existed under the law of 1824. He would briefly state why he thought so. What penalty is provided by this bill in case of non-resumption? It provides for the forfeiture of charter on taking certain specified proceedings. But we had these self same provisions in the law of 1824, and they were incorporated in every law on the subject, previous to last year's legislation. He would ask if under the old laws it had not been in the power of any citizen to deprive any bank of its charter which refused to pay its liabilities? The only difference between the provisions of this bill and all the others that had been passed on the subject of banks, was the length of time it required to mature the proceedings to compel a bank to resume specie payments in advance; it required 30 or 90 days, but this was to act immediately. Why then, he would ask, were not the penalties and provisions of the law executed for the last 12 or 14 years, by those who had been the open and avowed enemies of the banking system? Why have they not been forced either to surrender their charters or pay their liabilities? Why is it that within the last five years, (and he contended that no real resumption had taken place within that time) there has not a man been found in this Commonwealth, [illegible] from motives of patriotism if not [illegible] erested motives to put in practice [illegible] been preaching against [illegible] engine of the banking [illegible] assn is evident, that if [illegible] ached this doctrine against the [illegible] ncerely, that the people really [illegible] them sincere, still they did not want it to be practiced upon. They wanted the banks still to exist despite their protestations; but they wanted the war cry against them continued as a potent lever by which to move the political feeling and gain political power.

Thus some were deterred from taking their redress against suspended banks by political influences; others were influenced by the peculiar communities in which they lived and the strength of social ties and other powerful influences, and if they sought this remedy to sue a bank, they were either bought or frightened from their purposes. What then is to be done to prevent these operations or defeat the strength of such social influences? The only way to make the banks pay their liabilities is to prevent them from making a gain of suspension, by prohibiting them from enforcing the payment of debts due them when they refuse to pay what they themselves owe. Such a course would immediately operate on their interests and they would be compelled to pay all their own debts or go into liquidation to collect what was due them.

He honestly believed this bill was not calculated to compel, and would not effect a resumption of specie payments. But if it were effectual, last year a forced loan was levied from the banks, of $3,100,000, according to the plan adopted for years.—More than half of this sum was actually paid in, on a plain and distinct agreement, that the banks asking it should not be called on to resume specie payments, and that all penalties should be stayed against them for five years or until provision was made by the Commonwealth to repay the loan.

Now does this bill contain provisions for this repayment? The banks accepted of the conditions, unwise as they were in his judgment; indeed he considered the provisions of that law the most certain way to corrupt and degenerate the currency. But it was passed by the delegates of the people armed with the power and the banks assented to its terms. Have they now consented that their guaranteed five years of suspension shall be waived and that the contract shall be violated?

He would grant that such infraction operated for the benefit of the banks—but they need not refuse such benefits when offered—for by that law the banks were responsible for the issues under it—it was idle to argue that the State was solely responsible. If the law had been honestly carried out, the banks would have absorbed all the debts due them, for they had four times as much due them as they had authority to issue. Let not gentlemen say that these Relief notes were issued only on the responsibility of State stocks—although in the cases of the Erie and Towanda Banks such was the fact—for if that was the true construction of the law than it was more infamous and a more palpable violation of the constitution than was intended by its framers and ought to be abrogated. If these bills were issued, simply through an agent of the guaranty of the State, it was nothing more or less than issuing bills of credit, which was expressly prohibited by the constitution of the United States. It is in this view of the case that he thought when the present bill took away the liability of the banks to redeem these bills, it was operating in their favor; for if they were obliged to redeem them at par and invest them as provided by the law, they would lose the difference between their par value and that of State stocks, now near fifty per cent.

There was another almost overwhelming objection to the passage of this bill. If these notes are not redeemed by the banks, if their sponsors repudiate them, they will become worthless. No man who pretends to any knowledge of political economy can deny that any currency put out for a special purpose must depreciate in value and the holders be the losers. If you promulgate a currency to be taken only for trucking horses, it will not furnish a medium for the traffic of farmers and dealers. Every body must know that we cannot make a circulation to pay one species of debt which will answer the purpose of any class; it must sink to its nominal value, and who then loses by it?—the People—the constituents we represent, and particularly the poor and laboring classes.

Then were a few of the reasons he had for disliking the bill; but notwithstanding all its evils, he believed its rejection would be more disastrous than its passage. All know that for years the great object of political warfare and political declamation has been the currency and the banking question. And it could not be denied that after repeated trials and after every evidence had been spread before them, except the one now proposed; after the wisest and ablest had given their opinions upon it, the majority of the people had decided in favor of those who condemned the banking system. It was evident that the glitter of gold and the jingle of silver had blinded the eyes and carried away the hearts of the people, till they believed it was the only circulation in nature, and they never would be satisfied until the trial of its efficacy had been made by the means we now propose to lay before them.

He would not stop to argue how fallacious it was to suppose that a great and highly commercial nation could carry on business without a circulating paper medium, unless it would be regarded down the hillsides with the dust and starvation, and make them the slaves of the rich. The people would not believe him, or those who said it, and on a recent occasion they had most reproved their decision on this important question. What was the cause of the derangement of business? What made our commercial men tremble, but that they did not know where the excitement would end, and the country was without any permanent policy? It appeared to him as if this war waged between parties, around the currency, fighting over its dead body; was more disastrous than the very worst termination of the war or the death and overthrow of the banking system. He asked, in candor, of gentlemen, whether from city or country, if an end of this continued strife and the commencement of some fixed and settled plan, was not better than that long and bloody war? Is it not better that the people should test their approved doctrines by experience? If they are good, they can hold fast to them; if evil, they can repudiate them, and ask their friends to make another repeal of this law? So, for years, gentlemen who were asked to vote for the Revenue Bill, are now solicited to vote matters back as they were before! He did not blame members for so voting; the people and the Executive asked it of them.

These were his reasons for voting for the bill; he hoped his doing so would not drive others off from its support. He wanted the law to pass the House and Senate, and let the people give it a fair trial.

MILD WINTERS.—The Lancaster Intelligencer notices the occurrence, that mild winters have happened at a regular periodical distance of twenty-six years, as follows:—1686, 1712, 1738, 1764, 1790, 1816 1842.

We once knew a rum drinker, who had a breath so strong, that he could not hold it, "to save his life,"—and so he died.

A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* of Saturday last, has the following interesting statement of facts which are not generally known. It adds more to the evidence already before the country, that John Tyler is not only a *traitor* to the party that elected him, but that he will stoop to the meanest falsehood and deception in private life when it suits his temporary purpose. It is humiliating to believe that a President of the United States will degrade himself by low, contemptible falsehoods, and by such fling every thing that *honorable* men hold sacred to gratify his own unholy ends—But so it is.

"I have heard some developements in relation to the movements of President TYLER about the time of the two vetoes of last session, which may not be perused without interest.

On the eighteenth day of August last, immediately after the first veto, Capt. John Tyler, with all the passionate earnestness of a child entreating for mercy from a justly exasperated father, who with uplifted hand, waves the pain inflicting birch, threw himself upon the mercy of his Cabinet—and begged them to procure from the Whig members of Congress, some time for him to reflect and collect the bewildered and scattered ideas, before the Bank question was further pressed.

Yielding to his piteous representations, Mr. Webster and other members of the Cabinet agreed to go around and visit the members of the Senate severally and in private, urging upon them the propriety of giving the desired time. To do the premier, and those in his confidence at that time, justice, it must be admitted, that they left no stone unturned to effect their purpose; and by their efforts, seconded as they were by a body of patriotic and patriotic men in the Senate, who determined, if possible, to secure some good to the country, at whatever risk to themselves, they succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Bill body to the second bill, *which was read by the President previous to its passage, and received his decided approbation.*

And here let me say, "en parenthesis," that I am aware of the importance of the declaration contained in the last fifteen words of the above paragraph, and I appeal to the Secretary of State to say whether the allegation is true or not.

A very few days after the President had in *this decided manner*, thrown himself upon the mercy of his cabinet, we find him performing an act which I will leave your readers to characterize by the epithets which it deserves.

He wrote a letter to Judge M'Lean, requesting him to come to Washington as *Secretary of State*, offering him a *carte blanche* to form the Cabinet as should suit himself.

In consequence of this letter the Judge came on. But before entering into any decided negociation he insisted on obtaining from the President an assurance that he did not intend to be a candidate for re-election, and on ascertaining the principles on which he intended to conduct the Government.

On the first point Judge M'Lean found owing to the reminess of the watch, on information of the occurrence was communicated to the Mayor until he came down in the morning to attend to the duties of his office. The watch are on the alert about the city, but it was their duty to have informed the Mayor, that he might have taken the proper steps to arrest the murderer. Though late, the Mayor resorted to every means in his power for this purpose.

Heath is said to be a most desperate and vindictive man, and had been heard to threaten the life of his partner and the woman.

This horrid tragedy cannot, in the minds of reflecting people, attaint the fame of our city. The character of the parties is such as should be sufficient to prevent any such consequence. In every city they are to be found in the haunts of vice—so steeped in brutal passions, so dead to shame and guilt, so perfectly devoted to the accomplishment of their evil brutish enjoyments, that violence and murder, and every shade and shape of crime, must form a part, if not the sum and substance of their history.—But let us hope that this terrible scene may not be without its salutary effect even in those most depraved walks of life; and further, that retributive justice may yet reach the cold blooded murderer and thus make him an example to deter others from a similar fate. We learn he was a native of Petersburg, where he has relatives, among whom is an aged and respected mother, whose severe affliction in the evening of her days must call up the heartfelt sympathies of all.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.—The Officers, Pearce and White, returned to the city by the Petersburg train, on Sunday morning, having Heath in custody. They arrested him at Jarratt's, a watering place some 30 miles from Petersburg, in Sussex county, Saturday night. He came there in company with another, left the Stage and after he entered the cars was arrested and confined by the officers. They continued with the train until they met the cars coming north, to which they transferred their prisoner and brought him on here. He was committed to jail by the Mayor yesterday morning. When arrested he exhibited strong emotions of fear—he trembled like a leaf, and resigned himself into the hands of the officers.

DARING OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—Mr. John Nicholson, lottery and exchange broker, whose office is in Baltimore, near Howard street, was waylaid last evening, about seven o'clock, at the corner of Pacca and Baltimore streets, by some daring villians, while on his way home, and knocked down and robbed of money amounting in all to ten thousand dollars.—Mr. Nicholson, when found, was lying prostrate on the street, entirely unconscious of what had happened. His head and face were much disfigured. He was promptly conveyed to the Eu. Wayne Inn, where medical aid was obtained.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed that Mr. Nicholson has recovered his reason, so as to be able to describe partially the villians who attacked and robbed him. There were two of them, one a stout built man, with a cap, the other appeared to be an ordinary sized individual. He first met and passed them on the street, when they immediately turned and overtook him, one of them aimed a blow, with a club, which mashed his nose almost flat with his face, and fractured the upper jaw bone in two places.—The blow was undoubtedly given for the upper part of the head, and had it struck there would have most probably deprived him of life.

Drs. Wright and Baxley were called to his aid soon after the attack, and found him entirely insensible, and in a very precarious state. By the application of the appropriate remedies he was gradually restored to consciousness, and his physicians this morning have full hopes of his recovery.—*Balt. Pat. Feb. 9.*

AN AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—A death of a sudden character took place at St. Joseph's church Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock. The deceased was Mr. John Costello, a gentleman about 60 years of age. He intended to receive the communion, and the clergyman at the time was administering the sacrament to those around the alter. Mr. C. was first discovered in a dying state in his own pew, the second from the altar; and in a few minutes the vital spark fled from his frail frame, and he died without an apparent struggle. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause. The scene was solemn and awful. Mr. C. was a native of Dublin, but had resided in this city for a number of years. He bore an exemplary character for philanthropy and piety. The officiating clergyman made some judicious reflections on the shortness of life and its uncertainty, and referred in impressive and touching terms, to the character of the deceased. The Rev. Mr. Carter also alluded, during the morning service at St. Mary's, to the painfully interesting occurrence. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." It is probable, however, that had the good old man selected his own mode and place of decease, he would have chosen the House of God, and the period of Divine worship.—*Phil. Inq.*

ON DIT.—There are rumors from Washington that Mr. Forward will take the vacant place of the United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which has been offered him, and that the Treasury Department, has vacated, will be filled by transferring Mr. Spencer to it from the War Department. In the event of this transfer it is said the Secretary of War will be offered to Pennsylvania. Another report is, that Mr. Sergeant may take the Treasury Department. Mr. Sergeant would make an excellent cabinet officer, and his appointment would give great satisfaction.—*Bult. Pat.*

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.—*Hot lead poured into the ear of a Wife and Mother!*—The Belfast (Me.) Signal states that the wife of Joseph Jellison, of Brooks, in Waldo county, came near being murdered by having hot lead poured in her ear. The family consisted of Mr. Jellison and wife, and three small children. They retired to bed at nine o'clock. About two o'clock she was awakened by a sensation as though her head was on fire, and screamed. Her husband seized hold of her and asked what was the matter. She told him to get some water and pour into her ear, which relieved her somewhat. They sat up together the remaining part of the night, she received nothing but kind treatment, though no physician was sent for until morning.

The physicians testified that the cavacity to the ear was filled with either lead or some fusible matter—that it was visibly seared in consequence. The wife is gradually recovering from her severe sufferings, and the physicians this morning have full hopes of his recovery.—*Balt. Pat. Feb. 9.*

A PAINFUL AFFAIR.—*An Elopement.*—A young Miss in her 14th year, from the West, perhaps *the richest heiress in the whole West*, whose property too was in her own right, recently left New York for Liverpool with a man aged about 60. The young Lady was left by her Father at a boarding school near this city, where the gentleman became acquainted with her, and it is believed, that a marriage ceremony was performed before they left. The news must be most painful to the parent, who doted upon this, his only child.

If there was really a marriage ceremony in this case, as is believed, we should be glad to know the name of the Clergyman or Magistrate who performed it, for such an act should not go unnoted, if under the sanction of the laws, it can go unpunished.—*N. Y. Ex.*

THE ELOPEMENT.—The N. Y. Herald says:—"The young lady referred to, is Miss Croghan, the daughter of a Mr. Croghan of one of the western States, who has been an Indian agent in the service of the Government. Her uncle is the celebrated hero of Sandusky, Col. Croghan of the U. S. army. Her father is now in Washington. She is the heiress, if he is said, of a million of dollars. The affair has produced a great excitement in fashionable circles, and exercations are, of course, thrown out at random, on all parties concerned. The evil, however, exists in the state of society, and the tone of fashionable morals that prevail in certain *cliques*."

LIBERAL CREDITORS.—The N. Y. Express says:—"Settlements to a very great extent are daily made by persons who have long been embarrassed. Several came to our knowledge yesterday, where the parties had nothing to give; but creditors being satisfied of the honesty and poverty of the parties, freely gave them a discharge. Instances of this kind induce of creditors to take this course instead of forcing parties into bankruptcy. Many have induced their friends to come forward and advance."

There are now 28 Medical Schools in the United States, the three oldest of which are the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, formed in 1765; the Medical School of Harvard College, opened in 1782, and that of Dartmouth College, established in 1797. There are 14 State Medical Societies.

WORK TO BE DONE.—By the U. States statistics for 1840 there are 65,000,000, gallons of spirituous and fermented liquors produced each year in the United States, making four gallons for each man, woman and child. The Temperance Societies have a big job.

A CHILD STEAMED TO DEATH.—A beautiful little boy aged three years, son of Mr. John Hall, of New York, died on the Tuesday last, by putting his mouth to the spout of a tea-kettle of boiling water, and inhaling the steam.

POISONS.—Nine persons were recently nearly poisoned at Manchester, by partaking of broth which had been boiled in a copper saucepan. We may add, that if the broth had been removed while hot, no accident would have ensued. Recently also, in Worchestershire, five persons, who had eaten of greens which had become putrid by being boiled when half frozen, and therefore poisonous, were taken ill.—One man and two children died, and the other two with difficulty recovered.

ROCK SALT.—A body of rock salt, like that found in Europe, has been discovered near Abingdon, Virginia, at the depth of two hundred and sixty feet. This is the first rock salt ever been found in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.—The Harrisburg Chronicle noticing the passage of an act authorizing the Issue of Representatives of Pennsylvania, says—"We have little doubt that it will pass substantially as it came from the House, though we learn that the Governor and his friends are extremely solicitous that it should be defeated there."

ROMANCE OF THE PRISON.—The following event is said to have occurred recently at Tallahassee, Florida. A young man of respectable family was confined in jail on a charge of murder. He was visited by his mother, who, in the absence of the jailor, managed to dress the man in her own clothes, who went out past the unsuspecting turnkey, sobbing in deep grief. The mother took to his bed, and he took to a swift horse in waiting, which carried him beyond the reach of pursuit before the trick was discovered.

REMOVAL.

H. VANDERSDEL, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has

REMOVED HIS SHOP

to the building occupied as the Post Office, next door to the American Hotel (Kurtz's) and directly opposite the Bank of Gettysburg, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business in the neatest and most durable manner, and at every moderate prices.

☞ He earnestly invites his country friends to favor him with a call—they may expect their work to be made in a good substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ The Subscriber feels grateful for past encouragement, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

August 10, 1841. tf-20

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

☞ The law, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it. If the papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment—unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office of place where they are sent. Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 118:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

"*A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.*"

☞ Post-masters and subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that, by requesting any postmaster to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, February 15, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1844,

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Our Legislature.

The 'rimendiate resumption" Bank Bill passed the House on Tuesday last by a vote of 63 to 25 on third reading, and was sent to the Senate. Rumor says it will pass that body. The Banks appear to occupy the whole time of the House.

☞ *James Rice*, indicted for a murder, committed in Bedford county, Pa. some months since, was tried at that place last week and found *guilty of murder in the first degree*. Sentence of death was passed upon him.

☞ The proceedings of the State Temperance Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last month, appeared in the Chronicle of last week.—Almost every paragraph is fraught with interest. How comes it that we appear at the head of the list with but *one* delegate! But thirty miles distant—two thousand temperance friends in the county—and *not fully represented!* It's a post of *honor*, not profit. There's room for improvement in this matter.

Case of Mr. Adams--Right of Petition, &c.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives of the United States, in relation to Mr. Adams, have occasioned much talking the whole subject on the table, by a vote of 106 to 93. Thus the outrage attempted to be committed against the rights of a representative of the people has been for the present prevented.

Our readers are no doubt aware that the crime charged against Mr. Adams was the *presentation of a petition!!* It was a petition of certain citizens of Massachusetts, praying for a dissolution of the Union; but accompanying the petition, Mr. Adams offered a resolution, instructing the committee, proposed to be raised, *to report against the propriety of the petitioners.* But notwithstanding this, he was to be disgraced and punished;—not for this offence, because those most active and invetrate against him, were those who have been heretofore the most determined advocates for a dissolution of the Union. His crime was not the presentation of *this petition*, but the presentation of other petitions which were obnoxious to our Southern dictators. He was to be punished because he was the great champion of the *right of petition*—a right invaluable to freemen, and one which is valued by them almost every other important right—the freedom of speech and of the press—the right of property, and of liberty itself. Are we asked how these rights are involved? We answer, if the people be denied the exercise of the right of petition, they are left without the means of making known their grievances. They may be oppressed in their persons, or deprived of their property; but without this right, how are they to make known their oppressions, and to obtain redress? Are known, how are they to be remedied? It was for his advocacy of this great right, that he was marked out for vengeance. It was believed by his persecutors, that if he could be silenced, the voice of the North would be no longer heard upon subjects obnoxious to the South.

But it will perhaps be said, that the people of the North have no grievance to complain of—that if slavery be an evil, it in no wise concerns them. Does it not indeed? Look at the case of the Creole, and the consequences likely to result from the loss of the services of a Southern man, himself were the property of a Southern man, bought in one State, and in the course of transportation to another. On the way, they mutinied, took possession of the ship, and steered to a British port. They entered it, and landed, and immediately on doing so become free by the operation of the British laws, which will not tolerate that any human being shall be a slave. Having become freemen by the laws of England, they former masters ask to be indemnified for their loss. A negotiation is pending between the two countries. The United States have asked that the British government shall indemnify the masters. The British government refuses to do so. War is threatened—may perhaps ensue. By whom is the war to be carried on? Who will furnish men and money? The South alone! Not the mere loss of the four States must be taxed to pay the expenses of this war. The citizens of the free States must fight in this war, they must expend their money and pour out their blood, in order to procure indemnification to the Southern slave holder, for the loss of his slaves; and are we still to be told that the citizens of the free States have no concern with slavery? That its evils do not affect them?

We do not wish to interfere with the institution of slavery in any way. We have always contended, and still do contend, that we have no interference; but while we do so, we do not mean to abandon any of our rights. We shall insist upon them, and denounce every attempt to invade them. The most atrocious invasion of the great right of petition, yet attempted, is in this case of Mr. Adams. In this instance, this right was not only violated, but the representative of the persons who exercised it, was attempted to be visited by a disgraceful punishment—a punishment, as the venerable man himself declared, worse than death—the punishment of degradation.

And what was the offence for which the Ex-President of the United States was to be subjected to an ignominious punishment? The presentation of a petition, peaceably to dissolve the Union!—What crime could have been in that? The Union might certainly, in our opinion, to be ardently cherished by the people. But if it be oppressive to any portion of the people, may they not ask their representatives to devise a peaceful remedy? May they right their wrongs by rising in rebellion and overturning the government by a bloody revolution? They must either do this, seek a peaceful remedy for their wrongs, or submit to be oppressed. The Declaration of Independence declares it to be inalienable right of the people to alter, amend, or abolish their form of government. Is it a crime then for a portion of the people of the Union to ask that the time to do so has arrived? If even so;—was it a crime in Mr. Adams to present their petition, praying that it should be done; when at the same time, he avowed his entire conviction that it raised *to report against their prayer?*

But may not the Union be peaceably dissolved? May not the same hands that erected the edifice of the government, with the same power, be invoked to dissolve the same? Is it a crime to feel for the distresses of men whom his own course had driven to the very act of which he spoke, (*rushing* to obtain the exoneration held out by the act,) and to feel sympathy for the sufferings of those of the country generally, had been caused mainly by the public course and by the doctrines of that very Senator!"

Here Mr. Benton, rising from his seat, exclaimed "Liar, liar, liar!" and continued to repeat "False, sir!" and continued to repeat it amidst confusion, until Mr. Preston succeeded in making himself heard. A rambling talk was started, during which Mr. Mangum offered the usual resolution for the appointment of a committee of inquiry, but withdrew it. The Missouri Senator was brought back to his golden visions, and the *fruit* was too pungent for him. It's all the fashion at the Capitol.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

What has been Done?

The question has been frequently asked: What has our National legislature done to benefit our country and regulate its internal interests? It is our intention to answer this question briefly and plainly. The Representatives and Senators, are no doubt aware of the disadvantages which we are now and have been labouring under, in consequence of the derangement in our financial affairs. They are acquainted with the efforts on the part of the people to remedy and reform this disorder in the commercial world, and consequences of which has been a complete irregularity in all monetary matters.

They have been told that a retrenchment of their expenditures, will ultimately restore the now depreciated currency to its proper standard, and that, thereby, it will be the only means of having our national debt paid off, and of having our drained and empty treasury filled with gold and silver. And how have they listened to our appeals, our petitions, our remonstrances, and our instructions? Have they united themselves for the good of our common country? Have they gone "shoulder to hand" in enacting such wholesome laws as will conduce to the benefit of their constituents? Have they thrown aside their party prejudices, and petty animosities, and laboured together in harmony, to establish peace, comfort and contentment, throughout this widely extended region. We are voluntarily induced to answer, no! Well then what have they done? They have been expending the people's money unprofitably; they have been augmenting our national debt; they have been receiving emoluments the most disproportionate to services; they have been extending their sessions by useless debates, by investigating unprofitable questions, and by enacting laws that are of no public benefit whatever; they have engaged in quarrelsome disputes, and malevolent discussions, consuming time without any beneficial results.

Were it necessary it might illustrate this more fully, we could present numerous instances of their imprudent deliberations. We have within a very short space of time, seen a very suitable exemplification of their unwise conduct. The presentation of a petition from the inhabitants of an enlightened State, for the dissolution of the Union; for the division of that Union which was built so closely together by the reciprocation of feelings and sentiments contained in the Declaration of Independence; for the destruction of the Thirteen that were cemented by the battles of the Revolution, in which the sons of those parties participated. The sustaining of that petition by one of the pillars of our national fabric. O, shame! where is thy blush? Was this what our forefathers fought and bled for? Was this the subject that they had in view when they pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors?"—While it should be our duty to unite that which has already been commenced by our predecessors, it should also be our duty to denounce those who endeavor to sever her dominions, as traitors to their country's interests—traitors to their country's civil and political institutions. The immortal Washington endeavored to obtain our independence, and to build up a pure form of republican government. What are we to understand from the conduct of our Representatives, but the removal stone by stone of the basis of Democracy, till it should from its fearless fall into irretrievable ruin; and from which ruin would be cultivated and nourished the sprouts of absolute monarchy.—God forbid that this should be the destiny of our beloved nation. If there is subjection and destruction intended for the citizens of America, may they never be a vetted from their heads, and hurled impetuously on its progenitors. This is but a faint outline of the action of our representatives and Senators in Congress. May they act as wise men, and all their proceedings tend to the welfare of our country, and let their motto constantly be—"*Virtue, Liberty and Independence.*" C. A. D.

THE EXCITEMENT.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of Friday last, says—We had much excitement in our city yesterday, in relation to the doings at Harrisburg. The greatest consternation was felt because of the depreciation of the relief notes, and the money offices were crowded. In many cases, the brokers would not buy at all; while in others, 20, 30, and even as high as 40 per cent was demanded. The feeling of indignation against the Legislature was almost universal. The act discreditably these notes is considered little short of robbery. The poorer classes are the greatest sufferers.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Howe, Mr. *Hugh Garrett*, to Miss *Elizabeth Greer*—both of Heidlersburg, Adams county.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. B. Keiter, Mr. *Jacob Shrader* Gerry, to Miss *Mary Jane Sell*—both of Franklin township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On Tuesday the 8th inst. Mrs. *Lydia Wetzel*, widow of Mr. Daniel Wetzel, of Strasburg township, in the 47th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. near Pinetown, Mrs. *Elizabeth Gilbert*, aged 67 years 9 months and 17 days.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, an active, intelligent BOY, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. One of from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral and industrious habits, and who can read and write tolerably well, will find a favorable situation by applying immediately at the office of the "Star and Banner."

Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1842.

NOTICE.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Guardian of GRACE PEYDON, a Lunatic—notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Lunatic to present them, and to all persons in any wise indebted to her to make payment thereof without delay.

The subscriber resides in Freedom township.

J. CUNNINGHAM,

Committee.

Feb. 15, 1842. 6t-47

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the first day of March next*, at the late residence of SAMUEL BLYTHE, deceased, in Carroll's Tract, Hamiltonban township, Adams county, all the personal property belonging to said estate—consisting of

Horses, Cows & Hogs,

OATS, RYE & CORN,

By the bushel; Hay by the ton; Wheat, Oats and Rye straw by the bundle; Bacon and salted Beef by the pound; and farming utensils of every description.

ALSO—A variety of

Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

consisting of one Cooking Stove, ten plate Stoves, mantle Clock, Bureaus, Beds and Bedding, Carpeting, Tables, and Chairs, with a great number of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when due attendance and a credit will be given by

D. BLYTHE, } *Adm'rs.*
W. BLYTHE, }

Feb. 15, 1842. *ts-47

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 2nd day of March next*,

A FARM,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, late the property of ANDREW WRAY deceased, bounded by lands of Geo. Hartzell and others, containing

147 ACRES.

ALSO—A SMALL

Tract of Woodland,

Near the above described property.

☞ Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when the terms will be made known by

THE HEIRS.

Feb. 15, 1842. 1t-47

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "Total Abstinence Temperance Society of Gettysburg" will be held in "Christ's Church" on *Tuesday the 22nd inst.* at 1 *o'clock.*

A lecture will be delivered on the effect of Alcohol upon the Constitution and Life."

The public are invited to attend.

R. G. MCCREARY, *Sec'ry.*

Feb. 15, 1842.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has just received a stock of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold astonishingly cheap!

D. MIDDLECOFF.

Gettysburg, Jan. 4. 41

Take Notice.

THE undersigned are about to dissolve partnership. The respectable persons who have to look account, to come to settlement with the subscribers, or to pay the money to the proper persons, or else be sued. The undersigned also present their respectable patronage to the public, hoping and praying—that those having claims against the firm will also be ready to pay the money to the proper persons, or else be sued.

GEO. E. BUELER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 25. 4t-44

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Common Pleas of Adams county *Committee* of the person and estate of DANIEL BEAR, of Huntington township, Adams county, (duly found to be an habitual drunkard,) hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Bear to make immediate payment of their respective dues to the subscriber and to no other person, and all persons having claims or demands against said Bear to present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the *15th day of March next.* All persons are hereby warned not to trust said Bear. *Notice is hereby given to Tavern keepers and all other persons not to sell or furnish to said Bear any wine, spirituous, or mixed liquors, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such act, agreeably to the act of Assembly of 13th June, 1836.* The committee resides in Latimore township, Adams county.

JOHN WOLFORD,

Committee.

Feb. 8, 1842. 6t-46

PROSPECTUS

Of a New and very cheap Magazine.

On the first of April, will be commenced a New Magazine, (to take the place of the "Phenix and Dodgett") under the title—

"*The Baltimore Monthly Visiter.*"

It will be issued with a far neater cover—on good paper and type, and will be composed of closely printed matter—amounting to nearly four hundred pages per volume. Each number will be accompanied by a VERY FINE WOOD CUT, *illustrating the natural history and customs of the month for which each number is intended.* Each design will be accompanied by both prose and poetic sketches, not only of the general features and holiday-customs, but likewise of the AGRICULTURAL peculiarities of every month. This will be a new *feature*, and, it hoped, will render the "MONTHLY VISITER" a peculiarly welcome guest on every FARMER'S table. The first number will, likewise, be embellished with an engraving representing Shakespeare's "*Taming the Shrew*," illustrated by a story from the pen of *Charles Lamb*, one of the most popular authors England has ever boasted. This pale, and the illustrations of the months, *have never appeared in any other magazine.*

The quality of the reading matter of the *Baltimore Monthly Visiter*, may be inferred from the following list of contributors—to which other distinguished names will be, from time to time, added. To instruct and to amuse will be our aim.

CONTRIBUTORS.

Rev. E. Y. Reese, Rev. Leander Keer, Professor J. R. W. Dunbar, Rev. Ward Foreman, Prof. Chapin A. Harris, Dr. C. C. Cox, Dr. James Hamilton; Dr. John Fonerden, Dr. J. W. Geyer, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Miss Esther Wetherald, Author of "The Two Christmases," David Hoffman, Esq. N. C. Brooks, A. M. Mr. M. Tuppen Evans, Mr. T. S. Arthur, author of the "Subordinate," Mr. J. B. Jones, author of "Wild Western Scenes," &c. Mr. L. T. Voight, Mr. J. Austin Sperry, Mr. J. E. S. Rochester, Mr. Thomas C. Atkinson, Mr. E. C. Spencer, Mr. G. Bunner, Mr. George Yellot, Esq. M. S. Lovett, E. Tudor Horton, "Mifford Bard," Author of "The Deserted Husband," John Smith of Jno." Author of "A Doctor's MSS." &c. &c. &c.

In the line of *critical notices* of new books, a decided improvement will be made upon the plan of the "Phenix and Dodgett"—and in the way of *stories*, an improvement reform will be adopted, which will abolish the plan of giving long novels continued, prolingedly, from number to number.

In order to place the work in the hands of such as may not feel willing to pay the more expensive prices of monthly magazines, the proprietor has determined to publish the work at the extremely low price of $1 50, for a single copy—*five copies* for $5 00. This is giving about four pages for one cent.

It is desirable to receive *orders at once*, that we may know how to regulate our issues.

The work will be served at very liberal rates—extremely unusual, as we may be to extend the usefulness of the work, as widely as possible.

Address, *postage paid*,

"*The Proprietors of the Monthly Visiter,*" At the office of the Saturday Visiter, No. 2 1-2 N. Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 15, 1842.

To the Citizens of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I perceive I stand charged in the "Star," a paper of your county, with three offences. First—with attempting to injure the reputation of a medicine, "fictitiously" called Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This is positively *false*. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a medicine of reputation, I sure. I did say it was fictitious, and I say so still, and I challenge enquiry. Second—I am charged with bolstering up a "Sy. up" of Wild Cherry. If it is meant for Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that medicine has no occasion of bolstering up. It has thousands and tens of thousands to prop it up; its virtue alone would be sufficient if every other prop was cut from under it. My highest aim is to do good, that others may reap the benefit with myself. Third—I am accused with trickery. This is equally false with the rest—which those who know me best can testify. What I would call trickery is coming out under false colours, calling things by names which belong not to them, with a view to give a reputation which they do not deserve. For an individual to make high pretensions to cure