Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

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CONDITIONS:

I. The STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, (or Volume of 52 Numbers,) payable half yearly in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editor—A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE times for ONE DOLLAR, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in the same proportion. The number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

IV. Communications, &c. by mail, must be post paid—otherwise they will not meet with attention.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1837.

Typographical Errors in the Ephemeris No. 2.
In the first paragraph, for 'hegina,' read *hegira*.
In the 4th paragraph, for 'res gesta,' read *res gestæ*.
In the 6th line from the bottom, for 'old lady,' read *young ladies*.
In the 2d column, 7th line, omit the word *of*.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

THE EPHEMERIS.

NO. III.

Improvements in the English Language.

As I was about writing the first sentence of this number, it occurred to me that the idea which I intended to express, was to be found somewhere in Horace's Art of Poetry. Now, there is a law "in such cases made and provided," that the author in whose works a sentiment is first published thereby obtains a perpetual and exclusive right thereto; and for a subsequent author to attempt to palm the same on the public as original, is considered the worst kind of theft. Moreover, I reflected that in case the same idea were found in the works of Horace and in mine, (*hem!*) we would certainly come to loggerheads about it! The case would then be brought before the impartial bar of the public for adjudication. As it would be apparent to the judges that one must have stolen from the other, I feared that I would find it rather difficult to prove a prior claim, and thus (unless he were as completely saturated with the Falernian which he is so fond of praising* as not to be able to conduct the prosecution,) he would infallibly obtain a complete triumph. For these reasons, I concluded that I had better waive all my claims, and give the old fellow the entire credit of it, lest, peradventure, by pressing the matter too far, I should be left in the lurch!

But, as a large majority of readers have never studied the Latin language, and as a still larger majority of those who have studied it have nearly forgotten it, and would be unable to understand my quotation, (their diplomas to the contrary, notwithstanding,) I will first give the Latin lines, and then (if I can find Smart,) will give you his English version. Let me here remark, that in studying the Classics, the last named personage was always my particular favorite; and be assured that in this I am by no means singular. For if—— but really, gentlemen, I don't wish to expose you! So here is the quotation at last:

Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque.
Debemur morti nos, nostraque; sive receptus
Terra Neptunus, classes Aquilonibus arcet,
Regis opus; sterilisve diu palus, aptaque remis,
Vicinas urbes alit, et grave sentit aratrum;
Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis,
Doctus iter melius: mortalia facta peribunt;
Nedum sermonum stet honos, et gratia vivax.
Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere; cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi.

"As the leaves of the trees are changed in the revolving years, and the old ones fall off: thus the old generation of words dies, and a youthful one, as it were just born, flourishes and thrives in turn. We ourselves, and all that is ours, are subject to death. Thus the sea being regained by the land protects the fleets, the work of a king, from tempests: and the unproductive lake, formerly navigable, supports the neighboring cities, and feels the heavy plough: or the river, which was injurious to the fruits, changes its course, being led in a better channel. The works of mortals perish; much less can words obtain permanent favor and reputation. Many are reproduced which were formerly obsolete, and those words are laid aside which are now in use, if Custom decrees it, which is the supreme arbiter, and law, and rule of language."

This description of the change of language, is not only truly poetical and beautiful, but true to a tittle. That it should be so, in regard to our own country especially, is not at all to be wondered at. The distinguishing feature of our age is, the thirst after innovations and improvements. However our countrymen may differ in profession, politics, or religion, they all unite in the desire for change and novelty. It is the omnipotent powers of the all pervading *go-ahead* principle, that models the character of our country, our people, and our language too. Its effects are visible in an endless variety of machinery, from a steam-boat to a coffee-mill, and in short, in every thing where a change can possibly be effected. No marvel, therefore, that our language should, within a short time, have received many additions. Some of these, however, cannot strictly be called improvements; and as they are of a peculiar character, they will form the subject of my present number.

A set of phrases are now in general use, and have lately multiplied to a surprising extent, which are not to be found in any dictionary on earth, not even Webster's largest, but which are generally coined expressly for the occasion, by those who use them, in the fruitful mint of their own brain! Whether it be from the sterility of our language, from a desire to appear singular, or from whatever other cause it may originate, I am altogether unable to say; but if our ingenious countrymen continue to exercise their inventive powers, our language will soon have undergone a complete revolution. Even now, I venture to say, if a man who lived fifty years ago could hear a conversation between two roistering blades of our time, (for it is with persons of this stamp that this kind of language is most popular,) he would scarcely be able to understand one half of what was said!

But I think there is no word for which so many substitutes can be found, as that which my old enemy above quoted calls *Bacchi plenus*, which can be rendered by the vulgar term intoxication, while the corresponding verb has a still larger number of synonymes. Any one who has lived in a district where the temperance reformation has not completely fulfilled its design, can readily remember by what a variety of beautiful and expressive terms, this interesting state of the mental and physical powers of man can be described. I had commenced making a list of words of this description, but found their number so much larger than I had expected, that my limits would not permit me to publish them. Indeed, they would almost form a dictionary by themselves; and perhaps at some future period I will arrange them in alphabetical order, and give them to the world. A celebrated traveller, who lately spent a few days among us, gave me a new one, which I have added to the catalogue. In the course of one of his interesting narratives, he described persons who were in the situation in question, as being *in a state of absorption!*

The above is by no means a solitary instance, for almost every word of frequent occurrence has received one or more duplicates through the kindness of our change-loving citizens. Our language has also been enriched with a cargo of adjectives, some of which appear to have no particular meaning, but are used to make the sentence more emphatic, or perhaps for the sake of euphony.

It must be evident to all, that the general use of cant phrases of this description, would in the course of time reduce our language to a barbarous jargon; and all who wish to preserve its purity, should discountenance the use of them. **P.**

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 12, 1837.

*A late writer on the subject of temperance proposes to publish a new edition of the classics, in which the process of *expurgation* will be carried farther than has yet been done. In the editions of the works of Horace, Ovid, &c. now in general use, the most indecent parts have been carefully extracted, so that a man of ordinary modesty can read them without being disgusted by those licentious passages so plentifully scattered throughout the original. But does not the preservation of the virtue of the rising generation require, that they should be prevented from reading works whose professed design is *the praises of drunkenness*, as well as those of a libidinous or amatory character!

Weekly City Papers.

☞We have had on hand for several weeks past prospectuses for new volumes of several very ably conducted City Papers, but such has been the crowded state of our columns that their non-insertion has been unavoidable. We can only now take a 'birds-eye view' of their relative merits—hoping, at the same time, that the enterprizing publishers of those papers will not set down our inattention heretofore to a fear of successful rivalry.

SATURDAY CHRONICLE, one of the largest in size, is published by *Matthias & Taylor*, at $2 per annum in advance, or three copies for $5, or six copies for $10, in advance. Amongst those who contribute to its columns are David Paul Brown, Joseph R. Chandler, Robert Morris, Esqrs., Miss Hannah F. Gould, Miss H. L. Beasly, Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Mrs. Lydra Jane Peirson and others, whilst its selections are generally taken from European and American Magazines of the first standing.

SATURDAY COURIER, published by *M'Makin & Holden*, at $2 per annum, or $5 for three copies, or $15 for ten copies, is another able journal of the largest size. It also embraces among its correspondents many of the ablest writers of the day—such as John Neal, Willis G. Clark, Dr. M'Henry, Professor Ingraham, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Leslie, and others. The best of the English Annuals are also transferred to the columns of the Courier.

SATURDAY NEWS, the next in order, is published by *L. A. Godey & Co.*, at $2 per annum, or $5 for three copies, or $15 for ten copies. It is also of the largest size, with contributions from the pens of Dr Bird, Richard Penn Smith, Robert Conrad, Miss Waterman, Mrs Butler and others. The English Annuals are also re published in this paper.

WEEKLY MESSENGER, issued every Wednesday, by *Charles Alexander*, at $2 per annum, or $10 for ten subscriptions, is another entertaining paper. 'It contents are adapted to the wants and tastes of the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer,' &c.

☞Besides the above, we receive the EVENING POST and NATIONAL ATLAS, published by *S. C. Atkinson*—the first at $2 and the other at $3 in advance—both well conducted and quite entertaining.

☞WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY and LITERARY OMNIBUS are also received at this office regularly—both invaluable publications, always hailed with hearty welcomes, and never fail to please and entertain their readers.

☞THE BALTIMORE MONUMENT, NEW-YORK MIRROR, THE NEW-YORKER, BALTIMORE KALEIDOSCOPE and Pittsburg EVENING VISITER are weekly messengers of pleasure and profit, which should find their way to the bosom of every family.

☞ We should be pleased to find *all* of the above publications, as well as our own Star, patronized as they deserve.

President's Message.

☞The New-Yorker, a neutral paper, takes the following notice of President Van Buren's late Message to Congress:

This document is in every sense less remarkable than the Special Message of September. It still indicates the Executive preference of the Sub-Treasury method of collecting and disbursing the public revenues, but with its sincere desire to conform to any clear expression of the public will, or any decision of Congress, which may not conflict with his convictions of Constitutional duty. We understand by this, that the President will interpose no obstacle to any plan which Congress may adopt to relieve the nation and the Treasury from the existing pecuniary difficulties, unless that plan involve the establishment of a National Bank—in which case he will interpose the Veto; but at the same time he has no relish for trying the State Bank Experiment over again, and, if it must be, he would have the Public Money kept in the Banks as a special deposite. We apprehend this special deposite would be a distinction without a difference. If it mean that the Government should have a "special" vault of its own in each of certain Banks for the deposite of its money, where it should be kept carefully separate from all other money, and not subject to the control of the Banks, we should consider this no deposite at all, and presume that the Banks would have to be hired to keep money under such regulations. For instance: we, and most men, would be glad to get money on deposite, to be returned whenever the depositer should require it; but a thousand dollars to be rigidly kept untouched in any emergency—the trouble and risk of keeping without the privilege of using—is a favor for which we would thank no man.

The President does not seem to regard the distinction pointed out in our last, but it is not the less important. We repeat, then, that the great question now to be decided is not whether the Government shall or shall not keep its (want of) funds in Banks, but whether it shall receive in payment the notes of specie-paying Banks of undoubted solvency, or refuse all such and insist on hard coin exclusively. This is the real issue, and to this the President does not plead. This point once settled, and then (in our opinion) the opposition to the deposite of the public money with proper officers instead of Banks would be comparatively feeble. On this naked proposition a majority of the Whigs in Congress have more than once voted to dispense with the use of Banks as depositories in the absence of a National Bank; and we see no reason why they should not do so again. But that the Government should refuse all Bank paper and insist on specie in payments into the Treasury, is quite another matter.

The allusion to the recent Elections in the Message strikes us as unusual, but not necessarily improper. It is a mistake, however, that but one State (Arkansas) has held a Congressional Election since September. Mississippi has also chosen Representatives; whether the House will or will not allow them seats we know not; but it was a regular election, at the regular time, and regularly notified by the proper authorities. Whatever its validity, there can be no doubt of its character as an expression of public opinion. As to New York, the President thinks the revolution is all owing to the influence of the Banks. But how so, if the Sub-Treasury scheme is not hostile to the Banks, as he so confidently avers? We believe the prevailing conviction respecting this project and the recommendations generally of his Sub Treasury Message, had great influence in effecting the result which has been witnessed; but this would not have been the case if that project and the accompanying doctrines had not been regarded as vitally hostile to the Banking System and to any organization of credit as the basis of currency. As to the election being decided by fears of the forfeiture of Bank Charters or a forced resumption of specie payments, the President must be mistaken. If the Banks could not hope for forbearance from the party which created three-fourths of them—which once authorized a loan of six millions to aid them—which legalized their Suspension—and which has always treated them with kindness, what could they hope from throwing themselves into the arms of the Opposition, with the certainty that by so doing they must make enemies of at least two departments of the Government—the Governor and the Senate—and very probably of the third? Again—how would the President's hypothesis account for the result in such counties as Albany, Dutchess, Onondaga, &c. &c. where the Administration tickets were notoriously friendly to Banks? We do not believe there were ten intelligent men in the State who hoped or feared a forfeiture of the Bank Charters this winter, whoever might triumph in the election.

Our Foreign Relations generally wear a pacific and favorable aspect The President's language with regard to the Boundary dispute with England is judicious and firm. Many are surprised at the absence of all direct allusion to Texas in the Message; but the highly belligerent temper of the paragraphs relating to Mexico account for this. There is probably a plan on foot to purchase Texas under the color of indemnity for Mexican spoliations; and the bluster is rather of the histrionic order. As to a war with Mexico, except for the purpose of aiding or obtaining Texas, it is sheer gammon. We could find quite as good reason for war with any other of the Spanish American Republics as with Mexico. The "disputed Boundary"!! on our South Western frontier appears to have gone altogether out of fashion since Gen. Gaines's presence in Texas is no longer desirable.

The National Finances look better in prospect than in their actual condition We shall speak of them more fully in connection with Secretary Woodbury's Report.

We are opposed to increasing the Army. Better "reform" our National propensity for quarrel, aggression, and conquest. These are plain words, but the truth should be spoken. We inherit too much of the spirit which has made the History of England a record of warfare and carnage, and fattened the soil of nearly every nation under heaven with the blood of her slaughtered sons.—When we have driven the Indians all into a compact territory beyond the Mississippi, where they become such happy, industrious, thrifty, civilized people as the President describes them, what do we want of a larger Army?

The suggestions of the Message with regard to the West Point Institution are admirable. Congress must act on this subject, or the Military Academy will be overthrown by the deep and increasing popular dissatisfaction.

There are many other topics in the Message on which we should comment were space permitted us. As we have often intimated, we believe the general views here expressed by the President in relation to the Public Lands all wrong—vitally, fatally wrong—pernicious to the new States and most detrimental to the interests of the nation. But another time must serve for their consideration. On one point, however—that of the double distilled iniquity of Preemption Floats—the Message takes the right ground.

As a composition, the Message contrasts unfavorably with the copious and flowing diction of Mr. Adams, or the nervous, concise and energetic periods of Gen. Jackson. It is unequal even to the September Message. Mr. Van Buren's style is not perspicuous but extremely involved; and there is a remarkable difference between his manner as a writer and when, as a debater, he expresses himself orally, and his language is taken down by a reporter. The latter is far superior in cogency, clearness and elegance.

VALUE OF FREDERICK COUNTY LAND.—The farm belonging to Col. John McPherson, near Frederick, called "Rose Hill," containing two hundred and fourteen and a half acres, was sold by him on last week at one hundred dollars per acre Several sales which have occurred in this neighborhood lately show a gratifying improvement in the value of land in Frederick county.[*Fred. H.*

A White Lead Factory, on a large scale has just gone into operation at St. Louis; when in full force, it is expected to turn out four hundred kegs per week.

It is estimated that there are about two millions of horses in England, of the value of £25,000,000. The number of blood or race horses, is about a thousand

Doings of the Convention.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1837.

The President laid before the convention a communication from Joseph Hopkinson, President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, inviting the members of the Convention to visit the said institution.

Mr. Hopkinson presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the constitution may be so amended as to provide that "the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of any citizen, shall in no way be affected, diminished, or enlarged, merely on account of his religious opinions." Laid on the table.

Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia county, relative to the right of trial by jury. Laid on the table.

Mr. Read submitted the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the following provisions and restrictions ought to be inserted in the 7th Article of the Constitution, viz:

1st The Stockholders of all Banks hereafter chartered, re-chartered, continued, or relieved from forfeiture, shall be made severally and individually liable for the debts of the corporate body

2nd. No bank shall issue any bill, check, promissory note, or paper credit, of a less denomination than $10; nor after the 4th of July, 1842, of a less denomination than $20.

3rd. A suspension of Specie payments by any Bank, for more than 60 days, whether continuously or otherwise, shall be an absolute forfeiture of Charter.

4th. Whenever the profits of any Bank shall exceed 7 *per cent. per annum*, such excess shall be paid into the State Treasury; but no bonus or other equivalent for a Charter, shall be received by the State.

5th. No Bank shall be chartered or continued for a longer time than ten years, nor with a capital exceeding $3,000,000.

6th. No Bank shall be authorised to establish Branch Banks.

7th. No more than one Bank shall be chartered or re-chartered in any one year.

8th. All acts of Incorporation hereafter passed for the purposes of Internal Improvement by public works, shall be passed by two successive legislatures.

9th. All acts of Incorporation hereafter passed, other than for Internal Improvement purposes, or for literary, charitable, or religious purposes, shall be passed by two successive legislatures, and the corporators thereof shall be made personally and severally liable for the debts of the corporate body.

10th. Every Charter of Incorporation, except those for Internal Improvement purposes, shall at all times be subject to repeal or modification, by the Legislature, but no voting by proxy shall be permitted.

On motion of Mr. Sturdevant, the resolution offered by him on Monday, respecting the hour of meeting of the Convention, was read the second time and negatived—48 to 67.

The convention then again went into committee of the whole on the amendment to the amendment submitted by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Scott then concluded in a speech of about an hour. It was a masterly effort. Mr. Brown, of the county, then took the floor and spoke about an hour, when he gave way on a motion for the rising of the committee, and the convention adjourned until half past three o'clock. Mr. Brown resumed his remarks this afternoon, which is nothing more than a repetition of that of Mr. Read and Mr. Clarke, of Indiana, which can be found in the columns of the Globe, and the various officials bearing the name of Andrew Jackson—without concluding his remarks, Mr. Brown gave way to a motion for the rising of the committee, when the convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1837.

Messrs. Earle and Martin presented memorials from citizens of Philadelphia county, relative to the right of trial by jury.

Messrs. Chandler and Brown presented memorials from citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying that the Constitution may be so amended as to provide that the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be affected, diminished or enlarged, merely on account of his religious opinions. Mr. Keim presented a memorial of like import from citizens of Berks county.

Mr. Smith, of Columbia, submitted the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of January next.

The Convention again went into committee of the whole on the amendment of Mr. Stevens to the amendment of Mr. Read. Mr. Brown resumed his remarks and concuded, after speaking about two hours. When he had concluded, a great noise was made in the gallery in approval of his remarks.—The scene is without a precedent since the meeting of the convention. As Mr. Humbug Benton called those who could not look quietly upon the destruction of the Congressional record in violation of the Constitution of the U. States, *Bank Ruffians*, it would not, perhaps, be inappropriate to term those disturbers of the proceedings of the convention *Anti-Bank Ruffians!* Mr. Dickey then took the floor in favor of the amendment to the amendment. He went into a review of the conduct of the so called Democratic party, gave a history of his own conduct, in reference to the charter of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania; when, after having spoken about an hour, he gave way to a motion for the rising of the committee.

Mr. Dickey resumed his remarks this afternoon. He said however much the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Clarke) was opposed to banks and corporations generally, yet notwithstanding he had no objections to accept the Presidency of the Mononghela Navigation Company, a corporation in which that awful "Monster," the U. S. Bank, was a large stockholder! He exposed the hypocritical pretensions of some gentlemen in a very happy and forcible manner. When Mr. Dickey had concluded, the committee rose on motion of Mr. Bell, and the convention adjourned. Mr. Bell will be entitled to the floor to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1837.

Messrs. Doran and Ingersoll presented petitions from citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying that the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen shall in no way be affected, diminished or enlarged, merely on account of his religious opinions.

Mr. Biddle presented a petition from citizens of the county of Philadelphia, relative to the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Sturdevant presented a remonstrance from certain people of color in Luzerne county, against any constitutional provision which would lessen their political privileges.

The convention again went into committee of the whole, the amendment of Mr. Stevens to the amendment of Mr. Read being still under consideration. Mr. Bell addressed the committee for about two hours in opposition. When he had concluded, Mr. Merrill took the floor and spoke about an hour, when he gave way, the committee rose and the convention adjourned until half past 3 o'clock. Mr. Merrill resumed and concluded his remarks this afternoon, after speaking about an hour and a half. He was forcible and logical, evincing great research. Mr. Merrill is a very able man; he is winning golden opinions. This speech and that upon the Judiciary are highly creditable. Mr. Earle moved for the rising of the committee, which was agreed to. The convention then adjourned. Mr. Earle, of course, will be entitled to the floor to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1837.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from a committee of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind, inviting the members of the convention to visit said institution.

Messrs. Martin, Chandler, Brown and Earle presented memorials from citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying that the constitution may be so amended as to provide that the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen shall in no way be affected, diminished or enlarged merely on account of his religious opinions.

Messrs. Coates and Konigmacher presented petitions from citizens of Lancaster and Chester counties, relative to the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Purviance submitted the following, which was laid on the table:

Whereas, the sessions of the Legislature of this State have hitherto, in the opinion of this Convention, been unnecessarily prolonged, and if not limited by constitutional provision may continue longer than the public interest would require—Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of preparing and submitting to the people during the ensuing month an amendment to the constitution limiting the session of the present legislature of this commonwealth to the first day of February next, and limiting their per diem allowance to one dollar per day.

Mr. Darlington offered the following:

Whereas, an opinion is entertained by the good people of this commonwealth, or some part of them, that the session of this convention is unreasonably protracted, and that the expense attending it, is and will be burthensome to the State; and

Whereas, the business of the convention is not yet completed, and with all possible diligence will not be completed for some time to come; and

Whereas, it behooves us to devote ourselves unreservedly to the service of our country, and that without the hope of gain or reward—Therefore

Resolved, That from and after the 15th day of January next, the members of this convention will no longer receve pay for their services, but will continue to attend to the business for which they were delegated by the people, until that business is finished.

Mr. Darlington moved the second reading and consideration of the same, which was granted. Mr. Martin moved to amend by striking out "members" and inserting in lieu thereof "delegate from Chester." Mr. Hayhurst then moved to postpone the amendment, together with the resolution indefinitely, which was agreed to—Yeas 32, Nays 86.

Mr. Porter, of Northampton, submitted the following, which was laid on the table:

Whereas, The Legislature of this State meet early in December, and seldom despatch much public business until near the close of a long session at great expense to the commonwealth, often without rendering an equivalent in public benefit, Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making a constitutional provision that the daily pay of the members of the Legislature shall not exceed thirty-three cents or other proper equivalent.

Mr. Dickey called for the second reading and consideration of a resolution as modified, offered by him some time since and postponed on the 29th ult. relative to proceeding immediately to second reading of amendments made in committee of the whole which have not yet been acted upon, and for an adjournment *sine die* on the 10th of January. The convention refused to consider, 49 to 65.

The convention then went into committee of the whole on the amendment of Mr. Stevens to that of Mr. Read. Mr. Earle addressed the committee on the subject about an hour and a half—without concluding—when he gave way for the rising of the committee and the convention adjourned until Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1837.

The amendment offered by Mr. Stevens to the amendment of Mr. Read, on the 20th ult. was to strike out the whole of the amendment, and inserting the amendment offered by him as a substitute, instead of striking out merely all after the words "ten dollars."

Mr. Purviance this morning withdrew the resolution submitted by him on Saturday, relative to the length of the session and pay of the members of the Legislature.

Various petitions were presented relative to the right of trial by jury, &c.

Mr. Read offered the following resolution, which was read twice, considered and adopted;

Resolved, That hereafter no resolution shall be printed for the purpose of being placed on the files, without special order of the Convention; and that the memorials and petitions which may be ordered to be printed, shall be placed on our files.

Mr. Hopkinson, from the committee on the fifth article of the constitution, to whom were referred the petitions of certain citizens praying for some constitutional provision for the establishment of a Court of Chancery, reported as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, it is inexpedient to introduce such a provision into the Constitution.

On motion, the resolution was read the second time, considered and adopted.

The Convention then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The amendment to the amendment being still under consideration, Mr. Earle resumed his remarks and addressed the committee in conclusion for abour two hours. Mr. Agnew, of Beaver, then took the floor and spoke until the hour of adjournment, when the committee rose and the convention adjourned until half past three o'clock. Mr. Agnew resumed his remarks this afternoon and addressed the committee about an hour in conclusion. Although a young man, he is notwithstanding a very talented one. When he had concluded, Mr. M'Cahen, of the county, connected with the Post Office Department, took the floor in defence of the Kendall family, which had been held up in rather a ridiculous light a few days since by Mr. Denny. He spoke about half an hour, when he gave way to a motion for the rising of the committee, and the convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1837.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Martin and M'Cahen, from citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, praying that the Constitution may be so amended as to provide "that the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen, shall in no way be affected, diminished or enlarged merely on account of his religious opinions.

The Convention then again went into committee of the whole, the amendment of Mr. Stevens to the amendment of Mr. Read, being again under consideration. Mr. M'Cahen resumed his remarks and concluded, after having addressed the committee about an hour. However radical Mr. M'Cahen may have been, however he may have been opposed. in common with all exclusive metallic currency champions, to all banks, he admitted in his remarks, that he was not opposed to banks if properly restricted; that he believed banks had been productive of much good—a fact of which every friend of Pennsylvania interests, who has been an impartial observer of the prosperity of our State, and the causes which have led thereto, cannot for a moment hesitate to admit. The doctrine of Mr M'Cahen is that entertained by every friend of a judicious system of banking. Mr. Fuller then took the floor and addressed the committee about an hour, in opposition to the banking system. When he had concluded, Mr. Sill, of Erie, took the floor and asked whether the poor had suffered in consequence of Turnpike roads, bridges and other works, the result of Acts of incorporation! After speaking about an hour, he gave way and the committee rose, and the convention adjourned until half past three o'clock in the afternoon, when he resumed his remarks and spoke about an hour and a half in conclusion. The committee then rose and the convention adjourned.

The Speech of Mr. Sill is admitted to be one of the ablest delivered since the meeting of the convention. He adhered strictly to the subject; his speech was entirely divested of every thing of a personal or political character.

General Intelligence.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—The Whigs of Ohio have triumphed in the Special Election in the Seventeenth Congressional District to supply the vacancy of A. W. Loomis (Whig) resigned. C. D. Coffin is the Whig elected. At the Presidential election, this District gave Van Buren 200 majority.

VIOLENCE AND DEATH.—We learn from the Bloomsburg (Columbia Co.) Register, that an unfortunate affray occurred in Melville, in that county, on the evening of Nov. 28, by which an individual named John Dornel, was mortally wounded by one or more strokes of an axe, so that he died on the Monday evening following. Thos. D. Poke, the person accused of having given the death stroke, has been arrested, and committed to the jail of Columbia county for trial.

VOLUNTEERS.—One thousand volunteers, under Col. Snodgrass, from Alabama, passed through Tallahassee, West Florida, the 24th ult. on their way to join Gen. Jesup in the eastern part of that territory.

WOOL AND PORK.—Prices at Cadiz, Ohio, Nov. 30th, 40 to 25 cents according to quality, only nominal, however. Pork was down to 8½ cents.

Mr. Carter Baxter, of Middlesex, Va. contradicts the report lately circulated through the newspapers, that he had agreed to surrender his slaves to Gerret Smith, of New York, upon certain conditions.

FIRE.—The tavern house lately owned by Mr. D. Davis, in Manchester, Carroll county, Maryland, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult., with a portion of its contents, including about 50 dollars in cash, belonging to Mr. F. Hamburg, one of the occupants.

PURSE AND SWORD.—The Madisonian says,—"If the power of the United States Bank was great, because it had the revenue in a few hands, and power increases in proportion as it is centred in a small number—what shall we say, and what have we not to apprehend, when the whole revenue of the nation is under the sole individual control of the President! and the purse, divorced from the nation, is wedded to the sword!"

The New York American, in an article in favor of the resumption of specie payments by the banks of the States, says, "It can be done—it should be done—it *must* be done."

SIGNS, FAVORABLE TO RESUMPTION.—The New York American of Saturday states, that exchange on England is steadily declining; some bills having been disposed of at 10¾ per cent. premium, or, within one per cent. of the specie par. The Journal of Commerce of Saturday says: Specie is coming in from all directions, and going out in none. A schooner from Havana yesterday brought $28,000; the bark Ann Eliza from Vera Cruz, $36,000. The last packets for Liverpool, London and Havre, have taken none, and beyond all questions a current of coin will soon set in upon us from all those ports.

The decline in the rate of Exchange on England and the influx of specie, noted above, taken in connection with the other important and well known fact, that a very large amount of the home "liabilities" which existed on the 11th of May last, have been adjusted since that period, are undoubtedly favorable signs as to the ability of the banks, and the adaptation of the business of the country, to an early resumption of specie payments.

The Philadelphia Gazette says—It seems to be generally admitted that the President's Message is the emanation of a political Sir Forcible Feeble; that it wears about it the marks of a disheartened writer, and the disappointment of a baffled juggler.

POCOCK'S RECIPE FOR CURING BEEF AND PORK.—For pickling one hundred weight of pork, hams, beef, &c. take 6 gallons water, 9 pounds salt, half coarse, half fine, 3 pounds brown sugar, 1 quart molasses, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce potash. Put the above ingredients into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it comes to the surface. When the scum ceases to rise, take the liquor off and let it stand until it is cold. Then having previously rubbed your meat with fine salt, pack it away in the vessel which you intend to keep it in, pour the liquor over it and let it stand.

THE BETTER CURRENCY.—We understand that the Marines on board the U. S. ship Peacock, lately arrived at Norfolk, from a long cruize, were paid off in "SHIN PLASTERS" An old tar much enraged at receiving such remuneration for his long & 'arguing' service, tore the eagle from his hat, and swore he would never serve the U. S Government again. Members of Congress will no doubt be paid in Gold and Silver! Are these the blessings, the equality and justice of Republican Government?[*Rich. Com.*

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.—The eleventh annual report of this corporation, showing the state of its affairs to the 30th September last, is published in the Baltimore papers. We gather the following from the document. The receipts for the year were $457,110, of which $301,301 were for the transportation of passengers and merchandise; $150,000 were two instalments of $2½ on each share, and the remainder the proceeds of the sale of horses. The expenditures during the same period were $483,743; $63,821 of this sum is for interest on the million loan &c., and $43,505 for surveys of the different routes to the Ohio river. The remainder was expended principally for repairs, erection of bridges, &c.

FROM EUROPE. REPORTED CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINE.

Malaga papers received at New York by the ship Mexican to Nov. 3, and Madrid to Oct. 25, announce the capture of Constantine. The particulars are no further stated than the fact of an official despatch having been received, that the French had taken possession of the place, the 47th of the line bearing a conspicuous part in the assault. This account savors very much of the recent report of the capture from the same place.

SPAIN.—The Carlist Guerillas are making frequent predatory incursions from the mountains of Guipuzcoa. The Navarese and Bacayans have retreated entirely beyond the Ebro, followed by Gen. Lorenzo. Upon the whole, Spain, excepting some portions of Basque Provinces, appears to be free of the sanguinary hoardes of the Pretender.

PORTUGAL—Advices to Oct. 8th state that all the compromised Chartrists in prison had been liberated. The Queen has created Viscount Das Antas and Baron de Bomfin, Field Marshals. On the 9th, they made their public entry into Oporto.

AWFUL SUFFERINGS NEAR HOME.—The subjoined case of horrible suffering is narrated to us by one who was present when the Coroner's jury received the testimony in the case:

The Coroner was yesterday called to a body of a woman lying in a chamber in Small street. When he entered the room, he saw a colored woman lying sick in one corner. On the floor was stretched the dead body of a white woman, clinging to which was her daughter, about twelve years of age, and another daughter, about six year old, was lying at the fire place, with her feet in the ashes to procure a little heat.

It appeared in evidence, that the deceased mother with her two daughters occupied a small chamber in Small street; but on Sunday morning her landlord, who kept a small shop in front of the same building, thrust the wretched mother and her daughters into the street, in the midst of the snow. They took shelter in a *privy*, where the next morning they were discovered by some persons, who conveyed them to a neighboring chamber. The mother was so much exhausted, as to be unable to speak. She expired shortly afterwards. The eldest daughter was unable to stand. Mr. Gregory, the Coroner, conveyed the two girls to his house, and sent for a physician, who was of opinion that another hour's exposure would have killed the elder girl. Mr. Gregory deserves the thanks of every citizen for his humanity; but he did more—he caused the landlord to be arrested and committed to prison, on a charge of assault and battery and inhuman treatment.—[*U. S. Gaz.*

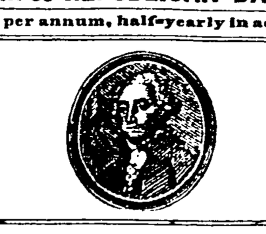
An animated contest is now going on in Pittsburgh for Mayor of that city. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. is the candidate of the whig and anti masonic party, and Dr. M'Clintock is supported by the Van Buren men and a few whigs! Our friends there have a majority of about 500, and could easily carry their candidate if they were but united. As the election has turned on politics, it is the obvious policy and duty of all the whigs and anti-masons in the city to adhere to their candidate regularly nominated. To do otherwise, is only aiding the minions of power, who, were they to succeed in carrying their candidate by the aid of whig votes, would laugh at them for their pains, and proclaim it far and near as a Van Buren triumph. Besides, Mr. Irwin is a capable, worthy, and enterprizing man, every way qalified to discharge the duties of the office, and one upon whom all the anti Van Buren men of the city might unite.—[*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

AN EXPUNGING WITNESS.—A merry kind of a witness being under examination the other day, in the Washington county Court, in a case in which one of the fair dames of that county stood charged with having committed an assault and battery upon one of our lord's of creation, was asked what he knew about the case? To which he promptly replied, that the lady in the case had EXPUNGED one of the eyes of the gentleman in question. He was then required to tell the court and jury what he meant by EXPUNGING the gentleman's eye. Which he did with much *sang froid*, declaring that the lady had *drawn black lines around the aforesaid gentleman's eye with her nails.*

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.



GETTYSBURGH, PA.

FRIDAY, December 15, 1837

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

From the Patriot of Tuesday last.

Baltimore Market.

☞Flour, $9 00; Wheat, $1 85 to $2 17.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

☞We ask attention to the advertisement of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, a copy of which can be seen at this office.

☞Messrs. PENROSE, CASSATT, KETTLEWELL and STEVENS will accept our thanks for early copies of the Governor's Message.

The Murder.

☞THOMAS SNOWDEN was committed to the Jail of Adams county, on Friday evening last, on suspicion of being the murderer of his father-in-law, Mr. Solomon Chambers, a notice of which was given in our last. His trial will probably take place in January next.

Governor's Message.

☞This able document, which was served to our readers on Friday last in an extra sheet, is winning for its author golden opinions from friends and foes—not only in this, but in other States. It is, in the opinion of all, one of the ablest—if not the ablest—State papers ever issued by any Executive. It also contrasts greatly with the tame and effeminate production over the signature of "M. Van Buren." This cannot be gainsayed by the most strenuous Loco Foco.

In reference to the conduct of the General Government, the Governor uses severe and scorching, but just language; which may induce the tools of party to abuse him, but they cannot otherwise than admit of the justness of the castigation.

We ask attention to the statement relative to the situation of the Banks of the Commonwealth. It will be seen that forty-six, out of fifty, have made returns, which present a gratifying picture of their condition. That, since the suspension of specie payments, their circulation has been reduced one-fourth; their discounts one-fifth; and that their specie has *increased* upwards of two and a half millions, being about one half of the whole amount in their vaults at the time of their suspension.

The Governor recommends the following restrictions on banks, in future charters:

1. Limitation of bank dividends to 7 per cent.
2. Limitations of issue in proportion to specie.
3. Severe punishment for exceeding the above limitations.
4. No loans to be made to brokers and directors.
5. Limitation of loans to any one firm or person.
6. Excess of profits over 6 per cent. to be reserved and invested as a species of safety fund.
7. Banks to keep their notes at par at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
8. After a certain number of years, no notes to be issued less than $10.
9. President and directors personally responsible for all claims, in case of suspension of specie payments.
10. The excess of 7 per cent to be hereafter the only bonus for a charter. Such to be sold at auction, and the premium to go to the safety fund.
11. No bank to go into operation until two-thirds of its capital be paid in.

The Treasury is in a flourishing condition, having $2,220,135 on hand. The Public Improvements are in good order and quite productive. The Governor recommends an annual appropriation of $100,000 to Common Schools—recommends the Culture of Silk—a repeal of the tax on deeds, writs, &c. and an alteration in the civil code, by which attachment of debt is allowed—a law against extra-judicial oaths; and treats on other subjects of great interest to the people.

Let the Message be carefully read by *all*—because it discourses upon matters and things which concern *all*.

Gettysburg Rail Road.

☞We learn that Mr. FULLERTON, of Franklin, offered a resolution in the Senate on Friday last, for the appointment of a committee to report upon the propriety of discontinuing the above road. The resolution was adopted on Monday last, after debate. Poulson's Correspondent says—"Mr. CASSATT, of Adams, opposed it with ability, as discreditable by throwing distrust upon the plan of finally completing a work eminently useful to Pennsylvania. Mr. PENROSE also opposed, and declared that the Gettysburg route would not conflict with the Cumberland Valley road, but that the trade would be as much as could be done by both roads. Mr. Fullerton only urged it, but the Senate granted the committee of inquiry, who are Messrs. Cassatt, Strohm and Myers. Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Carpenter first appointed were excused from serving."

State Legislature.

☞Our extra of Friday last contained the proceedings of the Legislature up to Wednesday.—Both branches have been organized since that time, as follows:—

Officers of the Senate:

Speaker—J. R. Burden, of Philadelphia county.
Clerk—G. W. Hamersly, of Lancaster.
Assistant Clerk—D. Middlecoff, of Adams.
Sergeant at Arms—Joseph Black.
Door-Keeper—Daniel Eckles.
Printers of the English Journal—Thompson & Clark.
Do. of German Journal—Joseph Ehrenfried.
Do. of Bills—Joseph Gleim.

Officers of the House:

Speaker—Lewis Dewart, Northumberland.
Clerk—Francis R. Shunk, Dauphin.
Assistant do.—T. J. Gross, Montgomery.
Sergeant at Arms—Andrew Krause.
Door-Keeper—D. W. Hyde.
Printers of English Journal—Packer, Parke & Barret.
Do. of Bills—W. D. Boas.
Do. of German Journal—Baab & Hummell.

On Thursday last the Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature incorporating the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Rail Road Company, was returned to the House with the signature of the Governor.

A resolution was offered by Mr. STEVENS authorizing a transfer of the stock subscribed by the State to the Gettysburg Turnpike road company, to the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Company. The resolution was discussed in committee of the whole on Saturday last, and its further consideration postponed until Monday next.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

Accounts—Messrs. Rogers, Fraley, (city) James, Darragh, Kingsbury.
Claims—Strohm, Sangston, Miller, (Berks) Irvine, Cassatt.
Judiciary—Penrose, Leet, James, Pearson, Barclay.
Militia—Rogers, Kelly, Myers, Case, Snyder.
Banks—Fraley, (city) Leet, Strohm, Penrose, Peltz.
Education—Darragh, Kelly, Porter, Fraley, (city) Sangston.
Roads, Bridges & Inland Navigation—Strohm, Miller, (city) Darragh, Irvine, Sterret.
Agriculture—Harper, Fraily, (Schuylkill) Caldwell, Myers, M'Conkey.
To Compare Bills—Porter, Michler, Purviance, Case, Cassatt.
Election Districts—Purviance, Strohm, Myers, Harper. Darragh.
Vice and Immorality—Fullerton, M'Conkey, Kelly, Miller, (Berks) Caldwell.
Corporations—James, Michler, Fraily, (Schuylkill) Miller, (city) Sangston.
Estates & Escheats—Leet, James, Darragh, Michler, Carpenter.
Revenue Bills—Miller, (city) Rogers, Fraley, (city) Pearson Kingsbury.
Private Claims—Paul, Slenker, Kelly, Leet, Miller, (Berks)
Library—Miller, Rogers, Michler.
Public Buildings—Caldwell, Harper, Sangston, Porter, Snyder.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Johnstone, Hopkins, A. B. McIlvain, O. S. Dimmock, Flichman, Sebring, Chamberlain, (Cambria.)
Judiciary—Gilmore, J. M. McIlvain, Garrettson, Watts, Yearick, Sebring, Stevens.
Pensions and Gratuities—Espy, Tyson, Erdman, Richardson, McElwee, Crispin, Walker.
Claims S. F. Reed, W. C. Reynolds, Penniman, Chamberlain (Crawford) Laverty, Passmore, Bowman
Agriculture—Gorgas, Wm. Reynolds, Hirst, Hershe Walborn, Kinney, Fell.
Education—Garretson, Love, Dillingham, Porter, Kauffman, Smith, Sharswood.
Domestic Manufactures—Brooks, Sipes, Killinger, Pray, Colhoun, Clark, Karns.
Accounts—James, Coplan, Park, A. Dimock, Fling, Kendig, Sawdey.
Vice and Immorality—Leech, Geiger, Beaty, Ritter, Ivins, Sipes, Chamberlain of Cambria.
Militia System.—Thompson, Watts, Woodburn, O. S. Dimmick, Crab, Ryan, Kettlewell.
Election Districts—Yost, Shearer, Wilson, Ehrman, Funk, Hill of Berks, Keim.
Banks—Stevenson, Taylor, Coplan, Cunningham, Gilmore, Espy, Hays.
Estates and Escheats—Curtis, A. Dimock, Collins, Hook, Edwards, Carpenter, Dillingham.
Bridges, State and Turnpike Roads—McClelland, Diller, Hughes, Longaker, Shertz, Bowman, Morrison.
Corporations—Hill of Westmoreland, Ford, Chamberlain of Crawford, Goldsmith, McElwee, Longaker, Waker.
Local Appropriations—Hopkins, W. C. Reynolds, Mortan, Erdman, McClelland, Herr, Farrelly.
Lands—Wilson, Fegely, Reddig, Krebs, McClaran, Clark, A. R. McIlvain.
Compare Bills—Ryan, Ford, Krebs.
Library—Carpenter, Fling, Woodburn.
Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement—M'Ilvaine, Johnston, Espy, S. F. Reed, Kauffman, Curtis, Stark, Tavlor, Stevens, Strohecker, C. M. Reed, Karns, O. S. Dimmick.

Congressional.

☞The following from the Philadelphia Inquirer contains the most important of the doings so far of Congress:

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—Several topics of considerable general interest were submitted to the attention of the Senate on Monday last; among them a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania. praying the passage of a law ordering the United States marshals to direct the execution of criminals sentenced to death, by the United States courts, within prison yards, as is the practice in regard to criminals executed in pursuance of the judgmnet of State tribunals. The memorial entered into an eloquent detail of the bad effects that have resulted from public exhibition of this character. Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill, the same as that reported at the special session, and which then passed the Senate, to refund the duties paid on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York. A bill to repeal the laws authorizing the establishment of the Express Mail, was introduced by Mr. Crittenden. A resolution was also introduced by him and adopted, after modification suggested by Messrs. Clay and Grundy, directing the Postmaster General to report the receipts and expenditures on the Express Mail establishment its proposed extension, etc. A memorial in reference to imprisonment for debt was presented by Mr. Tallmadge.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.—We learn from the New York Courier and Enquirer, that on Saturday last, depositions were made in that city, to the effect, that agents of the insurgents in Canada, were openly recruiting in Burlington and other places in Vermont, and sending into Canada, men and munitions of war, for the use of those in arms against the government.—These depositions were forwarded to England by yesterday's packet, and to the British Minister at Washington, and will doubtless be the cause of an immediate demand upon our Executive to put an end to such proceedings in future.

DISTRESSING.—Three brothers, named McGready, the oldest 13, the youngest only four, were drowned on Saturday in the Patroon's Creek, near Albany. The youngest was playing near the water, and slipped under the ice, and the other two were drowned in attempting to save him. The mother saw her children drown, but could not save them.

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
COLUMBIA, Dec. 8th, 1837, }

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Toll received at this office per last weekly report,	$197,558 37
Amount received during the week ending this day,	4,017 41
Whole amount received up to Dec. 9th,	$201,575 78

W. C. M'PHERSON, *Collector.*

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lekieu, Mr. JAMES FINK, of York county, to Miss SARAH FAHNESTOCK, of Abbottstown.

DIED.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. WATKINS, of this borough, aged about 73 years.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. MARGARET TOPPER, wife of Mr. Jesse P. Topper, of Hamiltonban township.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale *on Tuesday next, the 22d inst.*, at the Mill Property of WM. COBEAN, Sen. dec'd., in Cumberland township, the following Property:

Horses, Cows and Hogs,
GRAIN by the bushel, and Grain in the ground,
HAY by the Ton;
One nine-plate Stove and Pipe;
Bees by the scap.

—ALSO—

Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

WM. COBEAN, Jr. } Executors.
A. COBEAN, }

December 15, 1837. ts-37

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, residing in Hamiltonban township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of

WILLIAM COBEAN, SEN.

Late of Cumberland township, Adams County, Pa. deceased, to call and make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them without delay, properly, authenticated for settlement.

WM. COBEAN, Jr. } Exec'rs.
A. COBEAN, }

December 15, 1837. 6t-37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, residing in Germany township, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of

LUDWICK KERBAUGH,

Late of Germany township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, to call and make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ADAM HAHN, Exec'r.

December 15, 1837. 6t*-37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of

AGNES YOUNG,

Late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, to call and make immediate payment; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.

December 15, 1837. 6t-37

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Southern Literary Messenger.

THOMAS W. WHITE, Editor & Proprietor.

THIS is a monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to LITERATURE, but occasionally finding room also also for articles that fall within the scope of SCIENCE; and not professing an entire disdain of tasteful *selections*, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, *original*.

Party Politics and controversial *Theology*, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere: but whenever that happens, they are *incidental* only, not *primary*. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

REVIEWS and CRITICAL NOTICES occupy their due space in the work: and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read—& to warn him against wasting time & money upon that large number which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every indiscriminating student, IMPARTIAL CRITICISM, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries to him who *does wish* to discriminate

ESSAYS and TALES, having in view utility or amusement, or both—HISTORICAL SKETCHES and REMINISCENCES of events too minute for History, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous POETRY, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and cultivate the growing poetical tast and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes: The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and sooth that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad: They should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people: Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger, if that plan be but carried out in practice?

The SOUTH peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people, compared with those of the North? No: for in wealth, talents and taste, we may justly claim at least an *equality* with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this *local* want that the word SOUTHERN was engrafted on this periodical: and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests Far from any such thought; it is the Editor's fervent wish to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. So far from meditating *hostility* to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw much of his choicest matter thence: and happy indeed will he deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering clouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER has now reached the 11th No. of its *third* volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, is not for the Editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not further short of them than human weakness usually makes *Practice* fall short of *Theory*.

CONDITIONS.—1. The Southern Literary Messenger is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large superroyal octavo pages each, on the best of paper, and neatly covered, at $5 a year. payable in advance.

2. Or five *new* subscribers by sending their names and $20 at one time to the editor, will receive their copies for one year, for that sum, or at $4 for each.

3. The risk of loss of payment for subscriptions, which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster, is assumed by the editor.

4. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of the volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's subscription.

5. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while anything thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

Richmond, Va. Dec. 15, 1837. tf-37

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in the small building adjoining the Store of Mr. Fahnestock, in South Baltimore Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS, he feels satisfied that he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him in the most fashionable style and substantial manner. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CHRISTIAN ZECKER.

December 15, 1837. 3t-37

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday, the 22d day of January*, 1838, at the Court House in Gettysburg for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY.

December 15, 1837. tc-37

☞Philadelphia Inquirer, Balt. Patriot, Frederick Examiner, Hanover Herald and Carlisle Herald, will give the above *three weekly* insertions and send copies of their papers, and charge this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale *on Saturday the 23th of December inst.*, on the premises, the following Estate of DAVID and ELIZABETH DEMARREE, dec'd:

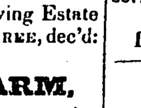
CONSISTING OF

A VALUABLE FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Isaac Monfort and others, containing **100 Acres** first rate Land—The improvements are a

GOOD TWO STORY STONE

HOUSE,



Double Log Barn, and a well of excellent water near the house—with a sufficiency of fine Meadow and a due proportion of Wood Land.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

HENRY BRINKERHOFF, Ex'r.

N. B. Should the property be not sold on that day it will be for rent for one year from the 1st day of April next.

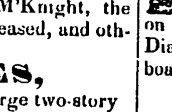
December 8, 1837. ts-36

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 27th day of December, inst.* at 12 o'clock, M.

THAT WELL-KNOWN

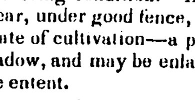
***Tavern-Stand* & FARM,**



Late the Estate of *Peter Moritz*, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thomas M'Knight, the heirs of Nicholas Mark, deceased, and others, containing

100 ACRES,

The Improvements are a large two-story STONE AND ROUGH CAST



Dwelling-House,

with extensive Back-buildings two Stables, a Bath-house, and a Blacksmith shop, one Apple and Peach Orchard, in a thriving condition. About 30 Acres are clear, under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation—a portion of which is Meadow, and may be enlarged to any desirable extent.

This property possesses superior advantages as a Tavern Stand—being on the Turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Pittsburg, 9 miles west of Gettysburg, and at a point where the roads from York and Millerstown intersect the same. There is one of the finest springs in the country near the house, affording at all times an abundant supply of clear cold water, which issues from several fountains in and near the establishment. In point of health, good water, and beauty of scenery, it is not surpassed by any other situation in the county.

☞The Terms will be made known on day of sale.

D. MIDDLECOFF, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JAS. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

December 8, 1837. ts-36

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, *on Tuesday the 2d day of January next*, viz:

The Account of Jacob Keller, Administrator of the Estate of John Miller, Sen. deceased.

The Account of John Myers and John Albert, Administrators of the Estate of Catharine Albert, deceased.

The final Account of William Cownover, Administrator of the Estate of John Cownover, deceased.

The Account of James McAllister, acting Executor, of the estate of Samuel Patterson, deceased.

The Account of Peter Shanefelter, one of the Executor of the Estate Peter Shanefelter, Sen. deceased.

The Account of David McMurdie, Executor of the Estate of James Semple, dec'd.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 8, 1837. } tc-36

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent until the first of April next, the STORE ROOM recently occupied by him, to which is attached a back room and an excellent cellar.

☞*Terms very reasonable.* Enquire of R. W. Middleton.

JOHN PICKING.

November 24, 1837. tf-34

FOR RENT OR SALE,

THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand & FARM,

WHEREON the Subscriber resides. The Farm is in excellent order and the fences are good. There are Buildings of every necessary description—all new and large. There are also ***Three Tenant-Houses***, one BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and WAGON-MAKER'S SHOP—both carried on extensively.

The Subscriber will also sell his present **STOCK OF GOODS,** on reasonable terms, and rent the Store Privileges, or rent the Store Privileges alone. The situation is a commanding one for business, in both of the above. The privileges may be had, on rent, for one, two, or more years, as it may suit—as the subscriber intends moving to his Mountain Farm, for the purpose of building a Woollen Factory, and improving it otherwise.

☞The Terms of Rent will be reasonable. Application to be made to the Subscriber, living in Franklin township.

T. McKNIGHT.

December 1, 1837. 4t-35

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be offered at public sale, *on Saturday the 30th of December inst.*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises. *The undivided half part of*

A Tract of Wood Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams County, on the road to the Cold Springs, about three miles from Millerstown, and adjoining lands of the heirs of Daniel Diehl, deceased, Henry Smith, James Boyd and others, containing **12** Acres and **66** perches, late the estate of Daniel Diehl, dec'd.

TERMS—One third of the purchase Money on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

☞Persons wishing to view the property prior to the day of sale, can call upon Mr. Solomon Young, residing near the premises.

JOHN DEARDORFF, Adm'r.
By the Court
JAS. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

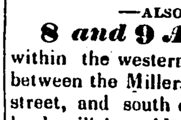
P. S. Michael Trostle, will likewise offer for sale the residue half at the same time and place.

December. 8, 1837. ts-36

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Property in and near Gettysburg, and offers it for Sale, on very favorable terms.

IT CONSISTS OF A



HOUSE & LOT

in the borough of Gettysburg, on West York-street, third Lot from the Diamond. The house is a large, weather-boarded one; and the situation eligible.

—ALSO—BETWEEN

8 and 9 Acres of Land,

within the western limits of the borough, between the Millerstown Road and Middle-street, and south of Middle-street. This land will be sold either by the acre or in Town Lots, to suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

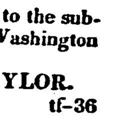
A FARM,

situate in Cumberland township, about 1 mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Rev. C. G. M'Lean, Jacob Herbst, E. Pitzer and others, containing **140** *Acres*, more or less—on which are

A TWO STORY

HOUSE,

and good Barn.



Possession of the above Property will be given on the 1st of April next.

☞For terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, residing in Hancock, Washington county, Md.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 8, 1837. tf-36

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Saturday the 23d of December next*, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THAT VALUABLE

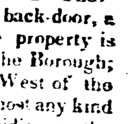
LOT OF GROUND,

Fronting on Chambersburg Street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, and adjoining lots of Robert Taylor and Henry Zell—late the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The improvements are a good

TWO-STORY STONE

HOUSE,



with a convenient Kitchen attached—a never-failing well of water at the back-door, a stable, good fence, &c. The property is situated in a pleasant part of the Borough; and, being but one dwelling West of the Diamond, well calculated for almost any kind of business. Mrs. Myers, residing on the premises, will shew the property to any person wishing to purchase.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, well secured, without interest. A good title will be given; and possession can be had on the first of April next.

Also—***Three Shares of Stock*** in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike road Company. Terms, Cash.

MARTIN EBERT, Adm'r.
De bonis non, with the Will annexed, of John Myers, deceased.

November 24, 1837. ts-34