THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

☞ Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany. ☜

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

David Crockett won't stand!

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WASHINGTON CITY, January 7, 1835.

HON. DAVID CROCKETT.

Dear Sir: We have learned, because you secretly informed us, that you have declined permitting your name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency of the U. States, and that you have addressed a letter to that effect, some time since, to the Committee of Co-ordination of Mississippi, by whom you were nominated for that high office. Upon a private understanding between you and ourselves, & a number of our friends held in a kind of caucus, it has been conceded that we should come out in a morning open applicat.o.n for a copy of your letter, reckoning that it is important that your friends elsewhere, as well as in Mississippi, may have an early opportunity of turning their attention to some other suitable person, but really to give you an occasion to play off upon the public one of your b-st efforts for effect, and to keep up the humbuggery of the Bank, Gold Currency, and all that sort of thing so necessary to blind the people, and keep you safe together.

Yours, with great respect,

NICHOLAS BANKS, of Pennsylvania.
ANDREW J. BULLION, of Indiana.
THOS. B. GOLDSWIRT, of N. Hampshire.
MARTIN V. THRASHMONEY, of N. York

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1835.

Gentlemen: I send you a copy of the letter you wish. It is not my wish to take advantage of any body. I never said I cared about being President many, and so I have write to all my friends in private letters, and those whom I talked about it I always talked that way. As Mississippi was the first State, (and I expect it will be the last) that nominated me for the Government, I writ the letter first to her, to be the principal one, lest that I did'nt go off half-cocked, & to keep people from thinking that I had refused before I was ready. But I was another more interested in the matter, that I may have a seat of a plea to come in next time myself from the South West, and as I see some people are going to try to hunt for themselves, and dont seem to be after the same game that I am, I am now about to start the sport, and seem to be barking up the wrong sapling, I want to blow 'em off and put 'em on the right trail. But as we understand each other, I shan't say any more but just add, you do the sport, and am glad you m-an to publish it.

Your friend,

To the Committee. DAVID CROCKETT.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1834.

Dear Sir: I suppose the Democratic Convention in my current in presuming that it is time for me to be the President of the U. States.—There is so much trickery about that thing now a days, and so many sham nominations just to make people who are not thinking of it, that I thought I would let you see that I know a thing or two myself, before I stated how thankful I am for your pitching on me for the Presidency. But I am sorry that I don't win the office just now—I'm sifter another thing. I'm a very candid man, and when my mind is fixed upon a matter, you might as well try to stop gunpowder half blown up, as stop me. I can't agree to be Vice-President.

The next election for President and Vice goes ahead of all the elections that ever took place in America, except when Jefferson and the present "Government" was elected. Them two beat all creation, because they fought for the "democratic principle."—Now I should think the Constitution spoke gunpowder, the "democracy"—that is, our side, all the office-holders in the country, and in Washington City, and at New York, and threatened to turn him out of his government, and put Mr. Clinton in; but failing in this, he turned over again and tried to break down Mr. Clinton, in New York. All the time he was for the war, he was making the people believe he was against it. Madison was not to be trusted; and there has been pieces printed from his speeches, and will be printed over. I suppose, shewing how he abused Mr. Madison's government. They tried to pretend Mr. Clinton, and afterwards turned right round and talked t'other way. He was all sorts of a member in the New York Legislature. He was one of the litter of great men, that grew up by the *War* out of the *Old U. S. Bank.* He took sides with his father, and went his death against his mother. He was the very man for the times—talk—write—fight—bother bills—laugh—make bow—draw State papers, which, finally made the federal party smell the patching that drove them from the field in April, 1814. This was a mile New Orleans scrape, and it was a long time before the people at Washington found out which was the biggest affair.—But Mr. Van Buren always gave up that Orleans was the greatest. Now, so much for the question, what has he done?

It is true, he voted for the Tariff of 1828, "that bill of abominations," as it was then called, but he was obliged to do that, his Legislature instructed him; but some have said, that they instructed him by his own request, for he friends have boasted that he has never seen the day for the last 10 years, that he couldn't give a New York Legislature does he wanted them. But this vote proves what I said before. He went against the Tariff at home, and spoke against it at the vention, while it was hatching this very Tariff bill of 1828, stirred up the people to make a President, and then goes to Congress and votes for it. Don't this look like a man who's trying to make a President, and it looks a little curious that a man should go against a measure at home, speak against it in public, write against it, & have it as a fault and a blemish against him, in these circumstances, and then get the very Legislature that elects him to tell him to vote against his own "graphic" speeches, and for a "measure proceeding more from the Government of the Westmorelands." This is the way he got the name of a MAGICIAN, and it looks a good deal like it to a man up in a tree.

Mr. Van Buren has been more scandalized than any man in the world, just excepting Mr. Jefferson. Every body has combined against him. He has never been forced with any body at all. If it hadn't be for this, he would have been the Jackson's favorite, and he would have made him his successor. But they yourself so much poison into the old man's ears about his conduct against the Seminoles, that he never could bear Van Buren any more. And, poor man, you know his Secretaryship, rather than have any fuss. He has never complained, and bore it all like a Christian.—Now, some people have said, he was first for Crawford, against Jackson, and Jackson's South Carolina friends, and then he was for Adams, and finally he came in at the eleventh hour for Jackson, got into the nest of Jackson's first Cabinet, poisoned 'em out, took their place, and they even go so far as to say that he is the choice of Gen. Jackson for President. But this ain't so; if it was, it would make him look again a little like a Magician.

He has been accused about the Safety Fund Banks in New York. Now, people don't know any thing about these banks. Mr. Van Buren has always been in favor of "hard money," and he always obstinately refused to let any more than 150 banks be chartered at one time in New York; and then he said and stood to it, that *Virginia gave us four democratic Presidents—three hard running.* It won't do. Let the next President come from the West, North, and then I go with all my heart for a South-west President the time after. But that President shall be myself. Hoping that you will not forget me eight years hence, and that we can keep the People from thinking for themselves against a Caucus nomination.

I am your fellow-citizen,

DAVID CROCKETT.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Mr. Stevens is absent on the committee, investigating the charge against the keeper of the Eastern Penitentiary.

MAJOR M'MURTRIE'S REPLY.

HUNTINGDON, 27 Dec. 1834.

GENTLEMEN—I am honored with your favor of the 22 inst. asking my opinion on the subject of Masonic Obligations. The flattering terms in which you address me, enhanced by the highly respectable source from which they emanate, are well calculated to encourage the risings of vanity in the human breast. A consciousness however, that the high standing which you are pleased to assign me, is greatly overrated, restores me again to the rank of an humble individual, and as such I proceed, without disguise, to give you my sentiments on the subject, frankly, and as fully as my means of information enable me.

All who are imbued with honorable feelings will duly appreciate the personal sacrifice made by an individual who comes forth at the call of duty, and disinvests of cover actions which he may have adopted. If it has been done unwillingly and without due consideration the pain of recantation is much diminished, but still the "pride of opinion" is to be subdued. It is true that in our republican edument I became a Free-Mason, and it is equally true that I now regret it. The circumstances I visit will not entirely disclose my feelings, giving an unbiased opinion on the subject. In aught that I say I beg it may be distinctly understood that I disclaim all pretensions of right to interfere, or to impose on others, a knowledge of what I do not intend to cast reflections on those of the "CRAFT" who are its conscientious adherents. I may further remark also, that I do not profess to be *experimentally* acquainted with *all* the mysteries of the "Order," but from the knowledge acquired *in the inchoative state of Masonic existence* I have no reason to doubt the truth and correctness (substantiality) of the representation given by Avery Allyn, in his "Ritual of Free-Masonry." The impious oaths and ceremonies in use, are really abhorrent to the feelings of the "novice," but time and habit doubtless in most instances render them less repulsive, and not unfrequently they become totally disregarded. The moral effects of this habitual disregard of an obligation, once so important and of high obligation, must be obvious to all who have paid any attention to the operation of the human mind. The indifference acquired by familiarity with a matter so profoundly sacred as a Masonic oath, cannot conduce to the salutary exercise of the function of *conscience*, inasmuch as it seems to imply a destitution, or at least a partial deflection of moral feeling. In either point of view, we may safely conclude, that neither the *observance*, nor *regardlessness* of Masonic obligations can aid the cause of religion or morality—Moreover *absurdities* and *absurdities* (to use no harsher phraseology) have a tendency to rob us of the pleasurable and honorable feelings of human nature. It cannot be evident that charity inculcated by the "Order" is in a partial measure *exclusive*, and not that *universal* feeling of benevolence enjoined by the Gospel.

With regard to the *political* influence exerted by the Institution of Masonry, *it is a matter of notorious and of every day observation.* Indeed if the oaths administered are binding at all, and not a mere mockery, a preference as well *political* as otherwise must necessarily be given to a "*Brother of the Craft.*" Whether political plans are laid or matured in Lodges, after the "*regular business*" has been transacted, is not for me to say. Certainly such meetings furnish a very convenient opportunity for such doings.

To those who entertain the views of the Institution I have given, it must appear passing strange that so very high minded, intelligent men still cling to and defend the "Order." It must be recollected that ambition, interest, fanaticism, and "*Esprit du Corps*" are powerful agents; and the fact may be further accounted for by a close observation of a well known trait in the human character. We are extremely sensitive to the shafts of ridicule, and would almost as soon be charged with overreaching others, as submit to the imputation of being their "dupes." The situation of a accoding Mason is far from enviable. Nothing but the fullest conviction of the propriety of his cause can reconcile him to bear the *malignity* of the "Order" and the *raillery* of the "uninitiated."

I take leave to refer you for "*more light*" on the subject, to Allyn's Ritual, page 70 &c. where you will find some highly objectionable oaths, and which, let me add in conclusion, I deem "more honored in the breach than the observance".

I am Gentlemen
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,
DAVID McMURTRIE jr.

NER MIDDLESWARTH Esq. and others,
Members of the Legislature of Pa.

THE PRESIDENCY.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

JOHN McLEAN,

OF OHIO.

JOHN M'LEAN, OF OHIO.

THE PRESIDENCY.—All that is necessary on the part of those who spurn the dictation of office holders, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, is UNION.—Union past such an *union* will be effected, and a general rally made on Judge McLEAN as the candidate of THE PEOPLE, we think the signs of the times strongly portend.—The uneasiness of the office-holder's pressed, and the touse of the principal Van Buren organs for six months past, are indicative of the *fears* of the "spoils of victory" men, lest there should be *unanimity* on some one strong man, as the candidate of the *people.* One of the shallow devices of the Regency tacticians, was to represent the weakness of Judge McLEAN's cause by the boast—that he could not rally one fourth of the opposition, as those were termed who had not yet voted for the present incumbent in the Presidential Chair. These representations will now have to be thrown to the wind, as the vauntings of unskilful politicians, and designing demagogues; as it will be observed that the majority of the present Legislature, who previously supported either Mr. CLAY or Mr. ADAMS, have cordially joined in recommending Judge *McLean* "as one whose talents and services, are well suited to the public service, the talents and worth of the nation"—"as disdaining all partial and temporary expedients to catch the applause and popularity of the moment."—They recommend him as "with the sincere conviction, that if he should be put in nomination" generally throughout the Union, "as the candidate of those with whom there is a *community of sentiment on the one great purpose* of preventing an Executive from actually *appointing his successor*, there is no REASONABLE DOUBT, but that the *electoral votes of Ohio* WILL SUSTAIN SUCH A NOMINATION." To this expression of sentiment, a large portion of those who have voted for Gen. Jackson at two successive elections, will cordially respond. There is yet enough of the true spirit of our fathers in the citizens of this great state, to crush the attempt to consolidate power in the hands of one individual—to make all dependent on one man, and while she retains those principles which she inhaled with the first dawning of her existence as a state, she can never be seduced to a support of office holders, who would spread to entangle her, by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and those who may be emphatically termed the "peace party in war, and the war party in peace."

Ohio WILL SUSTAIN *the nomination of the* Hon. JOHN McLEAN, backed, as we confidently expect it will be, by the south and west, mark this!—*Columbus (O.) Sent.*

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—The Hon. JOHN McLEAN has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by a majority of the members of the Ohio legislature, who express an unbounding confidence in his honesty and capacity, and also that should he be the only opponent of Van Buren, the democratic party will be regimented to his favor. With a spirit of conciliation worthy of all praise and illustrating what we conceive to be a fundamental Whig principle, they further say: "Contending for *principles*, and not for men, they deprecate the evils arising from the choice of the President by the House of Representatives, and while they present an individual of *their own State*, to the consideration of their fellow citizens, they should nother be brought forward on whom those with whom they act can more effectually and cordially unite, they promise him their *undivided support.*"—*York Rep.*

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—The proceedings of a meeting of a large number of gentlemen from different parts of the State, held at Columbus, recommending the Hon. JOHN M'LEAN of this State for the Presidency in 1836, may be found in another column. This is an important movement. The party which has heretofore attached itself to the fortunes of the "their apparent," will now no doubt begin to shuffle, & be tray more symptoms of uneasiness than they hitherto have done. They are apprized of Mr. M'Lean's popularity in this and other States.—*New-Lisbon Aurora.*

The Globe is in trouble, says the U. S. Gazette, because Judge McLean's nomination—it appears to think that the Judge ought to leave the bench, at once. By that rule, it would be easy to drive every sound constitutional judge from the bench. But get a legislature to nominate one after another, for the presidency, and the coast would be clear. [*Baltimore Patriot.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTERFEITS.—Bicknell's last Reporter states, that counterfeit ten dollar notes on the *Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore*, have been recently passed in Philadelphia. They are made payable to J. Patterson, letter B, dated July 4th, 1834, George T. Dunbar, cashier; W. W. Taylor, President. Well executed; paper thin and greasy.

A report was made to the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 17th ult. by Messrs. Findlay, Sturgeon, and Workman, commissioners of the School Fund, in which they have made an estimate of the probable increase of the fund set apart by the State, for Common School purposes, as follows, viz:

Amount transferred to the Common School fund, on the 18th of April, 1832, under the act of April, 1834, being the proceeds of Lands and Land offices fees, $75,342 37
Fund for 1833, 88,143 08
Fund for 1834, 582,970 61
Probable fund for 1835, 863,105 14
Probable fund for 1836, 1,156,271 41
Probable fund for 1837, 1,414,674 31
Probable fund for 1838, 1,534,774 23
Probable fund for 1839, 1,661,517 14
Probable fund for 1840, 1,796,592 99
Probable fund for 1841, 1,935,222 69

The Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, states, that *William Platt*, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, was arrested after a laborious pursuit in the woods, charged with being concerned in the acts of piracy at Barnegat Inglet. He was provided with a double barrelled gun, and threatened to shoot his persuers, but they being also armed, he prudently surrendered. He has given security in the sum of $4000 for his appearance at Court.

The venerable Moses Brown, of Providence, now in his 99th year, states, in a note to the editor of the Providence Journal, that the cold experienced on the 5th inst. was greater than had been felt for the last 60 years, during which period he has been a regular observer of the weather. On that day, his thermometer stood at 15 degrees below zero! The lowest point to which mercury had sunk, during any winter since 1805, was 11 degrees below zero.

The thermometer at Bangor, (Me.) stood at 34° *below* Zero, on Sunday the 4th inst:

A WILD CAT, measuring more than three feet in length and about seventeen inches in height, was killed a few days ago in the neighborhood of Hagerstown.

MURDER.—We understand—says the Carlisle Volunteer of last week—that a man called Bucher was committed to prison on Tuesday evening, for the murder of one Saltsman. They both resided in Shippensburg, in Cumberland county.

HORRID MURDER.—The Easton (Md.) Whig states, that a man named Edward Bramble was murdered on Saturday last near Jonathan Clash, the parties having quarrelled at a tavern in Easton. The wound was inflicted by a knife. Clash has been apprehended and confined in gaol.

The Washington Telegraph in speaking of the report on the relations with France, presented to the Senate by Mr. Clay, says: "We have also the pleasure of congratulating this eminent statesman, and we admit that for this report, we, and every American citizen owe a debt of lasting gratitude. We cannot but think that the majority of party could drive the people willingly into a war with our ancientally, but it is impossible to close our eyes to the tendency of public opinion in this country and in France, a tendency which we earnestly hope will be arrested by the force, eloquence and truth of this report, which, if it shall have this effect, will enrol its distinguished author among the greatest benefactors of this country."

JUDGE WHITE PAPER.—John Pope Trotter, Esq. has issued a prospectus for the publication at Washington City, of a paper to be dedicated to the support of the Hon. *Hugh L. White* of Tennessee, for the next Presidency of the U. States. The paper is to be called "*The Sun.*"

PISTOLS FOR TWO AND COFFEE FOR ONE.—We learn from the Boston Gazette that Commodore Elliott has called Charles G. Loring, Esq. to account for words contained in the defence of Lieut. Babbit, before the Court Martial held at Charlestown.—Mr. Loring replies "that he does not acknowledge any accountability to him on this subject." The Commodore insists, and says "it rests with Mr. L. to decide whether he will now close the whole matter, or whether he will be regimented in a hostile action." Mr. Loring has chosen the latter alternative, and refused to make Commodore Elliott any reply to his communications. So the matter rests.—*Trans.*

RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.—We have unintentionally sustained the principle, that the *people* have the right to instruct their representatives; and that, when a general majority gave such instructions they were imperative on the agent. This doctrine is republican and sound; but we have more difficulty in recognizing the right of Legislatures to issue commands to Senators of the U. States. It strikes us, that the recognition of this right to the extent now contended for, would be subversive of constitutional rights, and destructive of public interest. Senators would hold their offices at the will of parties, and would be changed with the various political mutations. This certainly was never designed by the framers of the constitution, nor considered as orthodox by the people. If acted on in Maryland what would have been the result? Two years ago the Jackson party had the majority in the Legislature—of course the Senator not of that party would have been removed—the next year he would have been reinstated. In fact there would be a perpetual dismissing and reinstating, to the great detriment of the public interests.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.—"It has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

The country owes its thanks to Mr. Calhoun for his resolution, (for which see proceedings of Congress,) and for his offering to grapple with an evil the most alarming to every Republican, and the most annihilative of a Republican character, of all under the united influence of which, the Federal Government has made the people of the United States to groan.

To trace the rapid and overshadowing growth of Executive patronage, to demonstrate the incompatibility of so enormous a power in one man's hands with the preservation of Liberty, to depict its abuses for the corrupt purposes of rewarding favorites, punishing opponents, and ministering to ambition, and to suggest the means of remedying the dangerous and growing vice, is a task well worthy the abilities of the first living Statesman. It is peculiarly appropriate to John C. Calhoun, the true Representative of the revolution of 1801.

We heard loud and incessant complaints from Jacksonism, of the immensity and abuse of Executive patronage, in the Administration of John Q. Adams. We have proven with the most dangerous celerity. Let us see if Jacksonism will aid in its reformation.

Richmond Va. Whig.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Jan. 5.

THE METHODIST CHAPEL IN RUINS.—This stupendous structure, corner of Fitzhugh and Buffalo streets was consumed by fire this morning, (5th inst.) When first discovered (about half past three o'clock,) the flames were bursting out of the northwest side window, near the furnace by which it should have been warmed, and before the engines could be got in readiness, they had extended to the roof and were beyond control. The walls alone are standing. The wood dwelling nearly adjoining on the north was torn down, and the dwelling of S. O. Smith, barely escaped conflagration.

The loss of this building to our city and the Society which it manifested such commendable zeal in its construction, will long be seriously felt, if not prove irreparable.

It cost about $20,000,—no insurance.

The lecture room on Buffalo street was well fitted up for stores and offices, and occupied by Drs. Hunt, Shepard, Bartholie, and the Hygeian Medicine—Carnes' painter, Hoyt's cabinet maker's shop, and Stanley's provision store. Goods, &c. mostly removed.—*Democrat.*

A New York paper makes mention of an old maid who fancies herself an *old hen*, and employs her time in the endeavor to hatch chickens from a *nest* of cheese upon which she sits. This is curious when, and plainly proves, that the old lady is not so conversant as the Jackson politicians, with the true art of *feathering her nest.*

YORK, Pa. Jan. 14.

AN ENCAMPMENT.—Two Indians, one an aged man bearing the weight of sixty years, the other a youth, both from the hunting grounds of the West, since the fall of snow which now covers the earth with the mantle of winter, have bivouacked in the open field, within a few hundred yards of the turnpike leading from this place to the Susquehanah, about five miles from town. On being offered the shelter of a dismantled house by one of the neighbors, they declined, saying it would disfigure them, and scraping themselves a resting place in the frozen bed of snow, they await its departure before they take up their march for their own country, and in the mean time subsist on fowl furnished by the surrounding farmers. Thus while we "pale faces" have been shivering behind our comfortable stoves and complaining of the unprecedented severity of the weather, these "sons of the forest" have defied exposure to the brumial blast, and without a roof to shelter them or a fire to warm their chilled veins, withstood without flinching the rigour of the season.—*Republican.*

Dr. W. Byrd Powell is delivering a course of lectures on Geology at Cincinnati. But we perceive he does not neglect Phrenology. We find in the Cincinnati paper contains a notice that on a day mentioned, "Dr. Powell, the Phrenologist, will visit the African woman, aged 161, at Letton's Museum."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The town of Ware, Hampshire county, Mass. by the last census contained over 2,000 inhabitant. It originally consisted of 10,000 acres of land given to a company from Narragansett, for their services in expelling the Indians—they considered it of little value, and sold it to John Reed, Esq. of Boston, for two copper per acre. It is now a wealthy, thriving town.

PATRIOTISM OF THE LADIES.—About forty of the youngest, prettiest ladies of Frankfort, in Germany, all of whom belonged to the society for the relief of the Poles, were recently found implicated in procuring the escape of several prisoners confined for political offences. They sent saws and files to the prisoners wrapped up in pates and cakes—a specimen of feminine tact and spirit worthy of all praise.

Fill out this column with *Money Wanted!*

THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

☞ Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany. ☜

ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1835.

	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
20 TUESDAY	7 12	4 49	JANUARY.
21 WEDNESDAY	7 12	4 49	H. M.
22 THURSDAY	7 10	4 50	First Q. 6 42 a.
23 FRIDAY	7 9	4 51	Full 14 4 54 a.
24 SATURDAY	7 8	4 52	Last Q. 21 9 51 a.
25 SUNDAY	7 7	4 53	New M. 28 4 14 a.
26 MONDAY	7 6	4 54	

THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20.

☞ FLOUR in Baltimore last Saturday $4 50.

☞ By request, the Rev. Mr. WATSON will deliver a *Temperance Discourse* in the Presbyterian Church, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT at 6 o'clock. The Temperance Societies and citizens of the Borough and vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ MESSRS. MIDDLECOFF, of the Senate, and M'SHERRY, of the House, will accept our thanks for the various Documents forwarded to us this winter. Among those received last week were copies of the Auditor General's Report of the state of Banks in Pennsylvania, from which we extract the following:—

Bank of Gettysburg, Nov. 4. 1834.

	DR.
To Capital,	$122,233 03
Notes in circulation,	5,165 83
Dividends unpaid,	149 29
Due Commonwealth, tax	20,350 49
Due to other Banks,	2,561 99
Individual deposites,	$249,224 72
	CR.
By bills discounted,	$131,645 10
Judgments, including costs paid,	13,151 55
Bonds,	15,859 48
Real estate,	2,528 90
Stocks—Gettysburg water company,	53 00
Gettysburg & Petersb'g turnpike,	222 65
Specie—Silver and cents,	22,922 55
Gold,	2,268 80
Due from other Banks,	2,061 13
Notes and checks on other banks,	7,696 12
Profit and loss,	4,609 62
Expenses,	225 26
	$249,224 72

Dividend declared May 6, 1834, on $122,233 of 2 per ct. $2,446 66
Do. Nov. 4, 1834, of 2 1-2 pr. ct. 3,055 32
$5,501 98

☞ Col. CROCKETT, it will be seen, has followed the example of Col. BENTON, and declined the Mississippi nomination for the Presidency. It will be found on perusal, that the letter of Col. Crockett gives a far more correct biography of the Great Magician, than the one recently put forth by Col. Benton.

☞ We have ever considered and treated the Lancaster Examiner as an honest, independent and valuable journal—one too that has done as much to advance the interests of our party as any other in the Union. We therefore hope, it is desirous of maintaining that character in our estimation, it will hereafter either quote us *correctly*, or not at all. We can readily forgive a political opponent for perverting and garbling articles from our paper; such conduct, in them, is characteristic—but in a political friend it is *dishonest*—especially when intended to operate to our disadvantage. Since the Examiner has so mangled—we will not say wilfully and intentionally—our article of last week in reference to Judge M'Lean, we ask, as an act of justice, that it be copied entire, that the Anti-Masons of Lancaster county may judge for themselves whether we applied, meant, or intended to mean them, or any other opposed to the principles of Masonry, when we said the Anti-Masonic party, when we said—"*Pensioned partizans—and the servile followers of men, unmfluenced by either love of country or principle*, may and will, we doubt not, in order to advance the interests of their favorites, endeavor to wrest from Judge McLEAN his high and well-earned fame, and the well-bestowed affections of the people."

☞ The Harrisburg Reporter says—"Some diversity of opinion appears to exist among them, [the Anti-Masons] as to the individual to be selected, [for Governor] and there are whispers "not loud but deep," about the necessity and propriety of bringing forward a new man."

The Reporter is mistaken. There *are* "whispers "not loud but deep," about the necessity and propriety of bringing forward a new man" for Governor by a *certain* party—but that party is *now* the Anti-Masonic party. The utmost harmony, so far as we are able to learn, prevails among all the *sincere* opponents of the present corrupt and profligate administration. JOSEPH RITNER will be the *only* candidate brought forward! by the friends of Economy and Equal Rights. On him will rally *all* the opponents of Van Burenism, whether in the person of Gov. Wolf or *Parson* Muhlenberg; and he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

N. B. If the Reporter Editors wish to hear whispers "not loud but deep," let them come over here, and we will point them to some who *now* hold offices under Gov. Wolf, whose 'whispers' are breathed "morn, noon and night"—not in favor, but against the nomination of their present Master—Benefactor, rather!—and in favor of Parson Muhlenberg. They will find that harmony pervade all parties but their own. Can they understand the following hint?

GOVERNOR.—The Pennsylvanian and American Sentinel, the Harrisburg Reporter and Susquehanna Democrat, are at *loggerheads* about who shall be the next democratic candidate for governor! Their sparring on this head will do no good, but may do no little harm in the ranks; for the enemy is "wide awake," well organized and drilled, and will concentrate *all* its forces on a wretched faction, who would rend the very vitals of the Commonwealth, to carry their points!!!" What a frothy fellow brother Boaz is, and what a "wretched faction" we poor Antics are!

☞ Mr. REIGART thought this resolution was one of the most reasonable ones ever asked of the Legislature. He was sorry we received it so late. It should pass. He could see no real objection to its passage, unless the Legislature were afraid to let the people know to whom they were indebted and paying interest. The people have a right to the information, and they demanded it. Why then should it be suppressed? Why should any one attempt to withhold it from them? It would be not only great injustice, but an actual insult to the people who were taxed to pay the interest of the State debt, to say, in effect, to them, "you shall not know to whom you are indebted." Sir, said he, it would arouse them on all sides. They know that they owe a great debt, contracted as it has been in a great measure against their wills, and they would ask of their representatives why they did not tell them to whom they owed this debt. Was it not *proper* for the people to have this information? Could the House refuse it because the majority did not think it proper for the people to have to bear the burthens of government, to have the light they asked? He could not sanction such reasoning. He thought it was not only *proper* for the people to have the information asked for, but it was highly important. He said there should be no *secrets* in this matter. The State ought to have no *secrets*, and if the administration were afraid to let the people know their real situation, it did not auger well for those who had the management of her affairs.

Brother M'ELWEE moved an indefinite postponement of the resolution and amendment. He was replied to by

Mr. LAWRENCE—who said, he had no objections to the motion made by the gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. McElwee) to postpone, as that opened the whole question and the amendment coming on, when the question came up, all he wanted was to have it met and decided. He had made the motion for the call for information, which he considered highly important, both to the Legislature and to the People, and if it was rejected, the responsibility would fall on the Legislature and to the People, and if it was not, he would be better that they should be given to the President of the United States.

Several amendments were proposed and lost. After much pleasing good humor and no little wit being drawn out by the subject, the resolution, after several amendments, stood thus:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to sell the presents of the Emperor of Morocco in Washington city on the last Saturday in February.

The resolution so amended passed.

The horses and lion will therefore be sold in Washington city at the time mentioned.

☞ The counties of Allegheny, Cambria, York, Cumberland, Indiana, Mifflin, Fayette, Lancaster, Union and several others not recollected, have chosen delegates to the 4th of March Convention—all of whom, we believe, have been instructed to vote for the nomination of JOSEPH RITNER for Governor. From present appearances we have reason to believe, that he will be the *unanimous* choice of the Convention. We hope our friends in this county will not forget to attend in their respective townships on the 31st of this month and choose Delegates to the County Convention to be held on the Monday following, in this Borough, for the purpose of chosing three Representatives to the State Convention. Every township should be represented in the County Convention.

☞ A Whig Presidential Convention was recently held at Jackson, Mississippi, at which a resolution was passed recommending the call of a "National Whig Convention, to assemble at Pittsburg, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the highest offices." Some of the Van Buren papers also recommend a National Convention to be held at the same place, in May next, also for the purpose of nominating candidates for the same offices.

☞ The Hagerstown Mail states that Col. *Wm. H. Fitzhugh*, Sheriff of Washington county, Md. was thrown from a sleigh on Wednesday last, and had his leg broken.

☞ JAMES M. WAYNE, the newly appointed Judge, took his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Wednesday.

☞ We have noticed in the Globe several very lengthy communications, signed "*John Dickenson*," strongly advocating a war with France. It is said, they are from the pen of RICHARD RUSH!

☞ JOHN M. CLAYTON, has been re-elected by the Legislature of Delaware, a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term expires.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says that the Legislature of New York will nominate Van Buren for the Presidency, before its adjournment.

☞ The last Cumberland (Md.) Advocate states, that, a short time since, a Hog Drover stopped for the night at a farmer's house between Cumberland and Somerset, Pa. and on counting his hogs in the morning it appeared that several were missing. A search warrant was taken out to search the premises of one of the farmer's neighbors, who denied any knowledge of the hogs, and, in order to evade a search, called his Maker to witness that he know nothing about them—and that if he did, he hoped "GOD would SMITE HIM DEAD, AS HE STOOD THERE MAKE HIM!" The search, however, was continued *and the Hogs found*, secreted in the Barn beneath some hay, *already salted!*—The man was arrested and, on his way to Somerset jail, was heard to utter a cry and seen to FALL TO THE GROUND A DEAD MAN! The Advocate adds, his body was returned to his friends, whilst his guilty soul went to appear before the bar of an angry God!

☞ The Ex-Worshipful of Good Samaritan Lodge, deceased, was highly gratified last week at the result of the Pittsburg election for Mayor—the Jackson man, *a Royal Arch Mason*, having beaten the candidate of the Anti-Masons and the honest portion of the Whigs! Such men would sooner see their country sacrificed, than Masonry defeated!

☞ It appears, from the National Intelligencer of Friday last, that Judge DUVAL has actually resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and that Roger B. Taney has been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. To the Senate we would say, confirm the nomination of almost any other man than Mr. Taney. He is the last man that would occupy a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

☞ We have received the first No. of the "PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY HERALD," published by Mr. *N. Sargent*, at $2 per annum in advance. It is neatly printed, the selections judicious, and the Editor promises that no exertions shall be spared to make it a useful and entertaining "Herald" of the times and news of the day. We recommend it to those desirous of subscribing for a city literary paper.

☞ The great length, and the late hour at which it was received, prevents the appearance of JUNIUS' Communication this week. It shall appear in our next

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) Dec. 22.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.—We are gratified to learn that the late sale of public lands, at Washington, in the Red River Land District, was well attended, and produced a much larger sum than any former one in the Territory. Between $80,000 and $90,000 were received during the sales, and it was expected that more than $40,000 more would be paid in, on entries at private sale, within the first week or two after the conclusion of the public sale. There was considerable competition among the purchasers—some lands selling as high as $12 & $13 per acre, and many at $3, $5, $6, $8, &c. All the fractions bordering on Red River were eagerly sought after, and brought high prices.

The high prices which the Red river lands have brought, and the great demand for them, may be set down to the credit of the flattering prospect we now have of a speedy removal of the raft. But for that, it is not likely that many of the lands recently sold would have been commanded Government price, and more than half probably would not have found purchasers at any price. Capitalists are crowding to that section of the country in great numbers, and, in a few years, it will probably be filled with a dense and wealthy population.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register says that the Legislature of that State, on Robert Potter, of whom much was heard a few years since:

"CASE OF ROBERT POTTER.—On Friday last, the Legislature of this State by a vote of 50 to 52, EXPELLED Robert Potter, one of its members, from his seat in the Legislature. The *Ayes* and *Noes* will be found in another place. It appears from the Report of the Committee, to whom the subject was referred, the facts, that Potter lost a considerable sum of money at Cards, and then snatched the same (lying at the time on the table between the Speaker and the Clerk) and ran off with it, using weapons to intimidate his adversary, and thereby make good his retreat.

We perceive by the Pennsylvania exchange papers, that there has been appointed, by the Anti-Masonic State central committee, a State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to appoint delegates to the next National Anti-Masonic Convention, &c. &c. This is as it should be. The Anti-Masons of that State, in thus taking "time by the forelock," and by adhering to the motto, "persevere," will eventually triumph over the machinations of grand kings, knights, and their tools, the Masonic Registers of the cable-tow. There is little doubt but Mr. RITNER will again be nominated as a candidate for Governor; and if he has a fair opportunity, we think that his friends will—and will succeed in spite of the exertions of the mis-rulers of that great commonwealth—the key-stone State.—*N. Lisbon Aurora.*

The Albany Daily Advertiser says that the Legislature of New York will nominate Van Buren for the Presidency, before its adjournment.

VACCINATION OF THE INDIANS.—The government paid the last year four thousand six hundred and seventy dollars for vaccinating Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1834.

The President's Message touching on the Treaty with France, has already caused a preference for English vessels, as carriers of cotton, from this port. An opposition prevails with some shippers, that the premiums of insurance will be enhanced in England, on cargoes by American vessels, when the President's views are known in that country.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Uniontown (Penn.) Democrat concludes a long article, on the subject of the next Presidency, with the following pertinent query:—"Why should such men as Colonel Johnson and Judge White be talked of, when John QUINCY ADAMS is at hand!

SALE MEMORANDA.

☞ On Saturday next Sheriff Bell will offer several Lots and Tracts of Land for sale, at 1 o'clock, at the Court-house in this Borough.

On Monday next the Estate of Isaac Peoples, dec'd, in Franklin town's'p, will be sold by J. Ferree, Admr. On Tuesday next, at the Court-house in this place, the Estate of John W. Heagen, dec'd, situate in Cumberland township, will be sold by W. Lash, Adm'r.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at early candle-light. At the discourse in the Evening is intended to be addressed to the Young Men of the Borough, it is hoped they will generally attend.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Rothrauff will preach in the German language on Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, in the German church.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson will preach in the Methodist Church in this Borough on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at early candle-light.

The Rev. Mr. ELIAS will preach in the German language, in the Catholic Chapel, on Sunday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARRIED.

At Hanover, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. DANIEL SHEFFER, of