people at the succeeding general election, and though they seemed to meet with the approbation of public opinion, yet it was necessary that they should be ratified by the concurrence of the people's representatives. They were again declared at the commencement of the present session, and repeated on one occasion, since. I have done done my duty; and though more fully convinced now, than I was twelve months ago, of the soundness of the opinions then advanced, yet it seems that the decision of the people, constitutionally expressed by their representatives, is different. I therefore feel bound to bow to public opinion thus expressed.

While I make this avowal of acquiescence, I desire to be most distinctly understood as maintaining an unchanged opinion on the subject of the State debt, and of the public improvements; and I wish it to be known that so long as I continue in my present station, I will, on all occasions, adhere to the opinions and principles heretofore expressed and will make them the rule of my conduct, unless, as in the present instance, I shall be over-ruled by the wish of the people legitimately made known. I make this public avowal now, that hereafter there may be no misunderstanding on this head.

But, in the second place, though the reason just explained is the main one which has decided my course, it is not the only one. Others have had their influence.

The defeat of the present bill, which would render improbable the passage of any other on the subject at this session, would deprive the public agents of a repair fund, and would therefore throw idle, for the greater part of the season, the whole line of canals and railroads. The responsibility of such a result I should be slow to assume; and while I admit this, it is due to myself to repeat that such a possible state of things was foreseen at an early period of the session. The dilemma then apprehended was attempted to be guarded against. Whether my want of success in that attempt will eventually be for good or evil to the commonwealth, it is for the future to decide. It is now obvious that the only choice presented is between signing a bill with appropriations to companies and to new works, and encountering the risk of having no provision whatever made for the repair of the State works.

A strong inducement to sanction the bill is found in the fact that it is now two years since any provision was made to continue the public works. In the meantime contractors, laborers and others concerned have suffered much, independent of loss to the State by the continued unproductiveness of the capital already invested in the unfinished lines.

The depressed state of trade and business generally, and consequent want of employment for mechanics and laborers, also present strong reasons against hoarding up the funds of the Commonwealth. Their expenditure now will have a most happy and beneficial effect on the prosperity of the State and her citizens, and should remove much of the repugnance entertained against the mere manner of the distribution.

For these reasons I have determined to sign the bill, and, in coming to this conclusion, rejoice exceedingly that I have been spared the necessity of using the veto power—a power, whose exercise is only less unpleasant than the sanctioning of an act deemed wrong in itself.

I shall now briefly state certain difficulties which may arise in carrying the bill into operation, and the manner in which they will be treated, if they should occur.

There are two classes of appropriations embraced in the act: one to State works now with each of her, and with my views of duty to the State, this is the conclusion at which I have arrived.

The liberality of the Legislature to the companies embraced in the bill, could only have been intended as conditional, depending on the negociations of the "temporary loan" in other construction would attribute to the Legislature the design to make a contract which possibly might be violated. This idea cannot for a moment be entertained. Has the accomplished certainly and promptly by compelling the bank of the United States to take the loan under her charter, at four per cent. That measure is accordingly recommended, together with a provision for the re-payment of the sum already due.

JOS. RITNER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
April 14, 1838. }

General Intelligence.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—In the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, a joint resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, designating the first Monday in June, as the day for final adjournment.

A letter from Toronto, Upper Canada, mentions that Lount and Matthews, two prominent leaders in the late rebellion, when arraigned for their offences, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the gallows on the 12th April.

A letter from Toronto, under date of 3d inst., states that Sutherland has been found guilty by the court martial, and would be executed forthwith.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst., the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on one hundred and fifty-seven gentlemen.

It is stated in a Connecticut paper, that the Van Buren man elected to the Senate in that State, has since the election come out a Whig.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—There has perhaps never been a time, when the prospects of farmers were more promising for good crops in western Ohio, than at the present moment. The opening of the spring has been favorable to the healthy growth of grain and grass of which the extensive fields of the former give ample testimony.

TOBACCO CHEWING.—The Rev. Charles S. Adams of Boston has published a poem on chewing and spitting. The following couplet is a specimen,

"Ye men should know the deeds of him that chews,
Enter the house of God and see the pews."

ADVERTISING GEATIS.—The Philadelphia Ledger advertises letters lying in the Post Office in that city gratuitously.

Flour at Greenbay, Lake Michigan, was selling on the 10th ult. at $15 to 20 a barrel. This was before the lake navigation opened.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The schr. Creole at New Orleans on the 8th inst. brought from Tampico $121,953 in specie. The brig A Ely daily expected, was to bring $70,000 more.

FIRE.—The large steam factory and grist mill, belonging to Messrs. D. BONNE and SONS, of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4 h inst. A large quantity of wheat stored in the mill was also consumed. Loss estimated at about $8000.

The Washington Hotel of Mr. GOSLER, in Columbia, Pa. was discovered to be on fire, on Tuesday morning last, by two lads who had been watching the hotel and barn, for their timely warning might have been destroyed. The fire had broken out in the upper end of the barn, and already penetrated through the floor, and much of the furniture and wood work of the apartment was consumed before the flames were extinguished. Loss estimated at about $300. This house is situated in the heart of the town, and had the fire got completely under way, would, as the Spy observes, "have carried destruction on its wings, and swept away in its devastating course two of the most beautiful squares of any inland town in Pennsylvania."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FROM CADIZ AND GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Paine of the ship Hull, at Boston on Saturday from Cadiz. March the 14, reports that very severe gales were experienced at Cadiz and Gibraltar, Feb. 14 and 25th, in which a great number of vessels went ashore. Among the rest, the French ship of the line Le Suffren, was a total loss.

Capt. Paine also stated that three fourths of all the salt at Cadiz was destroyed by gales of wind and incessant rain, which continued from Jan. to March 1. He was pointed to places where piles of 500 lasts of salt had been washed away and not a bushel left. The price had risen 75 cents per last in consequence.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—A destructive fire took place in this town on Saturday last, the 17th inst. It broke out about four in the afternoon in the rear of Mr. Crosman's dwelling house, in Second street and, before the engine could be brought to work upon it, communicated to the adjoining buildings. In less than an hour, that side of Mr. Crossman, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Marline and Dr. Hoard, were reduced to ashes, of the beautiful Roman Catholic Church, which was the greatest ornament our town contained, nothing but the naked walls remain. By the exertions of our citizens, the furniture of all the above houses was saved, and the further progress of the devouring element arrested. The loss is estimated at $100,000.—*Red River (La.) Gazett.*

From the Washington Reporter.

Loco Focoism in high Life.

The Loco Foco Van Burenites of Boston lately held a meeting in that city at which the following, among other toasts, were read. They are fully characteristic of a large body of the party now enlisted in the support of President Van Buren and his sub-Treasury scheme

"The President of the United States—Firm in the cause of Democracy, alias the People, may he never swerve from the straight-forward and unerring steps of his predecessor.

"By Thomas J. Montgomery. Frances Wright Darusmont—The bright Venus of Democracy May she continue to exert her brilliant influence in the cause of freedom, until monopoly of every description shall be driven from America's fair land.

"By George A. Chapman. CHRISTIANITY AND THE BANKS—TOTTERING ON THEIR LAST LEGS, MAY THEIR DOWN-FALL BE SPEEDY!!!!"

We appeal to the moral and intelligent people of Pennsylvania—are they prepared to go with a party, who, not content with destroying a sound and prosperous currency, and involving the people in general distress, would rob them of the faith which they have always certain them in the hour of adversity? We have met with many ebullitions of Van Buren Loco Focoism, but none quite so horrible and atrocious as the above. We ask again, are the moral and intelligent people of Pennsylvania prepared to sustain a party susceptible of such DELIBERATE BLASPHEMY!

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A bill has passed both houses, appropriating *four millions* of dollars for the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.—We learn from Harrisburg, that the Improvement Bill, as it passed both Houses on Wednesday last, has received the executive signature and is now a law. It has "omnibus," embracing 28 principal appropriations to the canals and roads, feeders, navigation companies works, &c. now in progress; besides 41 appropriations to turnpikes, and 57 to navigation, making a grand total of 128 separate appropriations—though the whole amount of money appropriated is less than two millions of dollars.

Governor RITNER has also signed the bill of the present session, supplementary to the school law. This supplement contains several important provisions, among which the most material are that which makes an annual appropriation to the school fund of one dollar for every taxable inhabitant in the State; and another which gives the power of *rejecting* the school system, so far as that district may be concerned, to a majority of the voters present at the tri ennial meeting; thus making the power that accepts, also competent to reject. By the school law as previously existing, a majority of the voters present, might adopt the system; but, once adopted, a majority of the whole number of voters in the district, was necessary to its rejection. But in a vast number of districts throughout the State handsome school houses have been erected under this law; and it is to be hoped that this fact will not be without its influence in preventing a rejection of the system, in those districts in which it has been heretofore brought into successful operation.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT OF THE GOSPELS.—The Rev. J. H. Todd gave lately to the Royal Irish Academy a short account of a manuscript of the Four Gospels, of the 7th century, and in Irish characters, which is preserved in the library of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth. The volume is a small quarto, in the minuscule hand called Caroline, common to all Europe in the reign of Charlemagne, but now used only in Ireland and known as the Irish character. The present volume appears to have belonged to Maelbrigid Mac Dornan, or Mac Gilla Mo Dorna, who was Archbishop of Armagh in the ninth century, and died A. D. 925. By him it was probably sent to Athelstan, King of the Anglo Saxons, who presented it to the city of Canterbury. These facts are inferred from an inscription in Anglo Saxon characters (and in the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century) which occurs on a blank page immediately following the genealogy in the first chapter of St. Mathew. The discovery of this manuscript and the satisfactory proof which facts afford of its high antiquity, adding another to the many instances with which we are already acquainted, of the employment of Irish scribes in the transcription of the Scriptures during the 6th and 7th centuries. It is now well ascertained that almost all the sacred books so highly venerated by the Anglo-Saxon church, and left by her early bishops as her best loans to their respective sees were obtained by Ireland or Irish scribes.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—An extract of a letter to the editor of the Detroit Free Press, dated Lyme, Iowa county, Michigan, March 30th, says that an inquest was on that day held, about eight miles north of that place, over the bodies of three persons, found nearly consumed by fire, in the loghouse in which they had lived, they being those of the wife and two children of a Mr. Ansel D. Glass, who removed there late last fall from the State of New York. There was also reason to suppose, that Mr. Glass was murdered some where in the vicinity of his house, but no traces could be found of his body or bones. The family lived four miles distant from any white inhabitant, and no one had seen any thing of them for more than two weeks, when, by accident, the house was found to be burned, and the bodies' as before stated. Circumstances led to the conclusion, or at least the strong presumption, that they were murdered by the Indians, and the house set on fire. Exertions were making by the neighbouring citizens to discover the body of Mr. Glass, and the perpetrators of such horrid acts.

W. H. Hood, Postmaster in Vermont, publishes the fact that $200 of the public funds are missing from his office. Who has got the money? Echoanswers—*Hoor!* [*Prentice.*

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

Joseph Ritner.

There never has been a period when Pennsylvanians had more reason to be proud of their Chief Magistrate, than the present. When we consider the circumstances under which Governor Ritner was elected, the helpless state of the Commonwealth, when he came into office, and the embarrassments we have since been exposed to, from the general Government—we cannot all to feel grateful to the able pilot, who has guided us thro' so many dangers with safety and honor. There never was a period in our history as a State, requiring so much honesty and ability in a Governor—or a time when the least want of either, would have produced more disastrous consequences, than during that of *Farmer Ritner's* administration. Yes! we may say with truth, that no administration, in its exercise—has come nearer the mark and the actual necessities of the *whole people.* As a proof, we may refer to the opposition in their fruitless efforts to find fault. No ingenuity is equal to that which actuates politicians in finding out and exposing the sins of those opposed to them. Yet, with all their ingenuity, they are unable to point out a *single valid objection* to the policy of our present Governor, in his most important and official acts. This is not mere assertion, it is founded on truth—which though it may be lost sight of in the heat of party strife, will be generally remembered by all good Pennsylvanians, when party feeling has subsided.

Under George Wolf's administration, the system of State Internal improvements was carried on at an enormous heavy expense by loans and taxes, which, however, were all expended in the improvement of the Commonwealth. Under Ritner's administration, the system of every thing at once was pursued, which ended in nothing—leaving the State in debt for numerous half finished improvements, and useless rail roads and canals, becoming every day more delapidated. Farmer Ritner revolutionized these things; his plans, adopted years before in the legislature, were adopted; one thing was done at a time; one rail road was completed before another was begun. The revenue of the State was increased, and the debt was in spite of Ritner, and the average cost of transporting a ton of produce was about thirty seven and a half cents, reduced from seventy five cents. The whole number of persons, between five and fifteen years, in the districts reported, is supposed to be about 200,000.

U. S. NAVY.—It appears from the Navy register just published, that the number of national vessels of the U. States is 55, besides the steam frigate Fulton, which, for some reason or other, is not included in the list. She is however a powerful vessel, and we wish we had more like her. Of the 55 included in the list, one (the Pennsylvania) is rated at 120 guns, seven at 80, four at 74, one at 54, fourteen at 44, two at 32, eleven at 20, three at 18, six at 10; the remaining seven are under 10 guns. There are 50 captains in the Navy, 49 masters commandant, 276 lieutenants, 49 surgeons 24 passed assistant surgeons, 33 assistant surgeons, 45 pursers, 9 chaplains, 14 passed midshipmen, 247 midshipmen, 27 sailing masters, 25 boat swains, 25 carpenters, and 24 sailmakers. The Marine Corps comprises 1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 16 first lieutenants and 20 second do.

From the New York Observer.

The Cherokee Indians.

The great crisis in the history of the Cherokees is rapidly approaching. The 25th of May, the day appointed in the (so called) treaty of New Echota, for their removal to the country west of the Mississippi, is close at hand. That instrument, which requires a numerous tribe of civilized Indians to abandon a delightful country, the home of their forefathers, and emigrate to a place, unacquainted by themselves in mass in a distant wilderness, received the assent of only *seventy nine* individuals, in a company of about 300 Cherokees, irregularly assembled by an agent of the U. States, in the absence of the principal and head men of the nation. The sol called treaty was signed at, on the other hand, has been adopted with unanimous commendation by repeated general councils of the nation, and has been signed by *fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty five* of the Cherokee people! And yet troops are now gathering from Georgia and the adjoining states, and detachments have been ordered from the Army of the U. States to assemble in the Cherokee country, to be marshalled under Gen. Scott, to execute this instrument at the point of the bayonet!

Fears have been expressed that the Indians will resist into blood. And, indeed, it is difficult to conceive how, under such provocation, any people having human nature in them, can be restrained from acts of violence. It may be conceived, however, that under the instructions of the missionaries, the Cherokees have become deeply imbued with the peaceful spirit of the gospel; that they have received the spirit under all the insults and flagrant wrongs which for so many years they have been called to endure; that the mass of the people are so intelligent and civilized also, that they perfectly understand the hopeless state of resistance; that their chiefs are men of deep sagacity, whose calm and subdued feeling and powerful eloquence breathing through the public documents, show an ability to conceive and act on sublime moral principle. They have resolved not to resist; but will in very acknowledgment of the wrong of the treaty, choose rather to lie down and be put to death on the graves of their ancestors.

As a specimen of the feelings of the Cherokees under their sufferings we give the following memorial, which was presented by their delegates to both Houses of Congress, soon after the announcement of the pretend treaty of New Echota, but which never met our eye till a few days since.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Most respectfully and most humbly showeth that your memorialists, the chiefs, headmen, council and council, and people, of the Cherokee nation, in general council assembled, solicit permission to approach your honorable bodies, under circumstances of great, and, to us, unprecedented distances of distress and anxiety beyond our power to express. We earnestly beseech your power, therefore, while we can by before you a brief epitome of our grieds.

It is well known, that for a number of years past we have been harassed by a series of vexations which it is deemed unnecessary to recite, in detail; but the evidence of which our delegation will be prepared to furnish.

With a view to bringing our troubles to a close, a delegation was appointed on the 23d of October, 1835 by the general council of the nation; clothed with full powers to enter into arrangements with the government of the United States, for the final adjustment of all our existing difficulties. The delegation failing to effect an arrangement with the United States commissioner, then in the nation, proceeded agreeably to their instructions, in that case, to Washington city, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the authorities of the United States.

After the departure of that delegation, a contract was made by the Rev. John F. Schermerhorn and certain individual Cherokees, purporting to be a "Treaty, concluded at New Echota, in the State of Georgia, on the 26th day of December, 1835, by General William Carroll and John F. Schermerhorn, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen and people of the Cherokee tribe of Indians." A spurious delegation, in violation of a special injunction of the general council of the nation, repaired to Washington city, and, in this pretended treaty, and by false and fraudulent representations, supplanted in the favor of the government, the legal and sole ordained delegation of the Cherokee people; and obtained for this instrument, after making *important alterations in its provisions,* the recognition of the United States government. A pretended treaty, thus made, and ratified by the senate and approved by the president, and our acquiescence in its ferocious demand under the sanction of the displeasure of the United States, and the threat of summary compulsion in case of refusal. It comes to us, not through our legitimate authorities, the known and useful medium of communication between the government of the United States and our nation, but through the agency of a complication of powers, civil and military.

By the adoption of this instrument, we are despoiled of our private possessions the indefeasible property of individuals. We are stripped of every attribute of freedom and eligibility for legal defence. Our property may be plundered before our eyes. Violence may be committed on our persons: even our lives may be taken away and there is none to regard our complaints. We are strangers aliened! We are disfranchised! We are deprived of membership in the human family! We have neither land nor home nor resting place that can be called our own. And this is effected by the provisions of a compact which assumes the venerated, the sacred appellation of Treaty. We are overwhelmed! our hearts are sickened! Our strength is paralised, when we reflect on the condition in which we are placed by the audacious practices of unprincipled men; who have managed their stratagems with so much dexterity as to impose on the government of the United States, in the face of our earnest, solemn, and reiterated protestations.

The instrument in question is not the act of our nation. It was not received the sanction of our people. The makers of it assume no office or appointment in our nation, under the designation of chiefs, headmen, or any other title, by which they hold or could acquire authority to assume the reins of government, and to make bargain and sale of our rights, our possessions, and our common country. And we are constrained, solemnly to declare, that we never have contemplated the enforcement of the stipulations of this instrument on us, against our consent, as an act of injustice and oppression, which we are well persuaded can never knowingly be countenanced by the government and people of the United States; nor can we believe it to be the design of those honorable and high minded statesmen, who, at the head of the government, to bind a whole nation by the acts of a few unauthorised individuals. And therefore, we, the parties to be affected by the result, appeal with confidence to the justice, the magnanimity, the compassion of your honorable bodies, against the enforcement on us of the provisions of a compact, in the formation of which we have had no agency

In truth, our cause is your own. It is the cause of liberty and of justice. It is based upon your own principles, which we have loved to adore; for we have gladered to count your Washington and your Jefferson our great teachers. We have other communications to us with veneration. We have practised their precepts with success. And the result is manifest. The wilderness of forest has given place to comfortable dwellings and cultivated fields, stocked with the domestic animals. Mental culture, industrious habits, and domestic enjoyments, have succeeded the rude scenes of the savage state. We have learned to "love our neighbor as we have *read* your sacred books. Hundreds of our people embraced their doctrines, practised the virtues they teach, christened the hopes they awaken, and have entered in the celestial kingdom. To the spirit of your institutions and your religion, which has been imbibed by our community, is mainly to be ascribed that patient endurance of the unprincipled conduct of our people under the lacceration of their keenest woes. For, assuredly, we are not ignorant of our condition—we are not insensible to our sufferings. We feel them! We groan under their pressure! And anticipation crowds our hearts with sorrows yet to come.

We are, indeed, an afflicted people! Our spirits are subdued! Despair has well nigh seized upon our energies! But we speak to the representatives of a Christian country; the friends of justice; the patrons of the oppressed. And our hopes revive, and our prospects brighten, as we indulge the thought. On your sentence our fate is suspended. Prosperity or desolation depends on your word. Before your august assembly we present ourselves, in the attitude of deprecation and of entreaty. On your kindness we submit our cause. On your justice we rest our hopes. To you we address our reiterated prayers. Spare our people! Spare our country! Our property! Let not our deserted homes become the monuments of desolation! But we forebear! We suppress the agonies which wring our hearts, when we look at our wives, our children, and our venerable sires! We restrain the forebodings of anguish and distress, of misery and devastation, and death which must be the attendants on the execution of this ruinous compact.

From Florida.

SAVANNAH, April 13.

The steamer Gilmanton, Capt. Freeland, arrived yesterday afternoon from Garey's Ferry, E. F.

From Capt. F. and a passenger in the William Gaston, we learn, that the planters have abandoned the settlements between Fort Harlee, Micanopy, and Newmansville, and had gone into the forts for protection.

An Express rider, it is said, was met shot in an arm within a mile of Fort Harlee on his way to Micanopy and Newmansville, but made his escape back to the fort.

On Monday, Messrs. Hammond Snelen and Townsend, were murdered on New River, 12 miles from Fort Harlee by a party of Indians.

A Mr. Sanchez, on Friday last, was driven from his plantation by a party of 18 or 20 Indians, and had gone to Newmansville.

From our valued correspondent in Florida we have received the following. Mr. Elgarter came in to Col Taylor at Fort Bissinger, and stated that he had buried the hatchet forever. He left on the same day for his family

It is thought that the prospect of terminating existing difficulties is more favorable now than ever. More, however, will be known in a few days.

A detachment of the 2d dragoons left Fort Brooke on the 5th instant for Black Creek.

The 4th infantry, under the command of Colonel Foster, arrived at Fort Brooke on the same day, and three companies of 4th infantry, under the command of Major Reibey, were to have left Fort Brooke on the 19th instant for Micanopy.

—o—

FAYETTEVILLE, April 14.

We learn from a passenger in the United States steamer *Poinsett*, from St. Augustine, that ab-ut a week ago, Colonel BARKERAU captured seventy Indians near Key Biscayne, and that an express mail rider between Camp King and Fort Dade, and two men, near Newmansville, had been killed by the Indians. Fifty two prisoners, among them Gov. CALL had been killed by the Indians in West Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 7.

THE WAR.—By the recent arrivals from Indian river, we learn that the Indians who were encamped near the Army have all been captured by General JESUP. They amount in number to 514, of whom about 160 are warriors; the remainder have been shipped to Key Biscayne, and the remainder have gone over land to Tampa. More recent arrivals inform us that Colonel BANKHEAD has come up with Sam Jones about 45 miles southwest of Fort Jupiter, whom he attacked in front and endeavored to surround; but, after a skirmish of a few minutes, the Indians fled. They are now on an island in the Oke choke, from which it is said they cannot escape. Previous to the attack, it is stated a flag of truce was sent to them, but the Indians fired upon it.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

Improvement Bill—Governor's Message.

On Saturday last, the improvement bill was returned to the Senate with the Governor's signature, accompanied with a message giving his reasons for signing it, and pointing out some of the objectional features in the same. This message will be found in another column of this paper, and we ask for it an attentive perusal, because it is well deserving of a careful and candid examination. Besides, the highly important and valuable information contained in this message, the principles upon which it is based, should be known to every Pennsylvanian. As the decided advocate for the re-election of Gov. Ritner, we count the closest scrutiny into the merits of his message on the improvement bill. It is a document worthy his head and heart—and that man who can read it, and therefrom oppose his re-election, is not a Pennsylvanian at heart. We cannot conceive how man desiring the success, prosperity, and happiness of his Commonwealth, can vote against an executive officer, who holds such patriotic sentiments, and evinces such devotion to the true interests of his native state. None but an infuriated and interested politician could or will oppose such a Governor.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository says: "The Scarlet fever has prevailed considerably in this neighborhood the present spring, and has proved fatal to some relevant among the children. Mr. James R. Kirby, of this place has lost no less than three of his sons the 2 8th ult. (two by this fever,) the eldest of whom, we learn was not 7 years old. The affliction of such a dispensation, can only be appreciated by those who are parents."

BANK OF CIRCLEVILLE' *Ohio.*—The Circleville American states that rumors of a character to affect injuriously the credit of the above bank, had been lately circulated in the neighboring towns of Ohio, and that been refused the proposed applicant for a loan. The bank of Circleville, is represented as standing as high, in regard to credit, as any other bank in the State.

POLITICAL COMPLIMENT TO MR. WEBSTER.—Woodcock & Marvey, Engravers, of Brooklyn, have published a fine engraving complimentary to this distinguished Statesman. The Brooklyn Star says the design is altogether happy and ingenious. It presents the features of Mr. Webster, most strikingly delineated in a tablet, over which Diogenes is holding his lamp, having rested from his long and difficult search. He has found the honest man. The following is the motto:—

Diogenes his lantern seeds no more.
An honest man is found—the search is o'er.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—The Miners' Journal, in speaking of a tremendous young men's Rirter meeting held in the borough of Pottsville on the 6th inst. says, that, amongst the officers of the association, were four at least who formerly supported George Wolf, and among the delegates are the names of a number of those who were once Wolf and Muhlenberg men. The changes are already great and progressive throughout the county, and the vote on the 2d Tuesday of October will astound both friends and foes. When on this subject we may add, that we have now on hand for publication the proceedings of more than *twenty Ritner and Harrison meetings* held in the different counties of Pennsylvania, and all of them are of the most enthusiastic and spirit-stirring character.—Does not this augur well! The spirit moveth the people in a righteous cause.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

THE RUGGLES CASE.—We learn from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that the committee of the United States, the select committee to which was referred the case of the Hon. John Ruggles, of Maine, who was charged by James Watson Webb and Matthew L. Davis with the crime of bribery and corruption, made its report. Mr. Ruggles stands acquitted of ALL charges of dishonor by the *unanimous* vote of the committee.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

THE PROSPECT.—We learn from persons from the country, that the prospect for a fair wheat crop is flattering. Wheat was never fairer at this season of the year, than at present; that the fields look well set and beautiful, and that all indications now existing, point to a most bountiful harvest to the husbandman.—*Frederick Herald.*

At the late term of the Circuit Court for Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, James Sudeth, indicted for killing his brother N. B. Garner, indicted for killing Currilla; and W. A. Leland, indicted for killing his wife Mary, were all tried and acquitted. But Richard Ford, indicted for stealing a saddle and also for stealing a horse, was sentenced for the first offence, to receive 39 lashes on the first of April, and for the second, to receive 39 on the 15th of April, to be branded in the palm of one hand with the letter "T," to remain in jail 30 days, and further to be imprisoned at the pleasure of all the cost of suit. Killing appears to be a much safer advocation in Ala. than horse-stealing.

A secret society has been discovered in Moscow.—Prince Galitzin, the Governor General of that capital, was compelled to resign his functions, on account of his having neglected to apprise the Government of the existence of the society. Nicholas, Emperor, nobleman, supposed to be at the head of it, have been sentenced to serve as soldiers in the infantry, of the army, but being mostly advanced in years, fathers of families, the department of the Senate represented to the Emperor that they were incapable of bearing arms. The Emperor had written with with own hand at the bottom of the report—If the culprits be incapable of military service let them be incorporated in companies of military laborers, and if unable to work, let them be transported to Siberia for life.' This Imperial decision has been since converted into an ukase.—[*Le Commerce.*

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

At $2 per annum, half yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, April 24, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.

☞ Flour in Baltimore, $7 75; Wheat, $1 64, Corn, 72 cts; Rye, 95; Oats, 30; Clover Seed; $10; Whiskey, 30 cts.

Appointment by the Attorney General, SAMUEL PARKE, Esq. to prosecute in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, in the place of WILLIAM F. BOONS, Esq. *resigned.*

☞ The caption of the poetical article on our first page should have been made to read thus—"*Lines on the death of J. W. McC.*"

Governor's Message.

☞ The Message of the Governor on returning the Improvement Bill with his signature, will be found in our paper of to-day. We trust that it will be carefully read by the people of all parties. Like all the messages emanated by the Governor, it is firm, able and to the point.

☞ A new Professorship was established at the late meeting of the Trustees of Pennsylvania College, and Rev. JOHN G. MORRIS of Baltimore, selected to fill the same. A better selection could not have been made.

☞ The contest between the two Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College took place on Tuesday evening last, in Christ Church. The gentlemen who took part were Mr. STAYMAN of Germantown, Pa; Mr. SNOWDEN of Cumberland co. Pa.; and Mr. ASHBACH of Centre co. Pa., on the part of the Philomathsians; and Mr. BROWN of Va.; Mr. GRAHAM of Somerset, Pa., and Mr. KEYSER of Va., on the part of the Phrenakosmians. The exercises were conducted in a highly creditable manner, and the tact and ingenuity evinced by each debater gave great satisfaction to the audience.

Female Seminary.

☞ We learn that the Pupils of this Institution, during their examination last week, acquitted themselves in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon themselves as well as their amiable and indefatigable instructress. The Summer Session will commence in about four weeks, when we hope to see a large number of new scholars in attendance.

☞ Adams county has been somewhat enlarged by the addition of that part of Franklin county in which are situated the new Iron Works of Col. JAMES D. PATRICK & Co., on the western base of the South Mountain, called "CATOCTIN."

Dr. Van Zandt.

☞ We perceive from the last Republican, that this gentleman is in Waynesboro,' Greene county. We should be glad to hear from the *Dr. if he has not forgotten us.*

Deserved Praise.

☞ The New York Mirror of Saturday last says—"The Southern Literary Messenger, for April, is one of the best numbers of that agreeable periodical. The articles are various and pleasing, and, what is a great recommendation, the poetry is all good. There is a candor and kind feeling about this Magazine which we like exceedingly. So do we.

Democratic Review.

☞ Our neighbor of the Compiler, we perceive, received the April No. of this publication last week. We have not yet received that number. Will the Publishers attend to it?

Great Meeting of the People of Adams County.

NO MISTAKE IN ADAMS!!

☞ Yesterday was a glorious day in the Council of our Farmer Governor. The meeting at the Court House was one of the largest political meetings ever held in this Borough! It was an overwhelming one! Hundreds of the old Farmers from every portion of the county, were in attendance! All animated and confident of success at the approaching election—and all anxious to show, by their attendance, that the zealous exertions of Governor RITNER to place Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania interests upon a proud pre-eminence meet with our warmest approbation. The resolutions adopted will plainly indicate all we have said to be true. The eloquent remarks of CHARLES B. PENROSE, Esq. were well received by the large audience. Jos. R. CHANDLER, Esq. also addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The proceedings will be given in our next.—*In the meantime we must say, there will be no mistake in Adams county on the second Tuesday of October next.* She will give the Farmer Governor A TREMENDOUS VOTE!

☞ We have received the first and second Nos. of the *Baltimore Weekly Sun,* one of the best papers in the Union. It is made up "with the original and reading matter of the Daily Sun, and is offered at the low price of $1 50 per annum. Address the Editors, or leave orders at this office.—Our correspondent of the Harrisburg Chronicle thus speaks of the Sun.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—This neat little and well conducted penny paper, which has not been in operation quite two years, has a circulation rising twelve thousand. It is devoted to the general news of the day, foreign and domestic, congressional and legislative, &c. &c. without reference to party politics. On Saturday last, the editors issued the first number of their weekly, which will embrace all the reading matter of the daily during the week, at the very low price of $1 50 per annum. It is well worthy of patronage.

The Legislature

Of this State adjourned on Tuesday last, after passing 96 Acts and 19 Resolutions. The titles of those of a public nature we subjoin:

An act to provide for the repairs and the expenses of the State canals and rail roads, and continuing the work on the Erie Extension and North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania canal, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of James Reed and others, soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act for the relief of Lawrence Battle and others, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act Pennsylvania the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," passed the 24th day of March, 1817.

An act for the relief of James Reed and others, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act for the relief of Andrew Keen and others, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act to promote the culture of Silk.

An act making appropriation to rebuild the Valley Creek bridge.

A supplement to an act to consolidate and amend the several acts, relative to a general system of education by common schools, passed the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

An act to provide for the repairs and to continue the improvements of the State, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Thomas Wilt and others, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act for the relief of William Hill and others, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act relating to the commencement of actions of deeds, to appeal from county auditors, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Hanover Coal company.

An act for the relief of John Vanzant and others, soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act relative to the claim of the old Wyoming sufferers.

An act regulating Election Districts.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution making an appropriation to supply deficiency in the contingent fund of the Land Office, and Surveyor General's Office.

Resolutions relative to a National road from the Cumberland road, to the harbor of Erie.

Resolution authorizing and requiring the Governor to present a sword to General Hugh Brady, for his distinguished services during the war with the Sac and Fox Indians.

Resolution relative to the postponement of the Sub-treasury bill, expressing confidence in Martin Van Buren, and the determination of Pennsylvania Representatives in Congress, and in favor of a separation of the banks from the General Government.

Resolution relative to the payment of the debt owing by the Commonwealth, on account of expenses incurred by the late Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution.

Resolution repealing the third section of the supplement act of the sixth March, eighteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes.

Resolution relative to certain undrawn balances in the school fund, and for other purposes.

James C. Biddle. Esq.

The selection of this gentleman to address the Literary societies of Pennsylvania College on the 4th of July next, is thus humbomely noticed by the two leading papers of Philadelphia city:—

AN APPROVED.—We are gratified to learn that James C. Biddle, Esq. of this city, has been selected to pronounce an address before the Literary Societies of the Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburgh, on the Fourth of July next. The choice is excellent. Mr. B. is a gentleman, a scholar, and an eloquent speaker, fully qualified to discharge with credit to himself and the college, the honorable task which has been confided to him.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—We congratulate pleasure the subjoined from the Gettysburg (Adams county) Star and heartily concur in the rich *anticipation* of the editor, founded on our acquaintance upon a personal acquaintance with Mr. Biddle, and confidence as we feel that he richly merits the commendation of our contemporary.[*U. S. Gaz.*

THE SUB-TREASURY.—We learn from the Miners' Journal, that the Post Master of New Castle, a village about four miles from Pottsville, has been arrested and imprisoned, on the charge of having robbed the Post Office.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Let the public beware of counterfeit one dollar notes of the Emmittsburg Corporation. In the genuine note the name of Mr. Danner, is spelt as it were Danner, (a n instead of an N.) and also in the word *Bank,* the k is separated from the s, by which particulars the counterfeit may be detected. There are said to be many in circulation. The counterfeits are much more numerous than the genuine.—*Frederick Herald.*

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. Albert, JOHN WOLF, to MISS ELEANOR JANE HYKES, both of this county.

On the 11th inst. by Rev. Mr. Lekieu, MC'LEVI GOLDEN, of Mountjoy to Miss LYDIA SMITH, of East Berlin.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On the 29th ult. MARY, daughter of Mr. James Brinkerhoff, deceased, of Strahan township, in the 15th year of her age.

On the 11th inst. Mr. LEVI DERR, of Littlestown, in the 25th year of his age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. M. KELLER will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

☞ Rev. MR. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

☞ The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church at Petersburg, (Y. S.) on Sunday Morning next—services to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. on the Saturday preceding.

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From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
COLUMBIA, April 20th, 1838. }

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Toll received at this office from Oct. 16th 37, to April 14, 38,	$61,173 31
Amount received during the week ending this day,	7,409 48
Whole amount received up to April 21st,	$68,573 79

R. B. WRIGHT, *Collector.*

ADVERTIS