

POETICAL.

WE HAVE BEEN FRIENDS TOGETHER.

We have been friends together, In sunshine and in shade; Since first beneath the chestnut trees, In infancy we played;

TEMPERANCE.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Conwago Temperance Society on the 11th of April, 1835, BY JACOB CASSAT, ESQ.

Drunkness also destroys the soul.—It requires a sound mind, and judgment, and prudent management, to prosecute with success our worldly business, how much more are they required in the care of the soul!

The foregoing topics have been so often discussed, are so well understood, and the conclusions so generally admitted, that I forbear to enlarge on them. But, I will present this subject in another aspect, which is perhaps not so well understood, that is, Drunkness has an injurious influence on the national prosperity.

It is a well known, and well understood principle of political economy, that productive labor is wealth—that money is not wealth, but only the representative of it, and medium of exchange.

Here is an absolute loss, not of money, but of what is equal to it, productive labour, which might and ought to have been given, and by which the nation would have been made richer to that amount.

Nor must I omit to observe, that from twenty to thirty, say twenty-five millions bushels of rye and corn, are annually consumed by distillation, I do not offer this as an additional item of loss, because already included in the cost of drink; but how far it is morally right to destroy, as effectually as if it were burned or thrown into the sea twenty-five million bushels of grain, still there would be a saving on this plan of about twenty millions.

Now, I ask, what have we in return for this enormous annual sacrifice? The answer is, nothing! ABSOLUTELY NOTHING!! If it were even true that, on the plan of total and universal abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, we should entirely lose a market for the twenty-five million bushels of grain supposed to be converted into whiskey, which would amount at present prices to about twelve or thirteen millions of dollars, still there would be a saving on this plan of about twenty millions.

meat half the time! But let those men become sober, and return to a right state of mind, and relieved from their degradation and physical debility, and they will engage industriously and vigorously in productive labor; and instead of spending their earnings for whiskey, they would furnish their families with a full supply of provisions, and by them alone a large part of the twenty-five million of bushels would be purchased and paid for.

But, further, it is perfectly within our reach to make, not only as good but far better investment of our corn and rye than selling it to distillers, by raising and feeding stock especially in this section of country. We have been, and are annually importing from the West, thousands of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Now we surely are able, and ought to furnish this supply as well and as cheaply as those who, at a great expense, transport it four, five or six hundred miles. Besides, such a system would greatly enrich and improve our farms. Now, contrast this plan with that heretofore pursued by many, of selling to the distiller all their course grain to raise a little ready cash, keeping a stock, half starved like Pharaoh's flocks, making little manure and their farms in consequence, becoming impoverished and sterile, and who can doubt the superior advantages of the former.

If the foregoing representations of the pecuniary loss, personal misery, and moral desolation growing out of the use of ardent spirits as a drink be correct, who can forbear exclaiming, what is to be done to banish this soul, body and purse destroying scourge from the land? The answer is at hand, and practically given by those who have bearded this thousand headed monster, and who have already driven him from many of his lurking places.—It is ABSTINENCE, TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM SPIRITS, EXCEPT FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, EVEN FROM TEMPERATE DRINKING, OR USING IT IN SMALL QUANTITIES; for although all temperate drinkers do not become drunkards, yet every drunkard was once a temperate drinker. This is the starting point, the commencement of that career which has landed so many in the drunkard's grave and perdition. The temperate drinker cannot certainly foresee the issue of his habit; but it is morally certain, that he who never drinks spirits, will never be a drunkard—hence the perfect safety of this remedy.

In urging total abstinence, we hope, and expect to concentrate such an amount of public opinion, as when brought to bear on this single point, will become perfectly irresistible. Public opinion is our only weapon of attack on this hydra, we neither need or desire any other—and which, we doubt not, will yet deliver the world from this worse than Egyptian bondage.

The object in forming temperance societies, is to bring together and unite in one grand simultaneous concentrated effort, all who deprecate drunkenness and its effects, as well as the causes which lead to it. We therefore call upon drunkards to join us, but with faint hopes they will comply; they are so wedded to the sin that so easily besets them—are so debased and insensible to their interests and duties, that few of them have responded to the call. True about 5,000 have been permanently reclaimed out of 300,000; but the great body of them we must leave to their infatuated choice, to realize the wages of their own folly and perverseness, and out of the reach of all means of recovery! A sorrowful thought!

We call upon the FEMALE SEX to give to this cause their more than ordinary influence. You have much at stake. Your influence over the other sex, is immense. Use it, then, for their good and your own safety, by uniting that influence to the temperance effort, and by making absolute and entire temperance an almost indispensable requisite in the husbands of your choice.

We call upon TEMPERATE DRINKERS to unite with us. You occupy a station, and possess an influence that can greatly retard or accelerate the progress of temperance. Your example is looked up to by many, and copied and relied upon as a justification for their moderate tipping. But give your solemn pledge of total abstinence, and your influence to this benevolent cause, and the work is done: all mankind delivered from the blighting, withering curse of drunkenness; and sobriety and temperance, with all its balmy influences, gently diffusing over the world, in streams of peace, competence and happiness. Come participants in this good work, and the benedictions of the Drunkard's Widow, and his Orphan Children, will rest upon you. Or will you rather remain monstrous and indifferent to the long, black, and horrible catalogue of crime and misery following in the wake of intemperance? Will you shut your eyes on all of these that are visible around you, and to the light thrown on this whole subject?—Will you shut out all your sympathies for the distressed and miserable, made such by intemperance, and not make one effort to remove them? Have you no paternal solicitude for yourselves, lest they become drunkards from example of others drinking moderately and of your own, more than any other; and your fond hopes of their future usefulness and respectability, forever prostrated in the dust? Or for your daughters, lest they may be deluded into matrimonial connexion with a drunkard, to inherit all the sorrowful entailments of their brutal vice? And while you persist in the habit of drinking temperately, thereby teaching youth the first lesson of intemperance, have you no fears that the blood of some of them will be found in your own skirts, and that you are incurring a responsibility that will some day wring your souls with bitter and unavailing anguish?

We call upon the YOUTH, that interesting portion of society, to join the standard of sobriety. It is for your safety principally, and to shield you from the lures and temptations to intemperance with which you are surrounded, that associations have been formed. Give, then, your heart and your hand to this cause, and seek protection under public opinion, which by your pledge and example you contribute to swell and increase, from the insidious attacks of the common enemy—temperate drinking. You are soon to assume and occupy your different stations in society. Persevere, then, in sober touching, tasting, nor handling; and you will commence your career with a fair and cheering prospect of being useful and respectable.

The cause of temperance is the cause of humanity and of benevolence; and although it may still meet with opposition as it has done, yet it must and will finally prevail. Although but a few years have elapsed since its commencement, its influence is perceived and felt over the whole land, and ever virtuous parts of the world. 5,000 drunkards have already been reclaimed; thousands of distillers and vendors have ceased to manufacture and vend it, whole districts of country, towns

and villages in many places, are so completely and happily rid of ardent spirits, that the article cannot be had from any but the apothecary. It has been banished from the army, and hundreds of merchant ships sail without it. And so sensible are the Insurance Companies of the greater safety of those temperance ships, that they give the owners two and a half per cent premium on the insurance. This fact alone, is a valuable practical comment on temperance.

The advocates of this cause number in its ranks a very large proportion of the wise and good and patriotic, and especially of christians of both sexes. The cause is so obviously good, and so prominently calculated to promote and secure the best interests of mankind, that the motives of those engaged in it cannot be doubted or called in question; nor can we doubt that God will own it as His cause, and bless it by finally crowning it with success. But we must continue to wage this war with determined perseverance. This enemy, (intemperance) the full destroyer of our race, will not yield without a desperate struggle; and although already mortally wounded, and in ruling to his total overthrow, yet will he dispute every inch of ground while there is a drunkard, or an abettor to sustain him; and no doubt many will yet fall beneath his deadly power. But perseverance will secure a final victory. And then shall be seen the happy and delightful spectacle, the world delivered from three-fourths of all the degradation, misery and sin, in which it is now involved; and PEACE, PROSPERITY, COMFORT AND HAPPINESS prevail; and the greatest barrier to the spread of the Gospel be removed; AND THE HUMAN RACE RESCUED FROM THE GREATEST CURSE THAT HAS EVER BEFALLEN THEM, SINCE THE FALL OF MAN!

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Fifty-second Number of the Republic of Letters will close the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well the favor bestowed upon other works of a like kind which have followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such alterations and improvements as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim upon the reading community.

Since the work has been in the hands of the present publisher, he has endeavored to ascertain as far as practicable, the views of the subscribers in relation to one or two matters important to the interest of the work. The first is in relation to a change in its form. It has been the opinion of the present publisher from the first, that the octavo form—being one half the present size, would be preferable; and he is gratified that the subscribers with whom he has been enabled to confer, have almost unanimously expressed the same opinion. The form of the work will therefore be changed at the commencement of the second year to octavo, each number containing thirty-two pages.

The second point is, in relation to the selections for the work. The opinions of subscribers in this are extremely various—so much so as to render it impossible to satisfy all. Thus far it has been our object to give as much variety as possible, and at the same time to introduce into each volume one or two works of some magnitude. Some objection has been made to works which necessarily occupy from eight to ten numbers, as far as practicable this will in future be avoided.

The "Republic of Letters" is a reprint of Standard Literature; works, therefore, which are new and ephemeral, are necessarily excluded.

The future volumes will embrace more of historical works, biography, and travels, than hitherto.

The first number of the second year will contain "Elihu" by Charles Lamb, one of the most beautiful and popular works of the time—to be followed by Voltaire's Peter the Great—Calamities of Authors by D'Israeli, &c. &c.; and in the course of the volume will be published some volume of History, prepared under the superintendence of Dr. Lardner, by Sir Walter Scott, T. Moore, Esq., Mackintosh and others.

The work will be published weekly as heretofore, at 64 cents per number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance. Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents.

All Subscribers who now receive the work by mail, are requested to forward their subscription for the second year if they wish the work continued to them.

The two volumes contain the following works:—The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie. The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith. The Tales of the Grange, by Crabbe. The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague, by Dr. Johnson. Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole. The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve. Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays. Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, by Wilson. The Adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollett. The Vicar of Wakefield, by Mackenzie. The Tale of Rosbeine, by Mackenzie. The Tapestry Chamber, by Walter Scott. The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood. Zeluco, by Dr. Moore. Essays, moral, economical, and political, by the Lord Chancellor Bacon. Chevy Chase. L'Allegro, by Milton. Il Penseroso, by Milton. Italian and Spanish Proverbs. The History of Charles XII. by Voltaire. Manfred, by Lord Byron. Ali's Bride, a Tale, by T. Moore, Esq. Elizabeth, by Mad. Cottin. Retaliation, by Goldsmith. The Man of the World, by Mackenzie. Gulliver's Travels, by Swift. Essay on the Human Understanding, by Locke. Don Quixote, by Cervantes. Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c. All communications relating to the work to be addressed to the subscriber, GEO. DEARBORN, Publisher, 38 Gold Street, N. York. April 27, 1835.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 30th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will Parade for Drill and Inspection in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, at 11 o'clock a. m. THE COURTS OF APPEAL Will be held on Monday the 8th of June next—for the 1st Battalion, at the house of Wm. Bailey, Franklin township—for the 2d at the house of Joseph Shepherd, in Hamiltonban township. M. C. CLARKSON, Col. April 27, 1835.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM! BY THE USE OF DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1827. To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment. DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism, have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless; and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded, however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain Dr. Jebb's Liniment. You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours, CALEB SYMMES. To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivaled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering the obnoxious disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the Liniment is often immediate; and it has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing, in four and twenty hours. It is also recommended with confidence, as one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chilblains. Price 50 cents, with directions.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of want of appetite, distressing flatulencies, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and costiveness, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS. These two preparations combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the Dyspepsia, even after it has acquired the most obstinate character, and resisted every effort of professional skill. When both medicines are administered in connection according to plain and particular directions accompanying the Vegetable Specific, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulant, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system. The proprietor can also confidently recommend the Vegetable Specific, as one of the best remedies known for the Sick Headache. Price 50 cents each article, with directions.

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums. THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those acids which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the Enamel by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth. The consequence is that the Enamel which is the shield provided by nature to protect the spongy and nervous internal structure, is rapidly corroded by these acid ingredients, become more discoloured than ever, and exposes the inner portion of the tooth to caries and a rapid and certain decay. By the use of the British Antiseptic Dentifrice, in the morning, as occasion may require, with a brush moderately hard, and cold water, the accumulation of Tartar will not only be prevented, but the teeth rendered beautifully and permanently white, and the gums restored to that freedom from soreness, that soreness and efflorescence which are the sure tests of their healthy state, and the best guarantee of that natural fragrance of the breath which can never be expected in connection with foul teeth, and scorbutic unhealthy gums. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate successor and sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, and for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kinde's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Pa. Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. June 3, 1834.

SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.

RUSSELL, ODIORNE & Co. have in press, and will publish in a few days, a new work, with the above title, being the narrative of Miss Rebecca Theresa Reed, who was under the influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an inmate of the Convent on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, nearly six months, in 1831-2. The book furnishes a concise history of the rules and regulations, the employments and ceremonies of the Ursuline order; and as it is the first account ever given in this country of a similar institution, the writer has confined herself strictly to a narration of facts that transpired under her own eye, and that were noted down soon after her escape. It will make a volume of 200 pages 16 mo. finished and bound in the neatest manner. Boston, March 3, 1835.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Martin Hollabaugh, Domestic attachment vs. Joseph Kuhn. WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, at the instance of MARTIN HOLLABAUGH, against a certain JOSEPH KUHN, of Littlestown, Germany township, in the county aforesaid, Hatter—whereon certain goods, chattles and effects of the said Joseph Kuhn, have been attached, and are now in the custody of Ephraim Swope and Jonathan Forrest, of the same township, until they shall be disposed of according to law: This is, therefore, to give notice to the creditors of the said Joseph Kuhn, to appear on Saturday the 23d day of May next, at the office of the subscriber, in Littlestown, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeably to the directions of the said act. MICHAEL R. MUSSEAR. April 20, 1835.

Estate of John Gettys, decd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GETTYS, late of Reading township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment—and those having claims against said Estate are also requested to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement. The Administrator resides in Reading township. PHILIP MYERS, Admr. April 13, 1835.

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz: IN COMPANIES, On Monday the 4th day of May next, At such places as the Commanding Officers may direct. IN BATTALIONS, AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 11th; the 2d do do, on Tuesday the 12th; the 2d Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 13th; the 1st do do, on Thursday the 14th; (unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof) and the 80th Regiment, on Saturday the 16th of May next. VOLUNTEERS.—The "American Union Battalion" will meet for drill and inspection at Gettysburg, on Friday the 15th; the "York and Adams County Liberty Battalion," at Franklinton, on Monday the 17th; and the "Independent Battalion of York and Adams Counties," at Littlestown, on Wednesday the 20th of May next. The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for inspection. Captains of Volunteer and Militia Companies, are required to make return of copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies, in accordance with the 11th and 36th sections of the Militia Law.

THE APPEALS.—For the Militia, on Monday the 8th day of June next; For the Volunteers, on Monday the 2d of November next.

SAMUEL E. HALL, Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia. April 20, 1835.

GETTYSBURG GUARDS, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on Monday the 4th of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Summer Uniform—with arms and accoutrements in complete order. R. MARTIN, O. S. April 20, 1835.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE "American Independent Battalion of Volunteers" will parade for drill and inspection, in Littlestown, on Saturday the 9th of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m. precisely, in Summer Uniform. PETER DIEHL, Adj. April 20, 1835.

LIBERTY RIFLEMEN, ATTENTION!

PARADE on the Commons, on Monday the 4th of May next, at 10 o'clock—with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S. April 20, 1835.

Mountpleasant Riflemen, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the house of Joseph Norbeck, in Mountjoy township, on Monday the 4th day of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock a. m. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—each member provided with 6 blank cartridges. JACOB BENNER, O. S. April 20, 1835.

GETTYSBURG TROOP, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Monday the 4th of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., with arms and accoutrements in complete order. JAMES BELL, Jr. Capt. April 27, 1835.

Petersburg Invincibles, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the house of Daniel Miller, in Petersburg, on Monday the 4th of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., with arms and accoutrements in complete order. WM. HAMILTON, O. S. April 27, 1835.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A SUPPLEMENT

To the Act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the tax authorized to be assessed and levied by the several school divisions and districts by the act entitled "An act to establish a general system of education by common schools," passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, (to which this is a supplement), shall be assessed and levied on the same articles as the State tax is now assessed and levied on, and on all posts of profit, professions, trades, occupations or callings, not exceeding one and a half times the amount assessed on the same for county purposes, and if the taxes so assessed on unenclosed land, and not otherwise collected, the collection thereof may be enforced in the same manner as the collection of taxes on unenclosed lands is enforced when assessed for county purposes.

SECTION 2. Where any township or district in any school division, votes in the negative, on the question of accepting the law to which this is a supplement, said township or district shall not be compelled to accept the same, although a majority of the delegates to the joint meeting of said division, vote in the affirmative; but said township or district shall be in like condition with regard to said law, as if a majority of said joint delegate meeting had voted in the negative.

SECTION 3. The office of inspector is hereby abolished, and all the duties of said inspectors, are transferred to the directors of the several districts.

SECTION 4. When the affirmative votes on the acceptance of the law to which this is a supplement, are a minority of the joint meeting of the delegates of any division, the tax voted to be raised by said affirmative delegates, shall be levied, assessed, and collected, in the same manner as if a majority of said joint meeting had voted in the affirmative; and said minority shall have the same power to call meetings of the people within their several districts, as the joint meeting would have had, had a majority thereof voted in the affirmative, and this is declared to be the meaning of the law to which this is a supplement.

SECTION 5. In any case where a majority of the qualified citizens of any school district, assembled agreeably to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, shall decide against accepting the law, and that no tax shall be levied for common schools, the acts of assembly to provide for the education of the poor gratis, shall be continued in force in said district, until the next year, and in the event of the expiration of the same, the amount of such district would have been authorized to had it determined to levy a tax for common schools, shall remain and accumulate in the county treasury for two years, for the use of such district: Provided, That if within that time, such district shall not levy a tax as aforesaid, then the proportion to which such district would have been entitled, shall be distributed among the other districts in each county, which shall have levied a tax: And provided, That such accumulation for any district shall not a second time be allowed, but the money shall be distributed among the districts, as provided by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, until such district shall accept the law and levy a tax as aforesaid.

SECTION 6. In all meetings of the people in the several districts, directed by the act to which this is a supplement, no persons shall be entitled to vote except those who are entitled to vote for members of the legislature.

SECTION 7. Immediately after the passage of this supplement, the Secretary of this Commonwealth shall cause circular letters, with the said supplement attached thereto, to be addressed to the county commissioners of each county; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to publish the same in one, and not more than two newspapers, in the county, if there be one or more published therein, for three successive weeks, in such manner as shall secure the timely organization under this supplement, according to the provisions thereof, the expense to be defrayed out of the county treasury.

JAMES THOMPSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM, Speaker of the Senate. Approved—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini, 1835. GEO. WOLF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, April 17, 1835.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original law remaining on file and of record in the said office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office the day and year aforesaid. JAMES TRIMBLE, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, ADAMS Co., Gettysburg, April 27, 1835.

In pursuance of the foregoing Act of General Assembly—WE the undersigned, Commissioners of Adams county, publish the same in compliance with the 7th section of said act

ROBERT McILHENNY, JOHN BROUGH, JOHN MUSSELMAN, Commissioners of Adams county. Attest: WILLIAM KING, Clk. April 27, 1835.

BLANK VOUCHER NOTES

For Sale at this Office. Star & Republican Banner