present views and principle of action as follows: "We are satisfied that the intoxicating drinks, when used as a beverage by persons in health, are never beneficial, but hurtful, and that to abandon such use would greatly tend to promote the health, virtue, happiness, and prosperity of mankind."

This he also read aloud, and immediately said. "That is true. I believe it, and would willingly sign it myself, if I thought that in France it could at present do good." His Majesty then spoke generally of the intemperance of other nations, England, Russia, and Sweden, &c., and his earnest desire appeared to be, that this most odious vice might every where cease. He contrasted in the most flattering manner the peculiarly happy condition of our own country, to receive and profit by such a reformation, with the difficulty to be met and overcome in France, and passed a high eulogium on the character of our people.

I adverted to the King, that I had been outside the barrier which surrounded Paris, and where the common people resort to drink wine, because there it is free of duty. "Ah," said he, "there you will find sad drunkenness." And truly I had seen it there, in all its horrors and debasing effects, and *chiefly on wine*. I told him, that my guide had said that he thought one eight of the population of Paris were drunkards; his majesty thought this too great a portion. I repeated also another remark made by my guide, that the king had done much for France when he shut the gambling-houses, but that he would do a *still greater good*, if he would stop the drinking of intoxicating drinks."

Before closing, I must in justice to my own feelings, express to you, how much I have been indebted to Gen. Cass, our minister to this court. You know that from the commencement of our efforts, he had been greatly interested in this cause, and always *ready* to give his testimony in favor of it. In my interview with the King, he seconded me most kindly and most faithfully; to him, under God, I am indebted for the favorable reception I received. In a day or two I leave for Italy. I hope to return to America some time next year, but shall be governed by circumstances.

In a letter written a few days afterwards, Mr. D. thus speaks of his interview with the Duke of Orleans.

Since my former letter I have been introduced by our minister, Gen. Cass, to the Duke of Orleans, with whom I conversed in a private audience for an hour on the subject of temperance. I was surprised to learn, that the Duke had long since united with the only society in France, which only recognize the old pledge against ardent spirits. I informed him, that we in America had changed our pledge, and submitted to him the one we now act upon, the same I had shown the King; he remarked, as the King had done, that it was right and true; that he had no doubt that all intoxicating drinks are injurious as a beverage to men in health, and that the "*intemperance of France was on wine.*" The Duke went into a full relation of the great difficulties to be encountered in France. He stated that of thirty-four millions of people, fourteen millions are engaged in some way directly or indirectly in making or vending intoxicating drinks. He also stated, that in those districts where most wine was made, *there was* also the greatest wretchedness, and the most frequent appeals to government for aid, and also, that so large a portion of the soil was now cultivated for wine, that the raising of stock and grain was diminishing to a serious extent, and that he looked to the diminution of the use of wine in other countries, as a source of hope for France; that, failing for a market for her wine, the fields of France might be cultivated to greater advantage to produce more abundant food and clothing for the people. The Duke expressed great interest in the success of the cause every where; and so near is he in principle and practice with us, that, I was told, he only colors the water that he drinks, when etiquette seems to make the use necessary.—*Watchman.*

Extraordinary Suicide.

A case of suicide accompanied with the most extraordinary and even romantic circumstances occurred in New York on Sunday. It of Petro de Polo Qualiamon, a native of Smyrna, aged 20 years, who killed himself at 221 Fulton street. It appeared at the coroner's inquest, that the deceased who had boarded there for a long time, became passionately enamoured of a young German Girl also boarding there, named Josephine Jermun, but his passion was not reciprocated—and he was moreover desperately jealous of a barber, and this drove him nearly to desperation.

About a fortnight ago, while conversing with a friend he spoke of the Girl in the warmest terms, and said he wished to marry her, but she had refused to have him, and he intended to shoot her and then himself.

His friend advised him of the folly of such a proceeding, and so far soothed his feelings as to induce him to leave the house for a time. Absence however only increased his passion and he soon returned, and again pressed his suit upon the girl, and was again rejected. On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, he went into her room, and after again pleading his cause in vain, he drew two pistols from his pocket.

One he discharged at her, the ball lodging in her right side, and causing a wound from which is feared medical skill cannot save her, the other he discharged at his own head. The records of the pistol and the crise of the unfortunate girl brought some of the inmate of the house to the dreadful scene, where he was found lying across the girl on the bed, both of them completely dedlaged in blood, and she bespattered with his brains. He was still alive but speechless, and in a few minutes he expired.

Medical assistance was promptly called in to the aid of the brilgbtsn girl, but the efforts of the physicians to extract the ball have thus far proved ineffectual, and it is more than probable that she cannot survive. In the case of the young man, who committed these dreadful deeds, the jury returned a verdict of suicide, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

GETTYSBURG STAR

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, February 26, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

To my old Friends.

I expect to be in Gettysburg on MONDAY NEXT, when I shall be most happy to see as many of my old friends as can make it convenient to give me a call.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

Lancaster, Feb. 26, 1839.

☞There had been some typographical errors in the statements of the Receipts and Expenditures of the county, in our former numbers, which we have this week corrected.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. W. has been crowded out this week, we will endeavor to give it room as soon as possible.

☞The Anniversary of the birth of Washington, was celebrated by the Guards, in a very appropriate manner; half past ten they marched to Christ Church, where the Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER delivered a very learned and instructive address upon the nature of our institutions, and the duty of citizens, which we understand will be published.

Appointment by the Canal Commissioners.

THEODORE FRANKS, is appointed Principal Engineer on the Gettysburg Rail Road, and is directed to proceed forthwith to take charge of the work. The services of the former Engineer were dispensed with on Saturday last.

Mistake.

☞The "Sentinel" speaks of the "Baltimore Chronicle," as being the "leading Whig" paper in Maryland. This is a mistake. We have it from the most intelligent whig gentlemen of the city of Baltimore, that it is without influence in the whig party; and that its course is often condemned by that party. In order to advance Mr. Clay's prospects, do not do injustice to the Maryland editors, by calling a *fifth rate* one a "leading one."

☞We publish, in our paper to day, a communication over the signature of "Truth," on the subject of Mr. Clay's late speech. This communication will be inserted in our next, by a request to the same. We differ from the writer in some of his views on the subject—of which he treats, but the sentiments contained in his communication, generally are such as must commend themselves to our readers. This communication, is from the pen of a very intelligent gentleman, from whom we should like to hear often. We are the advocate of the doctrine of free discussion, but no abolitionist; on that subject we occupy neutral ground.

Gettysburg Rail Road.

☞The Legislature, after having spent about $750,000 on the above named work, have at length determined to abandon it, from and after the 1st day of March next.

This work, one of the most important to Pennsylvania, that her statesmen have ever projected, has been sacrificed to the recklessness of party spirit. This is a sad commentary on the wisdom and patriotism of our present rulers. They disregard the interest of the Commonwealth at the same time that they violate their own most solemn pledges.

The present Governor, in his late message, recommended the abandonment of the work, although in his capacity of Senator, he several times, virtually pledged himself to its support, by voting appropriations for its construction. But inconsistency and the violation of pledges, are light matters, in the estimation of our present rulers, if by such inconsistency and violation, the monster party may be pacpitiated

Yet it is believed, that all the hostility generated by party against this branch of the Public Improvements, was giving way, before the great interests of the Commonwealth and that it would not have been suspended had it not been for our own Senator, Thomas C. Miller. This man opposed the work in all the stages of the discussion relating to it; and whilst he votes millions to works, comparatively useless, he refuses to give a dollar to a work so important to his own constituents and the state generally! This Thomas C. Miller, was in favor of this work, until a majority of the votes upon it were cast against him. Since that he opposes it. This is his magnanimity; this is his regard for his official oath!

We have been informed that the $150,000, appropriated to this work, will not pay the arrears due to Contractors and the damages to the property holders.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

☞Mr. Clay, in his speech, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of Slavery, speaks of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as being "questionable." This doubting on the part of Mr. Clay in relation to this matter, accords with all the later acts of importance, in the history of his public life. He has so long been in the habit of acting half right and half wrong, that his mind seems no longer, to possess the power of arriving at any conclusion, or if it does, he has not independence enough boldly to avow what such conclusion is.

His argument on this subject is most vague and rambling; he speaks about "the object of the Cession" of the District to the United States, and declares that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in said district if it is necessary in order to render it a comfortable Seat of the General Government."

Whatever power Congress possesses, in reference to the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, is absolute, and derived from the following provision in the Constitution of the United States, under which provision, the Cessions were were made, of the ten mile square, by States of Maryland and Virginia:

"Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive *Legislation* in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of General Government."

In this provision of the Constitution, the power of Congress to Legislate, is not limited or restricted in any respect. It is also exclusive." All right, in the Legislatures of the States making the Cession, is taken away and vested in Congress. No considerations of "comfort and convenience," can add to or subtract from the power of Congress, over the District. These are matters, doubtless, that should enter into consideration of wise and patriotic Legislators, in making up their minds as to the propriety of *exercising* their power; but the *existence of the power*, is to be determined before any such considerations can arise.

If the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, is to be detracted from on the one hand or supported on the other, by arguments, derived from the fitness and convenience of things, let Mr. Clay and those who deem the power of Congress "questionable," in this respect, look at the question in the following light.

Have the States of Virginia and Maryland the power, respectively, to abolish slavery, within their limits? Have all the Slave holding States the power to act independently upon the part, none of them, nor all of them together can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. If Congress has not the power to do it, there exists no power by which it can be done. But is it not absurd to say that slavery *may be abolished every where*, except in the District of Columbia, where it *must be perpetual*? It is worse than absurd to say, that a territory belonging in part to the people of the free States, must remain forever under the Dominion of Slavery, whilst all around it, even in what are now the slave States, it shall have been abolished!

It is idle to argue, as Mr. Clay does by implication, that if Slavery had ceased to exist in Maryland and Virginia, Congress would then possess the *unquestionable* power to abolish it in the District of Columbia. This argument, like one already noticed, might be very conclusive against the propriety of abolishing it in the District, while it continues to exist in the adjoining States! but it has no force when applied to the question of the power of Congress. This last as before remarked, was derived from the provisions of the Cession, under which the Cession was made, and was perfect and complete, immediately upon the making of the Cession, by the States of Maryland and Virginia. Since that time it has grown none in extent, and cannot become any larger, except by an act of usurpation, of the rights of these States, or a further grant of power by these States. No internal or domestic regulation of those states, no matter how much it may affect them, can limit or extend the original right derived by Congress over the District.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star & Banner.

Henry Clay's Speech.

MR. EDITOR:—Well, "the Great Pacificator" has been trying to put himself at the head of another movement! Having sacrificed principle after principle upon the altar of his ambition, it is not at all wonderful that despairing of attaining his objects in any other way should impel him to this last step. Never has the history of politics in this country exhibited an instance of more shameful ingratitude. Henry Clay, though supported with unshaken firmness by the Whigs of the North and West, has repeatedly betrayed their principles and interests in the vain hope of conciliating Southern favor. It was so in his Missouri compromise, it was so in his Tariff compromise, and it is so in the present attempt to make an Anti-Slavery compromise. Let us examine his history, and see according to his own showing, upon this last question. In the prime of his life, in the palmiest days of his intellectual and moral vigor, before he had been blinded by interest or seduced by ambition, he clearly saw the enormities of Slavery and was convinced that it was the duty of the whole country to clear its skirts of this sin, but that it was more particularly of vital importance to the Western and Southwestern states to throw off this incubus which threatened to crush them with its baleful weight. Accordingly he raised his voice, in Kentucky, against this system of oppression and robbery, and endeavored to have the Constitution of that state so altered that its statute books might be purified of the odious enactments upon this subject with which they were burthened. We may easily imagine the zeal and eloquence with which he would then push the matter, for he was just at that time of his life when, according to the well known saying of that veteran politician and hoary corrupter, Walpole, men are naturally inclined "to act the patriot." But the measure was defeated by a majority large, but not decisive, for still larger ones are almost every year chosen. But here Mr. Clay soon began to show the prominent trait of his character—*to adopt halfway measures.* For a while he seems to have lain upon his oars, waiting for the turn of the tide. Instead of such a turn, however, came the storm raised by the Missouri question. Here was an opportunity for Mr. Clay to show his conviction as to the injurious tendency and deep wrong of Slavery. Here he had the power to free a state just coming into existence from the foul curse, and to make provision for rearing up a hardy race of freemen. Aye, here was the time and place for dealing a death blow at this hissing hydra, and purifying the atmosphere of his whole country from its pestiferal breath. For if Congress had then recorded its solemn testimony against this most dangerous ingredient of our social and political institutions, not only would its progress have been arrested, but measures would undoubtedly have been taken in all the original slave holding states to free themselves of an institution thus branded with infamy, and every where regarded as at war with our religious and political principles. It cannot be denied that this was the view of this subject taken by our revolutionary fathers, and even by the framers of the present U. S. Constitution But Henry Clay was either too short sighted to see this, or had too little magnanimity to act in accordance with principles so elevated. Contrary therefore, to his own convictions as expressed in his efforts for Abolition in his own state, contrary to the earnest entreaties and unanswerable arguments of his Northern and Western friends—he used his influence—raised his voice—deposited his vote in opposition to free principles and in favor of the admission of Missouri into the Union. It is true he glozed this act over by fair names, called it a "pacification," talked of circumscribing the existence of slavery by degrees of latitude and longitude, (as though what is right south of "Mason and Dixon's line" is wrong North of it!) But he had done a deed the baneful consequences of which cannot be calculated. Yet his conscience was manifestly ill at ease all this time, for the next thing we see him doing in reference to this matter is connected with a colony for free negroes on the coast of Africa! Oh! how eloquently he then spoke about the wrongs of the injured negroes! how anxious he became to free this country from its greatest curse, and to restore to weeping Africa her long lamented sons! But look at his conduct now! Not a single shave of his has the fetter taken from his heel—not a single "missionary" (so he calls the emigrants in one of his speeches) is sent from his plantation to Liberia. But pining over all that might be said upon this matter we come down to the present position of Mr. Clay in reference to Anti Slavery movements, as manifested in his late speech against the Abolitionists.

It might have been expected that Mr. Clay, having avowed himself opposed to slavery, would be disposed to look with favor upon the efforts of those who aimed at its extinction, and that if he could not assist, he would, at least, not oppose them. But, as has been often remarked, the progress of crime is downward, and he is one case in point. It was not enough to apostatize, he must become, like other apostates, the most violent enemy of the cause he has forsaken. "Yet we must do him the justice to say, that we do not think he has been brought to this without considerable reluctance. But causes have long been at work, the effect of which no one, however slightly acquainted with their victim, could fail to foresee. The party with which Mr. C. has been connected, after various defeats and checks, is now acting the part of a spoiled child, and sinks in estimation. If united in his favor he can easily elevate him into the Presidential chair. But one portion of this party has determined to fasten perpetual slavery—slavery both in theory and practice and theory upon the nation. They are determined in order to secure this end, to disfranchise, as far as in them lies, every man who dares to oppose the Moloch of their idolatry. Of course they will have nothing to do with a politician who is tainted with the suspicion of he Abolition heresy. Of this Mr. C. has been fully informed, his enemies have charged him with "unsoundness in faith" as to the excellency of the patriarchal institution," and his friends in that quarter, have just as strenuously asserted his orthodoxy. Still the party must have a pledge, equal to that given by his antagonist, Mr. Van Buren, to his friends. Here we may easily suppose the struggle that would take place in his bosom if it has not yet become entirely callous. He remembers his better days and his better principles—how can he say that those principles he once held so sacred are to be abandoned! That what was once so holy is abominable! Why must he again repent the oath of abjuration! But further, he knows that the great mass of his friends in the North and West entertain the principles and are rapidly coming into the measure of the Abolitionists. How can he satisfy them of his sincerity? Will they not say—Now for a master-stroke of policy! He will give the North compliments, and the South concessions. He cannot forget the fate of Mr. Clay, who has been treacherous, and left him totally

For the Star & Banner.

MR. EDITOR:—I avail of myself of the invitation extended "to the citizens of Gettysburg, and its vicinity," to attend the Anniversary Celebration of the Pennsylvania Society of Pennsylvania College, on Friday evening last—and it would be doing injustice to the flourishing Institution with which it is connected—much more to the Society itself were the occasion permitted to passunnoticed.

This public notice of the anniversary of this Society is deemed the more justifiable, since an annual Visitor has again made his mysterious appearance and published an extract from his Journal of 39—.

It is not necessary to enter into any of the minutiae as to the manner of arrangement or length of the procession, &c. &c. neither to throw "soft solder" into any body's face—suffice it to say that a vast concourse of people, including the congressional band, were in attendance, and among whom there were *not travellers* not a few." The address of O. P. JOHNSTON, Esq. which we understand will be published; needs not our comment. That of the active member was creditable in the highest degree to its author—and tended to fasten more closely upon the minds of our citizens, the claims of this Literary Association, (whose representative he was) upon their good wishes and patronage. The music was such as we rarely hear —highly creditable to its performers and entertaining to the audience. This Society has again nobly and honorably, sustained its established and deservedly high character. May it long continue to rise and flourish, the pride of the Institution that fosters it—the organ of useful, and pleasant communication with our citizens—and the fountain to which many will repair—drink deep—and come forth with their "minds beautified and adorned."

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE GETTYSBURG STAR

A stricture on "Aristophanes."

MR. EDITOR:—In my last communication I promised you, that the next should contain a history of Socrates. It was my intention to comply with that promise, until the appearance of a communication over the signature of "Aristophanes," and the peculiar circumstances of its origin, induced me to devote my few leisure moments to its notice. I intend to be very brief in my strictures on "Aristophanes," for I think it would be a manifest, and unjustifiable waste of time to bestow much attention to such a senseless farrago of idiotic nonsense. I did say in my first communication, that I would notice no communication unless it purported to come from some of the fair themselves; but as I have always looked upon "Aristophanes," as one of those, who has not good sense enough to know, that he sought long since have lion to be a num of legal science. Now if he really be such, one of two things must be very apparent. He must either so far transcend his fraternity in natural abilities and attainments, or be so far inferior to them, as to be perfectly incomprehensible, even to those who have deeply drank of the noble fountain. Why did not "Aristophanes" accompany his publication with a commentary! He has most assuredly acted a very selfish part—for none have his own *fancied self* (if he does and he certainly might) is *able* to comprehend, or appreciate the beauties of his *genius*. Or is "Aristophanes," one of those peculiar fortunate beings, who by superior natural endowments, is permitted to labor in a region far beyond the ordinary nature of things—even in the region of comets." If so, his good sense ought to teach him, that he should occasionally, at least, when he appears in the columns of a newspaper, come down from his lofty habitation, and yet not be so deeply absorbed in legal science," as to make himself intelligible to the common order of mind.

The communication of "Aristophanes" is certainly very ungentlemanly throughout. It evinces the possession of a spirit, by no means enviable, that all persons indicted to him, or who hold property belonging to him, pay and deliver to the said Trustee all such sums of money and property as are due and belonging to the said creditors of the said insolvent are hereby notified to present their claims against him to the said Trustee. The Trustee lives in the Borough of Gettysburg.

DAVID LITTLE.

February 5, 1839. 41-4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed *Auditor*, by the Court of Adams county, to distribute the assets in the hands of James McClure, Esq. and John L. Sadler, Administrator of the Estate of Joshua Sniveley, deceased, to and among the respective parties entitled thereto, will attend for the purpose at the house of Mr. Moses Myers, in *Petersburg*, (Yoe Springs) on *Saturday the 9th of March next.*

GEORGE DEARDORF.

February 19, 1839. td-4T

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

Price 25 cents per box, and for sale at the Drug Store of

G. R. GILBERT, & Co.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all persons concerned, that the following TRUSTEE ACCOUNT is filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Gettysburgh, and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, on *Tuesday the 5th of March, 1839*, for confirmation and allowance—viz:

The Trustee account of Isaac Brinkerhoff, Trustee of Elizabeth Crouse, &c.

B. GILBERT, Proth'y.

February 5, 1839. tc-45

DR. BUTLER'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT, for dispepsia or indigestion, nervous debility, giddiness, headache, acidity of the stomach, habitual costiveness, cutaneous diseases, gout, gravel, &c. and much valued as a gentle cooling purgative, an article highly recommended by the Faculty, has just been received at the Drug Store of

G. R. GILBERT, & Co.

Dec. 25, 1838. tf.-39.

JOB PRINTING,

Such as Handbills, Advertisements, Cards, Pamphlets, and Blanks of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the STAR.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THOS. J. COOPER, respectfully informs the public that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS,

consisting as follows:

Dry and Domestic Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes and Groceries, &c. &c.

And all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1839. 3t-48

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Trustee of Harvey D. Wattles, an Insolvent Debtor, and that all persons indebted to him, or who hold property belonging to him, pay and deliver to the said Trustee all such sums of money and property as are due and belonging to the said creditors of the said insolvent are hereby notified to present their claims against him to the said Trustee. The Trustee lives in the Borough of Gettysburg.

DAVID LITTLE.

February 5, 1839. 41-4t

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B. GILBERT, Proth'y.

February 5, 1839. tc-45

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞*The Rev. Mr. Kelle will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, and the Rev. Mr. Knauth in the evening.*

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the offices of *Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court*, at the ensuing election.

Having, from practical experience acquired a perfect knowledge of the duties of those offices, I have been nominated and elected to be able do the business promptly, correctly and in person.

The Public's Humble Servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1839. te-49

To the Voters of Adams County

THE Subscriber, offers himself to the consideration of his fellow citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of *Prothonotary* of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of the said Accounts, *from the 2d day of January, A. D. 1838, until the 5th day of January, A. D. 1839*, both days inclusive:—

John H. M'Clellan, Esq. Treasurer, & Commissioners in Account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement, January 2, 1838,		
Quit-rents in hands of C. Christman,	5,424	00
Discount at Bank,	47	00
Taxes assessed for year 1838,	3,330	26
Coroners' Fees on Inquest, refunded by Thomas McReid, Esq.	23	42
Cash received from sundry individuals,	62	62
Error in Duplicate of Abrm. Mummert,	83	38
Quit rent assessed for 1838	184	00
Wm. Taughinbaugh, Sheriff, fees and Jury fees, &c.	134	60
Garden rent, received of Sheriff,	10	00
Cash due Treasurer, January 8, 1839,	446	16
	$25,075	45

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts
By monies paid Commissioners' Orders,	14,537	24
Interest paid in Bank,	4	67
Notes paid in do.	3,363	33
Certificates of Constable for Returns,	74	34
Quit-rents in C. Christman's hands,	34	00
Outstanding Tax, January 8, 1839,	6,567	48
Balance due J. Gilbert, Esq. late Treasurer at last settlement,	369	39
Treasurer's Salary,	125	00
	$25,075	45

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Taxes assessed for the use of Public Schools, together with the balance of the State Appropriation in the hands of John H. M'Clellan, Esq. Treasurer, with the orders paid

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To Outstanding school Tax at last settlement,	1063	96
Cash on hand, January 2, 1838,	736	06
do. Balance of State Appropriation due 5 school accepting Districts,	309	46
do. Relea Tax.	84	84
	$2110	26

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
By monies paid on Orders as follows, viz:		
Commissioners Orders paid,	1,167	78
Cash paid Treasurer of Mountpleasant School District, share of state Appropriation,	84	18
Treasurer of Hamilton, do. do.	64	33
Balance of State Appropriation on hand, due 3 none accepting districts,	160	95
Outstanding School Tax, January 8, 1839,	204	25
Cash on hand,	428	77
	$2,110	26

WE the undersigned, Auditors of Adams County, do certify, that having examined the Accounts and Vouchers of JOHN H. M'CLELLAN, Esq. Treasurer of said County, from the 2d day of January, A. D. 1838 to the 8th January, A. D. 1839, inclusive, do find a Balance of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTEEN CENTS, due to said Treasurer, exclusive of the Taxes assessed for the use of Public Schools and we further certify, that the above is the amount of outstanding Taxes due by the several Collectors of said County, and also the amount of Taxes assessed for 1838. Given under our hand and seal of office this 5th day of January, A. D. 1839.

FREDERICK DIEHL,
JOHN L. NOEL,
JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR } AUDITORS.

February 5, 1838. 41-4t

STATEMENT

Of Common School Appropriation due from the State to the different Districts of Adams County.

Districts	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	Total Due.
Berwick	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	207 16	207 16
Conowago	Forfeited	47 83	129 46	452 45	129 48	759 24
Cumberland	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	167 68	167 68
Franklin	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	240 84	240 84
Germany	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	246 66	246 66
Gettysburg	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	260 91	260 91
Hamilton	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	174 15	174 15
Hamiltoban	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	233 07	233 07
Huntingdon	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	230 76	230 16
Latimore	Forfeited	55 25	149 55	522 58	149 55	876 93
Liberty	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	145 02	145 02
Menallen	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	312 05	312 05
Mountjoy	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	145 02	145 02
Mountpleasant	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	227 89	227 89
Reading	Forfeited	57 87	156 67	147 47	156 67	918 68
Strabane	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	208 46	208 46
Tyrone	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	119 77	119 77

☞THE foregoing statement exhibits not only the dividends of State appropriation for the *fifth* Common School year (1839,) but exhibits on or after the first Monday of June, 1839, when that year commences, to all the districts in the county, but also those for the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th school years, (viz: 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838,) now due to such districts as have either not accepted or not yet applied in the proper manner for their respective shares. The whole amount of State appropriation yet due for each district since the first year of the system, is exhibited in the last column.

The State appropriation for 1835 or the *first* school year, was $75,000; for 1836, or the *second*, $65,00; for 1837, or the *third*, $200,000; for 1838, or the *fourth* and *present* school year, $700,000, (including the Building Fund of $500,000,) and for 1839, or the *fifth*, it will be $200,000, if the law remains unaltered, but if the Legislature add $100,000, it will be $300,000; making an aggregate given by the State since the commencement of the system of $1,250,000 without, or $1,250,000 with the expected increase.

Undrawn dividends of the *two first* years' appropriation are to be received from the County Treasury.

The dividends of subsequent years are payable by the State Treasurer on application to the State Superintendent. The Treasurer is the holder of the necessary certificate, which should be forwarded to the Superintendent, in every case, as soon as the fact will justify it:

To the Superintendent of Common Schools:

"Sir—I do hereby certify that a School Tax amounting to dollars cents, has been regularly levied and assessed for the School year 1839, upon district county; and that no other money has been received into the District Collector according to law; "and that the aforesaid sum is at least equal to this district's annual Share of the State appropriation; "I do further certify that of Post Office, county, is the lawfully appointed "Treasurer of this District.

"Attest, Signed,

"—Post Office,—county. *Secretary.* "—Post Office,—county. *President.*

By the next mail after the receipt of the foregoing certificate at this department, a warrant on the State Treasurer for the appropriation of the current year, will be sent to the District Treasurer, together with similar warrants for all unforwarded dividends of former years, remaining in the State Treasury. To obtain the latter no additional tax is necessary, on that *one* tax, for the current year, equal to the District's share of the ordinary annual State appropriation ($200,000) will be sufficient to enable it to receive all dividends of former undrawn appropriations.

As soon as a District, previously non accepting, accepts the system and receives its money from the State Treasury, it is thereby entitled to all money remaining for its use in the County Treasury, provided it accepts before the 1st of November, 1838. In that case it is the duty of the County Treasurer to pay over such money forthwith to the District Treasurer, on the order of the Board of Directors. The best proof of such acceptance and of the receipt of the money from the State Treasurer, is the circular which accompanies the warrant of the Superintendent of the Common School system, and which must be produced before the County Treasurer will be perfectly safe in paying over the dividends in his hands.

Acceptance of the Common School system, under the present laws, can only take place by a vote of a majority of such citizens of each non-accepting District, as assemble on the day of electing Township officers, being the second Friday in March. The citizens then assembled have two acts to perform, 1st. to elect Directors, which most be done whether the system is to be put in operation or not; and 2d. to decide the question whether the system shall be accepted or not. This last question is only to be submitted in such Districts as previously *rejected* the system, and was not decided in the affirmative by a more majority of the votes polled.—See the 13th Section of the Common School Law of 1836.

Harrsburg, February 11, 1839.

By the fifth paragraph of the tenth section of the act to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a general system of education by common schools, passed the 13th June, 1836, the Superintendent of Common Schools is directed annually, in the month of February, to transmit to the commissioners of each county, a statement of the amount every district therein that has, and every district that has not adopted the Common School system, may be entitled to receive out of the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and the commissioners shall immediately cause such statement to be published three times, in one or more newspapers printed in said county.

By the third section of the supplement to the above recited act, passed on the 24th day of April, 1838, it is thus provided:

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of each county in the State, triennially, to ascertain with the assistance of the respective assessors, the exact number of the resident taxable citizens of each Common School district in their several counties and do certify the same under their hands and seal of office, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, who is hereby directed to adopt the number of taxables, thus certified to him, as the basis of distribution of the State appropriation; the said certificates to be prepared and transmitted on or before the first day of April in every third year, commencing with the first day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty nine: *Provided*, That if the commissioners of any county shall neglect to forward such certificates, on or before said day, the Superintendent may, in that case, adopt the number of taxables set forth in the most preceding certificate or return.

You perceive that there will be some difficulty this year, in carrying into effect these provisions, as the enumeration to be returned on the first day of April is to be the basis of distribution, while the Superintendent is to furnish the statement of the amount to each school district is entitled in the month of February.

It is impossible, at this time, to conjecture the proportion of the two hundred thousand dollars, to which each district will be entitled. When the number of taxables is ascertained by the enumeration to be returned on the first of April next, the proportion will be reduced according to the increase of taxables. As the main object of furnishing this statement in the month of February, is to give notice to the districts of the amount of tax they are required to assess in order to entitle them to the State appropriation; and as the reduction in this sum, arising from the additional number of taxables, will not be great, it is considered that a publication of the statement furnished to you by the Superintendent, in February, 1838, will substantially comply with the law. You will, therefore, re-publish that statement during the present month, for the information of the districts, and inform them that it contains the amount, to which they are entitled, of the two hundred thousand dollars for the present year.

I am constrained to urge upon you the necessity of furnishing the exact number of taxables in each of the districts in your county, agreeably to the above recited section, as soon as practicable, and not delay the matter longer than the first of April. You perceive by the concluding part of the section, that if this return is not made in time, the taxables in the preceding year, by which the return may not be delayed, will be deprived, for the year, of the State appropriation to the additional taxables in the respective districts, granted by the eleventh section of the act of 12th April, 1838, which makes the amount of the State appropriation equal to one dollar for each taxable citizen.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

February 26, 1839. 3t-48

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, on the premises on *Wednesday the 6th day of March next*, according to the terms therein mentioned, the tract of LAND therein mentioned, containing between 375 and 400 acres. This tract of land lies in the county of Jefferson, near Winchester and Potomac Rail road, about a quarter of a mile from Thompson's depot, and six miles from Charlestown, possesses unusual advantages as a grain, or grazing farm. The improvements are of the best kind; an excellent Brick Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings, a first rate orchard, a good well in the yard and two springs, and the land (a part of which is good meadow) all well enclosed with good fencing, and in excellent heart. There is a sufficiency of timber on the land, of the very best quality. The location of this farm, taken with the many advantages it possesses, offers a rare opening, renders it of the most desirable situations in the Valley. Persons desiring to invest money in lands are requested to call upon Mr. James Grigore, who will show the property. Possession will be given on the 15th of March.

For terms, apply to

JAS. G. PICKLIN, Com.

Frederick county, Va. Jan. 22. td-48

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF 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, 1838, TO THE EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY*, 1839, both days included:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax, Jan. 2, 1838, at last settlement,	5,425	00
Quit Rents in C. Chritzman's hands,	47	00
Discounts at Bank,	3,330	26
Taxes assessed for year 1838,	15,388	97
Coroners' Fees on Inquest, refunded by Thomas Kid, Esq.	23	42
Cash paid from sundry individuals for relessed Tax.	2	62
Error in Duplicate of Abraham Mumma,	83	38
Quit rents in C. Christman's hands, for 1838.	184	00
Wm. Taughinbaugh, Sheriff, fees & Jury fees, &c.	134	60
Garden rent, received Sheriff,	10	00
Cash due Treasurer, Jan. 8, 1839,	446	16
	$25,075	45

The Taxes assessed for 1838, are as follows:

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	Dolls. Cts.
David Chamberlain,	Franklin,	$1209 14
David E. Cook,	Men