THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Jan. 9, 1857.

D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR.

Governor's Message.

☞ The Annual Message of Governor Pollock will be found in our columns to-day. It is a very able, statesman-like document, containing a general review of the condition of the State, and all subjects requiring the attention of the Legislature. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

The Recent Decision in Prussia.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries express considerable surprise at a recent decision made by the Superior Court in Prussia.—In the case of a negro applying for his freedom, the Court held that as the negro was purchased in Brazil, where Slavery was recognized, his removal to Prussia did not release him from that condition. This is exactly the reverse of Lord Mansfield's decision in England in 1772, in the case of the negro Somersett, where the Court held that, Slavery not being recognized in England, a slave who touched its shores became free. These decisions aptly illustrate the difference between the legal system of England and that of the Continent. The former has a common law which protects all from the privation of their rights; but the latter is under the dominion of the civil law, which is, in essence, a slave-law, and was introduced among the depotisms of the Continent thro' the influence of the Emperors, who found its principles eminently suitable for the overthrow of the liberties of the people.—An attempt was made to introduce the civil law into England; but it failed, and to that failure is clearly traceable the superiority of the English in political liberty over any of the continental nations. With the civil law, there can be no political liberty; and it is not singular that a Prussian Court, acting in its spirit, should assist in upholding the principles of slavery, not only in Prussia, but even on another continent. The precedent is not a fit one for us to follow, unless, indeed, we wish to substitute the slave-making civil law for the liberty-preserving common law. There is a natural sympathy between tyrants; and it is not singular that the Slavery interest in this country should quote with satisfaction the action of the Prussian Court. Nevertheless, we hope the maxims of the civil law will not soon obtain permanent foothold here, to assimilate the people to the despoiled and degraded peasantry of Continental Europe.

European Items.

☞ From the last letter of the London correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, we clip these items:

The great literary event in Germany, is the announcement that the last volume of Alexander von Humboldt's *Cosmos* will appear in the beginning of the next year. I am informed that this last part of the great work of the illustrious natural philosopher will close in a brilliant manner one of the most important publications of our age. The King of Prussia called Humboldt "the greatest man since the deluge," and the learned of all nations will be glad to ratify this designation.

The old Lutherans of Germany, who recognize for their creed the Confession of Augsburg, walk more and more in the steps of the English Puseyites. In Bavaria, the clergymen endeavor to restore auricular confession.

A lare number of Greenwich Electors, having pronounced themselves for the ballot, the *Times* takes this opportunity for declaring that it is not worthy of the English people, who want to vote openly; in other words, it being the interest of the domineering class that tradesmen and farmers shall be obliged to follow the impulse of their lords, a great word must cover a base practice. The practical good sense of the British will, however, soon discover that this is no "fair play." It is just the same thing as with the salary of the members. The *Times* and its friends pronounce against it, because they want *gentlemen* in the House. Recently events, in France as well as in England, have shown that gratuitous service in Parliament is by no means a guaranty for the return of rich candidates. Ministers are paid, landowners are paid, every servant of the people or the crown is paid, but the men who take money even for allowing their names to appear on the committee lists of new financial companies, call it patriotism and gentility to frame laws without a sufficient indemnity. Venal representatives find always means to get a stipend at a greater loss for the public.

Financial.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harrisburg Bank, held on Wednesday of last week, Wm. M. Kerr, Esq., was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jacob M. Haldeman.

The Monticello Bank, at Charlottesville, Va., has increased its capital stock $25,000.

The following semi-annual dividends have been declared in Baltimore: Citizens' Bank, 5 per cent.; Bank of Commerce, 4 per cent.; Merchants' Bank, 3½ per cent.; Union Bank of Maryland, 4½ per cent.; Farmers' and Planters' Bank, 4½ per cent.; Firemen's Insurance Company, 6½ per cent.; Associated Firemen's Insurance Company, 6½ per cent.; Franklin Bank 4 per cent.

The Indiana State Bank went into operation on the 1st inst. It is to have twenty branches, and its entire capital is fixed at six millions. The President of the State is Hugh M'Cullogh, and its cashier James M. Ray.

☞ From the last paragraph we infer that the Locofocos of Indiana are not as anti-corporation as their brethren in Pennsylvania pretend to be. We presume it does not "pay as well" out there, to play on that string.

INAUGURATION.—Gov. King of New York, was duly inaugurated on Friday last. His inaugural address is a model one. It consists of three paragraphs, and the language is elegantly and eloquently expressed.

☞ The latest accounts from Havana, represent Dr. Kane as very ill, with little hope of recovery.

A STRONG VOTE.—Eleven Republican members of the next Congress from the State of New York received an aggregate of 182,549 votes, being an average of 12,950 each. The highest vote among them was 14,717; the lowest was 9,368. Their names are Dodd, Spinner, Goodwin Hoard, Granger, Morgan, Pottle, Parker, Kelsey, Sherman, Fenton.

The seven slaveholding States of Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, which gave at the last election thirty-five electoral votes for Mr. Buchanan, being 12 per cent of the whole, cast only 126,979 votes for the Buchanan electors; while 182,549 votes in New York give only 11 electoral votes for Fremont. Each of those Fremont electors represents 12,959 free votes.—Each of the other Buchanan electors represents only 3,628, being a little more than a quarter. In other words, one voter in those States could help Buchanan as much as four voters in those Districts of New York could help Fremont.—*Independent.*

Central and Southern Africa.

☞ Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON, of England, has recently returned from an extended tour of parts of Africa. At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, he was warmly received, and a medal presented him as "a testimony of the esteem and high admiration with which they regarded his labors." He has been absent from England sixteen years. In his address he stated some new and interesting facts:

Dr. Livingston, being called upon by the President, said that South of the 20th degree of South latitude the country was arid and contained very few rivers; but to the North of that line the country was well watered, and very unlike what the centre of Africa was represented to be. The country which he had traversed, indeed, was covered with a net-work of waters, many of which were large and very deep and never dried up. The natives belong to the true negro family, having a good deal of very woolly hair, and being darker than the Bechuanas. They hold their women in high estimation. If a man is asked to go any where or to agree to any arrangement, he says, "I must go home and ask my wife." If she said "No," there was no possibility of getting him to move. Women sit in their councils, and while a Bechuana swears by his father, these negroes swear by their mother. Dr. Livingston related several amusing instances to show the high estimation in which these tribes hold their women. He believed they deserved it, and he and his men had always been kindly treated by the "fair" sex. The country in most parts abounded with elephants, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and other game, and he had shot three new antelopes not yet known in England. He had found it unnecessary to burden himself with provisions in travelling, for the animals did not seem to know a gun, and would stand within bow-shot of his weapon.—In the interior the people were very kind to him, but he could not say they improved as he approached the confines of civilization.—The English name had penetrated a long way into the interior, and the English were known as the "tribe that likes the black man." Domestic slavery existed, but the exportation of slaves was very effectually repressed. Ngami was not a deep lake, but was what was left of a large lake which existed before the fissure was made near the Lakai falls, which allowed a free course to the Zambesi.

The President asked what articles of commerce not hitherto known to British merchants were likely to be opened up to the British traders?

Dr. Livingston said the new articles of commerce he had found, in the course of his travels, were chiefly fibrous substances, some of them exceedingly strong, and one resembling flax, which were found in large quantities on the North bank of the Zambesi. The sugar cane also grew abundantly, though the natives had no dea of the use of sugar; and indigo grew wild all over the country. There were acres of it near the village of Tete. It was, in fact, quite a week. Wax and honey, quinine and Senna, were also among the natural products of the country. Then there were different metals, including very fine iron ore and malachite, from which copper was extracted.—There were also coal fields, in working which gold was occasionally found. The people, indeed, had been washing for old from time immemorial, and were doing so still. Near to Tete there were no fewer than eleven seams of coal, one of which was 57 inches thick. The country was so fertile that in the gardens cultivated by the natives a constant process of sowing and reaping went on all the year round. It likewise grew immense quantities of grain.

☞ Quite a number of intelligent political refugees from France, and some other good and industrious men, have been sent down to Virginia to labor there, by an "Industrial Association" in New York.—The Richmond Enquirer snuffs treason and all sorts of stratagems, and amiably denounces them as follows:

"The impudence of this attempt on the part of the Abolitionists of New York and Boston to garrison Virginia with their janissaries, and to polute our soil with the presence of their rabble of paupers and criminals, provokes rebuke and retaliation. The danger with which they threaten our institutions calls for the interference of the Legislature."

ADVANCE OF FREEDOM.—According to an estimate in the Boston *Atlas*, under the next apportionment the free States will be in a majority of two to one in the popular branch of the national legislature. The present House contains 90 members from the slave States—not reckoning the slave members from the free States—and 146 from the free States.

It is stated that John Appleton of Maine has been appointed Private Secretary of the President elect.—*The Papers.*

John is used to being Secretary. He was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic Secretaries of the Maine *Abolition* Society.—*Painesville (O.) Telegraph.*

☞ The York papers announce the death at Key West, Florida, of Mr. SAMUEL J. HOUGH, of that place. Mr. H. was attached to the coast survey, and at the time of his death, was on board a vessel in the harbor of Key West. He was a brother-in-law of the Mr. FULTON, whose unfortunate death we announced a few weeks ago.

☞ Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, Mass., has been elected Democratic member of the Legislature of that State. He has been invited to address his party and has accepted. Won't some religious paper rebuke him for "preaching politics," and not "minding his own business?"

☞ Mr. Swift, the American candidate, has been elected Mayor of Lexington, Kentucky.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In obedience to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, you have assembled to discharge the important and responsible duties that devolve upon you. To protect the rights and privileges of the people, advance their interests, and promote the welfare and prosperity of the State, should be the aim and end of all your legislation. In the discharge of my duties, it will be a pleasure to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of these objects.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. A plenteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Honorable industry, in all its departments, has been encouraged. No financial embarrassments—no commercial distress—no political or social evils, have interrupted the progress, or checked the energies of the people. The great interests of education, morality and religion, have been cherished and sustained. Health and peace, with their attendant blessings, have been ours. To Him "who rules the Nations by his power, and from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," are we indebted for these mercies, and to Him should be given the homage of our devout gratitude and praise.

The financial condition of the Commonwealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly met and paid, without the aid of loans. The operation of this department will be exhibited in detail in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856, the receipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1855, of $1,243,697 33) have been $6,621,937 64. The total expenditures for the same period were $5,377,142 22. Balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1856, $1,244,795 42.

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts from all sources, were $5,378,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, were $4,113,144 77, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of $1,265,095 56.

The extraordinary payments for the same year, were $1,263,997 45, as follows, viz:—To the completion of the Portage railroad, and for the payment of debts previously contracted on that work, $181,494 11; to the North Branch extension, $122,723 52; to re-lay the south track of the Columbia railroad, $267,000 00; for motive power in 1855, $118,049 42; to enlarge the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, $13,960 00; for general repairs in 1853-'54-'55, $63,965 11; to domestic creditors, $151 63; to old claims on the main line, examined by the commissioners, and paid under the act of May 22, 1856, $130,512 09; to the redemption of loans, $327,824 47; and relief notes cancelled, $38,217 00.

The interest on the funded debt which fell due in February and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in the Treasury. The punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of $722,432 93 as due by the Treasury to that fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption of relief notes now in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt. Heretofore the available means in the Treasury have been applied, to some extent, in payment of outstanding temporary loans, which bear an annual interest of six per centum; it being deemed advisable as a matter of economy to pay these loans, rather than the funded debt, which bears a much less rate of interest. It is expected that the balance of the temporary loans will be paid before the close of the current year, and the operation of the sinking fund resumed and continued as directed by law.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1855, as per reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent. loan	$516,154 93	
5 do do	38,903,445 04	
4½ do do	388,200 00	
4 do do	100,000 00	
Total funded debt		$39,907,799 97

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$258,773 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	29,157 25	
Domestic creditors	1,264 00	
Balance of temporary loan, April 19, 1853	525,000 00	
Balance of temporary loan, May 9, 1854	346,000 00	
Total unfunded debt		1,160,194 25
Total debt, December 1, 1855		41,067,994 22

The funded and unfunded debt at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was as follows, viz:

6 per cent. loan	$511,781 00	
5 do do	38,866,994 50	
4½ do do	388,200 00	
4 do do	100,000 00	
Total funded debt		$39,866,975 50
		39,866,975 50

UNFUNDED DEBT, VIZ:

Relief notes in circulation	$220,556 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	24,691 37	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors	1,164 00	
Balance of temporary loan, April 19, 1853	400,000 00	
Balance of temporary loan, May, 9, 1854	184,000 00	
Total unfunded debt		834,859 75
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1856		40,701,835 25

Total debt Dec. 1, 1855	$41,067,994 22
Do do 1, 1856	40,701,835 25
Decrease	366,158 97

It thus appears that during the past fiscal year the sum of three hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents has been paid in liquidation of the public debt. This, taken in connection with the fact, that during the year ending November 30, 1855, six hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and one dollars and two cents were paid on the same account, exhibits the gratifying fact, that the process of reducing the public debt has commenced; and, unless checked by reckless mismanagement and extravagant expenditure, must continue until the people and the Commonwealth are relieved from the debt and taxation with which they are burdened. In addition to this reduction of the public debt, large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the Portage railroad and for debts previously contracted on that work; for old and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the commissioners appointed under the act of last session; for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad; for enlarging the Delaware division of the canal, and for other purposes. These extraordinary demands upon the Treasury have ceased, or will soon cease, with the necessity that created them; and thus leave a still larger portion of the revenues to be applied in payment of the public debt.

A careful examination of the financial condition of the Commonwealth—her sources of revenue and the probable future expenditures, has inspired the hope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be fully paid, and this without increasing the subjects or ratio of taxation. It has already been shown that the revenues of the past year exceeded the ordinary expenditures one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, which will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer, show that the excess of receipts, over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a half million of dollars. These estimates, although approximations, will not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures—and under a wise system of economy in no probable contingency can they exceed that sum—we will have at least one million of dollars to be appropriated annually for the payment of the public debt. With the rapid developement of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth—the increase of population—of the value of real estate, and of the amount and value of property of every description, the revenues must and will continue to increase. This natural and necessary increase of revenue will supply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that fall within the range of probability. If, then, the sum of one million dollars be appropriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the accruing interest on the sums paid to be applied in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. If these premises are correct—and their correctness can only be impaired by unwise legislation, or the imprudent management of our finances—the truth of the proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Assuming the public debt on the first day of December, 1856, to be, in round numbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars, and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, with the accruing interests on former payments, will be paid, unerring calculation will determine the result to be as before indicated. Thus, before the expiration of the year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth. These views are not utopian. By practicing strict economy in all departments of the government—avoiding extravagant expenditure—refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confidence.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to a subject referred to in my last annual message, in the following terms:

"By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled 'An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth,' the Governor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding certificates for the payment of interest on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the first day of August, 1842, the first days of February and August, 1843, and the first days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held upon their delivering up said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State stock to the amount of four millions one hundred and five thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August in each year, and redeemable on or after the first day of August, 1855, were issued. The minimum period fixed by law for the redemption of these certificates, expired on the first day of August, 1855. No provision has been made for their renewal or redemption.

"Although by the terms of the act authorizing these certificates of State stock, as also by the conditions of the certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the expiration of the minimum period, is optional with the debtor, the Commonwealth, yet a due regard for the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renewal or redemption. To redeem these certificates, a loan would become necessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more favorable to the State than those on which these certificates were issued, I would recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal of said certificate's bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable on or after the expiration of twenty years; and that the bonds be issued with coupons or cerificates of interest attached, in sums equal in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon, payable on the first days of February and August in each and year, at such place as may be designated. This change in the form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing the liabilities of the Commonwealth, as to induce a willing and prompt exchange, at a premium for the bonds proposed to be issued."

The report of the Canal Commissioners will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail the condition of the public works—their general operation, and the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year.

The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1856, were $2,006,015 66, being an increase over the revenues of the previous year of $63,638 95. Of this sum $1,013,589 16 were canal and bridge tolls, and $992,426 50, tolls of the Columbia and Portage railroads.

The aggregate expenditures for the same year were $1,943,896 82, being an increase over those of the previous year, of $105,105 64, the revenues exceeding the expenditures only $62,118 84.

The increase of the revenues from these works would be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased in a still greater proportion—the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost the entire revenue from this source. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised in its management.

The receipts at the Treasury from the several divisions, were as follows, viz:

Main line	$1,229,272 86
Susquehanna North Branch and West Branch	426,820 51
Delaware	349,922 29
Total receipts	2,006,015 66

The extraordinary payments during the year, amounted to $808,892 16; ordinary expenditures, $1,135,004 00; net revenue, (excluding extraordinary payments and for motive power) $871,011 00.

On the main line the tolls received at the Treasury from the Columbia road, were $991,676 50; expenditures $528,084 86; tolls on the Eastern division of canal, from Columbia to the Junction, $119,718 36; expenditures, $53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to Pittsburg, including the Portage railroad, $117,778 00; ordinary expenditures, $304,702 22. The total receipts on the main line were $1,229,272 86; aggregate expenditures, (excluding $267,000 00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and $153,049 42 for motive power in 1855, and after December 1st 1856,) were $885,835 65, being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of $343,437 21.

Although the receipts from the Delaware division are less than those of the previous year, yet the general result of its operations is satisfactory. The net revenue at the Treasury was $264,095 40. Its management has been characterized by a degree of economy too seldom practiced on some of the lines of our improvements.

However important this division may be to the trade and business of that portion of the State, its proposed enlargement should not be undertaken, unless demanded by reasons of over-ruling necessity. The experience of the past, as connected with the Allegheny Portage railroad, and the North Branch extension, should warn us against undertaking, without great caution, any new measure of improvement, which may drain the Treasury, without aiding materially, if at all, the public interests. If kept in good order by efficient and timely repairs, its capacity will be fully equal to all the demands of its trade and business.

The Portage railroad is not fully completed. A small additional appropriation may yet be required to complete, for the fourth time, this road. It is anxiously hoped that this unproductive improvement may soon cease its cormorant demands upon the Treasury. Every year's experience more clearly reveals the impolicy of the State in undertaking this work.

It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform you that the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed, that boats freighted with coal and other products, were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the Junction canal. This work was commenced in 1836—suspended in 1841—resumed in 1849, and finished in 1856; although its completion was officially announced in 1853. It extends from Pittston to the New York State line, a distance of about ninety-four miles, following the valley of the Susquehanna to Athens, and thence along the Chemung river to the State line, where it joins the "Junction canal," and is thus connected with the New York improvements.

The importance and value of this improvement cannot easily be over-estimated. Passing through one of the richest mineral and agricultural portions of the State, it offers to the immense and valuable products of that region, a safe and cheap transit to the markets of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. In the completion of this canal the difficulties to be overcome, and the labor to be performed, were great. Both these, to a great extent, have been accomplished under the superintendency of Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., to whom this work was assigned.

This canal although completed, and before the close of navigation, used for the purpose of transportation, is not perfect. Sinks in the bottom, from the nature of the formation and soils through which it passes, slides from the hills, and breaches may occur, but these, after a few years of well applied labor, will be diminished, and by vigilance and care entirely prevented.

This improvement, although subject to the rivalry of competing railroads, if kept in good condition, under proper management, will receive its full share of coal and other tonnage. It is anticipated that the revenues, for the current year, will equal, if not exceed the expenditures; and increasing with the facilities afforded, and the rapid development of trade, will, instead of its heretofore unceasing demands upon the Treasury, take precedence in revenue over any canal in the Commonwealth.

In relation to the propriety and policy of the sale of the main line of our public improvements, my opinion has not changed.—Every consideration of public policy, of present and future interest, requires the separation of the State from the management and control of these works. The expenditures on that portion of the line, between the Junction and Pittsburg, largely exceed the revenues, the excess averaging annually not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and causes are in constant operation that will still more increase this deficiency. This continual drain upon the Treasury, to sustain a work, so unproductive, should at once be checked. A sale of the main line, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, is the proper remedy. Such sale, on terms amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, can, by proper legislation, be effected. In connection with the payment of the public debt, this question becomes deeply important. The sale would constitute a new era in the financial history of the State, and assure a still more speedy reduction of the public debt, than that to which reference has been made. The subject is earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The subject of banks and banking capital in its relations to the currency—the general interests of trade and commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen, deserve your careful attention. My views expressed in a former communication remain unchanged.—The incorporation of new, or the re-charter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary, and demanded by the wants of legitimate trade in the community where located, should be favored; under no other circumstances should either be permitted. In the creation of banks, the interests of the State and people should be consulted, and a just discrimination as to number, locality and the demands of trade be exercised.

The rapid increase of population, the importance and value of our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a depreciated currency introduced by private bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within our Commonwealth. This, whilst it would aid the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would, at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal currency.

By the act approved the 6th day of November last, the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, regulating banks, will be, after the first day of July next, extended to all incorporated saving fund, trust and insurance companies. That section declares "that it shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to issue or pay out any bank notes other than those issued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver; notes of specie paying banks of this State which are taken on deposit or in payment of debts, at par, at the counter of the bank where paid out; or notes of banks issued under the authority of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, at the option of the person receiving the same."

These enactments were intended to protect the community against the evils of a depreciated currency, and prevent its introduction from other States. However well intended, they will fail to secure these objects, unless made to embrace private bankers and others of that class, whose profits are largely dependant upon the introduction into the State of such a currency. In many instances the notes of our own banks are collected by private bankers and brokers, and with these, or with the specie withdrawn from the banks issuing them, they purchase depreciated and foreign bank paper which is paid out at par at their counters. By others large loans are negotiated with banks out of the State, at less than the usual rate of interest, and their notes, often of a less denomination than five dollars, and always at a discount, brought into the State and put into circulation in the manner indicated, and this, too, under an agreement with the bank making the loan, that the notes thus paid out shall be kept in circulation. The effect of this system of private banking has been to limit the circulation of the par paper of our own banks, and substitute in its place a foreign, depreciated, and often a worthless currency. In justice to the bank, trust and insurance companies, paying a heavy annual tax to the Commonwealth for their privileges, and for the protection of the people against these evils, either the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, should be repealed, or further extended so as to embrace private individuals and associations, who may monopolize and control, to the detriment of the public, this traffic in depreciated bank paper, without restraint and without taxation.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit to you the number and condition of the schools—the number of teachers and scholars, and the general operations of the system during the past year. To the valuable statistical information of the report, and the useful suggestions for the improvement of the system, I invite your early and intelligent consideration.

From a small and comparatively unimportant incident of the State Department, the care and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth, with their seventeen hundred districts, ten thousand directors, twelve thousand teachers, and over five hundred thousand scholars, have been the most important and laborious branch of that Department. The increased and increasing business of the system has been met by a correspondent increase of zeal, labor and efficiency in the officers to whom the law has committed its general direction and supervision. They should be sustained by wise and generous legislation. The magnitude and importance of the system, in its political, social and moral relations to the present and future of the people, require that this should be done. The guardianship of the mind of the State should occupy a distinct and prominent place among the noble institutions of the Commonwealth. It should receive the efficient aid and encouragement of the government, and be sustained by a virtuous and intelligent people. If the revenue and treasures of the State—her public improvements—her lands and her titles, require and deserve the marked and distinctive care of the government, how much more should her mental and intellectual treasures, richer than gold—the social and moral improvement of her people, more valuable than canals and railways—the titles of her youth to the boundless fields of knowledge, higher than any of earth or aught growing out of its ownership, claim an honorable position, and receive a care and aid commensurate with their greater value and usefulness.

The County Superintendency, wherever it has been committed to faithful and efficient men, has fully vindicated the wisdom and policy of that measure. It is slowly, but surely removing the prejudices and gaining the confidence of the people. Whatever defects time and experience may develop, in this or any other branch of the system, should be promptly corrected. But until the necessity for change is established, the system, in its unity and integrity, should be maintained; and if changed, changed only to render more certain the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects.

A sufficient number of competent and well trained teachers is the great want of the system. In its structure and organization it is as perfect, if not more so, than any of the systems of our sister States. But the teacher is wanted to give it proper vitality and efficiency—to develop its true force and value—to secure the great object of its creation, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth. How can this want be supplied? How are teachers to be trained and provided to meet this educational demand? Must we be dependent upon the training schools of other States? Must our system be jeopardeď, and its success perilled, by waiting the slow and unaided efforts of voluntary associations to furnish the much needed teacher? Voluntary associations of common school teachers have accomplished much in their disinterested and noble efforts to remedy this defect. They are worthy the highest commendation—they deserve every encouragement. They can and will do more; but unaided they cannot accomplish the object desired. The Legislature must provide the remedy—they can supply the deficiency. It should be done promptly and effectually. No subject of greater interest can occupy your attention as legislators—no one appeals more earnestly to duty and patriotism.

In a former communication to the Legislature the establishment of State Normal schools, for the education of teachers, was urged as indispensably necessary to the perfection of the system. With full confidence in their utility and necessity, I again recommend them. These institutions, with their proper professors, and appliances, supported by the State, would meet the wants and elevate the character of our common schools.

Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools, when in operation, and supplying their place till established, should be aided by the State. One such institute in each county, meeting annually, under the fostering care of the government, would be productive of most beneficial results. Whilst it would improve teachers and prepare them for their important and responsible duties, it would elevate and dignify a profession too long neglected and under-valued by those most deeply interested in their honorable labors. These measures, as also an addition to the annual State appropriation for common schools, in an amount limited only by the necessities of the Treasury, would give energy to the system—increase its efficiency—and thus promote the true interests of the people and the Commonwealth.

Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I cordially commend them to your care and liberality.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and other kindred purposes at Pittsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the aid and encouragement of the State. The annual reports of these institutions will be laid before you, and will exhibit, in detail, their operations during the past year.

The House of Refuge at Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, are institutions of great excellence, and their results clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that founded and sustains them. They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Commonwealth be withheld from them.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia; and "the Pennsylvania Training School for idiot and feeble minded children," are institutions that appeal, in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest feelings of the heart, and ask your sympathy and aid. They should receive a generous share of the benefactions of the State.

Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the great interest of the Commonwealth. It is the basis alike of financial and commercial success, and of State and National prosperity. An interest so important should be fostered by the State, and honored by all classes of society. To its promotion and success all should cheerfully contribute. In a former communication I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, and to encourage scientific and practical agriculture. Science, with wondrous energy, has aided the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and proffers still more help. The State should nerve his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of man. This subject, in connection with an appropriation to the "Farmers High School of Pennsylvania"—an institution destined to be an honor to the Commonwealth—is recommended to your honorable consideration.

The "Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania," established by the enterprise and liberality of some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, as a school of the applied sciences, deserves honorable mention, and should receive the confidence and patronage of the public. In the teachings of this institution, literature, science and art, in happy union, meet to prepare our young men for the practical business of life, for mining, mechanical and civil engineering, and for promoting intelligently and efficiently the great interests of manufacturing and agricultural industry.

The laws on the statute book regulating manufacturing and improvement companies, require revision. They are unnecessarily stringent in many of their provisions, and thus defeat the object of their enactment. They drive capital from the State, instead of inviting its investment here; and instead of encouraging individual and associated enterprise and energy in the development of our immense natural resources, they bind and crush both by severe restrictions, unwise limitation and personal liabilities. The subject deserves careful attention and liberal legislation.

I have so frequently expressed my views in relation to local, special and "omnibus" legislation, that their reiteration now becomes unnecessary. Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation, when the object desired can be secured by general laws, or by the action of the courts, should be avoided.—"Omnibus legislation" cannot under any circumstances, be justified or approved. *Too much* legislation is an evil that prevails extensively in legislative halls. Its avoidance would not be injurious to public or private interests.

The practice of delaying the passage of the general appropriation bill until the last days of the session, and incorporating in it provisions incompatible with its general character and obnoxious, when standing alone, to insurmountable objections, is highly censurable and should be discontinued. The attempt thus made to force, by a species of legislative legerdemain, the passage of objectionable measures through the Legislature, and compel their sanction by the Executive, has been too often successful. The practice cannot be too strongly condemned; it cannot receive my sanction.

The militia law of the State is imperfect in many of its provisions, and should be revised. The powers and duties of the Commander-in-Chief should be more clearly defined; as also of the other officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth.—This is necessary to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction with other departments of the government, and to give greater efficiency to our military system. Volunteer companies should be encouraged; our entire military system should be remodeled, and made to occupy that honorable position which from its importance and necessity it deserves.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, I transmitted to that body an ordinance passed by the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1856, and officially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground in that city, for the purpose of erecting thereon a State arsenal.—Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground thus offered to the State is valuable, and its location most eligible for the purpose intended. The conditions of the proposed grant are favorable to the State, and highly creditable to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity of a State arsenal in that city is so apparent that the subjects needs no elaboration in this communication. After the sale of the State arsenal in Philadelphia the public arms were deposited in an old building, or out house, unsafe and unfit as a depository of public property. The sum of $30,000 00, realized from that sale, is now in the Treasury; and by the fifty-fifth section of an act passed the 19th day of April, A. D. 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government," &c., the Governor was authorized to apply the same to the purchase of a lot of ground and to the erection of an arsenal thereon. This sum was found insufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished. By the cession of this lot, the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds; and the entire sum of $30,000 00 may be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings, to which sum can be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of the arsenals at Meadville and Harrisburg, as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this object.

I would, therefore, again recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground from the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of $30,000 00 be appropriated for the erection of a State arsenal thereon.

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill, entitled "An Act to repeal the charter of the Erie and North East railroad company, and to provide for the disposal of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company, to one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pa., for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession; and subsequently a cautionary order was made by the Supreme Court, in banc, to stay proceedings under the act. The questions then pending before that court were determined in favor of the Commonwealth—the constitutionality of the act sustained, and the application for an injunction refused. Possession of the road was then taken by the agent of the State as directed by law.

On the twenty second day of April, 1856, an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and North East railroad company" was passed. By this act the Erie and North East railroad, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed; and certain changes in the road were directed to be made, and other acts to be done by the company. It was also provided "that the Governor shall retain possession of the Erie and North East railroad, under the act of the sixth of October, 1855, until the provisions of this act shall have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders of the Erie and North East railroad company, at a meeting called for the purpose." On the fifteenth day of May, 1856, at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, the provisions of the act were accepted by their vote. This acceptance, duly certified, was received and filed in this Department on the fifteenth day of July last. Possession of the road has been restored, and it is now under the care and management of the company. A final account for money received from the road, whilst in possession of the State, will be settled with the company at the earliest practicable period.

It is but proper to state that since the acceptance of the act of the 22d of April, 1856, a writ of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued at the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now pending in that court.

The commissioner first appointed having resigned, A. K. M'Clure, Esq., was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were ably and faithfully performed. Copies of their correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives, for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the act of 22d of April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any other portion of this Commonwealth.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, have been published as directed by that instrument. It will be your duty to take such action in reference to these amendments as will, in your judgment, be most consistent with the wishes of the people. An appropriation will be required to pay the expenses of their publication, and to this your earliest attention is requested.

The important duty of districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, will devolve upon you. This duty should be performed faithfully, and with strict reference to the interests and rights of the whole people. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not all been forwarded to this Department, as by law directed. Circulars have been issued to the officers charged with these duties, urging their speedy performance, and the returns will, as soon as received, be transmitted to you.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting as it does the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated or carefully guarded. The ballot-box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violation at every hazard and sacrifice. Upon its purity and integrity depend the existence of our republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen. Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affinities or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency, whether by violence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury or both; on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, co-extensive with the evil, should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our Courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

To the policy and acts of the National Government, affecting, as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occupying a high and conservative position in the sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, as ready to recognize the rights of her sister States as to defend her own. These sentiments she has never abandoned—those principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the north, as well as those of the south—sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country—and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions—the people of this Commonwealth viewed with alarm and apprehension the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a compromise rendered sacred in public esteem by its association and connection with the great cause of national harmony and union—regarding it as a palpable violation of the plighted faith and honor of the nation, and as an unwarrantable attempt to extend the institution of domestic slavery to territories then free. This reckless and indefensible act of our National Congress, has not only aroused sectional jealousies and renewed the agitation of vexed and distracting questions, but, as a consequence, it has filled Kansas with fraud, violence and strife—has stained its soil with blood, and by a system of territorial legislation, justly styled "infamous," has made freedom of speech and of the press, a felony, and periled the great principles of liberty and equal rights. If the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" is in good faith to be applied to that Territory—if the people thereof are to be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," then the obstruction of the great National highways to the northern emigrant—the employment of the National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre truth of American Republicanism—the great law of American Nationality; slavery is the exception.—It is local and sectional; and its extension beyond the jurisdiction creating it, or to the free territories of the Union, was never designed or contemplated by the patriot founders of the Republic. In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania, true to the principles of the act of 1780, which abolished slavery within her territorial limits—true to the great doctrines of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the north-western territory of the Union—true to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citizens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas should be free.

In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading Southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to re-open the African slave trade, will not be deemed improper.—That such a traffic, declared to be piracy and execrated by the civilized world—so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit—so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling—should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy and of justice and equality to the southern States of the Union, are facts that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience. The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage."—Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the South as well as the North, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country—of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman—an atrocity more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorrent, and against the principles it involves, as the representatives of a free people, and in their name, you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest.

The union of the States, which constitutes us one people, should be dear to you—to every American citizen. In the heat and excitement of political contests—in the whirl of sectional and conflicting interests—amid the surging of human passions, harsh and discordant voices may be heard, threatening its integrity and denouncing its doom; but in the calm, "sober, second thought" of a patriotic and virtuous people, will be found its security and defence. Founded in wisdom, and cherished by the intense affection of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe and undisturbed, amid the insane rage of political demagogism, and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; and when it falls—if fall it must—it will be when liberty and truth, patriotism and virtue, have perished. Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiment of disunion—she knows not the word. Disunion! "'tis an after-thought—a monstrous wish—unborn till virtue dies." The Union and the Constitution—the safe-guard and bond of American Nationality—will be revered and defended by every American freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the Republic.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations, and of men, and invoking His blessing on your deliberations, may order and harmony characterize your sessions, and with single reference to the public good, may your legislative action, in its character and results, promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

JAMES POLLOCK.

Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE DEATH OF MRS. WILSON.—We some time since alluded to the capture by the Indians of Mrs. Wilson, a lady who was on her way from St. Louis to Salt Lake City, in Col. Babbitt's train. Measures were immediately taken to secure her rescue, and Captain Wharton, of the United States Army, exerted himself to the utmost. He offered large rewards, sent parties in search, and even anticipated the wishes of the family, so anxious and energetic was he in this work of humanity. It appears, however, that his labors were in vain, for a letter received in this city yesterday states that Mrs. Wilson was killed on the day after her capture, because she could not ride on horseback and keep up with the train. She was a most estimable lady, and her melancholy fate has produced a painful sensation in the minds and hearts of those who knew and appreciated her.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

A POISONOUS TONGUE.—A celebrated lady once said of a censorious neighbor, "His mouth costs him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others. I wish that some day he would bite his tongue, for then he would poison himself."

☞ The weather is moderating—glad!

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, January 9.

Religious Services for the next Sabbath.

Presbyterian Church.—Services morning and evening. Rev. Mr Van Wyke.

Christ Church, (Lutheran.)—Services in the morning and evening—morning Rev. Prof. Jacobs, evening, Rev. Dr. Schæffer.

St. James' Church, (Lutheran.)—Services morning and evening.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services morning and evening.

German Reformed Church.—No Services.

Associate Reformed Church.—No Services.

Catholic Church.—No Services.

The *Prayer-Meeting* of the Presbyterian, German Reformed, and the two Lutheran churches is held every Wednesday evening; Methodist, Thursday evening.

LOOK OUT.

☞ With the new year, it is our intention to commence making out Bills of all unsettled accounts for Subscription and Jobbing, which we shall send out as soon as possible. We hope those who receive them will find it convenient to meet them promptly and without further notice. The coming January Court will enable many to send or bring in money; while those living at a distance can remit by mail at our risk.

☞ On Monday last, the Directors of the Poor completed their appointments, a month's caucusing having enabled them to settle the conflicting claims of rival applicants for office. The Board adjourned their December meeting with rather indefinite action, the main difficulty being to satisfy the demands of the Catholic wing of the party. But the appointment of HENRY REILY, as Revenue Commissioner, seemed to heal over the sore which had been developed by the "black-balling" that gentleman had received at the hands of the party as a candidate for Associate Judge, and left the way open for a judicious admixture of rampant Know-Nothings and orthodox Democrats in the new appointments. The contest between Mr. LYTLE and MR. BRINKERHOFF, after a month's abeyance, terminated in favor of the latter. The struggle for Physician, we believe, lay between Dr. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Hunterstown, and Dr. SWOPE, of this place. The Board seem to have thought an orthodox Democratic Know Nothing preferable to a renegade Whig, and gave Dr. Swope the appointment. WM. M'CLEAN, Esq., was appointed Counsel to the Board. Whether this action is attributable to the fact that there was no rival applicants, or that Mr. W. had been unfortunate in his previous aspirations for the District Attorneyship and Counsel to the County Commissioners, or to both, we have not heard. Mr. DANNER wanted the Treasuryship, and of course got it—no one daring to dispute his claims. The list is now complete, viz:

Steward—Jacob Culp, (Borough.)
Clerk—David Brinkerhoff, (Straban.)
Treasurer—Joel B. Danner, (Borough.)
Physician—John A. Swope, (Borough.)
Counsel—Wm. M'Clean, (Borough.)

☞ WM. W. PAXTON, Esq., has disposed of his Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe establishment to Messrs. Geo. E. Bringman and Henry Aughinbaugh, store building and stock. Messrs. Bringman and Aughinbaugh will continue the business at the same stand.

☞ A State Educational Convention met at Harrisburg last week. Our County Superintendent, Rev Mr. HILL, and Mr. R. LYTTLE were present as Delegates from this County.

☞ We understand that Mr. HENRY RUPP intends putting up in the Spring a large and handsome brick building upon the corner of York and Stratton streets, on the lot now occupied by him. It will be a decided improvement to that portion of the town.

☞ Rev. ADAM LONG, late of the Seminary at this place, has located at Chester Springs, Penna.

SAD.—HIRAM COVER, son of ELI COVER, formerly of this place, met with a sad and fatal accident, on the 25th ult., at the residence of his father, in Knox county, Illinois. He was on horeback, in chase of a hog, which had escaped from the pen. The hog ran under the horse, causing him to stumble and throw off the boy, upon whom the horse then fell, injuring him so severely as to cause his death in two days after. He was only 15 years old, and was a fine, promising boy.

☞ Yesterday, being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was celebrated by the Independent Blues, who paraded in the morning and afternoon. They looked well and marched well. In their afternoon parade they had with them their field-piece, drawn by four horses. (This piece, by-the-by, is said to be one of the trophies of the memorable battle which the day commemorated.) It was skillfully managed by the gunners detailed for that purpose—making eight discharges in less than four minutes. Pretty rapid firing, we think, under the circumstances.

When you catch a man ridiculing the wrongs of Kansas, or the wrongs of the poor crushed slave, look at him carefully. You will see a cold, glittering eye, passion marked features and a self-worshipper. Watch him in every department of active life. "He hath a devil." He has no heart, or none that will make the world any better though it should beat a thousand years.—*Erie True American.*

☞ Strong language, but true to the letter.

...THE ALLEGED INSURRECTIONS.—The committee appointed at Nashville, Tenn., to examine into the grounds for the rumors of the slave insurrection in that vicinity, report that after a careful inquiry, they could find no evidence of any insurrectionary tendencies or purposes by the slaves, and recommend that such as have been arrested be discharged from confinement.

THE PREVAILING COUGHS AND COLDS.—The speediest, and most popular, and only generally admitted positive cure for coughs, colds, influenza, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, soreness of the chest, tickling in the throat, &c., is Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills. They afford almost immediate relief; and the most eminent of the faculty recommend them exclusively in these diseases. To enhance their value, being coated with sugar, they have no taste whatever of medicine, so that a child can take them as easy as peppermint drops; and then again they produce not the slightest sensation of gripe or nausea. In short they are so much superior to any other known medicine that a single trial will make any person a patron of them for life; and so assured is the proprietor of this, and so confident in their never-failing virtues, that he will immediately return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give the most unlimited satisfaction.

☞ These Pills may be had of Storekeepers in every city, town and village in the United States.

Jan.9,2t

MISCELLANY.

...Baltimore, on Christmas-day, was the scene of numerous bloody riots.

...The cost of Plymouth Monument will be $300,000.

...A man in Illinois has a flock of sheep that numbers 21,000.

...The value of imports at Philadelphia, last year, was $17,858,617.

...The hoop style was in vogue in the reign of George III.

...Hon. John A. King was inaugurated as Gov. of New York, on the 1st inst.

...It was Snook's wife who loved to make bread because it cleaned her hand so beautifully.

...At Lawrence, Kansas, the people are organizing a municipal government on their own hook.

...Caroline Speers, aged 25 years, was accidentally burnt to death in Bern township, Berks county, on last Christmas night.

...The Portland Advertiser states that there are in that city five thousand believers in spiritualism.

...The total number of vessels of every description laid up in Chicago for the winter, is two hundred and forty-seven.

...It is estimated that the number of persons afflicted with insanity in the United States, reaches at present 25,000.

...James A Bayard, Senator from Little Delaware, is the best billiard player in the United States.

...During the past year thirty revolutionary soldiers have died. The number on the pension list in July last, was 514.

...A trader in Hartford distributed to the poor children of the city, 1000 pairs of rubbers on Christmas day.

...Lady Byron, widow of the poet, has by the death of the incumbent, inherited the title of Baroness Wentworh.

...The Sheriff of Hudson county, New Jersey, treated the prisoners in his custody on Christmas day with a rich dinner of turkeys.

...The difference between perseverance and Obstinacy—one is a strong will—the other a strong wont.

...Between two and three millions of dollars worth of oysters are sold at Baltimore yearly.

...A wealthy citizen of Brooklin, on Christmas day, distributed $25,000 among his nephews and nieces.

...Law is like prussic acid—a dangerous remedy, and the smallest dose is generally sufficient.

...Miss Shryock, an old lady of Loudoun co., Va., was burnt to death on Tuesday of last week, and her house entirely destroyed.

...For the year ending March, 1856, the tax on dogs in England yielded about one million of dollars.

...Anthony Burns, the hero of the famous slave rendition case, is now delivering a series of lectures in Cleaveland, Ohio.

...The funeral of Father Mathew, in Cork, was attended by fifty thousand people, and the bishop and seventy priests officiated in church.

...The Mayor of Newport, opposite Cincinnati, received a magnificent Christmas present in the shape of three fat bouncing babies from his wife on Christmas eve.

...The Governor of Vermont has sent three Commissioners to Kansas to ascertain the condition of the people, with a view to the aid voted by the Legislature.

...A Yankee at Panama sought shelter at the American Consul's from an earthquake; he thought even the earthquake would respect our flag.

...A Sentiment to the ladies—May their virtue exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults are still smaller than their bonnets.

...Our hearts are like instruments of music well tuned; they will make no melody in the ear of God, unless they be gently touched by the finger of the Spirit.

...The population of New York is dying away at about the rate of one in every seventeen minutes, day and night, all the year round.

...A little girl about three years old went to church. On her return home she was asked what the minister said, when she replied, "Oh he went up on top of a high mountain, and hurrahed for some body."

...Mrs. Fly was asked if she kneaded her dough or beat it up with a stick. "If you can find any body that needs the dough any more than I do," said she, "pray take mercy on 'em!"

...Mr. Benton, when in Lewistown, Mo., alluding to his old age, remarked that he was walking upon the broken arches of life, and was liable to slump through at any moment.

...It is estimated by the "Friend of India," that in India and Ceylon there are one hundred and twenty thousand converts to Christianity.

...A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Utah, gives a list of forty leading men in Utah territory, who have in all four hundred and twenty wives.

...A family named Joyce, numbering four persons, and living near the mouth of Salt River, Ky., was killed on Friday, by three slaves, and the House burned.

...Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, has been presented with a house and lot by a number of citizens, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct during the prevalence of the yellow fever on Long Island last summer.

...KANSAS AFFAIRS.—John Cushing has been convicted in Kansas of the murder of Wm. Norton. Sheriff Jones, so noted in the troubles in the Territory, has resigned. Wm. Shannard, formerly of Virginia, has been appointed in his place.

...An enterprising but ignorant South American has sent to an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow-catchers." He expects to use them in taking wild cattle on the plains of Paraguay, in place of the lasso.

...The South Carolina Legislature has altered the law of that State relative to negro sailors on board vessels arriving at that port.—They are not to be imprisoned hereafter, but must not leave their ships.

...Gen. O. S. Devlan was knocked down, with a slung shot, by some highwayman in Reading, on Thursday evening of last week, and robbed of a gold watch worth $150, of $30 in money, besides other articles.

..."THE ANGEL GABRIEL."—This man, who had created so many disorders throughout various portions of the world, and thereby distinguished himself as an hallucinationist, recently died at a penal settlement in Demarara.

...The Scarlatina having attacked two children in a family in Pittsfield Mass., lately, the canary bird whose cage hung in their room, died with all the symptoms of the disease, and two kittens they had played with in bed, also died of it.

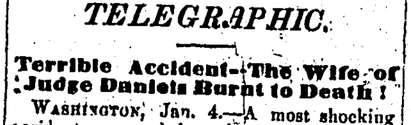
...TOUCHING.—Two children, the daughters of a minister in California, died recently within five days of each other. Their names were Bertha and Amy. Bertha a few moments before her departure, said: "Amy, come!"—Amy died saying "To-morrow I shall see Bertha."

...A LARGE CROP.—The crop of potatoes in Monmouth county, N. J., for last year, is estimated at 2,050,000 bushels, some 700,000 bushels of which were sold for about 75 cents per bushel, netting the producers $500,000.—We doubt if any other county in the Union can exhibit such a result.—*Newark Advertiser.*

...PUZZLE FOR SOME SUBSCRIBERS.—Those who are fond of applying their ingenuity to puzzles may give the following a trial and fork over the result:

MONFY!!
MONLY!!

The 'nub' of the above is made visible to most eyes by folding the lower line through the middle and laying it half way over the upper one. If you dont "fustay," then call up to the "caping's" office.



POSTSCRIPT

TELEGRAPHIC.

Terrible Accident—The Wife of Judge Daniels Burnt to Death!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A most shocking accident, occurred here last night, by which the wife of Judge Daniels, of the United States Supreme Court, was burned to death. The Judge and his wife had just returned from a party to his residence in Franklin row, and had gone to his library whilst Mrs. Daniels repaired to her sleeping room and commenced disrobing preparatory to retiring for the night. Being very near sighted, she did not perceive a candle sitting on the hearth or the flames which communicated to her clothes until they completely enveloped her. She then ran from her room, shrieking for assistance, but her motion only added strength to the flames, and it is supposed she also inhaled the fire. Before effectual assistance could be rendered the unfortunate lady was burnt almost to a crisp, and died after eight hours' intense suffering. She was an estimable lady, about 35 years of age. Her terrible death has caused much regret among her large circle of friends and the community at large. Much sympathy is felt on all hands for the Judge in this sad bereavement.

One statement says that Mrs. Daniels was in her night dress which caught fire. Another that she was in bed reading when the candle caught to her sleeve.

Mrs. Daniels was the daughter of the late Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. She leaves two children, the youngest about eight months old. Judge Daniels was slightly burnt in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

Her consciousness was preserved almost up to the last moment, and she observed to her attendants, that just before the accident she had been reflecting upon the degree of happiness with which she had been blessed. Her marriage attracted much remark in society a few years ago from the disparity of ages, but it was singularly fortunate in mutual devotion and satisfaction. A child, a few months old, is one of the victims of this deplorable visitation.

Huntington's Arrival at Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Deputy Sheriff Ingles left yesterday afternoon for Sing Sing, having in custody Huntington, the forger. A number of his friends were at the Tombs to bid him good bye as he came into the passage. He was elegantly dressed, and seemed to have but little concern about his situation. I have since learned that when Huntington arrived at Sing Sing, he, in charge of the Deputy Sheriff, went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, in that town, and ate a jolly good supper—the last of the kind he will enjoy for four years and ten months, unless he is pardoned out. He was then delivered to the prison officers, and locked up in his cell. It has been suggested that in choosing a work shop for him, he is put to the *forging* department.

The Slave Excitement in Arkansas, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—The Memphis Appeal, of Tuesday last, says that there was considerable excitement in St. Francis county, Ark., by rumors of a projected rising of the slaves about Christmas; and several negroes were whipped until they confessed to a plot. A similar report prevailed at Napoleon.

The committee appointed by the Mayor of Nashville and Judge Davidson of the County Court, to examine the charges of insurrection against the negroes, report that they could find no evidence, and recommend the discharge of the prisoners.

The Mississippi papers ridicule the telegraphic reports of a negro insurrection at Jackson and say that it has not the shadow of a foundation.

Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5.—The Illinois Legislature met to-day, when the democrats forcibly expelled Mr. Bridges, the republican clerk of the last house, whilst he was calling the roll, and organized finally by the election of Sam'l Holmes (dem.,) as speaker, and Mr. Leile (dem.,) clerk.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—J. L. Getz was elected Speaker of the House to-day. The Senate met this afternoon, when David Taggart, Republican, was elected Speaker on the first ballot by 3 majority. Mr. Hamersly was elected Clerk unanimously.

A bill has been introduced relative to contempt of court for the purpose of effecting the release of Gen. Small, who has been confined since June last for contempt of the Supreme Court.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Jan. 7.—Gov. Pollock's message was read in the Legislature to-day. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. The receipts, including the balance at the end of the last fiscal year, was nearly $6,622,000, and the expenditures $4,114,000, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,265,000. The State debt has been decreased during the year $366,000.

The Governor also recommends the passage of a constitutional amendment in relation to banks, and pledges to support the present railroad system.

The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to the prevention of illegal voting, and favors a reform of the naturalization laws by the National Government, and stricter guards upon the extension of the rights of citizens by the State courts. He alludes to the repeal of Missouri Compromise, and condemns the conduct of the officials of Washington and Kansas Territories to force slavery upon an unwilling people.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—The Senate completed its organization to-day. The officers are as follows: Speaker, David Taggart, Clerk, Geo. W. Hamersly, Assistant Clerk, Judson Holcomb, Transcribing Clerks, Lucius Rogers, D. W. Leeds, and John H. Wells; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph R. Smith; Assit. Sergeant at Arms, Wm. P. Brady; Door-keeper, Jas. Freeborn; Assist. Door-keepers, E. B. Lytle and Daniel Neyhard; Messenger, S. B. Hamilton; Assist. Messenger, John E. Blane.

In the House, Jacob Ziegler was elected Clerk. Wm. S. Picking was appointed Assist. Clerk; and Geo. Shada, James M'Kenna, J. A. Mcgee and E. R. Brady, Transcribing Clerks; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jacob Glassmyer.

Successor to Mr. Crampton Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Administration has been officially advised that Villiers, the brother of Lord Clarendon and the late Judge Advocate General, has been appointed British Minister to this country, and will shortly arrive here.

Burning of Vermont Capital Building.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7—8 P. M.—The Vermont capitol building is now on fire, with no hope of saving the entire edifice from destruction. The capacious dome is enveloped in flames, and the fire is spreading to all parts of the building. The origin of the fire is laid to some defect in the heating apparatus.

Later.

MONTPELIER, Jan. 7, A. M.—Nothing remains of the capitol but bare walls. The most serious loss is the contents of the apartments of the State naturalist, the destruction of which is total and irreparable.

COLD.—the cold was intense yesterday all day. In the morning at 7 o'clock the mercury was 1° below zero. this morning it was 4° above—during the night 1° below, Whew!

MEN OF AMERICA—MEN OF THE AGE.—The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American.

The greatest remedies known to the world for popular use,—*Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,* were invented by Dr. J. C. Ayer—an American.

The greatest Lexicographer since the time of Johnson was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times, were Fulton, Fitch, Whitney and Morse—all Americans.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully corrected to Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

Flour, Howard Street	$6.25	@	6.37
Rye Flour	4.25	@	5.00
Corn Meal	3.00	@	3.25
Wheat white	1.50	@	1.65
Corn, white	60	@	62
Corn, yellow	61	@	63
Rye, Pennsylvania	75	@	00
Oats, Pennsylvania	48	@	50
Clover Seed	7,25	@	.000
Timothy Seed	3.00	@	3.50
Hay Timothy	15.00	@	20.00
Hops	7	@	14
Potatoes,	70	@	75
Bacon, Shoulders	7½	@	7½
Bacon, Sides	9¼	@	9½
Bacon, Hams	9½	@	10½
Pork, Mess	19.50	@	19.75
Pork, Prime	17.00	@	00.00
Beef, Mess	16.00	a	17.00
Lard, in barrels	12	a	12½
Lard, in kegs	12½	a	12½
Wool, Unwashed	24	a	26
Wool, Washed	33	a	36
Wool, Pulled	28	a	32
Wool, Fleece, common	35	a	35
Wool, Fleece, fine	50	a	50
Wool, Choice Merino	50	a	55
Butter, Western, in kegs	14	a	16
Butter, Roll	20	a	23
Cheese	10	a	11
Coffee, Rio	9½	a	10½
Coffee, Java	14½	a	15

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, Jan 8, 1856.

FLOUR ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$5 75
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 25 to 1 37
RYE,	65
CORN,	50
OATS,	35
BUCKWHEAT, per bushel	62
POTATOES, per bushel	75
TIMOTHY-SEED,	3 00
CLOVER-SEED,	6 50
FLAX-SEED,	1 50
PLASTER OF PARIS,	6 00

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1857.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl., from wagons,	$5 75
WHEAT, ℔ bushel,	1 30 to 1 42
RYE, "	66
CORN, "	52
OATS, "	40
TIMOTHY-SEED, ℔ bushel,	3 00
CLOVER-SEED, "	6 50
FLAX-SEED, "	1 75
PLASTER OF PARIS, ℔ ton,	6 75

Married.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Krauth, Mr. WILLIAM H. KING, of Iowa, and Miss LIZZIE SHULTZ, of this place.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. T. H. W. Monroe, Rev. LEONARD M. GARDNER, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of Mr. Wm. Rhodes, near Greencastle, Pa.

On the 25th ult., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. J. Enders, Mr. JACOB KALE and Miss ANN MARY WEAVER, both of Adams county.

On the 25th ult., at Greencastle, by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, WASHINGTON CROOKS, Esq., of Chambersburg, (senior Editor of the Repository,) and Miss SARAH JANE RUTHRAUFF, of Greencastle.

On the 18th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. HENRY BUCHER, and Miss SARAH WOLLET—both of Adams county.

Died.

On the 3d inst., at New Oxford, SARAH MAGDALEN, daughter of Wm. D. and Magdalen Himes, aged 7 years seven months and six days.

In Columbia county, Ohio, on the 20th ult., Mr. JOHN WEAVER, formerly of this county, aged 76 years and 10 months.

In Westminster, on the 15th ult., ISAAC SHRIVER, Esq., President of the Bank of Westminster, aged about 84 years.

On the 19th ult., in New Oxford, Adams county, Mr. HENRY STAUB, aged about 70 years.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of Dr. Schmucker, in this place, MARY, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Sadtler, of Easton, Pa., aged about 2 years and 6 months.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB SMITH, Sr., deceased, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Penn'a, having been granted to the subscriber, they hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. The Executor resides in same township.

GEORGE CONRAD, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 9, 1856.—6t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE following School Houses and Lots will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 21st inst.*, at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, to wit:

NO. 1.—A ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, with a basement, and half lot of ground, situate on High street, and adjoining properties of T. F. Frazier, and Samuel Folk.

No. 2.—A ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING and lot of ground, situate on East Middle street, adjoining property of E. Hanneway.

No. 3.—A ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING and lot of ground, situate on the South West corner of Washington and High street.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M., when conditions will be made known.

Persons wishing to view the property will please call on the President or either of the Board of School Directors.

By order of the Board.

W. L. CAMPBELL, *Pres't.*

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Jan. 2, 1857.

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received until *Monday the 19th inst.*, for the erection of an additional story on front and back building of the EAGLE HOTEL, now occupied by Peter Shively, and for many other improvements.—Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on either of the undersigned.

A. COBEAN,
H. D. SWENEY,
GEORGE THRONE.

Jan. 2, 1857.—td

FOR RENT—a small two story brick HOUSE, with lot and stable, on Rail Road street, between Carlisle and Washington streets. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 2, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *Administration Accounts* hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday, the 19th day of January next,* viz:

207. The first account of Josiah Cook, Administrator of the estate of Jesse Cook, deceased.

208. The first account of Margaret Grammer, Executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin Grammer, deceased.

209. The second and final account of David E. Hollinger, one of the Administrators of the estate of Tempest Wilson, deceased.

210. The final account of Samuel Durboraw, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Miller, deceased.

211. The second account of John B. M'Pherson, acting Executor of the last will and testament of John Duncan, deceased.

212. The first and final account of Levi Pitzer, Administrator of the estate of John B. Pitzer, deceased.

213. The first and final account of Michael Overbaugh, Guardian of Maria, Louisa, Catharine and Pius Shenfelter.

214. The first and final account of John Boyer, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Hoover, deceased.

215. The first and final account of John Boyer, Administrator with the will annexed of Magdalena Hoover, deceased.

WM. F. WALTER, *Register,*
per DANIEL PLANK, *Deputy.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Dec. 26, 1856—td

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GETTYSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, that an Election will be held, for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 12th day of January,* 1857, between the hours of 2½ and 4 o'clock, P. M.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders on the same day, and at the same place, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

N. B.—No stockholder is entitled, legally, to a vote at the above election, who is in arrears on any of the Instalments of Stock which have been called in by the Company.

Dec. 26, 1856.—te

Collectors, Take Notice!

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different townships of Adams county are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before *Monday the 19th day of January next,* on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c. If the Duplicates are not settled up in full by the above date, the Collectors will be dealt with according to law, without regard to persons.

☞ A meeting of the Commissioners will take place at their office, in Gettysburg, on *on Monday the 5th of January,* at which time exonerations will be granted to such of the Collectors as may prefer attending and making settlement on that day.

GEORGE MYERS,
HENRY A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Jan. 1, 1867.—td

TAVERN LICENSE.

THE following Application to keep a Public House of entertainment in the County of Adams has been filed in my office with he requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 19th of January next.:

ISAAC BYERS, Franklin Township.
JACOB MARTIN, Oxford Borough.

J. J. BALDWIN,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,

Dec. 19, 1856.—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of AMOS LEFEVRE, Committee of THOMAS BITTLE and wife, among the creditors and parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday the 13th day of January next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discharge said duty, of which all parties in interest are hereby notified.

D. McCONAUGHY,
Auditor.

Dec. 26, 1856.—td.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE GULDEN, late of Straban township, Adams county, Penna., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL GULDEN, *Executor.*

Dec. 26, 1856.—6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of MICHAEL HANES, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hampton, Reading township, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment, and to those having claims to present the same properly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement.

JOHN BROUGH, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 2, 1856.

PAY UP!

THE undersigned, desiring to close up his Books and Accounts, has placed them in the hands of WM. B. McCLELLAN, Esq., for collection. All persons desirous of saving costs, are requested to call with Mr. McClellan at an early date, and make settlement.

JOHN GILBERT.

Nov. 28, 1856.—4t