STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, February 6, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

☞Many articles have been crowded out of this week's paper, to make room for the *substantial* advertisement of the County Commissioners.

☞On our first page will be found the two letters referred to in our last. It will be perceived that we committed an error respecting the one relative to the appointment of Judges.

The Mails.

☞Almost all the papers received at this office complain of the disarrangement of the mails. We have also been subjected to much inconvenience and disappointment by the loss of some of our most valuable exchange papers—such as the Philadelphia Inquirer, Baltimore Patriot, Virginia Free Press and others. And, to cap the climax, a new arrangement has been made on the Baltimore line which keeps us out of our Washington, Baltimore and Richmond papers TWELVE HOURS longer than by the old arrangement! But, we suppose, we must "grin and bear it!"

☞Messrs. McSherry and Fauss will accept our thanks for copies of Mr. Sill's Speech on Corporations, Banks and Currency, delivered in the Convention on the 13th of December last.

Young Men's State Convention.

☞We are much pleased to find that the proposition to hold a Young Men's State Convention, made by us a few weeks since, meets with the approbation of our friends of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Pittsburg Times, Harrisburg Telegraph, Lancaster Examiner, Darby Republican and other papers friendly to the State Administration. As to *time and place* of holding such a Convention, we are not particular; but are of the opinion that the 4th of July would be the most appropriate time.

From Harrisburg.

☞A resolution has passed both Houses of the Legislature requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure an appropriation for a National Road from some point on the Cumberland road to the Harbor of Erie.

Gettysburg Rail Road.

☞A letter from Harrisburg states that Mr. Stroman, from the Committee appointed by the Senate to visit and examine our rail road, has, unexpectedly, made a most violent and bitter report against the work—declaring it "so badly constructed that it was fully to commence it, and its continuance would be madness!" Should its continuance be determined upon, however, the committee recommend the Waynesborough route. So soon as we receive the report, we shall lay it before our readers—as well as the minority report of Mr. Cassatt, who was, at the time of our correspondent's writing, engaged in preparing it.

☞Since the above was in type we have received the Harrisburg Intelligencer, which states that on Thursday last "Mr. Cassatt made a report from the minority of the Committee appointed to visit the Gettysburg rail road, in favor of the continuance and prosecution to final completion of that road.

"Mr. Cassatt differed with the other two members of the Committee, Messrs. Strohm and Myers. The report states that the work on the road is well done and highly creditable to those engaged in it.

"The report then gives into a critical examination of the various merits of the road, exhibiting in a lucid and convincing manner the facts, that the faith of the State is pledged to the completion of the road, and that it will be of immense advantage to her citizens."

When the question properly comes before the Senate, we can scarcely doubt but that a majority will be ready to sustain the plighted faith of the State, as well as the wishes and interests of one of her citizens who have heretofore received but a few of her bountiful gifts.

From the following resolution, offered by Mr. Hopkins on Friday last, it would seem that the House is becoming impatient about "the report" of Colonel McElwee!

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to visit the Gettysburg Rail Road be requested to report to the House the result of their investigations forthwith.

☞On Thursday last, Mr. Kittlewell presented petitions from Adams county, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the citizens of said county to determine at their township elections how many, or if any, tavern licenses may be granted.

Petitions were also presented by Mr. Fonn, for a new county out of parts of Adams and York—Our Hanover friends wish their county to be dubbed "*Jackson!*" Better call it "*Harrison*" or "*Ritner.*"

State Subscriptions.

☞In the House, on Monday last, Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill authorizing subscriptions, on the part of the State, to the following works:

To the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company,	$60,000
To the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Co.	75,000
To the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal Co.	50,000
To the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Co.	50,000
To the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road Company,	50,000
To the Union Canal Company,	100,000
Total,	$385,000

Prayer.

☞For several days in the House of Representatives, the question of opening the morning sessions with prayer was discussed. Pending a motion to postpone the question,

Mr. Stevens rose and said he hoped that something like a direct vote would be taken. He wanted to see how popular prayer was. He thought, for his part, that prayer was neither improper, impolitic, nor ungentlemanly; and he was sorry that some gentlemen appeared at least so to consider it. He for one never knew sincere prayer to be out of place. For his part, if he was not as pious as he ought to be, he received from his youth that God whose chariot is the clouds, and who rides upon the wings of the wind!

Canal Commissioners.

☞The Governor has appointed a new Board of Canal Commissioners. It now consists of Messrs. Sullivan, of Butler, John Taggart, of Northumberland, and Elijah F. Pennypacker, of Chester county. Moses Sullivan, Esq. has been elected President of the Board, and Dr. William C. M'Pherson, of Columbia, Secretary.

☞Henry S. Sprackling, Esq. was on Friday last elected by the Legislature from the City of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. M'Ilvain. Mr. Sprackling received 3,630 out of 3,971 votes polled.

Abolition.

☞The Globe is out in a long tirade against Abolition, and states that the Abolitionists are more friendly to Whigs than to the Loco Focos! This is easily accounted for. *The Loco Foco Van Buren party*, with a few exceptions, *oppose them in all their measures*, even to denying them the rights of petition and the freedom of speech.

Is it any wonder, then, that Abolitionists should endeavor to bruise the heel that attempts to crush and destroy their *rights*—rights guaranteed,—*not granted*,—to them by the Constitution and Laws of their County!

Southern Literary Messenger.

☞The *July* number of this deservedly popular periodical was received early last month, but its reception, unintentionally, has heretofore been neglected. We shall be more attentive hereafter.

The first article in the Messenger is an address to its patrons and the friends of Literature in the South. We hope the appeal will not be made in vain, but that the friends of Literature, not only in the South, but in the North—the East and the West, will step forward and lend their money and talents in sustaining the Messenger.

The second article is a liberal review of Mr. Southard's address last year before the literary societies of Princeton.

The greatest article of the present number (says the New Yorker, and we agree with it,) is "The Life and Character of Lord Bacon," collated and condensed from a late Edinburgh Review. So masterly and impressive a biography has not fixed our attention in years; and along with intense interest the narrative bears a moral which cannot fail to reach the most callous heart. No romance can equal it in power; no sermon can exceed it in admonition. The Fall of Wolsey was but an idiot's tale' in contrast with Bacon, as here portrayed.

The next article, "Colonel Gramby, Chap. XI." is one which we shall lay before our readers in a short time, as it embodies a description of the terrific destruction of the Richmond Theatre by fire in 1811, of which more than a hundred of Virginia's proudest sons and daughters were the victims.'

"The Copy-Book" is an amusing account of a journey from Virginia, via New York, Niagara, and the Michigan land-route, to Chicago; thence returning by Peoria, Vincennes and Louisville.

"Notes and Anecdotes" of an officer under Napoleon in his last struggle to retrieve his fallen fortunes, is an article which we recommend to all to read if so fortunate as to get a sight of it.

"The Usurper of Milan," review of "Ernest Maltravers," "The Conspirator," "The Perils of Passion," "Dr. Faw," &c. are highly interesting articles; but the candid and just review of "Gov. Everett's Address before the Massachusetts Mechanic Association" is, in our mind, sufficient to commend the Messenger to the liberal and high-minded of the North. The New Yorker says that periodical but a just and true tribute when it says "The candid and generous appreciation of the higher efforts of Northern literary talent *is a uniform and creditable characteristic of the Messenger, which never permits its position as an exponent and advocate of Southern opinions and feelings to impel it to clannish hostility or captious criticism.*"

☞A specimen of the Messenger can be seen at this office, as well as at the Agent's (H. F. Middleton) residence, in Fairfield.

Imposition.

☞Some time last year, it was agreed to send us the Knickerbocker on condition that its monthly "contents" should be noticed in the Star. We not only performed our part, but sent a subscriber, *with the money in advance*, for that work, which was also the means of procuring one or two others. Well, after getting the money and their work "puffed" for 7 or 8 months, the *honest* publishers not only discontinued sending the Knickerbocker to us, but also discontinued sending to those subscribers who had paid in advance for it! Among "Country printers" such conduct would be deemed dishonest and dishonorable! We don't know what those Broadway bucks would call it!

Democratic Review.

☞Before this publication was issued, we, in compliance with their general request, copied the prospectus of the publishers, occupying near a column for some time. The work has reached its *third* No. we believe, *but has not yet reached us!* From our knowledge of the worthy publishers, we do not doubt but that the omission is unintentional, and that the Review will be sent to us on the receipt of this paper.

Results of Intemperance!

☞In passing sentence of death upon Henry Post, convicted in Lancaster of murder, Judge Collins said:

"Intemperance seems the first step that led you down the declivity of crime—Profanity and Larceny succeeded—third, at last, the *Murder* of a fellow-being stepped your hands in blood and your soul in crime, and has brought you to the foot of the Gallows! In your case, we perceive a lesson of instruction to all who behold you. The young especially, should learn from your miserable example, that the course of crime is progressive—that one vice leads on to another—that Intemperance is the pathway of the destroyer—and that the man who steals today, may murder his neighbor without compunction to-morrow!

Intemperance and Slavery.

☞The Committee of Finance of the Second Municipality of New Orleans in making an estimate of Revenue for 1838, puts down the first item thus:

From Tax on Grog Shops	$12,000
This is the largest item but one in the whole list. The largest is—	
Real Estate and Slaves,	$44,444

Another Richmond.—The Sussex, New Jersey, Register says, Com. Stewart is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency.

Very True.—Every parent whose son is away from him at school, should supply him with a newspaper.—*Gov. Everett.*

A sensible man is the Governor [*P. Ledg.*

Doings of the Convention.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1837.

The section of the 6th Article relative to Justices of the Peace as adopted on second reading, [and to be found on the first page of to-day's Star,] was re-considered on Monday last and amended by striking therefrom the following, viz: "No borough forming part of a township shall be a separate district, nor borough or township shall constitute more than one district for electing Justices."

The section now reads as follows:

Justices of the Peace and Aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of Constables by the qualified voters thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. But townships, ward or borough shall elect more than two Justices of the Peace or Aldermen, without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough.

Several amendments were likewise made to the 5th Article upon second reading; but the principal amendments agreed to to the 5th article in committee of the whole, have passed second reading without any material alteration.

The 7th Article is now under consideration on second reading. Numerous amendments have been offered to this article on the subject of Education and rejected. The probability is that the seventh article will pass as amended in committee of the whole.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1838.

This is the day originally fixed upon for adjournment. The resolution was yesterday rescinded, and the time extended to the 22d inst. unless the business of the Convention shall have been completed prior to that period. Of that, however, there appears to be no prospect, as present appearances seem to indicate that enough yet remains to be done to keep the Convention employed until the 22d.

The amendments made to the first section of the seventh article in committee of the whole, have been negatived on second reading and the Constitution consequently restored. No other amendment was made in the 7th article with the exception of the addition of the following new section offered by Mr. Sturdevant, of Luzerne, viz:

Section 4. The Legislature shall not invest any corporate body with the privilege of appropriating private property to its use without requiring such corporation to compensate the owners of said property, or give adequate security therefor before such property shall be appropriated.

On agreeing to the said new section the yeas were 92, nays 22.

The 8th article, which relates to official oaths, was read the second time, considered and no amendment offered thereto.

The Convention then decided, by a vote of 53 to 53, to proceed to the second reading of 9th article, which is now under consideration.

The first section of the 3d article, which prescribes the qualifications of electors in addition to other amendments made therein, has been amended so as to require at least ten days residence in the district in which they shall offer to vote. This amendment was omitted on a former occasion, in furnishing you with the amendments made on second reading to said section.

From James McSherry, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 1838.

Dear Sir,—The following are the amendments on the 3d and 5th Articles—to the Sections of the 4th Article no amendments were made—viz:

ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—Amended as follows:

In Elections by the Citizens every White freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided in the State one year, and if he had previously been a qualified elector of this State six months, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, and shall have resided in the district in which he shall offer to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years, and having resided in the State one year before the election, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Sections 2 and 3—no amendment.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—no amendment.

Section 2—Amended as follows:

Section 2.—The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be nominated by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate appointed *and commissioned by him.* The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. But for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the application of two-thirds of each Branch of the Legislature. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth.

The following section to be called

Section 3.—(Still other.)—As directed by law, the Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as at present established: not more than five Counties shall at any time be included in one Judicial district organized for said Courts.

Section three in the Constitution to be altered to be called *Section* 4—no amendment.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11—no amendments.

The Convention have rescinded their resolution to adjourn on the 2d February and extended the time to 22d of February, unless the business of the Convention shall have been finished at an earlier period.

Anti-Slavery Proceedings.

At a meeting of the *Adams County Anti-Slavery Society*, held at Wolford's School House, in Latimore township, Messrs. *Allen Robinette, Joel Wierman* and *William Wright* were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of the Right of Freedom of Discussion, the Right of Petition, and the late act of Congress thereon. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted—viz:

Resolved, That the right of Free Discussion tho' guaranteed, was not *conferred* by the Constitution and Laws of our country—but that it is the gift of God, and inherent in our moral nature; and therefore a right which no human power can take away.

Resolved, That the right of Free Discussion is necessary and essential to the maintenance of the security of our other rights; and that without this, other rights would be of but little value.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Right of Petition is a sacred and inalienable right, guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we consider the resolution of Congress on the subject of petition, adopted on the 21st of 12th mo. 1837, as an unwarrantable assumption of power by the servants of the people, against which we earnestly protest.

Resolved, That we oppose ourselves, manly and independent course pursued by *Daniel Sheffer*, our Representative in Congress, in regard to Anti-Slavery petitions.

It was also resolved by the meeting, that the above resolutions be published in all the papers in Gettysburg.—[*Communicated.*

☞There were two destructive fires last week—one in New York and the other in Baltimore. Upwards of 20 houses in the former, and the Front Street Circus and Theatre, large tavern stand, and several valuable horses, in the latter were destroyed.

Late From Europe.

[From the New Yorker of January 27.]

By the arrival from Liverpool, on Thursday, of the packet ships England, Capt. White, and Garrick, Capt. Palmer, we have advice from England to the 17th—nine days later than the preceding. [These two packets sailed from this city in company, arrived within half a day of each other, and returned in the same order—close sailing for 6,000 miles]

The only important intelligence is that of the *firm support of the Cotton Market.*—Prices are fully sustained, and the stock is materially reduced—1,300 bales within the week. The sales of the 16th ult. were 2,500 bales: Mobile and New Orleans 7 a 9¼d. Upland 7 a 9¾d. Sea Island 16 a 24d. Complaint is made by the manufacturers that, while Cotton advances, the prices of goods does not perceptibly improve.

The political news is of no moment.—England is agitated by the advices from Lower Canada, though intelligence of actual insurrection had not been received.—The recall of Lord Gosford and Sir Francis Head is much commented on. Two regiments are ordered home from the Mediterranean immediately—for Canada service, it is supposed.

France.—Louis Phillippe has again been the subject of a conspiracy—or rather, a conspiracy for his destruction by a new Fieschi, Meschini or Pepin is alleged to have been discovered. It looks to us very much like a humbug. It has been *decided* that the French conquests in Algiers shall be retained.

Spain.—Don Carlos is said to have organized a new army of twenty battalions, all well armed and equipped, intended to operate against Madrid. This is independent of his Navarrese guerilla forces. He will open the next campaign with great vigor. Horses for cavalry are alone wanting.

Hanover.—King Ernest, late the English Duke of Cumberland, is ruling with a high hand, backed by all the despots of Germany. The German papers have been gagged on the subject of his tyrannies.

Graphic.—Mr. Sergeant, in the Pennsylvania Convention, stigmatizes Mr. Van Buren as the "public executioner of our resources by wholesale legislation—cutting off the means of prosperity, and grasping at twelve hundred millions of bank property for patronage and plunder."

The Bible is perfect in its punctuation; the *dash* so frequently and indiscreetly used by writers of the present day, has no place in it.

A Remarkable Circumstance.—In the year 1836 three bishops died, viz. the bishops of Durham, Litchfield and Coventry, and Ely; and in the year 1837, three bishops also died, viz. the bishops of Salisbury, Norwick, and Hereford, England.

Indiana Legislature.—Each member of the Indiana Legislature has, according to a custom prevalent in that State, declared his politics in writing. It appears, that the number of Whigs in that body is 57, and the number of Van Burenites, including the Conservatives, 43.

Gale on the Coast of California.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser says, Verbal accounts have reached that city stating that a severe gale had been experienced on the coast of California, in which several vessels were lost or much damaged.—Amongst them, the U. S. schooner Enterprise narrowly escaped shipwreck, and all her guns had to be thrown overboard.

Capital Punishment in Rhode Island.—On Tuesday, the 23d ult., in the Legislature of this State, the question came up to substitute the punishment of death in cases of murder, instead of imprisonment for life; which prevailed—31 to 24.

A Polish Lawyer.—C. S. Gowski, Esq. a young Polish exile, who has been some years at Pittsfield, Mass., a respectable teacher, has been duly admitted as an attorney at Pittsburg, in Allegheny county, Pa., where he now resides.

The Sub Treasury Scheme.—The resolutions of Mr. James, condemning the Sub-Treasury scheme, and advising the members of Congress from Ohio to oppose it, have passed the Senate of that State, by a vote of 20 to 10.

Execution.—The Sheriff of Allegheny county has received the warrant of the Governor, directing the execution of John Gallego, on the 30th of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

Prospect of Famine in Michigan.—From good calculations, the wheat crop of Michigan for the past season is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels, oats at 1,500,000, and corn at 1,000,000.

A Big Un.—An exchange paper says—"An oyster was recently dredged, which was so large that it took three men to swallow it whole!" We can't begin to swallow that story.—*Public Ledger.*

Mr. Catlin, "the enthusiastic artist," is, as we learn from the New York American, engaged on the portraits of the captured Indian chiefs, confined in Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina. In the "talk" which Mr. Catlin has had with them, it is to be hoped he has heard something of the events of the war, and the causes of the apparent breach of faith on the part of the American General.—*Nat. Gazette.*

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA!

We hasten to lay before our readers the highly important intelligence just received from the "seat of war," that General Jesup, the famous Indian Killer, recently won, or felt fully satisfied that he, as well as the whole army, which was in consequence drawn up in battle array, did really and unequivocally see the figure of an *Injun*, strolling in the Cypress Swamp like a lunatic; and that the way the balls *issed'd* about him was a caution to Indians in general and this varmint in particular, who, if not actually hit, was blustered near it. As a full confirmation of this glorious news, the express who brings it, says, if it "isn't true he wish he may be shot!"—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Whilst the United States Bank existed the Government experienced but little difficulty in remitting funds to any and every part of the Union; now, we have daily accounts of the difficulties experienced, and if the charges for these transmissions were published, it would be seen, that where the Government formerly got this business done for nothing she now pays from *four* to *six* per cent, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars per annum. The Government, by the late blowing up of the steamer Black Hawk between Vicksburg and New Orleans, has lost more money than she ever lost by the United States Bank in the whole course of twenty years, and this is not more than the tenth part of what she has lost since the year 1832.—*St. Louis Repub.*

In the case of — Delano, vs. Stockton & Stokes, which has occupied the time of the Baltimore County Court for several days, the Jury, on Saturday morning returned a verdict of 2500 dollars for the plaintiff.—The plaintiff Mr. Delano, was injured some time since, by the upsetting of one of Stockton & Stokes' Stages, and he brought the action to recover damages. He laid them at ten thousand dollars.—*Baltimore Chron.*

The decision of Judge Fox against the *right of colored persons to exercise the elective franchise*, has been published at length. The opinion is based on the peculiar condition of the colored population prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, and that under the Colonial system they were governed by peculiar laws, and not entitled to the privileges of the whites, they were no parties to that Constitution—that when the Constitution of 1790 was framed they remained in the same condition, as the Abolition act of 1780, although it declares all colored persons born after that enactment to be free (and allowed them trial by jury, which had previously been denied to them,) yet it gave them no political rights:—that as the constitution of the United States does not under the term citizen of people or citizens, include colored persons, bond or free, that portion of the Constitution of 1790, which provides that "in the election *by citizens*, every *freeman* of the age of twenty-one, having resided, &c." shall enjoy the rights of an elector, does not include colored persons, either bond or free: that the Constitution of 1790 was framed by a political majority of white men exclusively, and that colored persons of African blood, were not contemplated by it: that they never had any chartered rights, but have always been, and still are, subject to laws as the sovereign power may make: The Judge is also of opinion that the Legislature could not give them political power, or bring within the Constitution persons not contemplated by those who framed it, and that the sovereign power alone can do this: that although political power is not the birthright of the colored man, yet his *civil rights* are precisely the same as those of the white man, the equality being absolute, practical, and efficient.

In the recent debate in the Convention on the motion to confine the elective franchise to white citizens, Judge Hopkinson expressed a contrary opinion to that of Judge Fox, and said that, under the present Constitution, colored persons have long enjoyed it; though from the social position of the great mass of that portion of the population the exercise of the right would be inexpedient, and only productive of evil, and on this ground gave his assent to the motion to confine the right to white citizens. It is understood that the question is now depending before the Supreme Court, whose opinion will decide between the conflicting views entertained on the subject.—*National Gazette.*

"UNION AND HARMONY."

Messrs. S. F. Reed and S. Stevenson, both Van Buren members from the county of Philadelphia, had a pugnacious match on the portico of the capitol, on Wednesday week last. It appears these worthies could not settle the strife which has existed between them for some time, without coming to personal blows. This is another specimen of the "*union and harmony party.*"

☞The Correspondent of Poulson's Advertiser says Mr. Stevens took part in separating the above "Harmony Boys," and that "when he led away, to the great amusement of the spectators, the oldest member from the county, he said, 'my son, my *son*, this is harsh play, though it is in spirit."

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Biddle and Gen. Scott.

In looking over a discussion which recently took place in the House of Representatives at Washington, upon the subject of the Florida war, we were particularly struck with the boldness and patriotism of the speech of Mr. Biddle, a Representative from Allegheny county. His remarks upon Gen. Scott, and upon the course which the late administration adopted towards that distinguished commander, are remarkably effective. After noticing the movements of Gen. Scott, the friend of Gen. Jessup, the Court Martial upon the former, and the successful attempt of Gen. Jackson to compel that court to take back that part of their finding which included a censure upon Gen. Jessup's letter to the Editor of the Globe, Mr. Biddle, says—

Sir, in this sad retrospect I find a sufficient clue to that prodigal waste of treasure and human life, on which we have so long gazed, with grief and horror and shame. In it I see the tears of widows and orphans, and the victims of disease, contracted in that pestiferous climate, who are to come up here, year after year, to swell the list of your pensioners. Can any one doubt this,—when ever opinion he may form of the process by which General Scott was supplanted? Remember that the officer who took his place assumed the command pledged by his letter to the Globe, and, by the recall of Scott in disgrace, to pursue a plan exactly the reverse of that which his predecessor had matured. Remember, too, it is now admitted, that after eighteen months, during which the treasury has been poured out to exhaustion, and the blood of our best and bravest countrymen has dimmed every stream in Florida, it is now admitted that the very plan devised by Scott has been at length adopted. Yes, sir, that very plan which was the theme of sarcasm and derision in the letter to the Globe!

Mr. Chairman, we all listened, with pleasure, on yesterday, to the eloquent speech of the honorable delegate from Florida, (Mr. Downing.) But, sir, when he told us that if the Cherokees had not been employed the war would, in all probability, have long since been over, he forgot that the indolence or humanity and forbearance of General Jesup had, as he believed, cost us millions; did we not see that he lost sight, in the midst of details, of the great first cause which has kept this war so long open!

Mr. Chairman, I believe that a signal atonement to Gen. Scott will, one day, be extorted from the justice of this House.—We owe it to him; but we owe it still more to the country. What officer can feel secure in the face of that great example of triumphant injustice? Who can place before himself the anticipation of establishing higher claims upon the gratitude of the country than Gen. Scott? Yet *he* was sacrificed. His past services went for nothing. Sir, you may raise new regiments, and issue new commissions, but you cannot, without such atonement, restore the high moral tone which befits the depositories of the national honor. I fondly wish that the highest and the lowest in the country's service might be taught to regard this House as the jealous guardian of his rights, against caprice, or favoritism, or outrage, from whatever quarter. I would have known that, in running up the national flag, at the very moment our dishonor commence, we do not go through an idle form. On whatever distant service he may be sent—whether urging his way amidst tumbling icebergs towards the pole, or fainting in the unwholesome heats of Florida—I would enable him, as he looks up to that flag, to gather hope and strength. It should impart to him a proud feeling of confidence and security. He should know that the same emblem of majesty and justice floats over the Councils of the Nation; and that in its untarnished lustre we have all a common interest and a common sympathy. Then, sir, and not before, will you have an Army or a Navy worthy to sustained to perpetuate the glory of former days!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Co.

STOCKHOLDERS in the above road are notified that another installment of $5 on each share is due, which they are requested to pay on or before the first of March next. Those in Philadelphia will pay to the Cashier of the U. S. Bank, in Wrightsville and Columbia to Mr. Wright, at the Collector's office.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Tres'r.

February 1, 1838. 3t—45

GETTYSBURG GUARDS

ATTENTION!

PARADE at your usual place on *Thursday the 22d of February inst.* at 9 o'clock A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order, each member to be provided with 12 rounds of Blank Cartridges.

By Order,

J. SARBAUGH, O. S.

N. B. The "Guards" and such Citizens as may be inclined to join with them in commemorating the Anniversary of Washington's birth, will partake of a DINNER at the house of Capt. A. D. Kurtz, at 1 o'clock P. M. Citizens generally who wish to partake, will leave their names with Mr. Kurtz, or either of the Committee.

JACOB SARBAUGH, JOHN ASH, WM. SANDERS. } Committee of Arrangement.

February 6, 1838. tp—45

Anniversary Celebration.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH, will be celebrated by the Geands, and an Address will be delivered before them in the new Lutheran Church at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. C. G. M'Lean, and the *Farewell Address* of Washington, read by C. Baker, Esq. All persons are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM KING, RUDLEY CROFT, WM. H. MILLER. } Committee.

February 6, 1838. tc—45

GETTYSBURG GUARDS.

AN ELECTION will be held on *Thursday the 22d of February inst.* between the hours of 10 and 6, at the house of John Yeatts, for one SECOND LIEUTENANT, in the room of John Ziegle, resigned.

JOHN ASH, Major.

February 6, 1838. tc—45

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞To Parents.

DR. STOUSE'S INFANT DROPS, a safe, effectual and speedy remedy for the diseases of young children, such as colic, convulsions, restlessness, griping, disordered bowels, green stools, sour vomiting, flatulency, &c. This article is not a new invention, but one whose merits have been tested by time, and found fully adequate to the purposes for which they are recommended.

Price 25 cents a bottle, and for sale at the Drug Store of

DR. J. GIEBERT.

Feb. 6, 1838. tf—45

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons who have any unsettled accounts against DAVID MUMPER, of Huntington township, Adams County, are hereby notified to meet at the House of David Mumper in said township, on *Tuesday the 20th of February next*, for the purpose of arranging the accounts between said Mumper and his Creditors. And persons who hold any settled claims against said Mumper are notified to present them within one year from this date, if they expect to receive any dividend of the assets remaining in our hands at the time of distribution.

JOSEPH LATSHAW, JOHN WOLFOID, } Assignees.

January 30, 1838. tm—44

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. JAMES CLARK, late of Liberty township, Adams County, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will present them for settlement.

THOMAS REID, WM. M'CREARY, } Adm'rs.

January 30, 1838. 6t—44

Receipts and Expenditures of Adams County, Penn.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: FROM THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1837, TO THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1838—both days included:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax Jan. 3, 1837, at last settlement,	5,262	34
Quit Rents in J. A. Thompson's hands,	9	30
do. do. in C. Christzmann's hands,	57	00
do. do. in R. Smith's hands,	243	00
Cash on hand at last settlement,	112	99
Discount at Bank,	792	05
Taxes assessed for year 1837,	10,901	51
Loan of Wm. M'Clellan, Esq.	300	00
Cash received from sundry individuals for released land,	13	39
do. assessed but not entered in duplicates,	51	
do. received from C. Christzmann refunded for Quit Rents on Dixon Grier's lots,	125	00
do. received from sale of Water Stock,	189	00
do. do. Journals,	2	62
do. Wm. Taughinbaugh, Sheriff, fines and Jury fees,	109	75
Quit Rents in C. Christzmann's hands for 1837,	184	00
Cash due Treasurer Jan. 2, 1838.	369	39
	18,671	85

The Taxes assessed for 1837, are as follows:

Collectors.	Townships.	County tax.	
Christian Christzman,	Borough,	$644	14
Hugh M'Faggert,	Berwick,	689	19
John Butt,	Cumberland,	790	70
Benjamin Landis,	Conowago,	627	70
Robert M'Mordie,	Franklin,	891	09
Amos Lefever,	Germany,	587	73
Frederick Klinepeter,	Hamilton,	645	26
David Stewart,	Hamiltonban,	799	18
Peter H. Smith,	Huntingdon,	576	87
Nathaniel Greason,	Liberty,	628	37
John Chronister,	Latimore,	444	47
Joseph Taylor, sen.	Menallen,	782	01
William Stock,	Mountpleasant,	663	20
Michael Trostle,	Mountjoy,	500	74
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	669	07
Henry Wartz,	Straban,	787	55
John Brame,	Tyrone,	375	27
		$10,901	51

☞The outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors:—

Collectors.	Townships.	County tax.	School tax.
1834.—Allen Robinette,*	Latimore,	$76	62
" Daniel Gitt,	Conowago,	150	00
1835-6.—Harmon Wierman,	Huntingdon,		82 07
1836.—Christian Christzman,	Borough,	92	69
Peter Diehl,	Berwick,		56 04
" Abraham Mumma,	Franklin,	71	46
" Wm. White,	Hamiltonban,		70 72
" Jacob Fink,	Huntingdon,	109	48
" Wm. M'Creary,	Liberty,	100	00
" G. J. Hartzell,	Menallen,		224 24
" Anderson Ewing, Esq.	Mountpleasant,	191	61
" Garret Brinkerhoff,	Straban,	52	47
1837.—Christian Christzman,	Borough,	88	75
" Hugh M'Faggert,†	Berwick,	191	33
" John Butt,†	Cumberland,	299	09
" Benjamin Landis,†	Conowago,	562	70
" Robert M'Mordie,†	Franklin,	849	59
" Amos Lefever,†	Germany,	468	77
" Frederick Klinepeter,*	Hamilton,	30	26
" David Stewart†	Hamiltonban,	362	18
" Peter H. Smith,†	Huntingdon,	321	23
" Nathaniel Greason,†	Liberty,	308	37
" John Chronister,†	Latimore,	134	47
" Joseph Taylor,†	Menallen,	292	01
" Wm. Stock,†	Mountpleasant,	327	11
" Michael Trostle,†	Mountjoy,	298	12
" Valentine Hollinger,*	Reading,	44	17
" Henry Wartz,†	Straban,	365	33
" John Brame,†	Tyrone,	177	27
		$5,425	00
		$1,063	90

Those marked [*] have since paid in full—thus [†] in part.

DR. To outstanding State Tax, Jan. 3, 1837	$649	35
Cash on hand at last settlement,	125	09
	$774	44

CR.

By Commissioners' Orders as follows, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay,	16	50
Tuition of poor children,	298	65
Road Views and damages,	439	00
Assessors pay,	301	49
Collectors fees and Releases,	765	53
Bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	604	12
Fox Scalps,	17	69
Treasurer of Poor House,	4800	00
Grand Jury and Constables pay,	285	50
General Jury and Constables pay,	846	40
Work done to Public Buildings,	21	75
Commissioners' pay,	262	50
Clerk's pay,	150	00
Court Crier's pay,	39	00
Jailor's fees,	284	69
Public Printing,	372	89
Prothonotary and Clerk fees,	279	73
Directors of Poor pay,	60	00
Officers of Election pay,	375	72
Coroner's fees,	57	87
John Camp two last payments on Contract for Crown Gaol and Bridge,	900	00
Wood for Court House and Prison,	116	59
Hooks and Stationary for Public Offices,	34	88
Medical attendance on Prisoners,	1	25
Township Views,	68	00
Michael Hoffman arresting Horse thief,	20	00
Repairs to public Bridges,	93	82
Robert Smith Esq. late Treasurer overcharge in Quit Rents,	32	33
Public Schools, Huntingdon quota of County funds,	67	97
do. do. Berwick do. do.	83	18
do. do. Franklin do. do.	102	07
do. do. Borough for 1836 do.	72	49
do. do. do. for 1837 do.	65	42
do. do. Liberty do. do.	63	82
Samuel R. Russell, Esq. Water Rent,	27	50
William M'Clellan, Esq. temporary loan,	300	00
Wm. Taughinbaugh, Es