

Star & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MY HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GERTYSBURGH, PA. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1837.

[VOL. 8--NO. 27.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS

Will be taken at this Office, if application is made immediately.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator with the will annexed, of GEO. BERCAW, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 6th of October next,

THE FARM

of said deceased, situate in Straban township, Adams county, containing 317 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a good

LOG HOUSE and Barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and well improved.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale, when attendance will be given by

ISAAC MONFORT, Adm'r.
September 8, 1837.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! NEW GOODS: AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO.

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, an unusually large stock of

New Goods,

Purchased on the very best terms for CASH, which will be sold at a small advance, and at such prices as HAVE NOT BEEN OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC HERETOFORE.

They deem it unnecessary to name articles or to give prices; all they ask is TO GIVE THEM A CALL, and they pledge themselves TO COME UP TO ALL THEY SAY.

Their Stock consists of ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE IN THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS, and either the CASH or PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for GOODS.
Gertysburgh, Sept. 29, 1837.

BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE Subscriber, intending to retire from the Mercantile business, will dispose of his ENTIRE STOCK OF

GOODS

AT COST, EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS:

Such as blue, black, brown and green Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Flannels, Cords, Muslins, &c. &c.

Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass and Queens-Ware;

AND ALSO

DRUGS & PAINTS.

Those desirous of purchasing GREAT BARGAINS, would do well to call without delay. To a wholesale purchaser a REASONABLE CREDIT will be given.

The subscriber offers for rent his Store Room, Ware-House and Cellar, situated in the village of Gertysburgh, (York Springs,) all in good order, and possession given this Fall. The location is an excellent one for the Mercantile business.

THOMAS STEPHENS.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) Aug. 18, 1837.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the First Monday in November, and be continued under the following arrangement:

Practice and Theory of Medicine, NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M.D.
Chemistry, ROBERT HARE, M.D.
Surgery, WILLIAM GIBSON, M.D.
Anatomy, WILLIAM E. HORNER, M.D.
Institutes of Medicine, SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D.
Materia Medica and Phur. GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women & Children, HUGH L. HONOR, M.D.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered regularly at the Philadelphia Hospital, (Blockley,) and at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the beginning to the end of the Session. The amount of the fees of tuition is the same as heretofore; no increase having been made in consequence of the augmentation in the number of Professors, and the improvements in Clinical Instruction.

W. E. HORNER,

Dean of the Medical Faculty, Philadelphia.
July 28, 1837.

DR. WEAVER'S CELEBRATED EYE SALVE,

an article highly recommended as superseding all others for sore, weak and inflamed eyes. It has frequently effected cures after all other preparations had failed. Its efficacy is attested by many certificates, which can be examined on application to the subscriber.

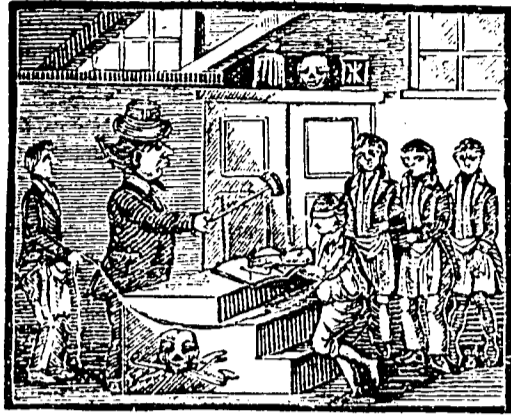
Price 25 cents per box, and for sale at the Drug Store of
Dr. J. GILBERT.
June 30, 1837.

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.

LODGE!!

L. ROBINSON



T. C. MILLER

Hear the Horrid Oaths Royal Arch Masons take upon themselves:

I furthermore promise and swear, that I will answer and obey ALL due signs and summons, handed, sent or thrown to me from a Chapter of ROYAL ARCH MASONS, or from a Companion Royal Arch Mason!

I furthermore promise and swear, that I will assist a Companion Royal Arch Mason, when I see him engaged in ANY difficulty, and will ESPOUSE HIS CAUSE so far as to extricate him from the same, WHETHER HE BE RIGHT or WRONG!

I furthermore promise and swear, that I WILL PROMOTE A COMPANION ROYAL ARCH MASON'S Political Preference IN PREFERENCE to another of equal qualifications!!!

I furthermore promise and swear, that a Companion Royal Arch Mason's SECRETS, given me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, **MURDER AND TREASON NOT EXCEPTED!**

Fellow Freemen! Are such men fit to represent the PEOPLE of the Free, Democratic Anti-Masonic County of Adams? Surely not. Every Anti-Mason, then, will see the necessity of going to the Polls and voting for JACOB CASSATT, CHARLES B. PENROSE, THADDEUS STEVENS, CHARLES KETTLEWELL and the WHOLE ticket. Act thus, and we will defeat the LODGE triumphantly!

The Van Buren Remedy!

Specie for the Office-Holders: Bank Rags for the People!!!

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury can find SPECIE for Members of Congress: But he offers to the WORKMEN employed by the Government their choice—to take PAPER or QUIT WORK!!!

READ THE FOLLOWING!

[From the Washington Globe, Van Buren's Official Organ.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 16, 1837.
Sir—The near approach of the session of Congress makes it proper for me to apprise you, in order that the information may be used for the benefit and accommodation of the House of Representatives, that this Department will be prepared to furnish funds for their payment in notes of the City Banks or Specie, or to give drafts upon several of the Collectors of the Customs and Receivers of the Public Money, or the former Deposit Banks, in suitable sums, as may be most convenient to any of them.
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY, Sec'y of the Treasury.

W. S. FRANKLIN, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. S.

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING!

[We quote from the same Government Organ, of Sept. 14, 1837.]
Specie—Members of Congress and others are respectfully informed, THAT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM FOR GOLD AND SILVER will be paid by the subscriber.
CHARLES J. NOURSE, Corner of 13th st. and Penn. Avenue.

The People can here learn why the petty Post Masters throughout the country make the Laborer, Mechanic and Merchant pay SPECIE for their letters! It is for the purpose of favoring Members of Congress and enriching such SPECULATORS as Mr. Nourse, whilst the POOR MECHANICS, working on the Public buildings, must take BANK RAGS for their labor, or QUIT WORK!!! These are glorious times, truly, compared with the Administrations of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams! Then we had a good Currency—the People received the same treatment with the Office-holders. But now, it is RAGS FOR THE PEOPLE, and SPECIE FOR THE OFFICE HOLDERS!!! Will the PEOPLE submit?

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RITNER.

On returning to the last Masonic Legislature the Bill making Appropriations to the Improvement System, giving his reasons for refusing his signature thereto.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives: GENTLEMEN—I return the bill entitled "An Act further to continue and promote the improvements of the State."

I regret to be obliged to withhold the Executive approbation from an act which involves no question of constitutional right. Nothing but a firm belief that the best interests of the whole State demand it, could induce me to do so. This reluctance is increased when duty requires the disapproval of a bill for continuing the Internal Improvements of the State. Could I believe that the measure was calculated to hasten the completion and promote the usefulness of those works, it would receive my sanction without reference to the amount of money appropriated.— True economy demands that the main lines of our canals and railways, now under contract or partially completed, shall be pushed on with the least possible delay, to the points of their original destination. But it seems to me that this bill is calculated materially to retard their progress, by dissipating the funds of the commonwealth upon a great variety of objects, which, however meritorious in themselves, and interesting as local improvements, are not part of the main lines, but lay the foundation for a vast increase of public debt. The bill contains the following items:

1.—APPROPRIATIONS TO STATE WORKS:	
Erie Canal,	\$400,000
North Branch Canal,	400,000
West Branch Canal, from Tangascootack to Sinnemahoning,	100,000
Canal from Kittanning to the mouth of the Kiskimintus,	75,000
Inclined Plane at Columbia,	87,500
West Branch Canal, Tangascootack line,	33,943
Gettysburg extension of the Columbia Railroad,	150,000
Reservoirs at Hollidaysburg and Johnstown,	25,000
Marietta extension of the Columbia Railroad,	40,000
Survey, to avoid the Portage Inclined Planes,	5,000
Shaver's Creek Feeder,	5,000
Outlet Lock at Duncan's Island,	10,000
Examination of the North Branch Canal from Nanticoke to Lackawanna,	500
To commence Wisconsin Feeder,	20,000
Cutbush Feeder, Delaware Canal,	30,000
Outlet Lock at New Hope,	3,000
Bristol and Philadelphia Steam Tow Boat,	7,000
Survey to avoid Schuylkill Inclined Plane,	5,000
2.—SUBSCRIPTION OF STOCK TO COMPANY	

CANALS AND RAIL ROADS:	
Danville and Pottsville Railroad,	150,000
Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation,	70,000
Cumberland Valley Railroad,	140,000
Monongahela Navigation,	85,000
Pittsburg and Laughlinstown Railroad, (when incorporated),	140,000
Beaver and Conneaut Railroad,	60,000
Franklin Railroad,	40,000
Lewisburg, Penn's Valley and Hollidaysburg Railroad,	50,000
Chester and Delaware Railroad,	20,000
Codorus Navigation,	20,000
Norristown and Valley, or West Philadelphia Railroad, if either be adopted by the State, to avoid the Inclined Plane at Schuylkill,	
Union Canal Company,	120,000
	400,000

3.—SURVEYS FOR RAIL ROADS:	
From Chambersburg to Pittsburg, by Laughlinstown and Ligonier Valley; and from Harrisburg, by the valley of the Juniata, to Pittsburg,	12,000
From the State line in Susquehanna county, by the mouth of Tunkhannock to the Nanticoke dam,	2,000
From the town of Franklin to Erie,	2,000
From West Chester towards Port Deposit,	1,500

4.—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TURNPIKE COMPANIES:	
Pittsburg and Butler,	5,000
Butler and Mercer,	5,000
Butler and Freeport,	5,000
Brownington, Harrisville and Franklin, (when incorporated),	5,000
Perkiomen and Reading,	15,000
Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg,	6,000
Sugar Grove and Union,	3,000
Washington and Williamsport,	10,000
Warren and Franklin,	5,000
Bedford and Hollidaysburg,	10,000
Susquehanna and Waterford,	1,000
Washington and Pittsburg,	25,000
Washington and West Middleton,	10,000
Susquehanna and Tioga,	6,000
Mercer and Meadville,	5,000
Ebensburg and Indiana,	5,000
Birmingham and Elizabethtown,	10,000
Pittsburg Farmers' and Mechanics,	5,000
York Haven and Harrisburg Bridge,	5,000
Armstrong and Clearfield,	6,000
Armagh and Johnstown,	2,000
Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg,	20,000
Willow Grove and Doylestown, (when incorporated),	10,000
Somerset and Johnstown,	4,000
Somerset and Cumberland Road,	4,000

5.—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BRIDGE COMPANIES:	
Monongahela at Williamsport,	10,000
Jersey Shore,	5,000
Tunkhannock,	8,000
Saltsburg,	4,000
Shanon,	5,000
Elizabethtown,	10,000

6.—APPROPRIATIONS TO STATE ROADS:	
Saltsburg and Curwensville,	3,000
East and West,	18,000
Franklin and Butler,	10,000
Pittsburg and Beaver,	10,000
Pittsburg and Brownington,	5,000
Butler and New Castle,	5,000
Waynesburg and Cumberland Road,	4,000
Kiskimintus and Virginia line,	4,000
Robbstown, Brownville and Virginia line,	3,000
Steen's Tavern and Connelville,	500
Waynesburg and Virginia line,	2,000
Monongahela Bridge and Virginia line,	3,000
Greensburg and West Alexandria,	2,000
Monongahela Bridge and Uniontown,	3,000
Virginia line and Monroe,	3,000
White Horse Tavern and Virginia line,	6,000

Of which the amount of appropriations to the State work is \$1,399,943	
Subscriptions to Company Canals and Railroads,	1,298,000
Appropriations for surveys for new works,	17,500
Subscriptions to Turnpike Companies,	189,000
Subscriptions to Bridge Companies,	42,000
Appropriations to State Roads,	85,500

Total of appropriations and subscriptions, **\$3,031,943**

I cannot sign this bill for the following reasons: Because, 1st. Its main feature is the distribution of a great portion of the present resources of the Commonwealth, among works not owned by the State, and its consequent withdrawal from the future prosecution of the public works, and from the present decrease of the State debt.

2d. It bestows on capitalists and speculators, the money which is the property of the whole people, thereby enriching individuals and sections, to the injury of the rest of the community.

3d. It not only thus fritters away the means which should be otherwise applied, but, by enabling the companies who are the recipients of its liberality, to commence and prosecute works which they will not be able to complete, it embarks the State so far in those works, that she will, at no distant day, be compelled to increase her present debt for the purpose of finishing them, or lose what is now proposed to be given.

4th. It will inevitably increase the State debt, in four years to \$45,000,000, as will appear by the following short statement:

The Erie Extension of the main line will cost,	\$3,000,000
The North Branch Extension,	3,000,000
The Gettysburg Railroad,	1,300,000
Tangascootack and Sinnemahoning Canal,	1,000,000
West Branch and Allegheny Canal,	4,000,000
Red Bank and Franklin Canal,	2,000,000
Red Bank and Freeport,	1,200,000
Wisconsin Feeder,	200,000
Avoiding Inclined Planes on Columbia Railroad,	500,000
Total to complete State works,	\$16,200,000

The company works commenced by this bill will cost as follows:	
Freeport and New Castle Railroad,*	\$1,600,000
Pittsburg and Laughlinstown Railroad,	1,500,000
Chambersburg and Laughlinstown Railroad, (which must be constructed to complete the connexion,)	3,000,000
Lewisburg, Penn's Valley and Hollidaysburg Railroad,	2,500,000
Beaver and Conneaut Railroad,	460,000
Total to complete company works,	\$9,060,000

Of this last sum, before the different works are completed, the State will, beyond a doubt be compelled to advance not less than one half, or else lose the whole, say \$4,530,000

To which add the above cost of State works, 16,200,000

Making of debt which this bill will produce, **\$20,790,000**

To which add the present State debt, **24,330,000**

Total debt which will exist when the system contemplated by this bill is completed, **\$45,120,000**

It is presumed that the above estimates, if they should vary from the actual cost of the works, will be found to fall below rather than exceed it: They are all derived from the reports of Engineers, who are found in most cases to be far short of the ultimate expense, or from a comparison with the known cost of similar works.

*Note—Owing to the haste in which the bill was necessarily examined, this work was included in the list of company works authorized to be commenced by the bill. It was not contained in the bill as it passed the two Houses, and the appropriation is therefore to be deducted from the amount of money intended to be given to companies. This will reduce the estimated amount of debt in 1841, to \$43,620,000.

If it should be objected to this calculation, that part of the above cost of State works has either been already incurred, or is provided for in this bill, and therefore should not be included—the reply is, that the portion already laid out will not, in all probability, be equal to one fourth of the amount which their actual expense will exceed their estimated cost; and that the proportion provided for by this bill, is borrowed money—or at least such as the State may, before long, be called on to repay. It may therefore be fairly assumed, as a calculation within bounds, that the passage of this bill will cause an addition of twenty-one millions of dollars, to our present debt of about twenty-four millions—making a gross debt, at a date no more remote than 1841, of FORTY-FIVE MILLIONS. I am not prepared to sanction this, nor to become an agent in saddling such an incumbrance upon the farms and industry of Pennsylvania.

5th. If this bill and the other proposed measures of the Legislature become laws, the State will be left without a single dollar of unappropriated money in her treasury, at the commencement of the next session. Though the last Legislature replenished the public coffers, with near four millions, and the present has received a like sum—your successors will nevertheless, be compelled either to abandon the prosecution of the public works or to borrow money to carry them on, and pay interest on the debt. No aid is to be calculated on from the national Treasury. On the contrary, care should be taken to keep the State in a condition to meet any demands for repayment which may be made on her from that quarter.

6th. It seems to be a total departure from our true policy. That policy is to husband our means for the present, and, while we push on our unproductive public works with all prudent speed, to a state of profitable completion, to apply the balance to the reduction of the State debt. If this course be pursued, only for two years, the expenditure of the Commonwealth will be brought so far within her income, that afterwards the mere excess of her receipts will enable her to undertake and complete, without embarrassment, works of any magnitude. But if, on the other hand, the income, however large, is constantly kept below the amount of expenditure—her apparent riches will only increase her real difficulties.

7th. Its passage will have a most disastrous effect on our present undertakings. In consequence of the rise in the price of labor and provisions within the last two years, and of the amount of work commenced in other States, the expense of constructing public improvements has increased fully 50 per cent. If the present bill pass, the large amount of work authorized by it, will have an additional effect of the same kind, and will cause every contract in the Commonwealth to be thrown up, and re-let at an advance of not less than 50 per cent. over the prices of last year. This is a grave consideration. It must be borne in mind, that while the amount of public burthen is increased by this kind of legislation, the amount of means to sustain it remains the same; and that a million of debt must be paid with a million of dollars, whether that debt is due for the construction of sixty miles of canal, or twenty.

8th. Not only will its consequences be injurious to the finances, but to the morals of the State. The bare probability of the passage of the bill has already unsettled the conduct of whole sections of the State, and has given a new stimulus to the over-excited spirit of speculation. If this state of things be fomented and continued, there is no limit to the injury which may result. While the gambling spirit of speculation is confined to the large towns, society may bear it without material detriment; but if it once infect and derange the productive industry of the country, the public prosperity will be shattered in its very elements. If the mania which now rages among those who speculate in the surplus property of the country, once seize those who alone render property valuable, there is an end to all hope of continued prosperity. I fear that such will be the tendency of the Legislation proposed by the present bill. A few persons fortunately located or circumstanced, will be unduly and immensely benefited. The mass will either become dissatisfied, or embark in the vain attempt to achieve like good fortune. While all are thus engaged murmuring or hoping at the lottery door of fortune, the plough of industry will stand idle in the furrow.

9th. Its signature would be a violation of every principle and pledge connected with the financial affairs of the Commonwealth, upon the faith of which the administration was entrusted to my discretion by the citizens of Pennsylvania. It is admitted that the measures of government should vary with the necessities of the times, always keeping the great landmarks of right in view. But when, as in the present case, no change of circumstances takes place sufficient to render a change of practice necessary, the promises and pledges, both expressed and implied of a public agent, whether made by himself or his friends, should be kept with the same good faith as those of a private citizen.

Two of the objects contended for by those who selected me to administer the executive functions of the government, were, the decrease of the State debt, and the vigorous prosecution and early completion of the public works of the Commonwealth. Both will either be defeated or retarded by the present bill if it become a law.

When such a state of things is produced, the path of duty is plain. Although the veto power should be cautiously used when no constitutional scruples exist, yet cases like the present, of mere pecuniary expediency, will arise, affecting so deeply the paramount interests of the State, as imperatively to demand its exercise. If my fears are correct as to the great increase of the State debt, of which this bill, if passed, will be the parent, I should feel it to be an abandonment of duty to the people, were I to omit any constitutional means to arrest it. Our enormous public debt must have a tendency to retard the increase of our population and productive industry, if not to diminish them. Although such debt is not in *form* a judgment upon the property of the people, yet in effect it is an absolute lien. The faith and the property of the Commonwealth, and of every citizen in it, are pledged for its redemption.

It is obvious that the lands of a community incumbered with a line of fifty or an hundred millions of dollars, are worth less than the unincumbered property of other States. Hence, if the amount of debt be increased beyond the common advantages to be derived from the undertakings that produced it, it is plain that prudent men will be unwilling to purchase and hold property which must remain subject to its re-payment. Such incumbrance must finally and unavoidably rest upon the most meritorious class of people—the farmers and mechanics.—Capitalists and trades may easily withdraw their transitory means from our jurisdiction, when the day of taxation shall arrive; but the lands and buildings of the mechanic, manufacturer and farmer, admit of no removal. They must endure the whole burthens which hasty legislation may impose upon the community.

If this bill is intended as a distribution of our portion of the surplus revenue among the people, it seems to me to be unequal and unjust. The sums appropriated to the different parts of the State bear no proportion to their population or taxable property. But if it should become necessary to return this deposit to the General Government, it must be raised by taxation upon all without exception.—And yet an equitable application of it may be made for the equal benefit of every citizen of the Commonwealth, without an actual distribution among the taxable citizens. If appropriated to those works of internal improvement which the State has already authorized and pledged her faith to complete; or if applied to the reduction of the State debt already contracted, or set apart for common school purposes, every citizen would have a direct interest in, and derive immediate advantage from it. But no such equality is contemplated by the provisions of this bill.

I regret exceedingly that many valuable provisions are connected with the objectionable portions of the bill, in such a manner as to impose upon me the necessity of returning the whole. The appropriations to the Commonwealth's canals and Rail Roads, and to some of the turnpikes, if they stood alone, would be most willingly approved; but, accompanied as they are, it is impossible. Permit me once more respectfully to remark, that this practice of combining in the same bill subjects distinct and similar in their nature and merits, is extremely embarrassing to the Executive, and highly injurious to the public interests.

There is a glorious future of prosperity before us, if we do not prevent its arrival by embarrassing the present. The times are unpropitious for speculation, either by individuals or States. The project under consideration is a risk of this kind. It is the hazarding of money which should be otherwise applied, on the mere contingency of the continuance of the present state of trade and commerce, at a moment when every mail brings fearful proof of the instability of both. It is the adventuring of all the means of the Commonwealth, on the bare hope that the same fortunate circumstances which so recently filled her Treasury, will again occur. It concerns us nearly to consider all the chances of such an event, before we place the State completely at its mercy. To my mind they appear very slender. But even if they were much stronger, we should not depend on extraneous and occasional aid. Our resources are at home—in our citizens—in our characters—in our mountains, and in our valleys. Let us not be tempted beyond our steady pace to prosperity by accidental circumstances, or retarded by their failure. While the credit of the State is made to depend solely on the prudent and punctual management of her affairs, and her wealth flows from her own inexhaustible and un-borrowed resources, no outward changes can materially affect her.

With these objections, I hasten to return the bill, that the Legislature may have time to re-consider it; and, if the opinions herein expressed should