U. S. BANK INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Minority

Of the Select Committee relative to the United States Bank.

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed to enquire into the "mode, manner and means, by which the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, at the last session of the Legislature, was passed," dissenting from several of the views taken by the majority, avail themselves of the mode allowed them by the rules of the House, to record the following reasons of their dissent.

The undersigned have great pleasure, in concurring in the frank acquittal, which the committee have announced in their report, of the Bank, its officers, and agents, and of the late Legislature, of any thing like corruption, or of having been actuated by any other than pure and patriotic motives, in the adoption of a measure of such importance, and in connection with which prejudice and passion have been so extensively excited.

The public may draw from this result, a salutary lesson, and the undersigned see in it a cheering demonstration, that let excitement be as great as it may, there is a sure triumph for the principles of justice and truth, and an inborn sense of right and wrong, which must ultimately prevail over accidental and temporary delusion. Ever since the passage of the Bank Bill, the public mind has been agitated; charges of corruption and official delinquency, have been industriously circulated, and too often credited, in relation to the very subject Support of, or opposition to the Bank, has been too often made the sole political test, and no pains have been spared to induce the people to believe that having been betrayed by faithless and venal agents, they had sad ought to exercise, what the undersigned honestly believe to be the extreme remedy of revolutionary retreat—a Happily for the prospects of the commonwealth, honorably for the hitherto unsullied fame of republican Pennsylvania, whose reputation has never yet been stained, either by an act of legislative corruption, or illegal violence, this agitation, these fears, and these suspicions, *are now put at rest forever.* A majority of the present House of Representatives, elected according to the report, on principles of avowed hostility to the bank, and in obedience to popular opinion, directed this investigation to be made. It has been made fully, and without respect to persons. No enquiry was eluded; every witness that was summoned appeared; every witness that appeared answered all the questions which the ingenuity and skill of the majority could devise. No constitutional right to stand mute, real or imaginary, was set up to impede or obstruct the course of enquiry. No power to compel the trial was present to arrest the course of testimony, by cross examination of witnesses, or to discuss it after it was given. And yet, under all these circumstances, the result has been what we have just stated, and the friends and enemies of the Bank, have with equal readiness, come to the conclusion that the institution and the late legislature, were alike free from any imputation of having been either corrupt or objects of corruption—or in the language of the majority, that *"no evidence has been given which would go to implicate the integrity of the Bank, or any members of the Legislature, of using any corrupt means to procure the act of incorporation."* On this result, so honorable to the sense of justice on the part of the majority, and to the fair fame of our predecessors—so conclusive in its refutation of the numberless charges against the individuals who have charge of the administration of the Bank, and so pregnant with benefit to the community, in removing a most inappropriate means of political excitement, the undersigned sincerely congratulate the House and our common constituents.

Had the majority done no more than announce the result of the investigation, no expression of individual opinions would have been required from the undersigned; but their colleagues having thought it right to accompany it, with the assertion of certain matters of doctrine as well as of fact, which we cannot concur, self respect, and the desire we feel to be accurately understood by those to whom we are all responsible, forbid our silence. We propose very briefly to notice these points; and first such as are immediately connected with the subject of enquiry.

1. The undersigned differed from the majority in the view taken by the latter, that the enquiry should be prosecuted without notice to the party whose rights were to be affected—that is, the Bank of the United States. If the undersigned distinctly understand the reason given for the course adopted by the majority, it is, "that the committee was appointed to make the enquiries designated, independent of the act incorporating the Bank, and that consequently that institution was no direct legal party to the proceedings, and therefore not entitled to notice." As intelligent and honorable men, the undersigned enjoy the advantage of a professional education or of an acquaintance with the subtle distinctions which professionable habits enable others to perceive, they in some measure, distrust their ability to refute the ingenious logic of their colleagues; all they have to rely on, are certain old fashioned notions of the rights of their citizens, which may mislead their judgment, and from which in this case, they confess they have been unable to divest themselves. If the majority, in saying the Bank was not "a direct legal party" to the proceedings, mean to assert that an issue was not formally made out, and pleadings regularly set forth between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Bank of the United States, the undersigned understand the meaning of the language.—But the rights of the Bank were superior to technical objections, they rest on immutable principles which regulate all proceedings, whether formal or informal, when justice is the object or the pretext. No man or body of men, can be tried fairly without an opportunity of defence or explanation; and innocence must be spotless indeed, that can stand a trial without such opportunity. It does not be the least effect the principle that the judge, police officers and agents have been honorably acquitted. The undersigned never for a moment doubted that they would be, but they felt at the time, the duty of the majority was made not to give notice to the Bank; and they feel now when that decision is justified, that at least an abstract wrong was done. The undersigned see no difference, so far as right is concerned, between the case of a bank of thirty-five millions, and the poorest cotager that labours in our valleys—between the selling of an estate, or granting a divorce, (where notice is always required,) and the resumption of a charter. It will not be pretended that ulterior measures affecting directly the Bank would not have been adopted, had fraud been found in its inception, or a violation of its charter since. The commitee was organized to ascertain if such had been the fact; and to that enquiry it was in the view of the undersigned, essential that the bank should be considered as a party, and as such entitled to notice.—Clerks and directors of the Bank were summoned and examined, touching their official acts, and thus in consequence of this resort to subordinate agents, and of the fact that notice of the enquiry was not given, to secure the attendance of those who would have instantly afforded full and ample explanation of all matters in question, no inconsiderable risk was run of effecting a blot on a charter and unsatisfactory investigation. If the Bank was not a party to the proceeding, and the whole enquiry was to be conducted "independent of the act which incorporated it," then it mattered not to the committee whether the bank issued five dollar bills and discounted usurious paper or not; if all was to be done "independent of the act incorporating the bank," then the committee had nothing to do with what was done under or contrary to the act. It would be quite as intelligible were it to send for a five dollar bill, or a usurious note, to the present bank of the United States, and any member of the Legislature wished to receive them, why should not the Harrisburgh bank give them to him? And if the Harrisburgh bank can do it—why should not the Bank of the United States do it? So far as the *issuing and making* five dollar bills goes, the state banks have the advantage of being able to do so; in all other respects, they stand on the same footing. Each may pay out its counter, notes of other banks over ten dollars, and for payment. This was designed for the accommodation of the depositor—it was a great saving to him, because he would otherwise be driven to make a sacrifice in the market of his country notes, and it protected the country banks from the depreciation of their paper. This was done by all the banks. All the banks have a clear right to do it, and the men of business are deeply interested in sustaining that right. If a man in business comes to a bank in Philadelphia with a note of a man in Pittsburgh, and wishes it collected, the bank agrees to collect it for him, and charges a quarter per cent., or two per cent, for the collection there can be no doubt of the power of the bank to do so. If the same man brings the note, not of an individual in Pittsburgh, but of a bank in Pittsburgh, and wishes it collected, why cannot the bank agree to collect it for a quarter or two per cent. if the depositor chooses to give it—what possible difference is there in the two cases?—It may be added on this point, that it was clearly in evidence before the committee, that the discounting of this uncurrent paper, however of questionable delicacy, was altogether the act of the tellers and clerks without the authority of the board of directors, and that it was done exclusively for the accommodation of depositors in the bank, who so far from considering it a grievance, regarded it as a matter of very great convenience.

2. The majority of the committee have differed from the agencies alledged to be established by the bank in other states, and seem to think that such a diffusion of capital is not conducive to the local benefit which the authors of the bank are admitted to have contemplated. The agencies of the bank out of Pennsylvania, and which are described by the majority as being at New York, New Orleans and *elsewhere*, are believed to be not more than a number three in number. One in each of the cities just named, and one, being that which is described by the comprehensive *elsewhere* of the majority, in the state of Georgia. In Pennsylvania alone the bank has as many agencies as in all the Union besides. The effect too of the agencies in other states, so far from being adverse to the interests of the commonwealth, is directly conducive to it. Their tendency being to bring business hither and to facilitate trade and general intercourse between other points and Pennsylvania. A view is taken by the majority, of the motives which induced the charter of the bank by the last legislature, to which the undersigned cannot assent. After stating very frankly that it has not appeared in evidence that any portion of the capital of the bank, heretofore in the use of the people of this commonwealth has been abstracted, they say that "some of the leading arguments in favor of the passage of the bill, was to increase the amount of capital in Pennsylvania. In this the undersigned hold out have not been realized." Now the undersigned, two of them who were members of the last legislature, never understood the arguments in favor of the bank, to be that its charter would increase the banking capital of this state to the extent of the subscribed capital, as seems to be the idea of the majority. To retain what was here already, not increase it in such a ratio, was the object and the argument—and—and, strikingly to the express admission of the majority, they have not been disappointed, no portion of the capital has been withdrawn, but has been diverted by its agencies or otherwise.

The undersigned do not think it necessary to examine the historical details which have been given, in regard to the mode, manner and means in which the bill chartering the bank was reported and passed. The narrative given by the majority, in the last session of Congress, viz: Civil & diplomatic expenses, $8,782,891 43
Army, 1837, 5,180,090 05
Military Academy, do. 168,906 94
Navy, do. 6,844,362 35
Indian Department and treaties 1837, 2,382,770 00
Suppression of Indian hostilities do. 4,000,000 00
Revolutionary and other pensioners, 1,593,936 00
Construction and repair of certain roads, 462,496 63
Removal of obstructions in & at the mouths of certa n rivers, 1837, 1,012,188 00
Light houses, beacon-lights, light-boats, buoys, and dolphins, 1837, 921,964 00
Private claims, (specific) 11,685 00
$32,260,910 00

MORE INDIAN MASSACRES.—The last St. Augustine Herald states, that, "the family of a Dr. Hickman, were murdered a few days since at the Sulphur Spring on the Santifly river, about seven miles from New Smyrna. Dr. H. and wife were killed, and another woman residing with him was wounded in two places."

PLEASING INTELLIGENCE FROM DOWN EAST.—The Portlander of the 26th ult. says: "We saw yesterday a patch of bare ground almost large enough to make a man a pair of breeches—and we dont think the snow is more than six feet deep on an average."

The Maryland Journal, published at Rockville, Montgomery Co. in Maryland, has changed proprietors, and is now under the guardianship of Mr. EDWARD WAITE. The Journal is whig in its politics, and under the late editor was an active co-labourer in the cause. In the hands of its new editor it will be found defending the same principles.

RATHBUN'S TRIAL.—The trial of Rathbun for forgery was closed at Batavia, New York, on Tuesday last. The jury after being out for some time, came into Court and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were, by consent of the counsel, discharged. It is understood seven were for convicting him and five for acquitting him. Rathbun has been committed for a new trial.

OSZOLA.—A rumor reaches us via Norfolk, that this redoubtable Indian warrior, for fraud in its inception, or violation afterwards, making them and the judges of the fraud and the forfeiture. But few do they believe it to be in the power of any Legislature, because they may think a charter granted to injurious to the people, to repeal it. They do believe, that all charters are contracts within the meaning of the constitution, and as such protected. They hold to the principle as laid down by Simon Snyder, in 1813: *"That an act incorporating a company for banking purposes, partakes of the nature of a contract, against the impairing of which there is a constitutional prohibition."*

When a charter contains a provision for trying the question of forfeiture judicially, or otherwise, that mode must be strictly followed; and when no provision exists, the judicial tribunals have a common law authority, by which it can be tried. In no case, unless the power is expressly reserved, can a Legislature declare a charter forfeited. The general recognition of other principles and doctrines than these, would in the opinion of the undersigned, be in eminent with the security of constitutional system, and utterly subversive of all that security and right of property which government is intended to afford.

In conclusion the undersigned have only to add the renewed expression of their belief, strengthened and confirmed by what is passing hourly before their eyes, that the charter of the Bank of the United States granted by the last Legislature, was a measure of sound policy, and patriotic forecast. The relief afforded to the Treasury alone, entitles us to consider it so. But for the prudent forecast of the last legislature, the taxes must have been renewed and increased; the school system have been prostrated; and the public improvements arrested. All this has been happily avoided, and there is no reason to doubt the tranquil and sure advances of our great commonwealth in her magnificent schemes and improvement and intellectual culture. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. FLING,
JOHN PARKER,
WALTER OLIVER.

General News of the Week.

THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.—This valuable daily and tri-weekly paper has been enlarged, thus affording an evidence of its great merits and their proper appreciation by the public. We know of no more spirit and ability conducted journal than the Chronicle. Its Editor, N. Pop, Esq. appears to add indefatigable industry to fine talents.

GREAT DECLINE IN WHEAT.—Saturday's Journal of Commerce informs us that a large quantity of German rend wheat which was stopped by auction some weeks ago at 203 cents, was sold on the 1st instant, by auction, at 128 cents!

In regard to the Convention mentioned in the Louisville Journal, the Washington Reformer says:

"We have heard nothing before of the Convention in Texas, and should such Convention take place, we are confident that neither Mr. Calhoun nor Mr. Preston has any idea of attending it. The regular annual session of the Congress will be held on the first of May."

TO SMITH.—It is said that a strong current of gold ore is found to be much more valuable in hardening steel, than water, which is commonly used. The manufacture of the celebrated Damascus blades is carried on only when the north wind occurs, the colder weather, and the stronger the blast, the more effectual the process of tempering. but these are proportionate to the thickness of the article to be hardened.

FREDERICK, March 29.

A PRECIOUS SCAMP!—An individual who calls himself Enos B. Reed has been doing business in this city and Baltimore for the years past. Friendless and pennyless he was received by the people of Frederick with kindness and might have prospered exceedingly had he been satisfied with entering into his own business. He was lately amerced in the sum of $1500 for slandering his neighbour, and as soon thereafter as he could get his good name redeemed, he left the condition decamped for the West, leaving for the satisfaction of this, as well as his numerous other debts, as a few cumbersome articles in the hands of a trustee. We can be more specific, and, if occasion should require, will give some instances of his villainy. He is a small man, a Thomsonian Doctor, and occasionally, while here, he pretended to be possessed of skill by attempting to expound it. He assumed, upon leaving this place, the name of *Enos Bacon.*

JUNIUS DISCOVERED AGAIN.—The mystery which hangs over the author of the celebrated letters of Junius has been attempted to be removed again and again, by some of the best writers of England.—No one has, so far, been successful, and the world is dismed, most likely, ever to remain in ignorance of the author. The late English papers state that another attempt is to be made, in lead they say that the author has been discovered. SIR DAVID BREWSTER is the person who is to unravel the mystery. As the secret died with Junius, that Sir David, in examining the papers of his late eminent relative, Mr. McPherson, the translator of Ossian, found a number of notes and hints addressed to that gentleman by one of his friends, which struck him from their resemblance to the style of Junius. They were written on private or ordinary topics, but were all in the peculiar epigrammatical diction characteristic of that' writer. On examining them more critically, he saw that many turns of expression and phrases where precisely or nearly the same, and the general characteristic of

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.
BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday, April 17, 1837.

TO DELINQUENTS.

WE must request all indebted for Subscriptions, Job Printing and Advertising, to call and make settlement immediately. We are really in need of money, and trust that those indebted will avail themselves of opportunities at the approaching Court to give us a fit.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

April 3, 1837. 1c-1

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$8 25.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LYDIA JANE in our next.

☞"A Friend" will call, a suitable reply will be given.

Appointment by the Governor.

☞GEORGE WILLI, Esq. of Littlestown, to be Associate Judge for this County, *vice* HON. DANIEL SHEFFER resigned.

Fire!

☞We regret to state, that the Shop of Mr. DAVID HEADY, Cabinet Maker, of this Borough, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The fire was occasioned by the breaking of a bottle of Spirits of Turpentine on the Stove. The surrounding buildings were in great danger, but owing to the calmness of the bystanding, and the praiseworthy exertions of our citizens, they were preserved from the devouring element.

☞Owing to the late hour of their reception, and the favors of our advertising friends, we are compelled to defer our editorial remarks for this week, meeting this week. They shall, together with other articles omitted, appear in our next.

☞The able report of the Minority of the select Committee appointed to investigate the mode, manner, and means, by which the Bank Charter was obtained, will be found in to-day's paper. Let it be carefully read by all.

☞There will be a private meeting of the GETTYSBURG GUARDS and CITIZENS' BAND at the house of Capt. KURTZ, ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

☞It gives us pleasure to state that both Companies have accepted the Law uniting the Wrightsville and York and Wrightsville and Gettysburgh Rail Road Companies into one company, passed by the late legislature.

☞The KNICKERBOCKER and LADY'S BOOK, for April have been received. We have not read them, but their "contents" hold out strong inducements to do so as early as practicable.

☞LITTELL'S MUSEUM, we regret to state, since the January No. has not been received at this office.

Great Victory!

☞The Whigs of the City of New York achieved a splendid victory over the Man Boren party last week. They elected a Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, City Clerk, Three Coroners, and carried their Candidates in 12 out of 17 Wards for city officers! Further particulars in our next.

Public Meeting.

☞We would suggest the propriety of the Democratic Anti-Masons meeting in the Court-house on the Monday evening of the Court, to express their opinion upon the late act of the Governor, relative to Freemasonry. It is said that the public feeling is very strong against the Legislature, such meeting would be a fair test of the public feeling. In the meantime, we will consult our friends on the subject.

☞We are following the following from the Democratic Herald, of Van Buren paper. The Editor of the Herald is the veteran of his party.

THE LEGISLATURE of this Commonwealth, sometimes called the "*Clinging-stone,*" sometimes "*the Clinging-Lodge,*" and sometimes "*the Stone*"—certainly furnishes the most curious compound of lyon *Self-Government* that ever could be conceived by the fertile imagination of the Poet. After a few months session,—after consuming one-third of a year in frivolous declamation, it has produced but one great act of public utility—at least so pretending to be—and that act has been fortunately VETOED by Governor Porter, sagacity, and prudence of Governor Porter, as well as it is not strange, marvelous strange, that the Legislature should have been engrossed four weeks in enacting a Law, which the Chief Magistrate had not been twelve hours in "Wast a contemplation" of the combined wisdom of the Rulers of this Commonwealth, and yet, the Legislature! Was ever a worse than this Legislature? Was ever a more incompetent? Was ever a more corrupt? "Aye, marry was it, my masters." It had neither honesty, nor wisdom! It swallowed so intimate mass of absurdity, and it refused to digest the whole—such undigestible and nauseous food.

ILLINOIS GOING AHEAD.—The Legislature of Illinois has appropriated three millions of dollars for a canal from Chicago to Ottaway, on the Illinois river, and also authorized eleven hundred miles of Rail-road, and a loan of $8,000,000.

The "Boston Piggery," so called, is 15 acres in extent and situated 6 miles from the city. It has 700 hogs kept for on the offals of the dwellings in Boston, for which the owner of the establishment gives the public authorities $3500 a year.

CROUP.—A "Mother" in the Montreal Transcript, gives us an effectual remedy for the Croup, a teaspoon full of the solution of Cayenne in Molasses, about the size of a pea, in a pint tumbler of milk warm water.

[We can add our testimony to the above. The remedy has been tested by mothers in this town, and attended with the most happy results.] *Winchester (Va.) Repub.*

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.—When the Tecumseh killer was in Louisville on Saturday last, one of his old friends, a free negro of the name of Bill Harris, called on him on board the Gen. Gaines.—"How do you do, Uncle Bill?" says the Colonel. "Very well," says Bill. "How do you do, Colonel?" "Quite well, Uncle Bill—How is your family?" "All well, I thank you; *How are your daughters,* Colonel?" "Very well, very well" said the good Colonel hurriedly! This dialogue actually took place in the presence of many respectable gentlemen on board of the Gen. Gaines.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

A LIBERAL DONATION.—JOSIAH HORSEY, of Putnam Co. Georgia, has presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church in that section, as a donation, the handsome sum of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of establishing another Manual Labor School, to be located in some of the south or south west counties of that State.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst. at the residence of Mr. Israel B. Burrows, in Lancaster county, by the Rev. Mr. Edward Y. Buchman, THOMAS H. BURROWS, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, to Miss ANNE GRACE, daughter of the late Dr. John S. Carpenter.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. HENRY LEIB to Miss MARTHA THOMAS, both of Franklin township, Adams county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On the 13th inst. SAMUEL SWOPE, son of Mr. Samuel S. Forney, of this Borough, in the 5th year of his age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞The Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, at half past 10 o'clock—and Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS in the evening, at half past 6.

☞The Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning & evening next.

☞Rev. Mr. M'LEAN will also preach in his Church on Sunday morning next.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE Anniversary Speeches of the Students of the Theological Seminary, will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the English Lutheran Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

April 17, 1837.

GOOD MORNING, SIRS!

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY,
South Baltimore Street, Gettysburgh,

HAS the honor to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT HE HAS ON HAND A
Large Stock of his own Manufactured

HATS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Of the newest fashion, the elegance of workmanship and the beauty of their texture cannot be excelled, as no pains nor expense has been spared to give satisfaction, and to render his establishment worthy of the liberal patronage of his numerous friends and the public.

April 17, 1837. 3t-3

☞ONE or TWO APPRENTICES wanted to learn the above business.

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
UNDER HIGH PRESSURE!!!

COOPER & M'SHERRY

RESPECTFULLY INFORM their Friends and the Public generally, that they are just receiving their spring supply of

GOODS,

which they are determined to sell LOW to meet the times, and expect those that call will not be disappointed. It appears unnecessary to mention the kind of goods, as it is a general assortment.

April 17, 1837. 3t-3

ATTENTION!

A MEETING will be held at the public house of Maj. J. S. POLLARD, in the Town of Fairfield, on *Saturday the 22d inst.* for the purpose of organizing a VOLUNTEER COMPANY to be called the "*Fairfield Guards.*" All persons desirous of becoming members of said company, are respectfully invited to attend.

April 17, 1837.

FIRE COMPANIES!

THERE will be a meeting of the YOUNG MEN of the Borough of Gettysburg, in Court-house on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, to be called the "*Fire Company*" for the purpose of forming one or more Fire Companies. All who feel interested in said object, are invited to participate.

April 17, 1837. MANY.

GETTYSBURGH GUARDS
ATTENTION!

PARADE in front of the College, on *Monday the 1st day of May next,* at 10 o'clock A. M. in Summer Uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JOHN ZIEGLER, *O. S.*

April 17, 1837. tp-3

☞An election for CAPTAIN, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. CLARKSON, will be held on the same day, at the house of Capt. A. B. Kurtz.

Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of

BUCHU.

Just received from the ware-house of G. W. Carpenter, and for sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT.

April 17, 1837. tf-2

PUBLIC NOTICES.

New Goods.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, as large and handsome a Stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has at any time been offered to the public in this place. The Ladies, attention is particularly invited to a large and handsome selection of FANCY GOODS, with a variety of fashionable

BONNETS.

Persons engaged in building and going to house keeping would do well to call, as their Stock of

Hardware, Castings, Nails, &c. &c.

is large and very complete and will be sold cheap—also a fine stock of

Groceries, Queensware, Woodware, &c. &c.

with almost every article in their line of business. The public generally are invited to call when they may rest assured of having goods offered them on the most pleasing terms.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO.

Gettysburgh, April 17, 837. 3t-3

P. S. I would be thankful for the payment of all accounts of a long standing. I am in want of money.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

ROCHDALE FACTORY

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public in general that they have rented the Factory belonging to William Graham, situated on Marsh Creek, 2 miles East of Emmitsburgh, where they are prepared to

CARD WOOL

INTO ROLLS, AND MANUFACTURE it into

Cloth, Cassimeres, Cassinett, Blankets, Flannel and Lindsey.

Having the Machinery all in good repair, and competent workmen, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage, and hold themselves accountable for all damage done by them.

For the convenience of those living at a distance, they will take in Wool to be Carded or Manufactured, at the following places, viz:

James A Thompson's tavern, Gettysburg
Jacob Norbeck's do. on the road to Littlestown
John Green's, Two Taverns
Andrew Walker's or Robert Thompson's
William Kerr's, on Gettysburg road
Christian Gerrell's, Monocacy Bridge
John Burk's, on road to Taneytown
Samuel Hoag's, do. in Taneytown
Abraham Rinehart's mill, Emmitsburgh
Frederick Crabb's do. Toms creek
F. Spalding's, Wilson's Ford
Joseph Biggs, Biggs' Settlement
Jacob Biggs
Michael Crouse's mill, Owings creek
M. Blessing's Blacksmith Shop, Emmitsburgh and Frederick road
Hoover's tavern, Emmitsburgh
Wine and Crabb's do. do.
Col. Reid's, Carroll's tavern
Johnston's store, do.
Weagley's tavern, near Baugher's tan-yard
Boyd's store, near Hunter's mill
Samuel McNeys, on road from Moritz's to Fairfield
Sell's mill
Moritz Bendy's store, on the road from Emmitsburg to Littlestown
Lewis Eisick's.

At all of which places he will call once every two weeks, to receive Wool for Cloth, commencing on the 15th of May next.

☞Persons leaving Wool or Cloth at either of the above places, will be careful to attend to the directions to the same.

THEY ARE ALSO PREPARED TO DO

Country Weaving,

Such as BLANKETS, twilled and plain; FLANNELS, warped or barred; LINDSEY, CASSINETT, &c.

CLOTH DRESSING,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, CARRIED ON AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

BENJAMIN ELLIS,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

April 17, 1837. 4t-3

THE KNICKERBOCKER,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, edited by WALTER LEY & LONG, 101 Broadway, New York, at $5 per annum, in advance. It is one of the Cheapest, as well as interesting periodicals extant, and is certainly deserving of patronage.

Contents of April Number.

Oneiromancy, Parson Frost.
The Aborigines of New England. Uncas, the Mohegan.
A Word to the Stuffed Shark, at the American Museum.
The Mirror of Death.
Captain Percy: being a Further Account of that Gentleman's Adventures from the Sandal Papers.
Stanzas. To a Bride.
Paris. An Excursion to Mount Salerne.
Music and Echo.
Letter to the Admission of Michigan into the Union. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourny.
Stanzas. Spirit Of December of Congress By the author of 'Life of Lady Smith, Lonzi.
Hymn to the Deity. Translated by J. G. Whittier, from the Poems of Lamartine.
Wilson Cowroth. (Number Three)
Disease The Result of his Wrongs. Lucretia Davidson.
The Clerk's Yarn: An Authentic Tale of the Sea. In Five Parts. Part Two.
Lines on the Wickedness of the North-west Wind.
Ellen Forester. Tale from Henry James Pelle, P. D. Founder of the Science.
Brazil. Part Second.
The Knight. By an English Merchant, resident at St. Petersburg.
Smiles Sighs, Tears, Love, and Faith.
Religion.
Sonnets. By the Author of 'John Jenkins: A Chapter from an Unpublished Volume.'
The Maid of Ianthe:Book Suggested by a Passage in 'Reminiscences of the Rhine.'
Illustrations of American Society. (Number Two) The Fashionable Mothers or, The Abuse of Maternal Influence. By the author of 'The Parvenu.'
The Accepted Sacrifice. By Miss Mary Anne Browne, England.
Random Leaves from a Journal of Travels in England, Scotland, France, and Germany. (Number One.) A Week at the Trossachs By the author of 'The Autobiography of a Broomstick.'
Lines Written in Spring. (Monsieur.)
Lord Rosville by Miss H. L. Beasley, New Jersey
LITERARY NOTICES.
Buckland's Geology.
Life and Times, by Dr. Bird.
Gleanings in Europe, by Cooper.
Twice Told Tales, by N. Hawthorne, Esq.
Life of Cuvier, by Dr. Pelton.
EDITORS' TABLE:
Chevalier's Work on the United States.
Corporeal Punishment.
Crowned Heads and Kingly Perils.
'Spring-time of the Year is Coming.'
Motto
Indian Portrait Gallery.
The Drama.
Duties of American Citizens.
LITERARY RECORD:
Life and Adventures of Charles Ball; 'New-Yorker;' The Youthful Inquisitor; &c. &c. &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Governor's Proclamation.
PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

IN THE NAME and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

By Joseph Ritner,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has adjourned without making any provision for carrying on the Internal Improvements of the State, or for paying the laborers for the work actually under contract, and for which the faith of the State is pledged:

AND WHEREAS, Contractors may become alarmed and abandon the work, to their own great loss, the distress of the workmen, and the manifest injury of the Commonwealth, unless the true situation and amount of the means at the disposal of the proper officers for their payment should be made known. Therefore I have thought proper to make the following statement of the unexpended appropriations, applicable to the public works during the present season, viz:

ERIE EXTENSION.—Undrawn balance in the Treasury on the 5th of March last, of the sum appropriated per act of 18th February, 1836. $145,000 00

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—Undrawn balance on 3d April, instant, 100,207 76

GETTYSBURGH EXTENSION OF COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.—Undrawn balance on 27th March last 150,000 00

TO REPAIR BRIDGE AT DUNCANS ISLAND.—Appropriations of 23d December last, and 3d April instant, 111,000 00

FOR REPAIRS, DAMAGES, LOCOMOTIVES, &c.—Per act of 3d March, 1837, 575,576 00

TEMPORARY LOAN of two hundred thousand dollars, at four per cent, for the continuance of operations on the Erie and North Branch Canals, by resolution of 15th June, 1836, 200,000 00

$1,282,183 76

As the contingency will, in all probability, occur on which the negotiation of the loan just mentioned was directed, viz: The expenditure of the appropriation by the act of February, 1836, before any further means for the commencement of the work specified, shall be provided by the Legislature, it will become the duty of the Executive, to obtain the money, and apply it to the intended object.

If all the foregoing sums should be exhausted before the day fixed for the meeting of the next Legislature, I shall deem it my duty to convene it, before the next General Election, to take such further action, as may then appear necessary and proper, to provide means to sustain the faith of the Commonwealth and the interests of our great system of Internal Improvement.

In the mean time, contractors, workmen, and others, may fearlessly proceed in the fulfillment of the contracts made according to law, with the assurance of the Executive that means will be provided for the redemption even of her implied faith, and that Pennsylvania will not only complete the work begun, but also promptly discharge all just claims upon her credit & her honor.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-first.

By the GOVERNOR:
THOMAS H. BURROWES,
Sec'ry, of the Commonwealth.

April 5, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the following *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, *on Monday the 24th day of April next,* viz:

The Guardianship Account of Israel Irwin, Guardian, of James S. Wilson and Margaret Wilson, minor children of James Wilson, deceased.

The Account of John Metz, Administrator of the Estate of Susannah Snyder, deceased.

The Account of James Bowie, Executor of the Estate of Dennis Bowie, deceased.

The Account of Philip Bishop, Administrator of the Estate of Christian Bishop, deceased.

The Account of Jacob Wertz and Elizabeth M'Claine, Administrators of the Estate of James M'Claine, deceased.

The Account of Jacob Wolf and John Sowers, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Sowers, deceased.

The Account of William C. Wierman, Administrator of the Estate of William Wiermm, deceased.

The Account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator de bonis non. of the Estate of Charles Miller, deceased.

The Guardianship Account of George Deardorff, Guardian of Ann Elizabeth and Susannah Shelly, minor children of Daniel Shelly, deceased.

The Account of Daniel Brame and Joseph Brame, Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Brame, deceased.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 27, 1837. tc-52

GETTYSBURGH TROOP.
ATTENTION!

YOU will parade in Gettysburgh, *on Monday the 1st day of May next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

F. DIEHL, Captain.

April 10, 1837. tp-2

Liberty Riflemen,
ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the Commons on *Saturday the 22d inst.* at 11 o'clock A. M.—all in good order.

☞At the same time and place, an Election will be held for *Second Lieutenant* of said Company.

SAMUEL ARTHUR, Cap't.

April 3, 1837. tp-1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FRESH & CHEAP!

JACOB A. WINROTT

TENDERS his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received from a generous public, and now has the pleasure of informing them, that he has JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY

WITH A
CHOICE SELECTION OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Super Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Mixed and Drab *CLOTHS,*
Plain and Fancy CASSIMERES,
Linen DRILLINGS,
Plain and figured Summer VESTINGS,
Irish LINENS,
3-4 and 4-4 satin-striped LAWNS for Ladies' Dresses,
French worked CAPES and COLLARS,
Bobinet Cape-and Collars,
Leghorn, Straw, and Tuscan *Bonnets,*
Ingrain CARPETING, Stair CARPETING,
4-4 and 5-4 MATTING,
Cotton and Rag CARPETING,

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

150 pair	Men's Boots, coarse and fine,	
25 "	Boys' do. do.	
200 "	Men's coarse Brogans,	
100 "	Boys' do. do.	
100 "	Men's fine Shoes,	
100 "	Boys' do. do.	
100 "	Ladies' French Mor. Slippers,	
100 "	do. Kid do. do.	
100 "	do. Seal-skin do. do.	
100 "	do. do. Shoes,	
100 "	do. Prunella do.	
100 "	do. do. Slippers,	
100 "	Misses' Morocco do. do.	
100 "	do. Prunella do.	
100 "	Infant shoes,	
50 "	Gaiter Boots.	

☞The subscriber having purchased the entire Shoe-store of Dr. *Jesse Gilbert,* his assortment of Shoes is now complete.

He respectfully asks the attention of the Public to his Stock of Goods—as he is determined to sell LOW for *Cash or Country Produce.*

Gettysburgh, April 10, 1837. tf-2

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. the Mill of Samuel Woods, sen. deceased, situated on the Gettysburgh road, four miles from Holly, and two from Whitestown,

42 Acres of valuable
CHESTNUT TIMBER LAND,

situated on the line between Cumberland and Adams Counties, four miles from Gettysburgh, and five miles from Mt. Holly Iron Works, adjoining lands of Ludwick Waltemire and others. The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance and terms of sale will be made known by

MRS. S. WOODS.
Executor of Samuel Woods, sen. dec'd.

April 3, 1837. 3t-1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of Sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 22d day of April inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-House, in the Borough of Gettysburgh, the following Real Estate, viz:

All the interest of the Defendant in

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Petersburgh, Huntington township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Jacob Hostetter, and others, containing *1½ STORY STONE*

DWELLING HOUSE,

a Double Log Barn, a Spring and Smokehouse, a Dry-house a Spring water near the door, and a good Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac E. Pearson,* and to be sold by

WM. TAUGHBAUGH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburgh, April 3, 1837. tsc-1

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Trustee of the Person and Estate of JAMES WALKER, of Tyrone township, Adams county, all persons are cautioned against trusting him. He will not pay any of his (Walker's) contracts after this date.

Any