been used; and should under all possible circumstances be used by the Anti-Masonic party for the accomplishment of their great object, are—

1. The diffusion of information of the nature and evils of secret sworn societies, thro' the agency of a free press.

2. The nomination of exclusive Anti-Masonic candidates for all offices, from the highest to the lowest.

3. The selection of no candidate for any office unless he be previously known to be a decided and avowed political Anti-Mason, who, if elected, would not disgrace his party his appointments and conduct in office.

4. The unwavering support of the Anti-Masonic cause as paramount to all other causes, and the unyielding refusal to amalgamate with any other party, or to assume any other name.

Resolved, That the use of these means has heretofore promoted the prosperity of Anti-Masonry, by the election of Governors in several States, and by producing legislative investigations and discussions of the nature of secret societies, whose benefits are incalculable; and that, therefore, the use of the same means is to be continued to the utmost possible extent.

Resolved, That though circumstances over which we have no control to compel us, for the present, to forego the use of one of the means of giving triumph to the Anti-Masonic cause, yet we will adhere to that good cause till it is successful, or until we shall be convinced that our fellow citizens are unable to appreciate its vast importance.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend our Anti-Masonic friends to hold fast to the good cause, and to put in nomination for the State and county offices, decided exclusive Anti-Masonic candidates, without regard to the Presidential, or any other question, until such time as a national nomination may be made under better auspices.

Resolved, That we recommend in all cases an early nomination of candidates by the Anti-Masonic party. We have no object distinct from and above all other parties, though on subjects of minor consideration, we concur with the great mass of our fellow citizens. In no case ought Anti-Masons to accede to the nomination of another party, though other parties may consistently accede to that of Anti-Masonry.

Resolved, That the interests of the Anti-Masonic party render it proper and expedient that a National Anti-Masonic Convention be held at an early day. The national committee are therefore requested to issue a call for such convention to be held in the Hall of Independence, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second Monday of September, 1837.

Resolved, That Henry Dunn Ward and Henry Colbert of New York, Wm. A. Palmer and Titus Hutchinson of Vermont, Abner Phelps and J. Q. Adams of Massachusetts, Ed. S. Williams of Rhode Island, Amos Dillwistan and Harvey Lindsley of Pennsylvania, Darius Lyman and Robert Hanna of Ohio, John Rutherford and James Van derpool of New Jersey, and Zalman Storrs and John M. Holly of Connecticut, be the National Anti Masonic Committee, and that into their hands, under the guidance of Providence, we commit the fate of the Anti Masonic party of the United States.

Mr. Beach, of Ohio, in offering an amendment to one of the resolutions, made some remarks on the principles involved, objecting to Anti-Masonry on political grounds, and regarding merit as the test, both of Masons and Anti-Masons.

Mr. Stevens replied with his usual eloquence and force, removing some of the fallacies usually, in his judgment, entertained on that subject. He was caustic and severe upon the late Anti-Masonic State Convention, as well as upon the Lodge; but as his remarks will probably be laid before the public at length, we will not anticipate them. Mr. Beach replied, and after some conversational discussion, and some very able remarks from Mr. Irwin, of Pittsburg, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Irwin moved a committee to correspond with Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, to inform them of the nomination before the people, and ask them the question whether they would, if elected, appoint men to office who were adhering Masons. This resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. Stevens, so as to read as follows:

"If elected President of the United States, would you appoint adhering Masons to office?"

The amendment and resolution elicited an interesting discussion, and it was finally determined that the amendment of Mr. Stevens, with the preamble of Mr. Irwin, be adopted. The committee on correspondence with the Presidential nominees, are Messrs. Irwin, Stevens, Dr. Simpson, Judge Ogle, Williams, of R. Island, & Bridwell, of Ohio.

A committee of Finance was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fenn, Jones and Beach.

On motion, the thanks of the convention are tendered to the late National Anti-Masonic committee, for the able discharge of their trust.

Moved by Mr. Sedgwick, that the proceedings of the convention be published in all the Anti-Masonic papers, and that the editors of all other papers be respectfully requested to publish the same in their respective papers.

Mr. Ward, of New York, made some very excellent remarks, in reply to the resolution passed, voting thanks and complimentary of the conduct of the late National Anti-Masonic Committee.

The thanks of the convention were voted to Messrs. J. Engleman and Daniel Smith, for the office of the county court room. Also to the city authorities for the use of the Mayor's court room, for the sittings of the convention.

It was moved and carried, that the Secretaries add the names of the members of the convention present to the address to the people of the United States.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, of May 11.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Attack on Fort Drane—The Indians still in the Field.

By an arrival at New York, we have Savannah papers to the third inst., containing later intelligence from the scene of trouble in Florida. It seems that the three divisions of the Army here, after leaving Tampa Bay, again failed to bring the Indians to battle. Gen. Scott has, thus far, been extremely unfortunate in his expedition. According to his official statements, the whole force of the Indians does not amount to more than six hundred men; and yet this small body has succeeded in ravaging a greater part of Florida, and despite the exertions of Scott and his command, still roam at large, and continue to commit their depredations upon the inhabitants of that section of country. Indeed, it will be seen from the accounts that we annex, that they recently had the hardihood to attack Fort Drane. The news, take it all in all, is any thing but favorable, and affords but little ground to believe that we are thing has as yet been accomplished by Scott.

Later from Florida, Mexico and Texas.

By last night's Southern mail, we received Charleston papers of the 4th inst. New Orleans of the 26th ult., and Mobile of the 27th. We have later intelligence from Florida, Texas and Mexico. Lieut. Van Buren, aid to Gen. Scott, and Capt. Forley, aid to Gen. Eustis, arrived at Charleston on the 3d inst. They informed the editor of the Charleston Patriot, that "*during to the commencement of the warm weather*," the campaign had been brought to a close. The regular forces had gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine. There were supposed to be about a hundred on the sick list at Tampa Bay, and eighty at Volusia.

The regular troops it is believed will be kept in Florida to garrison posts which may be important in the commencement of the next campaign.

The news from Texas is of a contradictory character. It is now rumoured that Fannin and his band are still alive and detained by Santa Anna as prisoners of war. Doubtfull

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says in a postscript:—

"After our paper was ready for press last evening, we were happy to learn that a letter had just been received in this city from an officer of the army of the highest rank, at New Orleans, stating that there was not the least shadow of hostilities on the Texian frontier, either from Indians or from the Mexican troops, and that the Governor of Louisiana concurred fully in that opinion, founded on the most recent information from the frontier. We infer from this that Gen. Gaines has been misinformed and entirely mistaken as to the fears expressed in his letter to the Secretary of war, which we publish to-day."

FROM TEXAS.

The Nachitoches Gazette of the 14th ultimo states that an express arrived at that place the day before, by which the editor learns that a large body of hostile Indians, 1500 in number, were encamped within 60 miles of the Sabines. Great consternation prevailed among the country. *General Gaines*, on the receipt of the above intelligence, issued orders for the marching of eight companies to the frontier, to prevent any aggression on the part of the Indians. They left Fort Jessup at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 15th.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th ult. contains a letter dated Natchitoches, April 24. The writer says—"I left the Head Quarters of the commander-in-chief of the army of Texas on the morning of the 8th inst. and have received advices from it to the 13th inclusive. Gen. Houston was encamped at Groce's, east bank of the Brassos, in the neighborhood of the same encampment, ing to between 1200 and 1300 men. There were at the different posts on the river above and below the main encampment, from 800 to 1000 men, making the force in the field amounting to 2200. The army was well supplied with provisions, arms and ammunition—the men were in high spirits, and eager for the moment to arrive when they could engage the enemy and revenge the faithless and cold blooded butchery of Fannin and the brave volunteers under his command. The commander-in-chief has the entire confidence of the whole army.

The momentary panic occasioned by the fall of the Alamo—the defeat and subsequent assassination of Fannin's command, and the subsequent retreat of Gen. Houston's command, had entirely subsided along the east side of the river.

In the General's express of the 12th, the army is said to have been at the Fort Bendor, crossing the Brassos twenty miles below San Felipe, endeavoring to effect a passage, and that the main army of Texas would immediately fall down to that point—the mounted men by land on the east side of the river—the infantry in a steamer then in the river.

The official despatch continues—"Our spies reported the force of the enemy that arrived at San Felipe on the 7th as from one to three thousand strong. Their horses and cattle were almost worn down, and the men are said to be greatly fatigued, and much dispirited." He then adds—"Our friends who wish to share the glory of emancipating Texas, must join us quickly, or the laurels will be won and worn by the little band now at Head Quarters."

A letter, dated Camp Sabine, April 23d, says—"Gen Gaines has just learned that an emissary of Santa Anna has been in the camp of the Indians, and what the result of this will be, we shall see by and bye. In the meantime, he has despatched Capt. Hitchcock, with twenty five men, and a flag of truce, to the Head Quarters of the Mexican General, to warn him of the consequences, and to stay his hand, if possible. It is not very probable that the flag will be respected, and the gallant officers who are on the mission may share the cruel fate of many other victims who have preceded them in the cause of Texas. If they do, we shall hear Santa Anna and his myrmidons, from Texas, in a *Fort Pillow*."

Alabama, with eight companies of infantry, and three companies of dragoons, are daily expected to reach here from Fort Jackson; and if the good of the country requires it, Gen. Gaines will take his life in one hand, and his commission in the other, and carry the war into the Indian camp and the camp of the enemy.

Alabama, Anna's army has been reduced to a fraction. Out of 4000 which he had at the commencement of the campaign, 2000 or more have been destroyed—one thousand are now divided in the different posts, and the remainder will be at the mercy of Gen. Houston, in a few days.

Capt. Quitman, with his gallant troop of horse, arrived at Nacogdoches on the 20th inst. He was followed the next day by about 200 infantry, who will be strengthened hereafter by Gen. Felix Houston, who is daily expected with his Mississippi Volunteers, and who no doubt will be reinforced by 300 men or more, between this and Trinity.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER AND PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The New Orleans Bee relates the following anecdote—

Gen. Jackson has occasionally made admirable repartees: that he gave to Gorostiza, the Mexican minister at Washington, is pretty good. The minister had written to the President to assume to recognize the independence of Texas, called at the White House and endeavored to dissuade General Jackson by various interrogatories—"don't you know (said Gorostiza) that it would be very impolitic to interfere in a purely family quarrel? don't you know that the treaty will prevent the American government from taking an active part in this affair; and that the laws of neutrality will be violated if you recognize the independence of the colony? You should let the contest be decided among my interpretes believe me, the Texians are rebels, and deserve no protection from this country—they have committed acts which deserve punishment; let Mexico therefore justice be done." This was said in a pompous manner, in a tone half persuasive, half angry, by a little infirm man.

General Jackson listened coolly to the minister, and then added in a similar tone—"It appears, sir, that your master is very fond of American blood: do you not think this will cause him indigestion." The president immediately walked into another apartment.

French Indemnity.

The Washington Globe "congratulates the whole country, and especially the steadfast friends of the Administration upon the reception of authentic information that all the instalments due from France under the treaty of July 4, 1831, have been paid to our agent at Paris. The amount thus already paid is over three and a half millions of dollars. This money is stated to be in course of transmission to this country, in gold, at the rate of about 200,000 dollars in each packet."

In reference to its distribution, the Globe says—"Arrangements are now employed in the bureaus of the Treasury Department, so far as consistent with the pressure of the current business and the calls of Congress, preparatory to examining the claims of the United States with those in whose favour awards have been made, for the purpose of retaining such sums as may appear to be due to the government from such claimants. Scrip for the proper amounts will then be issued to all such as are entitled to the indemnity under the awards.

If Congress do not pass the bill before them, authorizing an immediate payment of all the instalments, the nett proceeds of the whole amount received from France will be paid over as soon as it arrives, and a like amount due each claimant can be ascertained.

OUR RAIL ROAD.

☞The York Republican regrets the prospect, or rather hopes that none exists, of two Rail Roads from Wrightsville to York. Our friends of York may put themselves to rest about it. *The Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail Road will be made.* It will be the great thoroughfare between Philadelphia and the Great West, being thirty miles nearer than any Rail Road route that can be projected. The citizens of York Borough, however, need be under but little apprehensions about its annoying them.—It will not touch their town. The necessity for creating *two* Rail Roads along the York Valley, arises from the fraudulent conduct of the York County Representatives and Senator in the last Legislature. By fraud or *Forgery*, the Rail Road which was intended to go to Gettysburg was made to stop at York. And the citizens of that good Borough, during the past winter, exerted all their influence to prevent only *one* road being made, by reinstating the provisions of the first law which were stricken out by fraud. *They*, therefore, have rendered the second Company necessary.

The Republican hopes the Companies will unite and have but a single road. By the law granting the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Road, the first Company had thirty days to accept it and render a second road unnecessary. Being composed almost entirely of *Baltimoreans*, who have no interests in common with Pennsylvania; and being encouraged by the folly of the citizens of York, they refused it. Let them now make the most of their Charter procured by fellonious conduct; and let York have the pleasure of seeing the innumerable Cars, which will soon cover the Road to the West, pass at respectful distance from their goodly town. They will then learn, that the self ish policy which would make *their* residence the end of the world, is short-sighted and disastrous. Had the Wrightsville and York Rail Road Company adopted our law, they would have received the toll of the whole West. You is confined to the Baltimore passengers, who are the few indeed when the Havrede Grace Rail Road shall be finished, as it soon will be.

We regret that the honest Farmers of York county should be annoyed with *two* roads. But they must learn hereafter to be more honestly represented at Harrisburg!

Appointments by the Governor,

Nathaniel P. Hobert, of Montgomery county, to be Auditor General.

John Fraeman, of Somerset, Secretary of the Land Office.

John Taylor, of Indiana, Surveyor General.

A report has been in circulation that Arthur Tappan subscribed $5000 towards rebuilding the Methodist Book concern. In allusion to this report the N. Y. Commercial says—"It is not true just yet, but we hope to find it so in the course of a few days."

The Governor of Tennessee, in compliance with the request of Gen. Gaines, has issued his proclamation calling for volunteers to aid in "protecting our Western frontier and preserving the neutrality between Mexico and our Government."

The Franklin Rail Road—We learn from the Chambersburg papers that upwards of $125,000 have been subscribed in the city of Philadelphia to the stock of the Franklin Rail Road Company. This amount with the small subscriptions made in the neighborhood of the contemplated road, it is stated will more than cover one half the cost of its completion.—*Williamsport Banner.*

Extract of a letter dated Apalachicola, 21st April, 1836.—"The sale of Town Lots in this place, on the 4th inst. realized the amount at public sale, about $280,000; previously at private sale $130,000—a trifle more than one half *the small town site* has been disposed of. The part which sold for $130,000 at private sale would have brought $500,000 now—my investment was small but I shall make, I think $10,000.

Within the last two or three years the State of S. Carolina has been peculiarly unfortunate in losing members of her Congressional delegation. Since 1832 she has lost Messrs. Singleton, Blair, Warren R. Davis, and R J. Manning.

A Chain Bridge.—The bill incorporating a company to construct a chain bridge across the Niagara river at Lewistown, has passed both branches of the New York Legislature, and become a law.

An Englishman has lately been discovered among the savages in an unfrequented part of New South Wales, who had been living among them thirty three years, and was their chief.

It has been decided by a competent tribunal, in New Jersey, that the price of kissing a lady against her consent, is two dollars.

The New Orleans Bee states that American sailors have been pressed into the Mexican service to proceed against Texas.

Bridge over the Ohio at Louisville.—The Louisville Journal of the 1st inst. says—"Mr. Tows has arrived here with his workmen for the purpose of commencing immediately the construction of the Bridge across the Ohio. The work, we understand, will be vigorously prosecuted."

Horrible Transactions.—The Cincinnati Post says, that on Thursday week last, a colored man was arrested on board a boat at St. Louis, by a deputy sheriff and constable; that another colored man assisted him to escape from the officers, whom they immediately arrested, when he killed the sheriff upon the spot, and so badly wounded the constable that he was not expected to live. The negro was then secured and committed to prison but was immediately taken out of the force, with the determination of tearing down the prison, if he was not given up to them. Our informant states that he was delivered to the mob, who went to the outskirt of the city, and burned alive!

An American Oil Well.—About ten years ago, on boring for salt water, 200 feet through solid rock, near Burkville, Kentucky, a *fountain of pure oil* was struck which was thrown up in a stream of 12 feet above the surface of the earth, emitting for several days 75 gallons per minute. The well being on the margin of a creek emptying into Cumberland river, the oil took that course, covered its surface, and was set fire to by way of experiment, presenting the appearance of a river in a blaze. The flames climbed the hills and scorched the highest trees. The oil is very inflammable and penetrating, consequently requires much care if it breaks bottles in which it is confined.—The color is green but becomes brown on exposure to the air. It is extremely volatile and pungent, of a pitchy taste. "There have been 75 gallons flow in 9 years—the last on July 4, 1835, from which 20 barrels of oil were obtained during the time it continued. The oil is readily separable from the salt water, with which it is pumped up, by its rising to the top of it—a rumbling noise precedes the eruption. It is called American Oil, and is in high repute in Kentucky and Ohio. Some say it is medicinal.

Accident.—A daughter of Mr. Adam Feeser, residing near the Union Mills, Md., met her death, a few weeks since, in a disastrous manner. A brother, somewhat older than herself, was in the blacksmith shop, working out a small bar of iron. She came in unperceived, and stood close by the anvil, when the iron was properly heated, he drew it out very rapidly, and in throwing it round, so as to place it on the anvil, he ran the sharp point of it into her body, which occasioned her death.—*Hanover Herald.*

Sports or verdue.—In some highly favored spots of our earth, there seems to be a lingering similitude of the first Eden.—Flowers, sweet-scented and delightful to view, fill and even burden the atmosphere with their aroma. The eye is delighted—the senses are enraptured—scented and delicious fragrance, and the pulses beat languidly and tardedly, as if to check the current of life while it flows past such an oasis in the desert of human existence. So does the Spirit of God, when down-like it hovers over an assembly of christians, diffuse abroad a fragrance richer than any that ever lurked the atmosphere of an earthly Eden.—Poets tell of far wandering memories that run thrilling back to faded joys and scenes and events long past; but the christian can tell of a living perfume that goshes upon his soul from the sepulchre of Gethsemane—a holy and indefinable emotion that rolls backward to every thing illustrious in sacred classics, and forward to every thing that immortal hope can promise. The memory even of such joys is like a cordial; that possession and enjoyment are heaven begun below.—*Miss Chr. Herald.*

How to Commit Murder.—Take a pretty young lady—tell her she has a pretty foot—she will wear a small shoe—go out in wet spring weather—catch a cold—then in a fever—send die in a month. Thus receipt never fails.

INFORMATION WANTED.

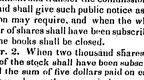
ANY information that will lead to a discovery of the residence of Mr. THOMAS PAUL, (if living,) who resided in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1816, will be thankfully received by the subscriber. Mr. Paul left Virginia sometime in 1816 for this State, but his residence is unknown.

☞Any something of importance might be gained by such information, Editors copying this notice will confer a favor which will be cheerfully reciprocated whenever desired.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

Gettysburg, May 16, 1836.

HAT MANUFACTORY



COME & SEE

REMOVAL

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has

REMOVED HIS SHOP

to the new building in South Baltimore Street, nearly opposite Mr. David M'Creary's Saddle Manufactory.

WHERE HE WILL AT ALL TIMES HAVE ON HAND, AND BE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

Beaver, Otter, Castor, Roram, & Wool HATS,

—ALSO—

SILK HATS,

EQUAL TO ANY THAT CAN BE PROCURED IN THE CITIES.

☞His hats are good and substantial, as well as neat and fashionable; and all hats that do not wear as warranted, will be reduced in price. He hopes, by strict and careful attention to business, still to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, May 16, 1836. 1t-7

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

MOSES McCLEAN, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from May 7th 1835, till April 30th, 1836.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To Balance in hands at last settlement,	3 95½	
Balance in hands of C. Christman, Col-lector, on Duplicate of 1834,	52 51	
Borough Tax assessed for 1835,	230 76	
Road Do. Do. 1835,	246 33	
Cash Received of J. F. Macfarlane, Esq. 2 years stall Rent in the Market house, ending 1st Aug. 1835,	10 00	
Do. Do. Michael Degroff, 1 year,	5 00	
Do. Do. Nicholas Codori, 1 year,	5 00	
Cash Received of Burgess, Licenses for shows,	8 00	
	$561 55½	

CR.	Dolls.	Cts.
By orders paid as follows, to wit:		
Jacob Ziegler, Street and Road Commissioner,	131 08½	
George Chrisman, Do.	40 43½	
E. Buckingham, 13 months salary as High Con-stable, & serving notices,	88 00	
Sundry persons removing nuisances,	1 50	
Postage on letters,	74	
Joseph Wierman 2 years salary winding Town Clock and repairs to Hose,	22 00	
John Garvin, Esq. Balance of bill for work done to Town Clock in 1827,	12 44	
James A. Thompson, Esq. for repairing a Foot Walk in 1833,	4 00	
Henry Ramby, Cash paid in Baltimore for repairs done to Engine,	4 25	
Wampler and Holtzworth, Repairs to Engine,	4 50	
Jacob Lefever printing done from 1834 till 1836,	4 00	
R. G. Harper printing done from 1834 till 1836,	8 00	
Salary of Burgess and Council, 1835,	30 00	
Do. of Clerk and Treasurer,	30 00	
Christian Chrisman, fees and releases,	36 45	
Balance unpaid on Duplicate of 1835, in hands of C. Christman,	36 68	
Balance in hands of Treasurer, April 30th, 1836,	108 01½	
	$561 55½	

May 16, 1836. 8t-7

BOROUGH SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

MOSES McCLEAN, Treasurer of the Public School Fund of the Borough of Gettysburg from January, 1st, 1835 till April 30, 1836.

DR.	Dolls.	Cts.
To the amount of Duplicate of School Tax assessed for 1835, by Town Council,	1252 54	
State Appropriation for 1835,	212 70	
Cash received of Adams County, Balance of School Fund, 1835,	83 37	
Do. do. on School Duplicates,	603 72	
Do. of sundry persons for tuition,	5 65	
State Appropriation for 1836	96 38	
	$2254 36	
Balance due Treasurer April 30th, 1836,	77 32½	
	$2331 68½	

CR.	Dolls.	Cts.
By Cash paid on Orders from the President of the Board of School Directors, as follows, to wit:		
Hon. William M'Clean, Rent and School Furniture,	26 28	
Wm. Garvin, 14 months rent,	30 00	
David M'Millan, tuition, rent, fuel, &c.	216 25	
Gen. Thos. C. Miller, Stoves, Stove rent, &c.	31 12½	
Do. do. Price of Lot purchased,	75 00	
C. Lepley, tuition and sundries,	131 69	
Henry J. Schriner, tuition, rent, fuel, &c.	358 03½	
Col. Michael C. Clarkson, for Wood,	39 50	
Sundry persons for cutting wood,	3 75	
Robert G. Harper, for printing,	8 25	
Thos. Menagh, rent and School Furniture,	106 94	
George Christman, benches and materials for do.	9 93	
Andrew Polly for Stove pipe,	6 60	
John Sewers, tuition and sundries,	223 05½	
Miss A. M'Curdy, tuition,	168 00	
Mrs. E. Kesch, tuition, rent, fuel, &c.	113 31	
Miss M. Sleman, tuition, rent, fuel, &c.	199 59½	
Abraham H. Shuman, tuition,	74 00	
Lazarus Sharp, rent,	7 50	
Nathaniel P. Buckley, tuition and sundries,	49 12½	
Jacob Lefever, printing,	4 50	
Hugh Denwiddie, glazing,	1 00	
John Brown, for a Clock for School,	1 50	
Thos. Means, tuition, and fuel,	89 75	
John Jenkins, rent,	15 00	
Isaac Hartman, tuition,	20 00	
Hugh Scott, enumeration of children,	5 00	
John Scott, tuition,	71 00	
Samuel H. Buehler, in trust, rent,	30 00	
John R. Edie, tuition,	20 00	
C. Christman, fees and releases on Borough Duplicate,	84 59	
Clerk and Treasurer, making out School Duplicate & extra exonerations & releases to the School Fund, 16 months salary,	30 00	
	$2331 68½	

May 16, 1836. 3t-7

BLANKS

For sale at the Star & Banner Office.

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

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, May 16, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$6 62.

☞We have published, *gratuitously*, the Charter of the Gettysburg and Wrightsville Rail Road, for the benefit of *our* readers.

☞We also give the Borough Accounts & the Borough School Accounts "PRO BONO PUBLICO!"

Were the same spirit manifested by our Anti-Masonic friends towards the adherents of the Lodge, what a cry there would be of "*proscription!*" and "*persecution!*"

A Diligent Post Master!

Mauchtown, Dauphin Co. Pa. May 9th, 1836.

Sir, The Editor of the Star & Republican Banner is hereby notified, that the paper sent to J. SPAYD is not called for, no such person residing in this section of country. Respectfully,

C. SPAYD, P. M.

☞The above epistle was received last week. So, after receiving the Star at the Middletown P. O. better than *six years*, the *very worthy* Post Master has just found out that no such person as *J. Spayd* resides in that section of country! For the present then, until we obtain other information of his residence, we place on our "black list" the name of JOHN SPAYD, late of Middletown, Dauphin County, for $12 50!—Couldn't *C. Spayd*" pay it?

☞We learn that one of the best Hotels in Philadelphia is kept by Mr. Saint, in 6th Street—where very commodious quarters, and an accommodating Landlord may be found.

National Convention.

☞We give the proceedings, as far as received, of the National Anti-Masonic Convention which was held in Philadelphia during the week before last. Five States were represented. Strong Anti-Masonic Resolutions and an address were adopted—rebuking in decided terms, the "base compounds" disorganizing Harrisburg and other similar Conventions. Great unanimity, we understand, prevailed upon this point. No nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency were made—but each of the two candidates of the free States, Van Buren and Harrison, were hailed the following question—"If elected President, would you appoint to office *adhering* Masons?" On their answer will depend the action of all *true* Anti-Masons. Whichever answers *Anti-Masonically*, will receive their support. If neither should have sense enough to do so, then each man will vote according to other preferences, or not vote at all.

Wrightsville and Gettysburg RAIL ROAD.

AN ACT

To Incorporate the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail-Road Company.

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 Thos. C. Miller, James A. Thompson, Thaddeus Stevens, James Wilson, Wm. M'Clellan, Thomas J. Cooper, J. F. Macfarlane, John B. M'Pherson, Samuel Fahnestock, James M'Sherry, David Middlecoff, George Himes, George Ickes, Joseph Carl, Wm. Hildebrand, Jos. Miller, Abraham Picking, Geo. L. Fauss, Robert M. Hutcheson, Jacob Dellane, and Wm. Albright, of *Adams county*; Luther B. Skinner, Henry Wirt, John Kauffelt, and Henry Pathey, of *York county*; William Wright, and Wm. C. M'Pherson, of *Lancaster county*; Wm. D. Lewis, Jesse R. Burden, John Guest, and J. B. Mitchell, of *Philadelphia*; Samuel M'Clellan, Jacob Albert, and James H. Miller, *of Baltimore*, or any five of them, are hereby appointed commissioners to do and perform the several things hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, they shall procure a suitable number of books and in each of them enter as follows: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise to pay to the President and Managers of the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail road company, the sum of fifty dollars, for every share of stock set opposite to our respective names, in such manner and proportions, and at such times, as shall be determined by the president and managers of the said company, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of this commonwealth entitled, an act to incorporate the Wrightsville and Gettysburg rail-road company, approved the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and shall, thereupon, give notice in all three newspapers printed in the counties of Adams and York, and the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, for twenty days, at least, of the times and places when and where the said books shall be kept open to receive subscriptions for the stock of the said company; at which respective times and places one or more of the commissioners shall attend, and present all persons of lawful age, who shall offer to subscribe in the said books, in their own names, or in the names of any other persons who shall authorize the same, for shares in said stock, and such books shall be kept open respectively for the space of four hours, or until three shall have been subscribed ten thousand shares; and at the expiration of three days, the books or books aforesaid shall not have the number of shares aforesaid therein subscribed, the said commissioners may adjourn from time to time, and transfer the book or books elsewhere, until the whole number of ten thousand shares shall be subscribed—of which adjournment and transfer the commissioners aforesaid shall give public notice as the occasion may require, and when the whole number of shares shall have been subscribed, then the books shall be closed.

Sect. 2. When two thousand shares, or more, of the stock shall have been subscribed, and the sum of five dollars paid on each and every share, the commissioners, or a majority of them, may proceed to the ceremony under their hands and seals, the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed by each, and the sums paid thereon, whereupon the Governor shall by letters patent under his hand and the seal of the commonwealth, create and erect the subscribers, and if the subscription be not full at the time, then also those who shall afterwards subscribe to the number of shares as aforesaid, into a body politic, and corporate in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of "The Wrightsville and Gettysburg rail-road company," and by the same name the subscribers shall have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of record and elsewhere, and to purchase, receive, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattles and all estate, real and personal, or mixed, of what kind or quality soever the same may be, from time to time, to sell, mortgage, grant, alien or dispose of, and to make dividends of such portion of the profits as they may deem proper, and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure, and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the constitution and laws of the U. States, or of this commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do, for the well being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering the affairs of the same: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as in any way giving to the said corporation any banking, manufacturing or trading privileges whatsoever, or any other liberties, privileges or franchises but such as may be necessary and incident to the making of the said rail-road: *Provided, further*, That the said company shall at no time hold or possess any land for any other purpose than the construction of the said rail road, or for toll-houses, depots, weigh-houses, or other necessary works.

Sect. 3. The said named commissioners, or a majority of them, shall as soon as conveniently may be after the said letters patent shall have been obtained, give at least twenty days notice, in the newspapers herein before mentioned, of the time and place by them appointed, for the subscribers aforesaid in order to organize the said company, and to choose, by a majority of votes of the said subscribers, by ballot, to be given in person or by proxy, which proxy shall have been obtained, and bear date, within three months previously to the election at which such proxy shall be presented, duly authorized, one President and eight Managers. The President and Managers aforesaid shall conduct the business of said company, until the second Monday in May then next ensuing, and until like officers shall be chosen, and may make such by laws, rules, orders and regulations, as are not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the U. States or of this State, and that may be necessary for the well governing the affairs of the company.

Sect. 4. The stockholders shall meet on the second Monday of May then next as aforesaid, at such place as may be fixed upon by the by-laws, of which notice shall be given at least twenty days in the newspapers before mentioned, and choose by a majority of votes present, their officers for the ensuing year as mentioned in the third section of this act, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, a like election shall take place, when the necessary officers shall be elected to continue in office for one year, or until others are chosen, and the stockholders shall also meet at such other times as they may be summoned by the managers, in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the by laws, at which annual or special meetings they shall have full power and authority to make, alter or repeal, by a majority of votes in manner aforesaid, all such by-laws, rules, orders and regulations as aforesaid, to do and perform every other corporate act; and the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, at all elections, shall be according to the number of shares he or she shall hold, in the proportions following, that is to say, for each share not exceeding five shares, five votes; for every two shares above five and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every ten shares above ten and not exceeding forty, one vote; for every twenty shares above forty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; for every number of shares above one hundred, as aforesaid, shall confer any additional right of voting, and no share shall confer a right of voting, which shall not have been held twelve calendar months prior to the day of election, nor unless it be holden by the person in whose name it appears, absolutely and bona fide in his own right or in that of his wife or for his or her sole use and benefit, as an executor, or administrator, trustee or guardian, or in the right and for the use and benefit of some co-partnership, corporation or society, of which he or she may be a member, and not in trust for and to the use and benefit of any other person: *Provided*, That no person shall be permitted to vote, unless he or she shall have fully paid all the instalments called for and then due on the share in his or her subscribed, and all votes by proxy shall be in such form and conditions as are prescribed by the act passed on the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled, "An act to regulate proxies."

Sect. 5. The election of officers provided for in the fourth section of this act, shall be conducted in the following manner, that is to say, the managers for the time being shall appoint two of the stockholders, not being managers, to be judges of the said election, and to conduct the same, who, after being severally taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace well and truly and accordingly to conduct such election to the best of their knowledge and abilities, and the said judges shall decide upon the qualifications of the voters, and receive and count the votes, and the stockholders have the right to elect a sufficient number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and if it shall at any time happen that an election of president or managers shall not be made, the corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful to hold and make such election of president or managers on the first Monday, or any other day thereafter, having at least ten days notice signed by the president, in the newspapers before mentioned, of the time and place of holding the election, and notice may require of so to do, at least once in every twenty days till the requisite officers are chosen, and the president and managers of the preceding year shall in that case continue to act and be invested with all powers belonging to their respective situations until an election shall take place. In case of death or resignation or removal from the state of any president or manager, or other officer, his place may be filled by the board of managers until the next annual election: *Provided*, That none but stockholders shall be eligible to be elected president or managers.

Sect. 6. The president and managers shall meet at such times and places as shall be found most convenient for the transacting of their business, and when not in session, any president, who in the absence of the president may choose a chairman and shall keep all minutes of their transactions fairly entered in a book, and a quorum being formed they shall have full power and authority to appoint all such surveyors, engineers, superintendents and other artists and officers as they shall deem necessary to carry on the intended work and to fix their salaries and wages, to ascertain the time, manner and proportions, in which the said stockholders shall pay the moneys due on their respective shares, to draw orders on the treasurer for moneys, which orders shall be signed by the president, or in his absence by a majority of the managers present and countersigned by the secretary, and generally to do all such other acts, matters and things, as by this act and by the by-laws and regulations of the company they are authorized to do.

Sect. 7. The president and managers first chosen shall procure certificates or evidence of stock for all the shares of the said company, and shall deliver one such certificate signed by the president and countersigned by the treasurer and sealed with the company seal of the said corporation to each person for such share or shares by him subscribed and held, which certificate or stock shall be transferable at his pleasure, in person or by attorney duly authorized, in the presence of the president or treasurer, each of whom shall keep a book for that purpose, subject however to all payments due or to become due thereon, and the receipt of holding any certificate, having first caused the assignment to be entered in a book of the company to be kept for the transfer of stock, shall be a member of the said corporation, and for every certificate assigned to him as aforesaid shall be entitled to a share or shares, as therein mentioned, and choose by a stock, of all the estates and emoluments of the company incident to such share or shares, and to vote as aforesaid at the meetings thereof, and subject to all penalties and forfeitures and of being sued for all the balance of money due on such share as the original subscriber would have been.

Sect. 8. If, after thirty days notice in the public papers aforesaid, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any proportion or instalment