THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

Legislative Proceedings.

CONDENSED FROM HARRISBURG PAPERS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 1.

The Senate met, and at the call of the roll 32 members answered to their names. The Senate then proceeded to the election of Speaker, which resulted as follows:

THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM, 10
ALBERT H. READ, 10
Scattering 2

Mr. PENROSE administered the usual qualifications to the Speaker. After transacting some further preliminary business, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

A message from the Governor was received and read before the Senate.

Mr. Burden, on leave, introduced a bill entitled, "An Act providing for the call of a Convention, to propose amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection."

This being the day appointed for the election of Officers, the Senate proceeded to discharge that duty—which resulted as follows:—

MINOR, (Muhlic) Clerk.
HAMMERSLY, (Anti) Assistant Do.
BLACK, (Muhlic) Sergeant-at-Arms.
DICKEY, (do.) Door-Keeper.
CRABB & BARNETT, (do.) Printers of the English Journal.
BARN (do.) Printer of the German Journal.
CALLENDER, (Whig) Printer of the Bills.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

The following are the Standing Committees for the Senate, as announced to-day:

Accounts—Rogers, Fore, Hibshman, F. J. Harper, James.
Claims—Strohm, Geiger, Sangston, Middlecoff, Irvin.
Judiciary Finance, Lect, Slenker, Reed, James.
Militia—M'Cullough, Rogers, Metzler, Carpenter, Kelly.
Banks—Baker, Toland, Dickey, Newhard, Sangston.
Education—Smith, Read, Middlecoff, Kelly, Paul.
Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation—Dickey, Strohm, Miller, Darragh, Irvine.
Agriculture—Krebs, Fullerton, Hibshman, John Harper, M'Sherry.
To Compare Bills—Slenker, J. Harper, Smith, Darragh, Metzler.
Election Districts—Fore, M'Cullough, Krebs, Hopkins, Penrose.
Vice and Immorality—Fullerton, Geiger, Hibshman, Dickey, Kelly.
Corporations—Read, Sangston, Burden, Krebs, Toland.
Estates and Escheats—Lect, Hopkins, James, F. J. Harper, Darragh.
Revenue Bills—Toland, Rogers, Middlecoff, Baker, Miller.
Private Claims—Hopkins, Baker, Fore, Lect, Paul.
Library—Smith, Newhard, Miller.
Public Buildings—Newhard, Sangston, Smith, John Harper, Carpenter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 1.

At 12 o'clock the House met, and on motion of Mr. Lawrence, the returns of the election of members were read. After which, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, which resulted as follows:

NEB MIDDLESWARTH, (Anti) 68
JAMES A. M'CLELLAN, (Wolf) 10
B. A. BIDLACK, (Muh.) 1
Scattering, 3

Upon being conducted to the Chair, Mr. MIDDLESWARTH made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: For the unmerited honor conferred, and the distinguished mark of confidence just bestowed on me, I now tender you my sincere and unfeigned acknowledgments; and I assure you no exertion or industry shall be wanting on my part, to render all the satisfaction in my power in a faithful discharge of my duty to the utmost of my ability. But, Gentlemen, I feel confident that in the discharge of the multifarious duties which will naturally fall on me as the presiding officer of the House, I shall commit many errors, and shall often want your assistance and much oftener your forbearance: but, Gentlemen, any errors I may commit I trust you will attribute to the proper cause, to wit: a weakness of the head and not the intention of the heart, and I shall at all times feel a pleasure in being corrected by the House.

Gentlemen, I trust we shall have a pleasant Session, and that our conduct towards each other in the discharge of our several duties shall evince a spirit of moderation and forbearance, and that our labors will result in the passage of laws that will be of much advantage to our constituents, confer honor on the Commonwealth and ourselves.

The usual qualifications were administered to the Speaker by Mr. M'SHERRY.

After the appointment of a Committee to acquaint the Governor of the organization of the House, and the transaction of some further preliminary business, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

A message from the Governor was received, read and 3,000 copies in English, and 1500 in German, ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice that he would on to-morrow bring in a bill authorizing the Investigation of Secret Societies.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Mr. STEVENS presented several petitions from citizens of Adams county, praying for an investigation into the evils of Free Masonry; also one of like import from citizens of Dauphin county.

Mr. S. also reported a Bill entitled "An Act to suppress Secret Societies bound together by unlawful Oaths."

On the same day, the House made choice of the following Officers and Printers:—

SAMUEL SIGOUR, (Anti—of Harrisburg) Clerk.
Dr. G. L. FAVES, (Anti—of East Berlin) Assistant Clerk.
JOHN ASH, (Anti—of Gettysburg) Sergeant-at-Arms.
GEO. SHAVER, (Anti—of Somerset) Door-Keeper.
THOS. FORNEY, (Anti) Printer of the English Journals.
S. CLINO, (Anti) Printer of the German Journals.
H. K. STRONG, (Whig) Printer of the Bills

☞By a private letter we learn that the Standing Committees for the House were announced on the 4th, and that Mr. STEVENS is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Mr. M'SERRY, of the Committee on Claims; and Mr. WALKER, of Erie, of the Committee of Ways and Means.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In transmitting the annual message to the General Assembly according to usage and the directions of the Constitution, I should do injustice to my own feelings, if, in addressing you on the state of the Commonwealth, I should omit to offer my congratulations upon its prosperous and truly flourishing condition.

Pennsylvania has reached an eminence moral and physical, which leaves her second to no state in the union. Her wealth, her enterprize, and her recent system for the attainment of knowledge, have elevated her character abroad, and given her strength and dignity at home. Her extensive lines of Rail Roads and Canals, her ample and steadily increasing revenues, in connection with her agricultural, manufacturing and mineral productions, will, in a short period of time, have thrown around her a power and an energy commensurate with all her future schemes of physical and intellectual improvement, with the consummation of every project which her commercial interests in honorable rivalry with neighboring states may demand, or the requisitions of an enlightened public policy may render it expedient for her to accomplish. Much has been done by her within a few years; much remains to be done to do; and that she may be enabled to reach the summit of wealth and power, which will leave her without a rival, and to which she must eventually obtain, her march must still be onward. Nothing can stop her in her career to pre-eminence, short of a mercenary spirit, which, if indulged now that a solid foundation for such a superstructure has been successfully laid, would be to her future prospects, what blasting and mildew to the expectations of the farmer, whose crop, upon which he has bestowed much labor, has been visited by their withering influence.—There can be no reasonable cause for her their procrastination; the means are at hand; and the whole scheme of improvement so originally contemplated, may be accomplished in less time, and at less cost now, than it could be executed for at a more remote period:

The measures adopted for establishing the credit of the Commonwealth have been attended with the happiest effects. When her loans are now offered in the market, they never fail to command active competition and high premium. Her public stocks inspire confidence, both at home and abroad; and from the passing of the act of March 1830, authorizing a loan of four millions of dollars, down to that of the 13th of April last, directing the borrowing of one hundred and fifty nine thousand six hundred dollars, there has been but one solitary check to her prosperous career in her extensive monetary transactions, and that was but of momentary duration.

The loan last mentioned, was negociated in the usual manner, under the usual notice, and was awarded to the Bank of Pennsylvania, at a premium of twelve dollars and two cents upon every one hundred dollars of stock, bearing an interest of five per cent, per annum; in other words, the Bank pays to the state one hundred and fifteen dollars and three hundred and forty three dollars and ninety-two cents, for the privilege of loaning her nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred dollars, for thirty years, at the rate of interest just mentioned. The correspondence in relation to this loan will be laid before you.

Since the commencement of the internal improvement policy, adopted by the state in 1826 to present period, we have expended in the construction of canals and Rail Roads, twenty-two millions, four hundred and twenty-two thousand, and three dollars and thirty-two cents. The whole of this sum has been borrowed at an interest of five per cent, per annum, and has yielded to the Treasury in permanent revenues, an aggregate of one million, three hundred and fifty six thousand, six hundred and fifty three dollars and thirty six cents. Of this sum, one million, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand, two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty six cents were received upon loans negociated since the eighteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and regularly applied in aid of those funds appropriated to the payment of interest accruing upon the public debt.

We are indebted for these auxiliary supplies to the well established credit of the State and the well grounded confidence reposed in its characteristic punctuality, as well as its unquestionable ability to meet its engagements, and which enabled us to execute one of the boldest designs, and to consummate one of the most stupendous works of art, however, among the achievements of modern times. Without the aid of these annual advances upon our loans, the State would have been driven to the necessity of borrowing sums equivalent to the revenues now received, to meet the interest upon its debt, which would have been a policy at once destructive of its financial interest and fatal to its credit; or a resort must have been had to oppressive taxation, neither of which measures, it is believed, would have been sanctioned by the people, and consequently the prosecution of this great public work would have ceased, and the benefits already realized, as well as the solid advantages which they hold out, in prospect of which no just estimate can be formed, would have been lost to the public.

The sinking fund, however, produced by establishing a permanent fund for the payment of interest, by imposing a light tax, and the prosperous condition of the commonwealth during the prosecution of the public works, which was produced principally by the expenditure of the large sums of money in their construction, has enabled us to complete in about eight years of active exertion, the entire work, of three hundred and a quarter miles of navigable water navigation, and one hundred and eighteen miles and three quarters of rail way, making an aggregate of four hundred and twenty miles of improvements, to which may be added seven and a half miles of extension on the west Branch of the Susquehanna, authorized by act of April last, of which, four of which are finished, and the residue, I am informed, will be finished during the current year.

A state of peace and unexampled prosperity, combined with judicious measures to inspire public confidence, have enabled us to consummate a work so little burdensome to the people, which will place our future prosperity out of the reach of rival neighbors, will add greatly to the general and individual wealth, and will be the admiration and pride of this and succeeding generations.

It will be found upon reference to the records of the auditing department, that the taxes paid into the State Treasury, under the several acts of the 25th of March, 1831, entitled, respectively, "An act for assessing and taxing real property to be collected with the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth," and "An act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth," up to the first of November of the present year, a period of about four years and eight months, amounted to seven hundred and forty one thousand five hundred and fifty seven dollars and nineteen cents, which sum, if added to the sum paid annually upon the personal and real estate within the commonwealth, about one hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, which sum divided among the whole taxpaying population of Pennsylvania, annually, for the period I have mentioned, has constituted the whole burden which the extensive line of public improvements has inflicted upon the people of this great and opulent State. There are however, arrearages of those taxes still outstanding, which will doubtless be collected and into the Treasury in due time.

The amount of tolls for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October last, were estimated by the accounting officers, in their last annual report, at seven hundred thousand dollars; the actual receipts into the Treasury have fallen short of that estimate, however, about fifteen thousand six hundred and forty four dollars and twenty three cents, the amount actually received, being six hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents, exceeding the receipt of the preceding year, three hundred and seventy-one thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents.

It is estimated that the revenues arising from the public improvements, for the ensuing current year, will not fall short of, but in all probability, will exceed a million of dollars, which, with the outstanding taxes supposed to amount to about three hundred and ten thousand dollars; the ordinary revenues of the State, arising from other sources applicable to the same object, and the premiums upon loans should it be deemed expedient to borrow money for further extensions of the public works, will be sufficient to liquidate all the claims for interest and the ordinary expenses of the government, without the necessity of having recourse to other means to meet the public debt.

Having found the Commonwealth involved in pecuniary embarrassments at the time the administration of its affairs was entrusted to my care, which left me no alternative other than an appeal to taxation, which is always odious to the people, or an immediate abandonment of a great and most important public enterprize in which the state had embarked, upon which she had already expended a large amount of money, and had contracted for the expenditure of many millions more, and having meet the emergency and taken the course to which my duty to the state, its interest and its character pointed, but which placed me in the unenviable situation of being the first Chief Magistrate to recommend a new tax for any purpose, I rejoice that the affairs of the Commonwealth have been brought to an issue so prosperous, during the continuance of my administration, as to enable me to be the first to announce to the Representatives of the people, and to our common constituents, the cheering intelligence which will not be more grateful to them than it is to myself, that further taxes for state purposes will not be required, and that the several modes of raising revenue, which I have thought it my duty to recommend to your adoption, have proved productive of results so much more favorable than I had ventured to anticipate, when I first ventured to recommend to your adoption the system of internal improvements, which has placed the Commonwealth in the enviable condition of possessing an annual revenue of several millions of dollars, at the same time that it will have been effectually exonerated and discharged from all its debts contracted for the purposes of internal improvements.

The condition of the commonwealth, in regard to the revenues, produced by her improvements, presents an aspect so prosperous; it would seem that the period has arrived when there ought to be no further impediment to their extension, to such points as may be given the greatest value to the state in affording facilities to our internal commerce, and in rendering more profitable the works already finished. Among these the improvements from the western termination of the Pennsylvania canal, to the harbor of Lake Erie, by such route as will afford the greatest facilities in its construction, as well as ensure the most constant supply of the requisite quantity of water, are conceded to be great and important ends for which it will have been designed; present's strong claims which ought, in my opinion, to be no longer postponed. Equally important to the interests of the state, and of the people of a large and interesting district of country, is the project of carrying the canal from its termination at the mouth of the Lackawanna creek, up the north branch of the Susquehanna, to the line dividing the states of Pennsylvania and New York, to intersect the Elmira Canal and Ithaca Rail Road now in operation in that state. The completion of both improvements at the earliest period possible is highly important—whilst the trade of the Lakes, of the Territory of Michigan, and the states of Ohio, Illinois and of the western and south western states would find vent on the one—the salt, plaster and flour of western New York, would be transported into the interior of Pennsylvania, and the coal and iron of the latter state would be carried in return into the state of New York upon the other. The advantages arising to the commonwealth, from the enlarged upon; but it may be sufficient to add, that if such a survey was authorized and carried successfully into effect, it would have a tendency greatly to increase the value of our soil; it would add largely to its productiveness, and that of our Canals and Rail-ways; it would evince still more the character of our state; it would promote the cause of science, and for a comparatively trifling expenditure, we should secure a demand for our lands, which would add to our individual and general prosperity. Permit me then to recommend this important measure to your early attention. The work might progress gradually; an annual sum, such as the Treasury could spare without injury to other interests, might be appropriated for this object until it shall have been completed. Several of our sister States are engaged in thus exploiting their hidden resources. One of them, Massachusetts, has finished her survey, and is now realizing the advantages resulting from it—a few years, and I trust Pennsylvania will be doing like wise.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at their last session, the people of this State have recently decided a question, which has for a considerable time past agitated the public mind, by casting their votes for or against the call of a Convention to amend the constitution; the fundamental law upon which their government and all their civil and, I may add their religious institutions rest, and by which they have for the last forty five years been protected. This decision has been given by a majority in favor of a Convention, by a very decided majority of the state given in favor of the measure, and whatever opinions may have been heretofore entertained by any of us upon that subject, it behoves us to give the greater deference to the people as unequivocally expressed, and to take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

A Convention, assembled for the whole state of the vote in relation to the call of a Convention, if it should turn out as it is believed to be, in favor of that measure, you will doubtless perceive the necessity of making provision by law for complying with the expressed will of the majority of the people—citizens, in regard to the manner, place and manner of holding and conducting the election for the choice of the delegates throughout the State, as well as the time, place and manner of meeting the carrying into effect the objects for which they shall have been elected. That the people may be safely trusted with that which most immediately concerns themselves, and at their pleasure change or retain their form of government as to them may seem expedient and proper, is a notion which may not now be controverted; and whatever objections may be started in relation to the mode adopted for ascertaining the public sentiment, in reference to this measure, (the constitution having made no provision for such an emergency,) there can be no doubts in regard to their right to adopt such a course, to enable them to bring about a reform, as they themselves shall determine that adopted to the attainment of the object. By expressing their opinions at the ballot box in the form and manner prescribed by the act of Assembly, they have recognized the power and as directory to them at least, and admitted its authority as effectually as if the act had emanated immediately from themselves.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to express my views at some length, upon the pernicious consequences resulting from the creation of monopolies by legislative enactment, and the indiscriminate conferring of the power of chartered corporate privileges, to the manifest danger of ultimately undermining the stability of our free institutions, and the rights and liberties secured to them to individual enterprize. I have discussed, and I trust, with some degree of force, expressed in that document, and would respectfully refer you to it for the reasons therein assigned, why I think it proper to recommend to your legislation ought to cease, and a more equitable mode of distributing public favors be introduced. The time spent by members of the last session of the Legislature, being two in number, having supplied the wants of the State, in the granting such institutions had not previously been established, with the facilities for the transaction of business which other states and countries have had long and profitably enjoyed, they should to them had therefore been denied, it would seem to be the duty accomplished of an investigation, and point out the legal remedy for their removal; a plan of which will be laid before you for your consideration, and which I trust, your action upon it will not be in a subject so important to our citizens, as to the General Assembly shall seem expedient and proper.

The Judiciary of Pennsylvania, as at present organized, so far as my information extends, is believed to be efficient, safe and sound, and entirely adequate to a prompt and vigorous administration of the laws. Complaints of the last's delay are no longer heard. The Judges are generally able, industrious men and sound jurists, and have contributed much to the success and respect of the public. I am not aware that any additional legislation is required in regard to that department of the government at this time.

The militia system is deplorably defective, and requires your early attention and consideration and thorough amendment. It ought, if possible, to be raised above the reproach and ridicule which it has unfortunately been the general fate to have brought upon it. It is true, that to make it what it should be, the action of Congress must be had; for upon them is vested by concurring voluntary associations, you may provide a military arder, which will add much to the efficiency of the system, and infuse a spirit of subordination and discipline into the whole body of the militia, which will inspire confidence, and make it the exception what it ought to be, the bulwark of the nation.

The Penitentiary system still continues to accomplish all the beneficial effects which its philanthropic projectors could reasonably have expected from it.—I have had the satisfaction to be informed by a number of prison discipline, consists in the prevention of all communication as to contamination, and the ample opportunity it affords the convict of reformation and amendment of life, which is most extensively profited in the lives and characters of those who have been discharged from the institution, after the sentence they received, and under its authority have been restored, either partially or wholly into society again.—The ultimate effect of those measures upon the general prosperity and happiness of the people of this great and growing commonwealth, in all future time, are confidently believed to be of the most cheering character. Of the 1,000 convicts, 1,000 have been received into it from various counties in the division of the state, and of the number of 1,000 convicts, 1,000 have been discharged during the first of November, 1835, and from Walnut street prison 69, who had been sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, but were detained in the former prison until a sufficient number had been received to commence the system, making the whole number received, 1,97. S. verely 1,000 have been discharged during that period, by expiration of sentence and pardons and three died, leaving in the Penitentiary on the 31st of Nov last, 324, male, and 1 female. The conduct and deportment of the prisoners is represented to have been generally satisfactory, and as far as I can ascertain, most of the convicts who were discharged during either the last two years have conducted themselves so as to afford their no had an opportunity of judging, that is to say, in the state, or out of it, in the vicinity of the Penitentiary system. I have received no information in relation to the condition of the Western Institution, and must, therefore, refer you generally to the report of its inspectors, which will shortly be laid before you.

The prosperity of our country throughout its whole extent is great beyond all former example, but it is to be lamented that while our hearts should be filled with gratitude and humble devotion for the bounties of Providence to Him who bestows them, there should have been manifested in some portions of the Union a spirit of usurpation and insubordination, which have set at nought the ordinary course of law, and executed summary vengeance upon the delinquents, without ever minist fall within its power, according to its own undefined, illicit code of criminal justice. Whether this spirit was dominant, a self-constituted tribunal predetermined that the victim should suffer the penalty whether guilty or innocent, was the avenger of his fate. Property, life, liberty, and everything else that is dear to man upon earth, was made to submit to this Revolutionary tribunal. Men became the voluntary executioners of their fellow men. The mad unknown atrocities and wanton cold blooded murders were committed in the broad day, and denounced in the communities who would feel themselves greatly scandalized by having it supposed that they were not models of refinement, intelligence, and respectability. Motives effected together under the pretext of vice, secret immorality or dishonesty had been committed, which it was their province to punish or to correct. The domestic sanctuary was entered by violence, the obnoxious individual sought for, and if found, fell a victim to an unlicensed mob; if not, his property, be a sacrifice to a phrensied populace, and all this under the unpalatable plea of necessity or the bad tendency of the forms of trial in the courts of law. It would be gratifying to feel a consciousness that we are undoing of this spirit to reproach ourselves within our own States; but the truth will out, I am constrained to say, bear us out in claiming entire exemption from its destructive influences. Such things must not be tolerated in a country professing to be governed by just and equal laws. If the laws are too weak to afford protection of the citizen in every emergency, it is there they should be made more efficient; the lives of our citizens must be secured against such a fearful violence, and it might not be unprofitable to inquire how far it would conduce to the suppression of crime, if by legal enactment the obligation to make restitution of property destroyed by mob, was imposed upon the community within whose limits its commission was perpetrated.

For some time past certain individuals under the sugcoated pill of abolitionism, have been making a real worthy of a better cause, have been laboring most assiduously to impress upon the public mind the necessity of an immediate emancipation of that portion of our population which is held to labor in the State, the exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, which are not embraced within the provisions of the law, and the counties of Columbia, Montgomery, Greene and Clearfield, from which no reports have been received, has been distributed throughout the whole extent of the state, and of this number, five hundred and thirty six have received, and ten hundred and seventy one have rejected the provisions of the law.

The directors of the several districts adopting the system have in some instances seem to be transmitting their reports; they are, however, daily arriving at the Secretary's office, who, as the superintendent of the system, will receive, and from time to time, by law before you a detailed report of the progress of the system, the effects it produces where it has gone into operation, and the future prospects of its friends in relation to it.

From the reports received it appears that in 66 districts in which the system is adopted, there are two hundred and thirty eight schools in successful operation. The ages of those who attend are two hundred and six hundred and eighty children; and in ten other districts active preparations are making to carry it into effect.

The directors of the several districts in which the schools are in operation speak well in their reports of the characters and general conduct of the teachers; the scholars they say are improving in their studies—they express entire satisfaction with the system itself; its advantages to such as attend themselves of it, and its ultimate general utility.

There can be no doubt that as the system advances towards maturity and its advantages become more apparent, it will increase in favor with the people generally, but especially with the friends of a virtuous and moral education, to be extended to all the children within our extensive commonwealth who have not the means and with the adoption of a few modifications, some of which I understand will be strongly urged upon the attention of the Superintendent of Common Schools, there is every reason for confident assurance, that the system will ere long be universally adopted, and eventually be universally accepted and approved.

At the last session a resolution was adopted by the Legislature, proposing to the States of Delaware Canal, "which was referred to the Attorney General for his opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the resolution, and of the objects of the resolution into effect. That of the most dangerous and alarming character, which if not nipped in the bud, may prove the death "it may require the best blood of the country to quench, and expedient, perhaps, to pay a tribute to the integrity of the Union itself. It must, however, be left to public sentiment, and the action of the Legislature, to guard against the sinister omens which darken our federal horizon, should be regarded only as so many impressive admonitions to us, of our peculiar obligations to develope the resources and increase the intelligence and power of our State."

During its present session, the Legislature of Arkansas has passed an act incorporating Little Rock as a city.

The Boston and Providence Rail-Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The whole receipts for the period, $117,000; the expenses, $84,000, and retained, a surplus of $34,000.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—It is stated that the document of New York Wesleyan Canal for the present year will pay 15 per cent. on its cost.

SEAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from the last report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 103,000, of whom there are in foreign trade 50,000, in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burden, 25,000, in the cod fishery, 5,000, in steam vessels 1,000, and in the U. S. Navy 6,000.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) Nov. 13.

We shall die contented. We have seen the Hon. DAVID CROCKETT, who arrived in this place last evening, on his way to Texas, where he contemplates ending his days.—He was given him at Jeffries' Hotel, of which many citizens partook. No room for further remarks.—*Advocate.*

Miss Mehitable Granger, has recovered the sum $800 of a Mr. Farewell, for a breach of promise.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a Proclamation, calling upon the State and other officers of justice and other good citizens to assist him in enforcing the act of Congress of April 1818, which prohibits any citizens from aiding or hiring themselves, to go beyond the limits of the United States, to enter into the service of any foreign Prince, State, or Colony. As a matter of form, this is all very well—but it will not prevent volunteers going to Texas.—They evade the law in New York by advertising that a vessel has been chartered for the purpose of conveying passengers, desirous of visiting that portion of the country at the present interesting crisis of its affairs. Fine arms are set down as "*hardware.*"

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BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday, December 7, 1835.

☞We are indebted to Messrs. Stevens, McSherry, Faus, and the Chronicle and Reporter, for copies of the Governor's Message.

☞All the Harrisburg papers of last week, except the Intelligencer, were received at this office.

☞At the particular request of a Director who has not attended many of their meetings lately, we copy from the *Masonic* Sentinel the Report of the School Directors.—We shall offer no comment on the *ungentlemanly* (to say the least of it) act of withholding the advertisement from the Star—but would merely observe, that such proceeding is not calculated to do the present attempted School System any good—at least at the present crisis.

☞The December No. of the Philadelphia CASKET has been received. It is the last of the present Volume, and is filled with highly interesting matter, well selected and judiciously arranged. It grows in popularity with every succeeding number.

The Presidency.

☞Nothing is more gratifying than to see the suggestion made by us a few weeks since of the following ticket so generally responded to:

PRESIDENT,
DANIEL WEBSTER.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

It is not only responded to generally by the Anti-Van Buren party in this State, but is spreading into other States. Witness the following from the Boston "Atlas," a leading, influential organ of the Whig party of Massachusetts:

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pa.

There are a few men in the country surpassed in intellect and acquisitions, whose fame is in a great degree local, because they have never had an opportunity of displaying their talents and acquirements on subjects which command general interest and attention.—Such a man, before his election to Congress, was HORACE BINNEY, of Pennsylvania; such a man was the equally eminent degree is THADDEUS STEVENS of the same State. Mr. Stevens has acquired by a sterling strength of character, and by his uncommon vigor of mind, an influence in the interior of that State, equalled perhaps by that of no other man. He may be considered the strongest and ablest member of the Anti-Masonic party; and exercises a commanding power over that large portion of the party in Pennsylvania, who within themselves to it from disinterested and patriotic motives.

We have seen the name of Mr. Stevens mentioned in several papers in connexion with the Vice Presidency. There is perhaps no one who could with more propriety be placed on the same ticket with Mr. Webster. He would add to him, as a tower of strength in the middle states, and the nomination would undoubtedly receive the unanimous approbation of Mr. Webster's friends in New England. Mr. Stevens, we believe is a native of Vermont, and is between forty-five and fifty years of age. If such a ticket were presented to the Whigs of the Union; to the *opposition* throughout the country; would it not present a sufficient moral and political strength to concentrate about itself the elements of success?

If Mr. Stevens should receive the Anti-Masonic nomination for the Vice Presidency in Pennsylvania; it would be conclusive, we presume, as to his adoption by the Whigs.

We have seen the name of THADDEUS STEVENS connected with Vice President. Mr. Stevens is known to be a highly honorable citizen; and to possess qualifications. It is natural for Pennsylvania, to whom they now look, to prepare a report; the committee after an investigation reported in strong language in favor of the undertaking, as promising to be in the highest degree useful and as altogether practicable, stating that their conclusions were founded upon actual examination, by an engineer, and other satisfactory information.—Committees were appointed to prepare memorials to the Legislature of the several States which the work will benefit, and also to Congress. A Committee was also appointed to ascertain and report the probable cost of the work, the time required to complete it, &c. They also recommended a geological survey of the valleys of the Potomac, Youhogany and Monongahela rivers believing that they abound in mineral treasures.—*Freeman's Examiner.*

QUICK WORK.—As appeared in our last, books for subscription to the capital stock for constructing a bridge over the Ohio at this place were opened on Monday, and all the stock to the amount of $200,000 taken in a few minutes. On Thursday the contract for building the bridge over the *west branch* was signed, sealed, and delivered. Mr. LE BARRON, one of the most distinguished bridge builders in the country, has taken the contract, at $68,500. This is the gentleman that had the contract for building the bridge over the Monongahela at Brownsville, for the use of Harrisburg, and for various other magnificent structures of a similar kind in other sections of the country. The work will commence forthwith. This is, to use a western phrase, doing the thing in the right way.—*Wheeling Times.*

TEACHERS.—A Society has been formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of supplying teachers to such schools as are destitute, and procuring employment for those who have no situations. An accurate register is to be kept of all teachers applying for places, together with an account of their qualifications, and upon application from any School, a teacher possessing the requisite attainments will be supplied by the Society.—*Carlisle Herald.*

VIRGINIA.—It is generally understood that the Anti-Van Buren party in Virginia will name an Electoral Ticket, by Convention, in the city of Richmond, sometime during the present winter. Several of the Counties have already begun to stir in this matter, and it is not doubted that others will, in due time. The Convention thus proposed to be held in Richmond, will probably determine which of the several candidates now named in opposition to Mr. Van Buren shall be recommended to the support of the people of Virginia. Or perhaps, more probably, an Anti-Van Buren Electoral Ticket will be formed, as in opposition to caucus nominated packed Conventions, leaving the ultimate choice of the Electoral Colleges, to where the Constitution intended it to be left, to the sound discretion and "responsibility" of the Electors. The success which attended the proceedings in North Carolina, in 1824, will very likely act as a stimulant to other States to pursue a similar course, when the circumstances are favorable, as they appear to be in Virginia.—[Baltimore Patriot.

The following is an extract from the Message of Governor McDUFFIE to the Legislature of South Carolina:

"I have but few words to say to you in relation to the administration of the Federal Government and the general condition of our federal relations. It has been for some years my opinion that with a large surplus revenue, the corruptions of that government would become incurable; and it is by no means certain that they have not already reached that fatal point. The existing auspices, beyond all question; are fearfully unpropitious. The chief magistrate of our imperial republic, has at this moment more independent of public opinion, and wields a more despotic power, than either the king of Great Britain or the king of France, and it remains to be seen whether the people of the United States, have the requisite virtue, like the people of Tiberius, will recognise his right to nominate his successor, by raising to the throne the imperial through not very youthful Caesar, who has given him at Jeffries' Hotel, of which many citizens partook. No room for further remarks.—*Advocate.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. Mr. Watson will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Rock Creek Temperance Society" will meet at the Rock Creek Chapel, *on the 25th of December inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M. Addresses by several gentlemen are expected.

By order of the Secretary.
November 7, 1835. 3m-36

SCHOOL MASTERS.

A TEACHER is wanted in the Littlestown Academy. One well qualified would meet with liberal encouragement and immediate employment. For particulars inquire of

D. SHRIVER, } Trustees.
G. WILL,
December 7, 1835. 4t-36

Notice to Directors & Teachers.

A MEETING of the School Directors of Huntington township, will be held *on Saturday the 12th of December inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Moses Myers, at which time Proposals will be received from persons wishing to become TEACHERS in said township, or schools. A general attendance of the Directors is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

J. LINE SECRETARY.
December 7, 1835.

Sheriff's Sales.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th day of December next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa. containing 237 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Burkholder, George Koch and others, on which are erected A TWO STORY LOG

HOUSE,

ORCHARD, and a stream of running water through the property; ALSO, one other *1 & a half story log house,* Double Log BARN, and two ORCHARDS, with two good SPRINGS of water on the Land.

ALSO,

Fifty Acres of Mountain-Land,

in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Ziegler, Henry Fickel and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of JOHN LOBAUGH and JOSEPH LOBAUGH, deceased.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1835. tsp-36

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale on the premises, in the town of Berlin, *on Friday the 11th day of December next*, the following described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in the centre of the town, fronting sixty-five feet on King street, adjoining a twenty feet alley, known on plan of said town by No. 54, with A TWO STORY

DWELLING

HOUSE,

A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, WAREHOUSE, Stable and Out-house, good STABLING and all other necessary Out-houses, with a never failing well of water at the Kitchen door—all of which having recently undergone thorough repairs.

C. F. KEENER,
WILLIAM REX, } Trustees.
November 30, 1835. ts8-35

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday the 19th day of December next:*

THAT WELL KNOWN

TAVERN STAND,

Situate in Petersburg, (York Springs,) lately kept by Messes Bigham. The house is large and convenient, with a well of water (with a pump in it) at the door; a good KITCHEN, TWO STABLES and a CARRIAGE-HOUSE convenient. There are also attached to the Stands

Three Lots of Ground,

Fronting on the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike road—and also another

LOT OF GROUND,

Separated from the others by an alley, containing *4 Acres*, in a high state of cultivation, with upwards of 50 BEARING CHOICE FRUIT TREES on it.

This Stand being situated where the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike and the State road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg cross each other, has an advantage over any other Tavern Stand in the place.

☞ Possession given on the first day of April next. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.

Also—at the same time and place, HORSES, COWS, ONE BROAD-TREAD WAGON, a CLOSE CARRIAGE, and various other very valuable articles.

JAMES MCCOSH.
November 36, 1835. ts-35

☞An Apprentice wanted immediately at this Office.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Of the District consisting of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year ending the first Monday in November, 1835.

Number of Schools—Six: besides a colored School which was continued for 3 months.
Number of Scholars—Males 149—Females 146—Total, 295.
Number of Teachers—Male, 4—Female, 2—Total, 6.
Teachers' Salaries—Male Teachers, $20 per month—Female Teachers, $12.
Characters of Teachers—good.
Branches of Study taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar.
Number of months each School has been kept open—Six have been continued since January 1st; and one for three months.
Rent of School-houses, $175.
Other costs of maintaining the Schools—$50.
Money received for the use of the Schools: From the State, $212 76; from the County, $170; from the Borough, $901 07; from other sources, 84 83.

SAMPSON S. KING,
F. P. MACHAN,
GEO. CRITZMAN,
JAS. A. THOMPSON,
T. STEVENS,
G. HARPER,
School Directors.

[Published agreeably to the 16th section of the "Act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed 1st April, 1834.]

Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 23d day of December next, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A TWO STORY LOG

HOUSE,

BARN, and a good bearing ORCHARD, with a well of good water at the door. The House is in first quality, and under good fence, containing a small garden, and good Mason. This property is situated on the Pine-Grove and Berlin road, in a very healthy situation, and is well located as to the convenience of the neighborhood, and is well worthy the attention of any person wishing to engage in business of this kind.

☞ At the same time will be offered about

80 *Cords of Bark.*

Terms of Sale will be made known on the day of Sale. The property will be shown in the meantime to any person wishing to purchase, by

C. F. KEENER,
WILLIAM REX, } Trustees.
November