roads, diverge from the Pennsylvania rail road, about a mile and a half out of Lancaster, taking a north western direction to Harrisburg, thence south westerly direction to Chambersburg, and those nearly due south to Hagerstown. The Columbia rail way, the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg rail way, and the Gettysburg extension continue on a route nearly west from the diverging point near Lancaster to their re union at Hagerstown. At Harrisburg, the Cumberland Valley road is twenty-five miles north of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg road. At Carlisle and Chambersburg the two roads are still twenty-five miles apart. The southern road having all the way kept the straight line or nearly so of it between Lancaster and Hagerstown, it would seem marvelous indeed if there should be no more than four miles difference in the length of the routes as the committee seem to think. By the common road between those points the distances are nearly as follows, viz:

From Lancaster to Harrisburg,	37 miles.
From Harrisburg to Chambersburg,	51 "
From Chambersburg to Hagerstown,	21 "
	109
By the southern route from Lancaster to York	22 miles.
York to Gettysburg,	26 "
Gettysburg to Hagerstown,	32 "
	80 27 diff.

Making from Lancaster to Hagerstown a difference of twenty-seven miles in favor of the southern route. The nature of the ground would permit as strait a rail road from Wrightsville to Hagerstown by the southern route as by the Cumberland Valley with the exception of the part across the South mountain. And certainly not more than six or eight miles need be added for the ascent. If therefore a correct survey were made, it can hardly be doubted, that the southern route is from twenty to twenty-five miles shorter than the other. But let us take the *reputed* length of each by the rail road lines.

From the intersection of the Lancaster and Harrisburg rail road to Harrisburg, 36
From the depot to Chambersburg, 52
From thence to Hagerstown, 22
110

From the intersection of the Harrisburg road to York 22 1-2
From York to Gettysburg 30 1-2
From Gettysburg to Hagerstown by the route examined by the engineers, 40
93 17 diff

Being a difference in favor of the southern route of seventeen miles.

But it is said that the grades are easier on the Cumberland Valley route, and is can be travelled at a faster rate. The difference in the grades is at the fact; the highest on the one being fifty feet, and on the other forty-four. But that slight advantage is much more than lost by the manner in which the Lancaster and Cumberland Valley road is constructed. It is made with the flat rail laid on wooden string pieces. The testimony taken before the committee shows that in the west it cost much more for the same work required on it as compared with that on the edge rail is as two to one. The experiments made on the Philadelphia and Columbia road during the past year show that on any taken before the committee shows that in the best condition of such a road the power required on it as compared with that on the edge rail is as two to one. The experiments made on the Philadelphia and Columbia road during the past year show that on the flat rail road four years old the power required is as three fifths of that required with the edge rail. The Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg road, and the extension, are all constructing with the edge rail. The power, therefore, required on that road will be much less and the speed greater than on the Cumberland Valley road.

But there is another fatal objection to relying on the Cumberland Valley road and its extensions, for the purposes of the great internal commerce of Philadelphia & Pittsburg: *the flat rail is unfit for the transportation of freight and the rapid movement of locomotives.* Mr. Miffiin, in his evidence says—"The flat bar rail ought not to be used in my opinion, for the transportation of merchandize." The Baltimore and Susquehanna company are now laying down a heavy rail and now replacing with the T rail that portion of their road about four years since laid down with the flat rail. The Baltimore and Ohio company propose the same thing—Messrs. Knight and Latrobe, experienced engineers, who during the past season examined most of the rail roads in the United States, in their report of the 30th January, 1838, says—"*The plate rail, therefore, whether laid on wood or stone, is inadequate to the efficient support of steam locomotives,* and same as a temporary expedient for short branch rail ways, when wood is very cheap, or for a tract intended to be followed by one of more substantial character, it should be rejected. The economy dictates the course and the result upon the Baltimore and Ohio, and Baltimore and Susquehanna—the Philadelphia and Columbia—the New Jersey and the Harlem, and other rail roads, are decisive on this point." It is thus evident that the present rail road through the Cumberland Valley, cannot supersede the necessity of a State road, of entirely different construction. If the State should be asked to adopt that route for making a suitable road, she must make a new one from Lancaster to Hagerstown, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, instead of completing the forty miles from Gettysburg to the same point—more than half of which is already under contract.

The memorialists the undersigned has been reluctantly driven to, without any desire to disparage the useful work which runs thro' the rich valley of Cumberland Franklin counties. He who views the vast world beyond the Alleghenies with the eye of a statesman, will not doubt but that all the improved avenues from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, will in a few years, be literally choked up with the produce and travellers from that fertile and populous region seeking our great Commercial Emporium.

The committee represent the Gettysburg extension as passing thro' a barren wilderness, uninhabited except by *one tavern*, which they seem to have discovered! If this account should be true in the *letter*, it is altogether unfounded in its spirit. While ascending, it does pass along an uncultivated line, but just below it within a few hundred yards of its whole length, are spread out as far as the eye can reach, the most fertile, best cultivated and most productive farms in both the counties through which it passes, and among the most valuable in Pennsylvania.

The undersigned was not so fortunate as to discover the towering and sublime mountains! the toppling crags! terrific precipices! bottomless ravines! and dreary Siberias!!! which embellish the report of the committee. Nor will he attempt by any creations of fancy to supply the place of facts. He must leave that to more active and inspiring intellects, and confine himself to plain prose and established truths. Herewith is submitted the statements of T. STEVENS, President of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg rail road company, and of JOHN S. BAILEY, Esq. who were not examined by the committee.

The undersigned has come to the final conclusion, that to make the Gettysburg extension of the Pennsylvania rail road, would be unwise, unjust, and dishonorable to the State.

Henry Funk.

(☞The testimony accompanying the above report will be given in our next.)

Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1838.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

Public Meeting at Gettysburg.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Adams county was held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 27th of February, 1838, to take into consideration the contemplated division of the county. The meeting was organized by appointing JAMES RENSHAW, Esq. President; GEO. SNYDER, HENRY MYERS, WM. MCCURDY and JOS. WEIGHTMAN, Esqrs. Vice-Presidents and *James Cooper* and *William King* Secretaries.

When, on motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: *A. G. Miller, Wm. Rex, Joseph Sneeringer, Jacob Keller, Esq. Henry Shriver, Isaac E. Wierman, James Cunningham, Esq. J. F. Macfarlane, Esq. and H. G. Harper*—who after having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Citizens of Adams County, having understood, through the published proceedings of the House of Representatives, that a bill has been reported in that body, to form a new county out of parts of York and Adams, called a county meeting to take the contemplated division of Adams county into consideration It is entirely a matter of astonishment that an attempt should be made to divide this county, which is already too small. There can be no necessity for it. The county of Adams is nearly a square of about 25 miles. The seat of justice is situate very nearly in the centre. The roads from the extreme parts of the county to Gettysburg are very good—not hilly nor mountainous—with permanent bridges over every stream of water that over becomes dangerous or impassable.—There is probably not a county in the State, for its size and population, that has a greater number of the good Turnpikes, State and County Roads, leading to the County Town, as Adams.

Hanover, in York county, is but 14 miles from Gettysburg, and the contemplated division runs nearly in 9 miles of Gettysburg. The people in that section of the county have not to complain of any burdens different from the other citizens of the county, nor can they complain of a delay in the administration of justice, for the regular terms of the Courts in Adams county exceed by every *one more than four days in the week*—when a cause is put upon the list, it is sure to be reached, and tried the first Court if the parties are ready. The list is gone through with every Court. The passage of this bill cannot be beneficial to any person, unless it be to the citizens of Hanover and its vicinity.

Resolved, That the contemplated division of Adams county is called for neither by convenience of the county, but that the same would be prejudicial to the interest of the people and dividing a county already too small.

Resolved, That if any part of the citizens of York county desire to be separated from that county, and it shall please the Legislature to gratify them, they may be attended to Adams, and we shall be pleased to receive them, as this county may be increased to a proper size both in territory and population; but we respectfully remonstrate against an attempt to divide this county as entirely unnecessary and uncalled for.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to lay these proceedings before the Legislature.

Whereupon the President appointed the following named gentlemen to that committee—Col. J. Wofford, James Cooper, A. G. Miller, Henry M'Divitt, D. M. Smyser, J. A. Thompson, J. Picking, Wm. McClean, W. Vaughlaugh, S. R. Russel, W. McClellan, A. B. Kurtz, Wm. Sadler, Isaac Robinson, Isaac E. Wierman, Wm. McCurdy, John Steele, James Renshaw, Henry Shriver, Jacob Keller, Jas. McSherry, John Picking, Jacob Stoner, Elias Wolford, Jacob Bittinger, J. A. Sheels, J. F. Macfarlane, R. G. Harper, R. N. Hutchison, James Clark, David Newman, David Shriver.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a Memorial to the Legislature against the proposed division of Adams county.

The following gentlemen were appointed for that purpose—James Cooper, David M. Smyser and Robert R. Hodge.

On motion, Capt. A. B. Kurtz, Col. S. Witherow and H. Buehler were appointed a committee to procure the printing of these proceedings, for the use of the committee appointed to lay them before the Legislature.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the papers of the county.

JAMES RENSHAW, President.

GEORGE SNYDER, HENRY MYERS, WM. MCCURDY, JOS. WEIGHTMAN, } Vice Presidents.

James Cooper, *William King*, } Secretaries.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

Rail Road Convention.

A large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house in said Borough, in pursuance of notice given, on Friday evening the 23 of March, inst. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 6th inst. on the subject of a continuous Rail Road between the Cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The meeting was organized by calling WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing JOHN S. HAMILTON, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That twelve Delegates be appointed to represent the County of Adams in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 6th inst.

In conformity with this resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates, and clothed with power to fill any vacancy that might occur

Thaddeus Stevens, Jacob Cassatt, Wm. M'Clellan, Moses M'Clean, Samuel R. Russell, David Ziegler, Thomas C. Miller, James A. Thompson, Henry M'Divitt, Col. S. Witherow, James Cooper, Charles Kettlewell.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different papers of the County.

WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, Chair'n.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'ry.

A MERITED REBUKE.—According to the Dayton, (Ohio) Journal, (good authority, and which has the information direct from Washington)—Mr. M'KEAN, in the Executive session, on Mr. Muhlenberg's nomination to the Austrian mission, denounced the appointment as "*the wages of iniquity, and a profligate fulfilment of a corrupt political bargain!*"

Interesting from Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1838.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the York, Wrightsville, and Gettysburg Railroad company, transmitting information relative to the affairs of that company, under a resolution passed the 8th inst.

A bill relative to the *Bank of Washington*, to extend the time for closing its concerns, came up. Mr. BURDEN inquired the purport of the bill; he said, he used to be a bank man, but now the very mention of such an institution caused the cold chills to creep up the back of his neck. The doctrine of "days and nights," that so much had been borrowed out ought to break," and he wanted to extend the effects of the doctrine to Washington county. He would go through the House *democratically*, and break every thing from the cellar to the garret.

Mr. LEET replied and defended the bill, declaring himself vastly favourable to banks, &c.

Mr. BURDEN inquired if this was the "*monster bank*" of which he had heard, situate in Washington! If so, he should like to take a cold cut at it. (Mr. Leet shook his head.)

Mr. BURDEN proceeded—the Senator from Washington, said he, shakes his head, but *there's nothing in that!*

I presume he meant the *gesture*, not the cranium of the honorable Senator.]

Mr. PENROSE spoke against the small bank system, which in old times brought a good deal of tribulation upon the people of Pennsylvania.

The discussion was further continued, when the bill passed the committee.

The House of Representatives to-day finished the consideration of the *anti*-bank bill, and ordered it to be transcribed for a third reading. It was also ordered to be re-printed, with the amendments which have been made to it. It was made to-day still more objectionable than it has been, by the adoption of new sections, and if I am not greatly mistaken, it will be as much reprobated now, in the country of Philadelphia, as it has been heretofore approved. One of the amendments requires all the savings institutions and loan companies to make return to the Governor before the first of April next, by oath of the officers, whether they have issued any note or certificate less than five dollars, and if so, making it the duty of the Governor to declare their charters void by proclamation. This was carried without opposition or division. Another amendment was offered by Mr. Garretson, punishing by fine and imprisonment any officer of a bank or individual who shall, after the first of May next, issue any such note, or who shall pass one, or offer to pass one, after the first of October next.

On this amendment there was considerable debate, and it was opposed by Stevenson, but it was adopted, 55 to 36. Mr. Karns proposed to make the penalty still more severe—disfranchisement. He thought the people would then see more palpably the beauties of the "better currency," which their idol was engaged in furnishing for eight years. But it was not agreed to.

Mr. Stevens proposed to amend by a new section, to allow two years time to those banks which *do surrender their charters, for* the purpose of winding up their concerns; but it was rejected, 49 to 43.

Mr. Hill moved to reconsider the fourth section, to enable him to offer an amendment to make the stockholders liable for the *full* amount of the obligations of the banks, but it was not agreed to. Stevenson opposed it.

The title being under consideration, Mr. Crabb moved to make it characteristic, by stating it a *medley of abominations to destroy the banks*, but it was not agreed to.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 24, 1838.

OLLAPODRIDA.

DEAR SIR—I have heard it said, that the foreign correspondents of some of the city papers, exhibit a great deal of *ignorance* on the subjects of which they treat. The same remark would apply very well to the discussions which have been going on here, about the banks, currency, finances, stocks, and so on. The members who take an active part in the debates on the famous bank bill of Mr. Stevenson, seem to be, like other great mediocrines, is to be a panacea for all sores, have evidently passed their lives without the pale of *bank* influence, for they certainly know but little of the bank system, in its various details and ramifications.

Mr. HOOK, of Greene County, a member of the Loco Foco party, seems to understand the subject better than some of his compeers; and is entitled to considerable credit for the manner in which he has sustained the interests of the community, which he has on more than one occasion declared, are interwoven inseparably with the interests of the Banks. They are, in fact, one and the same thing, for the banks are but an embodied credit of the people, are the creatures of the community, and find their greatest benefit in the most healthy state of public prosperity. This is the view taken of the matter by Mr. Hook.

Mr. GARRETSON, of Tioga, is one of the tremendous Mr. Stevenson's satellites. He is a *printer*, I believe; and I would venture to say that he understands *pressing*, better than he understands the remedy of the *pressure*, under which the community has been so long put "*to-bed!*" He goes for the ultra measures, he proposes to amend by a new section, to allow two years time to those banks which *do surrender their charters, for* the purpose of winding up their concerns; but it was rejected, 49 to 43.

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The Reform Convention.

[From the Philadelphia American Sentinel, a Van Buren paper.]

This body has adjourned, and after a session of ten months, at an expense of upward of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, has presented the fruits of its labors for public *approbation or rejection*. During its procrastinated and wearisome existence, we carefully noted its proceedings, and their results; and early arrived at the conclusion, that it would *spend* what they *professed* to amend, and deface what they intend to improve. The final completion of their work has convinced us of the correctness of our impressions, and confirmed us in our determination to oppose its sanction before *the people their, and our common masters*—until the second Tuesday in October, therefore, when the people of this Commonwealth shall decide on abandoning or sustaining the Great Constitutional Charter, under which, for nearly half a century, they have lived free, prosperous and happy, this paper will be found the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of the vague, crude and undigested thing presented to us under the name of "amendments to the Constitution." It is our intention to discuss them all, temperately and fully, in order that the people may understand and appreciate the questions submitted to their decision. We trust, that our democratic friends will, one and all, remember, that they are not in this matter, decided ing whether this or that aspirant shall enjoy some petty place or some temporary distinction; but that they are called on to decide for mination is no less than one involving the great fundamental law under which they and their posterity are to continue citizens of this Republican commonwealth. We approach fully their position, we are confident that they will not rashly commit themselves on the subject; but first having considered, will under discussion, Mr. Hopkins of the ment judgment on the doings of their servants, which is to be expected from an enlightened people, to whom is referred the settlement of a question so momentous to them and their posterity. Heated zealots and violent partizans may endeavor, by *appeals to party*, to stifle fair discussion and free enquiry —fearful of their effects. But the attempt will fail. The people of Pennsylvania will examine reflect and decide for themselves; and when the evils, injustice and inexpediency of the proposed alterations are exhibited to them will reprobate, and retain the constitution framed by the fathers of the republic, and liberties, which, they have so long enjoyed.

The New Constitution.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, an Anti-Masonic paper.]

The Loco Focos and the Conservatives of the Van Buren party are taking opposite sides respecting the new Constitution—the former in favor and the latter against it.

The American Sentinel, the organ of the Conservatives, has come out strongly opposed to it—while the Pennsylvanian, the leading Loco-Foco organ has taken ground in its favor.

The Democratic Anti-Masonic party will leave the question with them—as a party they will neither go for or against the new Constitution. Our impression is that the whole party will be able to force them into either position. Every Anti-Mason will be left to the exercise of his judgment, and to his own will on the subject.

We can however say, that at present public opinion in this part of the state, is decidedly hostile to it, and if it should come to a vote upon it, now, it would be rejected three to one.

The people of all parties are disgusted with the course of the Convention—with the enormous expense it has cost the State—and with the want of political honesty manifested by the radicals; while they believe that the old Constitution was framed by able and honest men. But before the time comes to vote upon it, there may be a change in the public mind, after the people have read and considered the new one.

Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong.

A large meeting of the citizens of Armstrong county was held at Kittanning on the 17th ult. to take into consideration the course of their representative, (Mr. Johnston), relative to the Sub-Treasury Bill. The meeting assembled and resolutions approving of the course of the General Government on this subject were offered, and promptly voted down. Resolutions were then unanimously adopted in the course of Mr. Johnston, and adopted with great unanimity. We extract the following:

Resolved, That we by whose votes Mr. P. Johnston occupies his seat in the legislature of this state, most cordially approve of the preamble and resolution offered by him in the House of Representatives on the 30 inst., and of his course in reference to the unwarrantable attack made upon him by the Pennsylvania Reporter, to drive him from the position which, as the independent representative of freemen, he chose to take, by a combination of those who have no other allegiance, & by whom he will be sustained.

Resolved, That the official arrogance, the political intolerance, and party denunciation manifested by the Reporter on this occasion are becoming too common—are highly reprehensible—destructive of the freedom of opinion, of speech, and of legislation; and if not rebuked by the popular voice, will subvert every principle of genuine democracy—render the servant of the people the master—and substitute the dictum of some great man for the will of the people, though he may dictate one thing to-day and the reverse to-morrow.

Resolved, That at no time has the Sub-Treasury scheme received the public recognition or approval of any portion of Mr. Johnston's constituents; nor has he been called upon to give, nor has he ever given, either directly or indirectly, any pledge that he would give it his countenance or support: and that, consequently, in the course he has recently seen proper to take upon that question, he has violated no pledge, and disobeyed no instructions.

Resolved, That we, with him, most cordial ly coincide in the opinion expressed by the Wheatly or Johnston in 1834, on the Sub-Treasury project, that "THE PROPOSITION IS DISORGANIZING AND REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT; AND OF ITS ENTIRE PRACTICE, FROM 1789 DOWN TO THIS DAY;" and "*that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it.*"

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.—We observe by our exchange papers, that the conduct of the Van Buren committee appointed to visit the Gettysburg rail road, in charging $100 each for four or five days' absence, when they were receiving their daily pay as members of the house at the same time, is justly condemned by the people of the state.—The chairman of the committee, however, not satisfied with $100 for his expenses during this "wild goose chase," charged $125 —while a member of the committee, who was in a minority, stated in his place to the house, that $30 would pay the expenses of each member. What do the loco foco presses say to these extravagant and enormous charges by their friends in the legislature? They are as silent as the grave, although they prate so much about reform, economy, and retrenchment! Shame upon such grinding and grasping conduct! And shame upon those editors that would hide it from their readers!—[Harrisburg Chron.

NOTE.—We had the materials before us to write a paragraph about trotting committees in general, but this in particular. We are obliged to defer it, however, until next week, when we shall give a history of the transaction referred to in the above paragraph. It does not by any means reflect either honorable or disinterested feeling on some of the committees from this county. We mean Mr. James, who was one of the committee as well as chairman of accounts, which granted this extortionate bill.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—There is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration. To learn how to GROW OLD GRACEFULLY, is perhaps one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught a woman. And, it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, which have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober reason of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded they may have been, they will be wanted now.

When admirers fall away, and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven to retire into itself, and if it find no entertainment at home, will be driven back again upon the world with increased force. Yet, forgetting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth? Do we not educate them for a crowd, and not for themselves!—for show and not for use!—for eternity.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—We learn, by the Democrat, at Bloomfield, (Pa.) that on Monday last, William M'Jack, Jacob Miller, Jr., of Saville township, was in the woods felling timber, he cut a tree which lodged on another, he is said to have stepped back to avoid the fall that struck him on the head, and killed him instantly. Mr. Miller was a respectable man, in the prime of life, and has left a wife and some small children, to lament his untimely death.

UNION OF PERIODICALS.—The New York Review and Quarterly Church Journal have been merged into one; and hereafter the subscribers to the latter will receive the former, which will be issued simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia.

LOBELIA AN ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—The Philadelphia Ledger, containing regularly attested accounts of experiments tried on a patient, by Dr. Draper, in which it is satisfactorily proved that Lobelia is a safe and powerful evacuant of the stomach, in cases of poison.

LUMBERMAN'S BANK.—The Kittanning Gazette states that the committee appointed to examine into the affairs of this institution, have reported "that the institution is perfectly solvent, and will, with proper management, have the considerable surplus fund, the contingent fund, and the bank capital, discharging all other liabilities, as well as paying the stockholders the whole amount at par."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Carlisle Republican contains the opinion of the Supreme Court, relative to the constitutional right of colored men to vote at elections. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Gibson, and decided that colored men are not freemen in this state, and consequently have no right to vote under the present Constitution.

The question on which the decision is given, arose on a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, in the case of William Fogg as groundman at Hanson Graves and Coffey—and that is that on the parties concerned should be tried for murder. The defence set up by the laws of honorable rules of etiquette in such cases, is held as but a flimsy web to justify or conceal deliberate murder. We rejoice to see this, inasmuch as it will send its influence abroad, and aid in future in preventing duelling tragedies.

We are pleased to see that the House of Representatives have appointed a committee to investigate the causes and circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Cilley, and to inquire whether there has not been a breach of the privilege of the House. And also, that the committee are instructed to report a bill more effectually to suppress duelling.

Every member of the House in any way engaged in the late duel should be *expelled* and sent home to his *disgraced constituents.*

Church Bell.

(☞We understand that one of the *Spanish Bells* recently imported into New York has been purchased for Christ Church of this place, and that it will be here in a few days.

XVI. Legislature shall have power to annul any charter or privileges granted by this bill, or ANY FORMER BILL, to Banks, Savings Institutions or Loan Companies.

XVII. Repeals laws altered or supplied by this act.

XVIII. Makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment for any officer of a bank to issue or pass notes less than five dollars after the first day of July next.

XIX. Individuals passing or transferring small notes after the first day of October next shall be liable to fine and imprisonment.

XX. Loans and Saving Institutions to make returns under oath to the Governor, on or before the first of April next, of all loans and interests charged, and whether they have issued any small notes, and if they have violated the laws, the Governor shall declare their charter forfeited.

(☞In announcing the passage by the House of the above bill, a friend at Harrisburg thus writes—"Thus has passed a bill, after occupying fourteen days, at a great expense to the Commonwealth, which I consider in its provisions to be unconstitutional at variance with the best interests of community—destructive to our noble institutions and individual security, which, by destroying vested rights and public confidence, will destroy industry and individual enterprise, throw open the Laws to every recreant who may design to speculate without law to his own advantage—and to continue in existence that deranged state of the Currency which has created the present distress. Its provisions must crush every Banking Institution in the Commonwealth, but not without a desperate struggle on their part to redeem their credit, and in that struggle they will collect the debts due to them, which are many and widely spread. The result can readily be foreseen!

"I view this bill as one which has been conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity, and was there not a redeeming power in the Senate to elevate the Constitution, Justice and Equity above the growelling views of party, the destructive consequences of this bill would be, that the prosperity of our Commonwealth be trampled in the dust! To the Senate for relief must we now look."

(☞From the following, from the Harrisburg Chronicle of Saturday last, it would seem that we have nothing to fear:

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS PROTECTED—THE REPUTATION OF THE SENATE!

To day, in the Senate, resolutions submitted a day or two ago—the first requiring an unconditional resumption of specie payments on the second ensuing—the second, makers of the banks personally liable for all the debts—came up, when the first was NEGATIVED by a vote of 17 to 13. The second was not disposed of when our report was put to press, but will meet the fate of the first' by a large majority.

(☞A bill has been introduced into the U. S. Senate prohibiting Duels in the District of Columbia. It vindicate the punishment of death on all concerned in a duel which results in death; from five to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary on all concerned in giving or receiving a challenge; and from three to seven years for assault, defamation or abuse, for refusing a challenge."

(☞JOHN G. WHITTIER, the Quaker Poet, is about to take charge of the Philadelphia *National Enquirer*, one of the best Anti-Slavery papers in the Union.

A Buzzard Illustration!

(☞The following story related by a Mr. Hise, at a stump speech at New Orleans, we copy for the edification of the Loco Focos:

Mr. HISE "thought the people now were something like a buzzard he knew, and the office holders like an old man named Sanford. Old Sanford was cross eyed, and like all cross eyed people, he seemed to be looking the other way, when he was looking right at you. He was going along the road one day, when the Buzzard was sitting on the fence. Old Sanford looked at the Buzzard and the Buzzard looked at Old Sanford, but the Buzzard thought Old Sanford was not looking at him, so he sat still until Old Sanford walked up and collared him; so it is with the people, they have been collared by a cross eyed administration, but they are now shaking off the collar."

For the Star.

The Compiler.

In the last "Cuppile" Mr. Lefever takes notice of his having published the County Accounts, &c. and if he had stopped when he went thus far he would have told nothing but the truth; but when he declares, that it was done gratuitously, he says what *is not true.* Mr. Lefever does not belong to the party in power in the County; and according to the usage of *his party*, he would have received nothing for the publication of the County Accounts—and indeed according to the usage of all parties elsewhere, he ought not to have looked for remuneration; but in a spirit of exceeding, though I admit, commendable liberality, the Commissioners have always paid Mr. Lefever for his work —not perhaps the full amount, *charging by the square*, at the ordinary rate—but liberally and amply. So, I remember they did, the year that they have not paid him. It was almost a "whole Hog!"

TRUTH.

(☞A HOG, raised by Mr. JACOB STONER, was slaughtered on the 26th ult. by Mr. A. COLE, of Littlestown, which weighed, when dressed, 463 pounds! It was almost a "whole Hog!"

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Paxton, Col. HAMILTON LONGWELL, Contractor on the Gettysburg Rail Road, (and late of Mifflin county,) to Miss MARGARET WILSON, of this county.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baer, Mr. GEO. STANGLER, (of Henry,) to Miss NINETTA WOLF —all of this county.

In Lancaster City, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bruner, SAMUEL WAGNER, Esq. Cashier of the York Bank, (formerly Editor of the Lancaster Examiner,) to Miss ELIZABETH REITZEL, of Lancaster City.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. CONRAD ALBERT, of York county, to Miss REBECCA NEIL, of Adams county.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. DANIEL H. BARNITZ, son of Mr. Jacob Barnitz, of Huddleberg township, to Miss MATILDA L. daughter of Mr. John Kindig, of Adams county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

(☞It is with painful feelings that we record Death's dealing in this county since our last. One family has been sorely afflicted. Only a few days before her death, *Amanda was in this place.* She was attended by her Ma and Pa, who left last, and on Tuesday following deposited in her "narrow house!" where she was followed four days after by her little brother!! Truly *«In the midst of life we are in death.*"

DIED,

On the 26th of February, in her 16th year, AMANDA MARIA—on the 3d of March, LEWIS PETER and SCHUYLER the first in his 8th and the second in his 3d year—children of Mr. Henry Hesge, of Freedom township, Adams county.

On the 5th inst. JAMES WEAR, son of Capt. Samuel Smith McCreary, of this Borough, in the 8th year of his age.

On the 27th ult. JAMES SMITH, son of Mr. John Scott, of Freedom township, aged about 2 years.

On the same day, Mr. JOSHUA MORRITZ, son of Mr. Nicholas Morritz, of Freedom township, about 22 years of age.

On the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN YOUNG, of Menallen township, aged about 35 years.

On the 26th ult., in Berks county, after a long illness, Mr. JOHN B. MAYER, late of this borough, in the 20th year of his age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

(☞Rev. Dr. KRAUTH will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next. There will also be preaching in the evening at early candlelight, by Rev. Mr. JACOBS.

(☞An adjourned Quarterly Meeting will be held the Methodist Episcopal Church on Saturday morning next.

(☞Rev. Mr. MILEAN will preach in his Church on Sunday morning next.

(☞Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER will preach in the Lutheran Church at Petersburg, (Y. S.) on Sunday morning the 11th of March next, in the English language—and at 2 o'clock P. M. in German. Feb. 27.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS J. COOPER,

(☞RESPECTIVELY informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Domestics, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Castings, Iron, Lumber, &c.

(☞Which he is determined to sell Low for CASH AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

March 6, 1838. 3t-49

TO MY CREDITORS.

(☞TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed the 3d Monday, (16th day) of April next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the Borough of Bedford, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ROBERT MICKLE.

Bedford, March 6, 1838. 3t-49

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS

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

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of NEW CHESTER, Adams county, Pa., as well as the Public in general, that he has taken the Store House lately occupied by Maj. George Myers, and has opened

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS;

—CONSISTING OF—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Stills, Calicoes, Ginghams, a fine assortment of Shawls and Dress Handkerchiefs; bleached and unbleached Muslins; Flannels, of all colors; Laces, &c. &c.

WITH A FIRST-RATE ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queens-Ware, and Hard-Ware.

(☞A more splendid or extensive assortment of Goods was never before opened in this place—all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine. (☞Country Produce, of all kinds, taken at a fair price in exchange for Goods.

ADAM EPPLEY.

March 6, 1838. tf-49

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public sale, at his residence, on the Millerstown road, three miles from Gettysburg, on *Monday the 19th of March inst.*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY—VIZ:

HORSES, CATTLE, Sheep and Hogs:

2 Wagons—one with a Cart attached; Farming Utensils—such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Hay Rake, &c. &c.

TOGETHER WITH ALL HIS

Household and Kitchen Furniture: Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; Eight Day Clock, with a Mahogany Case; Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, with numerous other articles too tedious to particularize.

Also—Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat, by the bushel; 300 bushels of Oats; 200 bushels of Corn, and 50 Acres of Grain in the ground.

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

WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH.

March 6, 1838. 4t-49

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., *on Wednesday the 21st inst.*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY—VIZ:

One new Road Wagon, One Plantation do. 8 or 9 head of Horses & Colts: among which are two first-rate BREEDING MARES.

Cows and a few head of Hogs, Horse-gears, Ploughs and Harrows, a patent Windmill, Cutting Box; Grain in the ground, Rye, Corn, Oats and Buckwheat by the Bushel.

Household Furniture, Consisting of Cupboards, Bureaus, Tables and Chairs; with a great variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. when a credit of 10 months will be given.

ROBERT BLACK, Son.

March 6, 1838. 3t-49

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Samuel Witherow, Treasurer, In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams.

DR.	Dolls. Cts.
To balance received from former Treasurer,	128 02
To order on Dr. Jorso Gilbert,	500 00
do. do.	600 00
do. do.	600 00
do. do.	500 00
do. do.	600 00
do. do.	600 00