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

facts be substantiated, it shall be the duty of the said judge to reduce the same to writing, and to transmit the same to the Governor.—And it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately on the receipt of the written proofs above specified, to issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of the said bank to be forfeited. And from and after the tenth day after the date of the said proclamation, the charter of the said bank shall be absolutely null and void and of no effect whatsoever—except that the said bank shall be liable in its corporate capacity, for the fulfilment of all contracts previously made and entered into by it; and the stockholders thereof shall have power to elect directors as usual, and be capable of compelling the fulfilment of any contract entered into with said bank, previously to the date of the said forfeiture.

Article VIII. Dividends of so much of the profits as the Directors may deem advisable shall be declared twice a year, on the first Mondays of January and July in each year, and paid to the stockholders on demand at any time after the expiration of ten days therefrom. But such dividends shall in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits, actually acquired by the Bank, so that the capital stock of the said Bank shall never thereby be impaired. If the directors of said the Bank shall make any dividends which shall impair the capital stock of said Bank, the directors consenting thereto shall be liable in their individual capacities to the corporation for the amount of the stock so divided; and each director present when such dividend shall be made, shall be adjudged to be consenting thereto, unless he forthwith enter his protest of the same in the board, add give public notice to the stockholders of the declaring of such dividend.

Article IX. The salary of the president shall be established and allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting, and no compensation shall be allowed to any person for his services as a director. The board of directors shall have a cashier and such other officers, clerks, and persons as shall be necessary for transacting the business of the bank, and shall take from each such security as the by-laws shall prescribe, and shall pay to each a just compensation for his services.

Article X. The said bank shall make to the Auditor General monthly returns of its condition, showing the details of its operations, according to the form of the returns to the Bank of the United States now makes to the Secretary of the Treasury, or according to such form as may be established by law.

Section 5. It shall at all times be lawful for a committee of the Legislature, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books and examine the pecuniary affairs of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been by the same abused or violated, or not; and if the officers of said corporation should refuse to be sworn or affirmed, or give evidence, or to produce all such of their books or papers as may be demanded before any such committee, then the legislature may by law declare the said charter void, and repeal the same; and whenever any committee appointed as aforesaid shall find and report, or the Governor shall have reason to believe, that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for the legislature to direct, or the Governor to order, a Scire Facias to be issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (which shall be executed on the president of the corporation for the time being, at least ten days before the commencement of the term of said court,) calling on said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and it shall be lawful for said court upon the return of said Scire Facias, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and if such violation be made to appear, to pronounce or adjudge that such charter is forfeited and annulled: Provided, however, every issue of fact which may be joined between the commonwealth or the corporation, such issue shall be tried by a jury on trial thereof, the commonwealth shall have the right to change the venue from the county of Philadelphia to any adjoining county. And it shall be lawful for the aforesaid to require the production of such of the books or papers of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts, and the final judgment of said court shall be subject to all the usages of law in other cases.

Section 6. In consideration of the privileges granted by this act, and in lieu of all taxes on dividends, the said corporation shall pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of two millions of dollars at such time and in such instalments as the governor may require: Provided, That at least thirty days notice shall be given by the governor of the time when each instalment will be required: And provided also, That for all sums the governor shall not so require to be paid within three months after the acceptance of this charter by the stockholders, interest at the rate of five per cent, a year shall be paid by the corporation, commencing at the expiration of the said three months, and terminating thirty days before the time fixed for the payment of such sum; and the said corporation shall also, whenever required by law, advance on permanent loan any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars, and for each sum of money so loaned shall receive from the commonwealth a negotiable certificate of stock, redeemable on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, transferable at the bank of Pennsylvania, or such other place as the legislature may hereafter designate, bearing an interest of either four or five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the bank of Pennsylvania, or such other place as the legislature may hereafter designate, as the law requiring such loan may determine, and in case the interest shall be five per cent shall pay to the commonwealth one hundred and ten dollars in money for each hundred dollars of stock, or if the interest be four per cent. shall pay one hundred dollars in money for each hundred dollars of stock; and the said corporation shall be bound, whenever required by law, to pay the same to the commonwealth as a temporary loan any sum of money not exceeding one million of dollars in any one year, at an interest of four per cent. a year, reimbursable at the pleasure of the commonwealth, within twelve months from the date of the loan; and the said corporation shall further pay to the treasurer for the use of the commonwealth, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars on the third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and shall pay the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars on the first Monday of June next, and the like sums of one hundred thousand dollars on each succeeding first Monday of June, for nineteen years thereafter, to be added to and paid over with the annual appropriation provided by the commonwealth for common school purposes, and be distributed according to the several laws of the commonwealth regulating the distribution of such appropriations; and the said corporation shall further be bound to subscribe the following sums to capital stock of the following named companies, if organized so to do by the directors of said companies, or either of them, within one year from the passage of this act namely, to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: To that of the Williamsport and Elmira rail road company, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; To the Monongahela Navigation company, fifty thousand dollars; To the Susquehanna company, at the opening of the books of subscription for the capital stock thereof, and the further sum of fifty thousand dollars as soon as one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid by other persons or bodies corporate shall have been bona fide expended in the construction of the said work; To the Cumberland valley rail road company, one hundred thousand dollars; To the Warren and Pine Grove rail road company, twenty thousand dollars; To the Warren and Franklin turnpike road company, fifteen thousand dollars, if the said company shall be incorporated this session of the Legislature; To the Warren and Ridgeway turnpike road company, five thousand dollars; To the Johnstown and Logonier turnpike road company, ten thousand dollars; To the Snow Shoe and Packerville turnpike company, twenty thousand dollars; To the Roseburg and Mercer turnpike company, five thousand dollars. All of which subscriptions shall place the said bank on the same footing as to the rights and liabilities with the original subscribers to said companies respectively: Provided, That such subscription shall not be made to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company until a law of Maryland shall be passed, and assented to by said company, enabling the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and any company or companies duly authorised by the said commonwealth, to intersect by rail road and unite with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, at any point in the state of Maryland; and that the whole amount so to be subscribed by the said bank, shall be appropriated exclusively to the construction of said rail road from Cumberland to Pittsburg: and that no payment shall be called for by the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company on account of said subscription, until at least twenty miles of the rail road within the state of Pennsylvania shall have been bona fide placed under contract, and the construction thereof actually begun.

Section 7. Six hundred thousand dollars of the amount to be paid into the treasury as aforesaid, shall be appropriated in lieu of the receipts from the state taxes hereby repealed, to pay the interest on the public debt, and other just demands upon the commonwealth.

Section 8. For the purpose of enabling the several turnpike companies hereinbefore mentioned to improve the condition of said roads, the following sums are specifically appropriated to be paid to the said companies respectively, for the aforesaid mentioned purposes, viz: To the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road company, the sum of twenty thousand dollars: To the Somerset and Bedford turnpike road company, twenty thousand dollars: To the Somerset and Mount Pleasant turnpike road company, twenty thousand dollars: To the Robbstown and Mount Pleasant turnpike road company, eight thousand dollars: To the Washington and Williamsport turnpike road company, eight thousand dollars: To the Mount Pleasant and Pittsburg turnpike road company, five thousand dollars: To the Washington and Pittsburg turnpike road company, fifteen thousand dollars: To the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road company, eleven thousand dollars: To the Stoystown and Greensburg turnpike road company, twelve thousand dollars: To the Greensburg and Pittsburg turnpike road company, twelve thousand dollars: To the state road from the White Horse tavern on the top of the Allegheny mountain to the Virginia state line in Greene county, nine thousand dollars, one third to be expended by the commissioners of Somerset county, one third by the commissioners of Fayette county, and one third by the commissioners of Greene county.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the canal commissioners to put under contract not less than twenty miles, nor more than forty miles, of the North Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal during the ensuing year, commencing at near the New York state line, towards which the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated. And the said canal commissioners are hereby further directed to put under contract such of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company as remained unsubscribed, on the 1st day of March last, and assented to by said company, enabling the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and any company or companies duly authorised by the said commonwealth, to intersect by rail road and unite with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, at any point in the state of Maryland; and that the whole amount so to be subscribed by the said bank, shall be appropriated exclusively to the construction of said rail road from Cumberland to Pittsburg; and that part of said distance is on the Ohio or Allegheny rivers, towards the completion of which the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated. And the said canal commissioners are hereby further authorised and required, without delay, to survey and locate the most advantageous line for a rail road from the borough of Gettysburg, to cross the route of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, at some point in the state of Maryland, at or west of Williamsport; and to put under contract not less than twenty nor more than thirty miles thereof, towards which the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated: *Provided*, That no such contract shall be entered into, unless the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company shall have consented to a satisfactory connexion of their road with that hereby authorised; and the said canal commissioners are hereby required to cause to be surveyed by a competent engineer, the route of a canal and slack water navigation from the head of the west branch division to the Allegheny river, and if in his opinion a sufficient supply of water cannot be obtained for that purpose, then he shall ascertain the most eligible route for a rail road between the said points, or of a communication partly by canal and partly by rail road, as he may deem most advisable. The said surveys to terminate opposite the town of Franklin, Venango county; which surveys, together with the report and estimates shall be made to the said commissioners, and by them laid before the legislature at its next session; and for the expense of which, the sum of nine thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated. And the said canal commissioners shall also cause to be made by a competent engineer, a survey, estimate and report to the next legislature of the practicability and importance of constructing a rail road from the town of Lewisburg, in Union county, to or near Water street in Harrisburg, for which two thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated. And the said canal commissioners shall also cause to be made by a competent engineer, a survey, estimate and report to the next legislature of the practicability and importance of constructing a rail road from the town of Lewisburg, in Union county, to or near Water street in Harrisburg, for which two thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated. And the said canal commissioners shall also cause to be made by a competent engineer, a survey, estimate and report upon the practicability and importance of connecting by rail road the Pennsylvania canal at or near Freeport, by way of Butler, with the Pennsylvania canal at or near New Castle, for which the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby specifically appropriated.

Section 10. The sum of six hundred fifty-one thousand seven hundred eighty dollars and seventy four cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated specifically, for the following purposes, to wit: To complete the Columbia rail road, twelve thousand five hundred and forty-two dollars: To complete the portage rail road, forty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars: To complete the extension of the west branch division to the mouth of the Tangascatack, one hundred and twelve thousand and seventeen dollars: For a reservoir at Johnstown, thirty thousand dollars, if the canal commissioners shall deem it advisable to commence the same within the present year: For repairs on the Columbia rail road, three thousand three hundred dollars: For moneys due on contracts for construction of the Columbia rail way, five thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents: For four new locomotive engines, and for ropes, repairing, machinery, and debts due for repairs, for use on the Portage rail road, sixty-one thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars: For new work, and for payment of debts due on finished lines, and for pay of canal commissioners, appraisers, superintendents, and engineers; thirty thousand dollars: For the repairs of canal and rail roads, three hundred thousand dollars: For the payment of damages, twenty thousand dollars: For the payment of retained per centage due to contractors, twenty five thousand dollars: To pay the award of arbiters for damages sustained by the owners of the land through which the Grants Hill tunnel passes, nine thousand eight hundred eighty-nine dollars thirty-seven and a half cents.

Section 11. The sums appropriated as aforesaid by the three preceding sections of this act, shall be respectively paid out of the balance of the two millions of dollars to be paid as aforesaid by the said bank into the treasury of the commonwealth, after deducting the amount appropriated by the seventh section of this act.

Section 12. The canal commissioners shall not be authorised to incur any debt on the faith of the commonwealth, in any way or manner beyond the appropriations aforesaid: *And Provided*, That no part of the said appropriation shall be applied to any other than the several specific purposes to which it is appropriated by this act, nor shall any contracts be entered into for any new line of canal or rail road not mentioned in this act, or for any extension of the lines herein named beyond the limits prescribed by this act.

Section 13. The sum appropriated to the payment of damages by the tenth section of this act, shall be paid as speedily as possible, in the order as to time in which the said claims for damages have been awarded, assessed and confirmed, and afterwards to such as may hereafter be awarded, assessed and confirmed, or may be agreed upon as due by prior acts.

Section 14. The said bank may establish two offices of discount and deposite in this state, one of which shall be at such place in the county of Beaver as the directors may select for the purpose.

Section 15. Nothing in this act contained shall take effect until the several sections and provisions relating to the bank of the United States shall have been accepted by the stockholders thereof, at a general meeting, which acceptance shall be made known to the Governor on or before the third day of March next; whereupon every preceding section of this act shall be in full force. And within thirty days after the acceptance by the stockholders of the existing bank of the United States, notice shall be given by the directors thereof, that on a day named, not exceeding thirty days thereafter, an election shall be held for directors under the charter so accepted, which election shall be held in like manner as elections are now held in said bank; and the directors so elected shall elect a president, and shall serve until the first annual election: *Provided*, That from the said third day of March to the holding of the election authorized by this section, the president and directors in office at the time of such acceptance may continue to act.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the bill as passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and signed by the Speakers of the respective Houses. As witness my hand and the seal of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

LAURENCE L. MINOR,
Feb. 16, 1836. Clerk of the Senate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR, SAVED TO THE PEOPLE!

We take pleasure in stating that the Revenue Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law. By this bill the state tax amounting to about THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS annually; and ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS annually to the school fund, is saved *directly to the pockets of the People*. To this may be added ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, the interest on the bonds of $2,500,000, at five per cent, which we have in all FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS saved yearly to the tax payers of Pennsylvania.

This is truly a great and glorious result! and one that will be hailed with joy and enthusiasm by the intelligent and virtuous of the Commonwealth. The burthens are lifted from the People—the yoke is taken from their necks, never to return so long as they shall support those who sustain their interests.

From this day a new era commences in Pennsylvania. Her agriculture—her manufactures—her commerce, will thrive. The mines of wealth that lie buried within her hills, will be opened and give employment to labor, capital and enterprise. Towns and cities will rise, where now a wilderness is seen. Property will rise. The products of the Farmer will find a ready market at a good price, and a general spur and spring will be given to all kinds of business, as is always the case when money is plenty. The people of this state are secured for thirty years against all extraordinary panic or pressure. The prospects before us are truly gratifying—and the result of the contest against party prejudice and party discipline is so great, that we can truly say there is *"glory enough for one day."*—*Pa. Tel.*

☞ *From Washington City.* ☜

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1836.

In the Senate, to day the Hon. Mr. WALKER took his seat, presented by Mr. BENTON, and was qualified. He is quite prepossessing in his personal appearance, and does not look at all like a "whole hog" Jackson-Johnson-Van Buren man.

The Private Secretary of the President then presented a message to the Senate, accompanying the mediatorial correspondence between Mr. BANKHEAD, and Mr. FORSYTH, in relation to our French affairs, together with a letter from the former to the latter, in the capacity of a mutual friend to the two governments, and a reply, the whole showing the desire of Great Britain to bring about a reconciliation between the two governments, and the willingness of France and the United States to become reconciled.—But I will be more particular.

The message congratulates the country upon the state of affairs produced by the proffer of Great Britain, goes over the old grounds of the dispute with considerable minuteness, and maintains the opinions already expressed by the President in former messages, that he was all right, and that France was all wrong. He concludes by recommending liberal appropriations for the improvement of the country, and for military defences, and in this particular arguing from the old text of the Father of his Country, "In Peace prepare for War."

The first letter in the correspondence is one from Mr. BANKHEAD, proffering the mediatorial services of his government to aid in a restoration of harmony between the two nations. This is subly written, and expresses the sentiment that no *national offence* had been committed on either side, but that there was a *misunderstanding* arising out of language used in a communication of the President to Congress, in reference to our French affairs. It was courteous, honorable, dignified, and persuasive, and deserved well the reply it received.

The second letter is the reply of Mr. FORSYTH to Mr. BANKHEAD. This is written also in a good spirit. It accepts with satisfaction the proffer of the British Government, but reserves one point only, and that is, the right of the President to speak to the Congress of the United States what he chooses—with regard to the conduct of any other nation.

The third communication in the correspondence is a note from Mr. BANKHEAD, informing our government that France had received and accepted the mediation, and had also upon the arrival of the President's message, delivered at the opening of Congress, expressed a willingness to pay the indemnity, agreed on by the treaty, at the demand of the United States.

The fourth and last was the reply of Mr. FORSYTH expressing great satisfaction with this adjustment of all difficulties, and the hope that the friendly relations between the two nations would never again be disturbed. It closed with acknowledgements to Great Britain, for the part she had disinterestedly taken in the matter.

Mr. CLAY, as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, rose, and moved that the Message with the Documents be printed. Five thousand copies, on motion of Mr. BUCHANAN were ordered. Mr. CLAY expressed great satisfaction with the result of the question, so long at issue between our own Government and that of France. He took occasion to congratulate the Senate upon the decided stand they had taken, in the early part of the last session, in reference to our affairs with that Government: and attributed to their firmness, in unanimously refusing to grant any more indemnity, the result of great reprisals, which in his Message he had demanded, and in refusing also to place the enormous sum of three millions of dollars at his discretionary disposal, the present safety and welfare of the country, and the happy conclusion which had now been put to all our difficulties. He said that war must have been the inevitable consequence of a compliance with both, or either of the other demands of the Executive. He attributed mistakes to both sides, in the controversy, and ably reviewed the grounds of the misunderstanding. He examined the claim asserted by the President throughout this affair, from the first to the last, to use what language he chose, without regard to the party alluded to, in his annual and occasional communications to Congress. He also connected his alluded to what he called a departure from the President's own principle (that foreign governments have nothing to do with the intercommunication of one branch of our government with another in regard to foreign relations.) He made allusion, and a very pointed allusion, too, to a certain invitation that was given to Congress, by the British Government through a Minister there, by a Secretary at home, to observe the conduct of the Executive in this matter. He concluded with a glowing tribute to our Minister at the Court of St. James, for the manly, dignified, and persuasive, and deserved well the reply it received.

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THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.
BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday, February 29, 1836.

☞ The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$6 87.

☞ The "Anti Tobacco Society" will meet this evening in the *German Church*, and not at the College, as stated in the advertisement.

☞ The "Berwick Gazette" was received too late to comply with its Editor's request this week. We shall not cheerfully do so in our next, and endeavor to give them all the light in our power.

☞ The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of the U. S. Senate; and the Hon. GEORGE CHAMBERS and EDWARD LUCAS, of the House of Representatives, have our thanks for the documents forwarded us within the last week or two. We are also indebted to our members of the Legislature, as well as to Dr. FAUX, for documents from Harrisburg.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

☞ The birth day of WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, was celebrated by the volunteer companies of the Borough and vicinity, in a spirited and becoming manner; and a splendid Ball at McCLELLAN's in the evening, closed the festivities of the day.

☞ The account published in our last of an insurrection in Nashville, turns out, as predicted by the Baltimore Patriot, to be a "wile hoax!" $1200 reward has been offered for the discovery and apprehension of the author.

☞ For an outline of important documents transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and some very able remarks thereon by HENRY CLAY, see the "Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot," in another column.

The Relief or Bank Bill.

☞ This Bill, having passed both branches of the Legislature, received the signature of the Governor, presented to and unanimously accepted by the President and Directors of the late Bank of the U. States, we hasten to lay it before the people, that they may be enabled to read and judge for themselves. Our own opinion is, that it is one of the best acts ever passed by our Legislature, and will be of incalculable benefit to the State.

We fully approve of, and heartily join in, the sentiments contained in the following article from the Chambersburg Repository, a paper decidedly hostile to the present State Administration:

"When the former United States Bank was refused a re-charter by the General Government, the Stockholders obtained a charter from the State of New York, under the title of the Bank of the State, without the period New York began to take the lead, and her commercial emporium shot ahead of her rival, Philadelphia, in commerce and every thing else. The Bank obtained the appellation of the "Empire State!"

"And it would seem to us, that chartering the present United States Bank, cannot fail to give to Pennsylvania, a similar, but greater and more decided advantages, with respect to solid capital, over New York and every other State of the Union, which it would have been worse than folly not to have secured—to say nothing of the large contribution to our State Treasury and the School fund, and subscriptions to our works of internal improvement."

DAVID MIDDLECOFF, ESQ.

A Sketch of his Character and Services.

A few days before the introduction of the Bank bill into the Senate, and while the House of Representatives were considering it, David Middlecoff was in the lobby of the House, and in conversation with members, expressed his opinion, that whether the bill will pass the House—if it pass the Senate, it will pass through the veto of Mr. Van Buren, for one, will go against it from the first step!!" And yet this same David Middlecoff, is found in Harrisburg, ready to fire when it comes before the Senate! Oh Shame—Shame—"If it pass, I will be by its side!" The presumption is that a BONUS at that time, has not anointed the palms of this honest, incorruptible Senator!!

☞ The above article we cut from one of the Democratic *Masonic* papers of Philadelphia, for the purpose of showing to what vile ends the enemies of the present state administration will resort. We are not the *political* friend of the Senator referred to. We opposed his election, and are opposed to the principles upon which he was elected. Justice however requires us to say, that in private life none are more highly esteemed than Daniel Middlecoff; and that all who are acquainted with him, will readily accord with us in saying, that the insinuations and charges contained in the above article when applied to *him*, are base and false, and only characteristic of those vile and abandoned slaves of the Lodge who are determined to stab the character of every member of their party who will not join in prostrating the best interests of Pennsylvania.

The "pure" Democrats!

☞ It is laughable to observe to what shifts and means the real Simon Pure Vanites will, in a hurry and to "carry out the principles of the Hero's administration," resort. Any measure got up by the friends of the State Administration calculated in the least to benefit our beloved and almost ruined State, is sure to bring upon his legs some devoted friend of the "Hero's" apparent!! A prostituted press cries "Bribery!" "Bribery!" Old Joe and his friends are buying our Leaders, our Senators, our Members of Congress, and now they have really sad beyond all doubt purchased the Harrisburg Chronicle, that faithful old "Sentinel on the watch-towers" of Democracy, to say the immaculate Reporter, "It (the Chronicle) has bowed before the talismanic power of the Bank!" the Chronicle is purchased! and dares now denounce even the Washington Globe, that fearless moth-piece of our worthy President!!"—"This (continues the Reporter) does this corrupting Institution (the Bank) intend to proceed buying and poisoning the channels of information!" "Bank of the United States attorneys!" "Bank Reporter"—for if it does, *it will lose its money!*

This spirit of *praising the country editors* is caught up by those country presses who are, like the immaculate Reporter, under the control of *patriots to pave ways to back a piece* of silver or gold or bank note suspected of having been in the vaults of the great "Monster!" Witness our Democratic "Republican Compiler" of this place: "Great excitement (says the Major) prevails throughout the State on the subject of the charter of the United States Bank by our Legislature!!!!" "About 90 Democratic papers" are out in "a universal political execration of those Senators who have betrayed their trust and violated the confidence of their friends and the democratic party!" "No Representative should be *permitted* to change his principles and betray his party with impunity!!!" "When members purchase a treacherous course like this, it is time to resign, and that of the people to demand it!!!" Well done, Major!—Brave! *Honest Iago!*

The Major has also read Mr. PENROSE's "apology!!" He can't stomach it! It is for says "insult added to injury," because Mr. Penrose says, although he was opposed to the Bank as a *National* Institution, he cannot vote against chartering it as a *State* institution—especially when it has been shorn of its most objectionable features and is calculated vastly to relieve the people of a large portion of their SUFFERING TAXES, to educate the poor men's children and to place the State of Pennsylvania above her sister states in point of wealth and internal improvements, and restore her to that proud station which she has heretofore held as the "Key-Stone of the Federal Arch." Mr. Penrose, although a party man, has yielded to the paramount interests of the People and the State, because the measures of his party were favorable to the party against whom he has always been opposed. This is the amount of what the Major calls an "insult added to injury!" We now call upon Old Solomon, our Great Lawgiver, Great Great Grand Master, spoken of in "Masonic Records!"

Yet, after all, the Major and the Reporter are but as "Tools" to their brethren of Bedford and Lancaster! He of Lancaster is for "pulling down its (the Bank's) walls;" whilst the valiant Knight of Bedford is ready to journey to Philadelphia, "bright bayonet in hand," and after the citizens that city contain, "marching on to the ground," he will "help them to strew salt over its foundations!!" What brave patriots! too pure for modern days,—worthy of those days of chivalry when Don Quixotte entrivalled *less wiser fools!*

After all, it is but a "tempest in a tea-pot!"—The "excitement" is only confined to an out-generalled partizan press, courting the approbation of their masters, the *Foreign* MONEY PEDDLE are calm. No excitement prevails among their ranks. They see that a great victory has been achieved over the servile minions of the General administration—the plant tools of Jackson and Van Burenism. It is therefore natural that the overthrown should mourn over their defeat, and abuse those who were unwilling to bind Pennsylvania to the car of a *foreign "pet."* The Bill for the RELIEF of the PEOPLE and the Charter of the Bank of the United States as a *State Bank*, cannot but meet the approbation of all who are determined to see Pennsylvania go forward without distinction of party. *There are* some men among us who are now, and always have been, willing to sell Pennsylvania to a *foreign* fee; *to them*, any thing calculated to advance her best interests, is just cause of "EXCITEMENT!"

Anniversary Celebration.

☞ We were one among the many who composed the very large assemblage that assembled in the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, to witness the anniversary celebration of the "*Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College.*" There were three Addresses delivered on that occasion, one by Mr. JAMES R. KNOX, of Waynesboro', Va., in behalf of the efforts of the Colonization Society; one by Mr. DAVID G. BARNITZ, of York, Pa., on the origin, rise and progress of Science and the other by JAMES COOPER, Esq. of this place, on the superiority of Mental over Physical Power. Each speaker acquitted himself in a manner both pleasing and satisfactory to the audience. The intervals between the exercises were filled up with music, and appropriate music by the "Phrenakosmian Band"!

The following is from one of our esteemed and valued citizens:

For the Star and Banner.

MR. MIDDLETON,

I was one of the large Assembly that attended the PHRENAKOSMIAN ANNIVERSARY last evening in the Presbyterian Church.—The exercises were unquestionably well sustained—the place—the arrangements—the music—all evincive of the rapid progress of learning and refinement. Those associations are well calculated to promote mental culture; and the young gentlemen connected with them give evidence that under their cultivation, not only blossoms, but fruit will soon reward their toil

The first Speaker had caught one of the exciting topics of the day, and held it with a firm and manly grasp, until he had examined it well, and with arguments irresistable as the rays of truth, made the cold and quivering *Abolitionist* turn pale!

On the origin, rise, and progress of Science, the next speaker gave evidence that his time, since leaving the institution, has not been misimproved. His manner devoid of ostentation, and his mind occupied with historical facts, brought up under a judicious arrangement, the different points of his subject, in full and masterly array before the audience.

The last speaker convinced his hearers, that a man may retire from a political arena with his mind unscathed. He commenced with that cool deliberation which shows that knowing the drift of a subject, it may be found at leisure without running ourselves breathless lest it should escape ere we come up to it. The superiority of the mind to the body, or mental over physical power, was demonstrated by numerous facts and a variety of appropriate illustrations, pointing out to the Society whom he addressed, a plain, direct, and certain path, to mental dominion.

The Phrenakosmian Society cannot easily forget KEISER, BARNITZ, and COOPER.

☞ THOMAS H. BURROWS, Esq. Superintendent of Common Schools, made a report to both branches of the Legislature on the 20th inst. wherein he states that 63 districts not heard from in the reports of his predecessor, had made reports. The Superintendent earnestly urges an appropriation of 10,000 per year, for the establishment of a teachers course like that in Vermont!! REYNER became he was an Anti Mason—and is now supporting Harrison *because he is wrong on Anti-Masonry!* This will right REYNER up to do, but we do protest against such guides to direct the course of either honest Anti-Mason or Democrats—not even if Harrison, these guides were our respected friend of the Intelligencer.

The Intelligencer puts the following queries to us, and "hopes for a candid reply:" "Are you for or against Van Buren?" "Do you mean to go with the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania in the support of Gen. HARRISON for the Presidency?" Well, friend KELLY, we will be candid and say, that as an Anti Mason, we have neither sworn fealty nor hostility to any man; we are neither for nor against any man: we war for and against *principles*. The last question we will answer by asking our friend, Is Gen. Harrison an *open and avowed* friend of Anti-Masonry, and was he nominated *exclusively* as such?

☞ FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Star and Republican Banner.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, 1836.

DEAR SIR:

We have this day taken the vote on the bill to suppress *Secret Societies* bound together by secret and unlawful bonds. The *political* Anti-Masons all voted for it and two Whigs, and it was carried by 5 majority. The *moral* Anti-Masons to a man, and all the Whigs but two, voted against it! Among those who were elected by Anti-Masonic votes and who have *uniformly* voted against Anti-Masonry in the House, were Messrs. GARVIN and KIRK, of York County; HARRISON and WAYNESBURG, of Bringhurst, of Montgomery, and some others. Surely *such* men will never again receive the vote of a single honest grid intelligent Anti-Mason! Far better have a pure Anti-Masonic ticket and fail, and let avowed Masonic candidates be elected. Shame on Anti-Masons who can hereafter vote for them!

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. JACOB GOTWALD to Miss SALLY MANGUMONY—both of York county.

On the 21st inst. by the same, Mr. DAVID LITTLE to Miss LEAH HAGAR—both of Adams county.

On the 23rd inst. by the same, Mr. MARTIN THOMAS to Miss SUSANNAH EICHHOLTZ—both of this county.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. WM. PATTON, D. D. Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG of Franklin county, to Miss JANE E. LEFEVER of Liberty township, Adams county.

On the 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Barbrauff, Mr. HENRY LOWER to Miss HANNAH DOTTERER—both of Menallen township.

DIED.

On the 23 inst. Mrs. NANCY LEFEVER, wife of Mr. Joseph Lefever, Jr. of Germany township, aged about 45 years.

Yesterday morning, suddenly, GEORGE HENRY, son of Mr. Ezekiel Buckingham, of this Borough, aged about 6 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, near Whitetown, *on Tuesday the 29th of March next*, 1836, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Real Estate of PETER SPANGLER, deceased, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Peter Camp, Philip Ebert, Simon Retz, John Clopper and Valentine Fleck, containing

138 ACRES,

be the same more or less. This tract of land is covered with

CHESTNUT TIMBER,

Of the very best quality and has been divided by the heirs into SMALL LOTS varying in size from 5 to 20 Acres, so that persons wishing to buy, can suit themselves in the size of their purchases.

☞ *The Terms of Sale:*—One half the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the Sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured.

HENRY SPANGLER,
Adm'r of Peter Spangler, dec'd.
February 22, 1836. ts-47

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Directors of the Public Schools in the Borough of Gettysburg, will receive applications for FOUR MALE TEACHERS and TWO FEMALE TEACHERS for said Borough, their duties to commence on the 1st of April next. Applications to be made to S. S. KING, Esq. President of the Board, before the 20th of March.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'ry.
February 29, 1836. 3t-48

Written on receiving an invitation to attend a PARTY.

"Pay should I let my Saviour go,
And mingle with a sinful throng?
Why cleave so much to things below,
Unless I can be gay?

Do I profess to serve the Lord,
And feel a sense of pardon'd sin;
Yet dread lest I be too much
And fear that monitor within?

Should I to excess of pleasure,
And mingle with the sons of earth;
Would I their sinful course reprove,
Or counsel their unholy mirth?

If not, what will my Saviour say
When in the sight my spirit stands?
Will not the world loud taunts repay,
For mingling with their social bands?

Is Jesus' name