poor, unhappy father also, till he became intemperate, to put the fullest confidence in the promises of God. When we arrived in China, though we had shipped out and home, the voyage was broken up, and the ship sold. The captain settled with the crew to their entire satisfaction; and I shall always be grateful for his kindness to me. He got me a voyage to England. I laid out my wages, by his advice. I could not have followed a shrewder counsellor. He was born and bred, as he regarded his land learning, in one of the most thrifty villages in Connecticut. We had a most boisterous voyage from Canton to Liverpool; but, whenever I pulled a rope, I always pulled a little harder for the sake of my old mother and sister Rachel. I had saved every penny of my wages, that I could lay by, and my little investment in Canton turned out far beyond my expectation. I do not think I was avaricious; but I felt it to be my duty, under existing circumstances, to save my earnings for my honored mother. Nevertheless, I felt myself authorized to indulge in one luxury at least; so upon my arrival in Liverpool, I went into the first bookstore and bought me a pocket Bible.

Five years had now gone by, in which I had sailed many thousands of miles, and visited various corners of the world.—During this period, I had gotten together a larger sum of money, than I ever expected to possess at twenty-one; besides having made several remittances to the squire, for my old mother's use, to whom I wrote upon every convenient opportunity. They all came to hand, as I afterwards learned, saving one, in gold, which went to the bottom with poor Tom Johnson, who was lost at sea. If I was fortunate enough to save my hard earnings, just let me say, for the advantage of every brother sailor, that there are four things, which I never did; I never suffered a drop of grog to go down my hatches, blow high or blow low; I never rolled a stunking weed, like a sweet morsel, under my tongue; I never crossed hawse with a drunken hard lord; and I never bore away from a poor fellow, whose hammock was harder than my own.

My five year's absence from home might have extended to fifty, but for many recollections of my mother and sister, which became more forcible, from day to day.—My remembrance of my father was of the most painful character; the very recollection of his tenderness, in the days of my childhood, which often brought tears into my eyes, served only to darken the image of a cruel and degraded parent more frightful and revolting.

I had shipped about this time, on board the Swiftsure, from London to Operto.—One afternoon, two or three of us, a day or two before the ship sailed, had strolled over to the south side of the Thames, to look at the lately dock yards at Deptford. As I was rambling among the docks, I received a smart slap on the shoulder, and, turning said my round, who should I see but old Tom Johnson, an honest fellow as ever broke bread or wore a tarpaulin! He was born in our village, had followed the sea for nearly forty years; and, once in the course of three or four years, he contrived to find his way to the old spot, and spend a few days in the valley where he was born. 'Why, Bob,' said he, 'I'm heartily glad to see you, my lad, so you taken leave of your old folks, and turned rover, in good earnest, eh?'—I told him, I hoped he didn't think I'd left my old mother to shift for herself, in her old age. 'Not a jot,' replied the old sailor; 'Squire Seely has told me the whole story, and says he has put the sweat of your brow, more than once or twice either, into the old lady's hand, and made her old weather beaten heart leap for joy, to hear you was so thoughtful a lad. I saw your mother about a year ago, and your sister Rachel. I took old Tom Johnson, by the hand! I could not restrain my feelings, for this was the first news I had received from home, for more than five years. 'Come,' B-b,' said the old fellow, 'don't be for opening your scuppers and making crooked faces; though it blows hard enough now, it may get to be calm weather after all.' 'How is my father doing now?' I inquired. 'Why, as to that,' answered Tom Johnson, 'it's about a twelvemonth since I was there. I told the old lady I might cross your hawse in some part of the world. She had a rough time of it my boy. The old man holds on to mischief, like a heavy kedge in a clay bottom. The cold water folks began, about a year ago, to scatter their seed in the village, in the shape of tracts, and tales, and newspapers. Some of them were thrown at your father's door, and at the door of old Deacon Flint, the distiller. There, as you may suppose, the seed fell in stony places. Your father was in a great rage, and swore he'd shoot the first person that left another of their rascally publications before his door. I'm afraid it will be a long while before the temperance folks get the weather gage of the rum sellers, and rum drinkers in our village. They have had a miserable seed time, and the Devil and Deacon Flint, I am afraid, will have the best of the harvest.'

As Tom Johnson was to sail, in about a week for the United State, I sent by him a few lines of comfort and a small remittance for my mother. As I have already stated, they never reached the place of their destination. The Oranoke, of which this poor fellow was first mate, foundered at sea, and the whole of the crew perished.

After our arrival at Openo, the crew of the Swiftsure were discharged; and, finding a favorable chance, I shipped for Philadelphia, were we arrived after an extremely short and prosperous passage. I directed my course, once more, towards my native hamlet. My feelings were of the most painful and perplexing character. In accumulated years, I could not but reflect on the which I had gathered, I felt conscious of something like a power and influence; which, by God's grace, I hoped to exert for the protection of my mother. Yet, when I recollected the ungovernable violence of father's temper, under the stimulus of liquor, I almost despaired of success. At any rate, I could behold the face of my poor mo, and received her blessing once more before she d d.

Having sent my luggage forward, I performed a considerable part of my journey on foot. I had arrived in the village adjoining our own. I paus d, for an instant, to look at the barn, in which, five years before, I had passed a most miserable night. It brought before me with a painful precision, the melancholy record of the past. Every mile of my lessening way abated something of that confidence, which I had occasionally cherished, of being the instrument, under God, of bringing happiness again into the dwelling of my wretched parents.

I had arrived within two miles of the little river, which forms one of the boundary lines of our village. I was passing a little grocery, or tipplery, and, standing at the door, I recognised the very individual who formerly kept the grog shop in our town, and from whom my father had purchased his rum, for many years. At though it was already gray twilight, I knew him immediately; and, however painful to approach a person, in whom I could not fail to behold the destroyer of my father, I could not repress my earnest desire to learn something of my family. I accosted him, and he recognized me at once. His manners were those of a surly and dissatisfied man. In reply to my inquiry, he informed me, that my parents and my sister were alive, and added, with a sneer, that my father had set up for a cold water man; 'but,' continued he, with a forced and spiteful laugh, 'it will take him all his days, I guess, to put off the old man: they say that have got ten relish of my rum, are not so very apt to change it for cold water.' Upon further inquiry, I ascertained that there had been a temperance movement in our village; and that the seed, as poor Tom Johnson said, had been scattered there, with an unsparing hand. I also gathered the information, from this worthy fellow, that the selectmen had refused to approbate any applicant for a license to sell ardent spirit in our village; and that he, himself, had therefore been obliged to pull up his old stand, and take the new one, which he now occupied.

I turned from the dram seller's door and proceeded on my way. It was quite dark; but the road was familiar to my feet. It afforded me unspeakable pleasure to learn that my mother and sister were alive and well. But I was exceedingly perplexed, by the rum seller's statement in relation to my father. Can it be possible, thought I, that he has become a cold water man! How true is the rum seller's remark, that few, who have gotten a taste of his rum, are apt to change it for cold water! For more than twelve years, my father had been an intemperate man; and, even if he had abandoned ardent spirit, for a time, how little reliance could be placed upon a drunkard's reformation! Besides Tom Johnson had expressly stated, that my father had been reclaimed, in a decidedly ardent temperance movement, from the beginning.

With these and similar reflections, my mind continued to be occupied, until I entered our village. It was about half past nine, when I came within a few rods of the old cottage. A light was still gleaming forth from the window. I drew slowly and gently near the door. I thought I heard a voice. I listened attentively. It was my father's. My mother appeared not to reply; but a more commanding voice, I knew, under the influence of liquor, he gave a loose rein to his tongue, and indulged in unkind and abusive language. I drew still nearer and, pausing softly into the entry, I listened more attentively, at the inner door. Can it be possible? thought I. He was engaged in prayer! in fervent and pious prayer! He prayed, with a trembling voice, for the reformation of an absent son! There was a pause.

From the movement within, it was evident they had risen from their knees. I gently raised the latch, and opened the door. The father, the mother, the brother, the sister, were locked in the arms of one another! My represented old father fell more upon his knees; we all followed his example; and before a word of congratulation had passed from one to the other, he poured forth such a touching strain of thanksgiving and praise to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for my safe return, as would have melted the heart of the most obdurate offender.

It came directly from the heart of a truly penitent sinner, and it went straightway to the God of mercy. I gazed upon my poor old father. It seemed like the second resurrection of one, already dead and buried, in his trespasses and sins. I glanced rapidly about me: all was peace, all was order; where all had been strife and confusion.

* * * * * * * *

I gazed with inexpressible joy, upon the happy faces about me, my father to all appearance, such as he had been in better days, sitting in silence, and evidently restraining the emotions of his soul; poor Rachel upon my knee, her features bathed in happy tears; and my dear old mother turning her countenance, full of gratitude and love, alternately towards Heaven, and upon a long gone child, returned at last.

Six years have now gone by, since a merciful God softened the stubborn soil in my father's heart. The seed did not fall altogether on Tom Johnson supposed, upon stony places. Some of them have sprung up, as in our highly favored hermitage, and borne fruit a hundred fold. Let us thank God, then, who hath established a abundantly from these seeds, a temperance movement, from the beginning.

With these and similar reflections, my mind continued to be occupied, until I entered our village. It was about half past nine, when I came within a few rods of the old cottage. A light was still gleaming forth from the window. I drew slowly and gently near the door. I thought I heard a voice. I listened attentively. It was my father's. My mother appeared not to reply; but a more commanding voice, I knew, under the influence of liquor, he gave a loose rein to his tongue, and indulged in unkind and abusive language. I drew still nearer and, pausing softly into the entry, I listened more attentively, at the inner door. Can it be possible? thought I. He was engaged in prayer! in fervent and pious prayer! He prayed, with a trembling voice, for the reformation of an absent son! There was a pause.

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Oh Penn street whose, which seems to be the Chesnut street of our smoky city, the following properties have been sold within a few weeks:

1	for	$15,000
1	"	15,000
1	"	14,000
1	"	15,000
1	"	16,000
1	"	13,000
		$88,000

A letter dated at little Rock, Arkansas, gives the following account of the way in which fellows despatch each other in that state: "Every body here goes armed; and they have very little compunction of conscience about shooting each other. At Mount vernon's, Pomut, about 100 miles below this, I saw a great rascal shot. His name was Garrison. He was a celebrated robber and murderer, and boasted of having killed a hundred men. He was standing on the wharf when the steamboat arrived, and said something to a gentleman who came in her. The gentleman cut pistol, shot him through the neck and broke it, and that was the end of Mr. Garrison.

It appears that Gordon D. Boyd, the great sub treasurer and thief of Mississippi, is a Loco Foco stump orator. In a public harangue the other day he exclaimed at the top of his lungs—"No man in the nation is more indebted to the people than I am!"—"Except Swartwout," retorted a bystander; "he owes a million and a quarter, while you owe only seventy thousand."—*Prentice.*

General Intelligence.

Married men had better take care how they partake of forbidden fruit; A woman in North Carolina, lately shot her husband through the head for kissing *another* woman.

A South Carolina paper announces the death of Mr. David M'Millan, in the 87th year of his age, and says that he emigrated to that state from over the water, while young; joined the patriot army, and died in the glorious struggle that achieved the liberties of his adopted country: Peace being restored, he *married* a Miss Thompson, settled near Beaver Creek, where he raised a numerous and respectable family.

We have the most gratifying news for our agricultural friends: Our Legislature are on the point of letting the services of Professor Espy, of Philadelphia, to supply the country with rain, during dry seasons. A committee has reported, offering him $25,000 to rain over 5,000 square miles, and $50,000 to rain over 810,000 square miles! This is better business than printing newspapers!

The Antigua Herald says that the Chief Justice of Grenada, in bank, has called the inhabitants of that Colony, a set of notorious liars, from one end of the island to the other. In this judicial opinion, he no doubt did justice to their *chief* characteristics!

The Rev. John Breckenridge, formerly of Baltimore, is now preaching in Texas, but the number of his converts is not stated. We fear he labours in vain, as the Texans are scarcely be convinced by "sword and mouth." It is worth import a few *earthquakes* from Demarara, success would more likely attend his efforts.

Dr. Samuel Thompson, founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine, has been arraigned at Boston, for a libel. Let him be *purged* of the foul charge, by a dose of his own medicine.

A fellow in the Auburn State Prison, New York, stole a piece of meat from the kitchen, and in order to avoid detection he at tempted to swallow it without mastication; but it wouldn't go down, and he was choked on the spot; This should be a solmn warning to all, not to swallow meat without chewing; (old maids who have no teeth, not included)

A bill to prohibit the wearing of pistols, dirks, bowie-knives and other deadly weapons, is now before the Legislature of Maryland.

In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his mouth is painted black to remain so one month. If there was such a law in this country, what a number would be seen with a coarse and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present!

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.—A law has just passed the Legislature of Alabama, imposing a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in a county jail not less than three months, upon every *person* convicted of carrying deadly weapons. Such a law has been needed for a long time in Alabama.

A RELIC OF THE TIME THAT TRIED MEN'S SOULS.—On Monday last, Joseph Benton, an old revolutionary soldier, received the county Treasurer's office to receive his pension. Benton is in the 108th year of his age, and unable to walk without assistance. He was accompanied by his daughter, a lady 60 years of age.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1839.

This morning, Mr. Denson from the Committee on Inland Navigation, reported the following bill making appropriations to the rail roads, canals, &c

To Juniata Inland Place,	$39,000
" Commencing reservoirs, &c.	100,000
" Substituting Trails & laying north track,	407,000
" Engines and Ropes,	144,000
" Repairs,	1,125,763
" do that may be required this season,	100,000
" Outstanding Claims,	300,000
" Damages, Commissioners' pay, &c.	80,000
" North Branch,	970,000
" Remembaning Extension,	270,000
" Erie Extension,	950,000
" Alleghany Feeder,	200,000
" Wisconisco Canal	246,000
" Survey West Branch,	12,000
" Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Co.	50,000
" Chambersburg and Pittsburg Survey,	12,000
" Construction of the above road,	300,000
" Monongahela Navigation co.	50,000
" Gald Eagle and Spring Creek,	91,000
" Union Canal,	1,000,000
" Bristol Steam Tow Boat Co.	12,000
	$6,488,763
Add amount of loans authorized,	2,500,000
Local Appropriation Bill,	225,000
	$9,213,763 00

It will be seen that this bill proposes to appropriate the ENORMOUS SUM of MORE THAN SIX MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS towards construction of canals and rail roads, some of which are entirely NEW WORKS, the routes even having been but partially explored. Add this sum to the borrowed, and the two hundred thousand dollars contained in the local appropriation bill, and you have the IMMENSE SUM or MORE THAN *Nine Millions of Dollars*, to be expended in the ensuing year! It is proposed to INCREASE THE EXISTING STATE DEBT of TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS in the FIRST YEAR of David R. Porters administration!!!

It is time for the people of Pennsylvania to do something with this internal improvement system—if system that may be called which has no system at all about it, being only the system of paltry local interests and political prejudice. The commonwealth is now encumbered with a debt of immense amount—the mismanagement of the administration and the condition of pecuniary matters are such that money cannot be borrowed—mis-directed partly feeling will not permit the United States Bank to be compelled to lend the required sum at 4 per cent—the treasury is bankrupt, a d a loan of 75,000 has to be reported to, keep the wheels of government in motion—an attempt is made to destroy her most valuable property by forcing a sale of her bank stock which yields 8 and 10 per cent. per annum —state taxes are threatened; and yet the Legislature, does not condescending to look at a dollar and a half millions to her debt at one blow—a measure unexampled in all former years—and to commence the construction of works which will be a burden upon the treasury for many years to come. Such are the first fruits of Porter's administration—such the fulfilment of promises of retrenchment and reform—such the prospect of economy and prudence a head—where is this to end?—*York Rep.*

State Convention.

It is but two months to the meeting of the State Convention of the friends of Harrison and Webster; and we are pleased to see our friends in many of the counties moving.

There is no time to be lost. The Convention should be fully attended from every county in the commonwealth, that a thorough organization of the people may be had for the restoration of the government to its true and legitimate purposes; for the trenchment of the expenditures—the banishment of the profligate, defaulters and public pickpockets from the government and the treasury. The friends of the country in all parts, should be up and doing to wrest the government from the hands of the corrupt, and restore public virtue. Much depends on Pennsylvania, and we trust that no one who looks to the welfare of our country, or regards the preservation of our institutions, will hesitate to place himself foremost in the ranks of those who call aloud for REFORM.

Where meetings have not already been called to appoint delegates to the Convention, they should be called without delay. The County Committee should act at once. The People throughout the country, cannot long be kept from expressing their enthusiasm for the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames, nor for the great Champion of the Constitution. Time is too precious to be wasted, and will be heard. Let them be fully and fairly represented and the result need not be feared. — *Telegraph.*

Another Failure of the State Credit.

We are informed that not a single bid has been offered for the State loan of $1,200,000, authorized by the legislature to carry on the public improvements, the proposals for which, as advertised, closed to-day.

There are now two permanent loans, amounting to $2,500,000, authorized at 5 per cent., untaken—and the learned Solons who have the management of affairs, refuse to take them out of the Bank of the United States at 6 per cent. because it was charitably under Governor Ritner.

☞ Since the above was in type we have understood that the loan has been taken by the Girard Bank.—*Pa. Telegraph, March 18.*

Begging.

As no body will take the large loan of Gov. Porter, a small bill to borrow 75,000 dollars has passed the Legislature! This sum is wanted to pay off the members. We hope some single institution or private individual will take pity on "the Government" and let it have that little sum!

P. S. Since the above was written, there is a rumor current that THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq., has agreed to take the above loan! *[Lancaster Examiner.*

A Fearful Report.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th instant, contains an article entitled "*Awful News* from Guadaloupe—*upwards of four thousand persons killed by the earthquake.*" The article states on the authority of letters of Havana papers received the day previous, that the Earthquake recently experienced at Martinique and other windward islands was felt with such fearful consequences, was still more disastrous in Guadaloupe; that upwards of 4000 victims had been recovered from the ruins. The New Orleans Bee, however, of the following day, (the 9th,) pronounces this intelligence entirely incorrect; that the earthquake at Martinique occurred on the 11th January; and it extended to the neighboring islands, its effects must have been felt long before the 23d of the same month up to which date papers from Guadaloupe have been before received.—*Public Ledger.*

MORE DECENCY.—One day last week, in the House of Representatives, "the *great* Charles Fray" gave the *lie direct* to a member from the city—in so many words called him a "*liar!*" on the floor of the House.—This is last another specimen of loofoco decency! We have not understood that the dignity of the House was at all "shocked" at this brutality, or that the offender received any rebuke whatever.—*Pa. Intel.*

THE CITIZENS

OF the Borough of Gettysburg are requested to meet THIS EVENING, (Monday,) at 7 o'clock at the Court House, to take into consideration their situation, respecting BIG BAGS.

M. C. CLARKSON, Burgess.

March 26, 1839.

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a meeting of the "Rock Creek Temperance Society" *on the 1st day of April next*, (Easter Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. LEFLEY, the public generally are invited to attend.

ROBERT M'CURDY, Sec'ry.

March 26, 1-39.

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a meeting of the "Ox ford Temperance Society," on Saturday the 6th day of April next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

March 26, 1839.

☞ From Harrisburg.

On Thursday the 14 h inst. The House of Representatives resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the subject of the Improvement Bill. Mr. Yost in the chair.

Mr. Heston made an amendment to the first section, to make the amount for repairs $ 800,000 which was adopted.

The first section with this amendment was adopted.

The Senate resolved itself in Committee of the whole, on the Bill to pay the volunteers lately in the service of the state.

Mr. Pennrose took the floor, and spoke until the hour of adjournment, in reply to some remarks made some days since by Mr. Brown. This Brown received a severe castigation, while the whole tenor of the address was of the highest order of argument and dignity.

It was a speech to be read, and would form a fit text book for those engaged in acquiring political learning. Mr. P. will have the floor to-morrow, and from the notices taken by Mr. Brown, a voluminous reply may be expected.

On Friday the 15th, in the House Mr. Crabb on the part of the Minority of the Committee which reported in favour of paying the extra pay of the members, made a very able report upon the subject, condematory of the report of the majority and of the action of the House in paying those *worthies.*

This report was the gall, and on a motion to print an extra number of the minority, the report of the majority, several of the party opposed it, but the candour of the speaker in acting the fairness of printing both caused the motion to prevail 50 to 42.

Mr. M'Elwee from the select Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a resolution for the expulsion of Henry Montgomery, a Correspondent of the Columbia 'Courant,' for his article relative to Mr. Fay.

A counter report was made out by Mr. Herr, asserting that the proof of authorship was far from being made against Mr. Montgomery. After a considerable debate M'Elwee withdrew his report. So the matter fell to the ground.

In the Senate Mr. Parsons the Senator elect in place of Mr. Alexander Irvine resigned, appeared was qualified and took his seat, Mr. Parsons had no return through the office of the Secretary or any official return, except a letter addressed to himself and signed by the return Judges. This letter was presented by General Rodgers and moved that the Senator be qualified under it. All of the Whig members except Mr. Case and Mr. Bell thought it inefficient to confer the seat without an official return. They had no doubt but Mr. Parsons was duly elected; there was no contrary claimant, but they contended that the act of assembly directed that an official return through the legal channel should alone admit a member.

Mr. Rogers and Brown contended that it was a sufficient return and the vote stood for admission 16, against at 15.

Mr. Pennrose concluded his speech upon the Bill to pay the volunteers which has attracted the notice, and is the subject of all the strangers in town. Mr. Brown has the floor to-morrow.

In the House on Saturday the 16th, Mr. Jones offered an amendment, to repeal the law authorizing the employment of a moral instructor in the eastern Penitentiary.

Mr. Fry opposed the amendment, he thought it inexpedient to abolish the office, which I venture to say the like were never heard in this house. Some members smile but they were gross as ever came from a fish woman. The house took no notice of them on account of the source from whence they come and did the member to whom they were applied.

The Improvement bill came up in order, but was postponed until Monday on account of the absence of members.

In the Senate Mr. Brown occupied the whole session in reply to Mr. Pennrose, his speech showed some reading and research, but was far from being a triumphant reply.

Mr. Pearson made a few remarks and has the floor for Monday.

On Monday the 18th, the Improvement bill was taken up in the house, immediately after the reading of the Journal, on motion of Mr. Heston. The first section having been read Mr. Cassel moved to amend it by inserting $100,000 to construct a rail Road from Columbia to Harrisburg.

Mr. C. said the continuation was absolutely necessary, and when finished would pull out bits to the expenses of the state.

Mr. Heston called the attention to the great amount of the State debt, as an argument against the appropriation. A motion was made by Mr. Henigen to recommit the bill, with instructions to report the bill, into two bills, one for repairs, and one to continue the improvements, but the motion was lost, yeas 34 nays 57. The amendment offered by Mr. Cassel was disagreed to, yeas 31 nays 55. The first section of the bill then passed.

On Tuesday the 19th. In the House, The appropriation bill was again taken up on second reading, when the question recurred upon the appropriation to the North Branch Canal:

Mr. T. S. Smith proposed to amend the amendment by striking out $700,000, and inserting $500 000. Which was agreed to.

The appropriation to the Shinnemahoning extension was reduced from $250,000 to $150,000.

The appropriation to the Erie extension was reduced to $500,000.

The appropriation to the Wisconisco canal was reduced to $100,000.

SABBATH DAY.

The clause provided for another survey between Chambersburg and Pittsburg, with a view to the construction of a rail road between those points was agreed to

The appropriation to this road was reduced to $150,000.

Adjourned.

In Senate, the local appropriation bill passed committee of the whole.

Mr. Strohm reported a bill to suppress secret societies, bound together by secret and illegal oaths.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, March 26, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

☞ Those of our Subscribers who intend removing their places of residence on or about the first of April, will please inform us where they wish their papers to be sent after that time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Junius" has been crowded out this week, we will endeavor to give it a publication in our next number.

The subject chosen by "Philapater" is too old to excite the attention of our readers, however well written it may be, we shall be very happy to lay before our readers, any communication from him on a more modern subject.

☞ The last number of the NEW YORK MIRROR came to hand a few days since, the contents of which are as well as the preceding numbers, affords a right treat to the lovers of Literature, and fully sustains the high character, justly awarded to this popular publication.

☞ We understand from the Harrisburg Chronicle of the 20th inst. that it is currently reported, that the state loan of one million two hundred thousand dollars was taken yesterday by the Girard Bank, at 5 per cent. And that the Philadelphia Loan Company, has offered to take the Loan $1,200,000 at 5 per cent interest; and will give 7 per cent premium, providing the Legislature agree to an extension of its charter.

New System of teaching Languages.

☞ Some weeks ago, we took occasion to advert to the fact, that the French Language was being taught in this Borough, upon a new and improved plan, known as the *Hamiltonian System.* At that time we were able to speak of the merits of this system, only as we had been made acquainted with them, through the medium of reviews, &c., which are not always sure guides. Since that, however, we have had opportunities of conversing with various of the members of the class, who have been receiving lessons from Mr. Hamilton, and have unanimously declared, important we have heretofore spoken, and from them we are assured of the superiority of this system, over any other heretofore in use. The gentlemen with whom we have conversed on the subject, having received liberal educations, and learned other languages in the ordinary manner, are competent judges; and this opinion coming from individuals will take pity on "the Government" and let it have that little sum!

P. S. Since the above was written, there is a rumor current that THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq., has agreed to take the above loan! *[Lancaster Examiner.*

A Fearful Report.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th instant, contains an article entitled "*Awful News* from Guadaloupe—*upwards of four thousand persons killed by the earthquake.*" The article states on the authority of letters of Havana papers received the day previous, that the Earthquake recently experienced at Martinique and other windward islands was felt with such fearful consequences, was still more disastrous in Guadaloupe; that upwards of 4000 victims had been recovered from the ruins. The New Orleans Bee, however, of the following day, (the 9th,) pronounces this intelligence entirely incorrect; that the earthquake at Martinique occurred on the 11th January; and it extended to the neighboring islands, its effects must have been felt long before the 23d of the same month up to which date papers from Guadaloupe have been before received.—*Public Ledger.*

MORE DECENCY.—One day last week, in the House of Representatives, "the *great* Charles Fray" gave the *lie direct* to a member from the city—in so many words called him a "*liar!*" on the floor of the House.—This is last another specimen of loofoco decency! We have not understood that the dignity of the House was at all "shocked" at this brutality, or that the offender received any rebuke whatever.—*Pa. Intel.*

GETTYSBURG STAR

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES COOPER,

HAS his Office, in York Street, one door West of the Bank and adjoining the Office of the Prothonotary.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1839. 3t-52

REMOVAL.

ROBERT F. M'CONAUGHY

ATTORNEY at Law, has removed his Office, to the room lately occupied by Moses M'Clean, Esq. in the South West corner of Centre Square, next door to Mr. Arnold's Store.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1839. 4t-52

MOSES M'CLEAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his office to the room lately occupied by Hon. A. G. Miller, in South Baltimore Street, nearly opposite Mr John Yeats' Tavern.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1839. tf-52

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED,

BEING relieved from the duties of his office as Judge, proposes to resume the practice of Law.

He designs attending the courts at Gettysburg regularly—and will manage any professional business there, which may be entrusted to his care.

Carlisle, March 12, 1839. tf-50

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL WITHEROW

HAS removed his STORE to the Room lately occupied by J. A. WINROTT, on the Corner of Baltimore street and Centre Square, where he will be happy to see all his old friends and the public generally, determined to sell them as

CHEAP GOODS

as can be purchased at any other Establishment in the Country.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1839. tf-52

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

BE it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted and ordained—

SECTION 1st. That every owner of a Dog, Bitch or Slut within the Borough of Gettysburg, or who may have such dog, bitch or slut in his, her or their possession, or who shall keep or harbour the same, shall hereafter, from and after the 13th day of April next, put and keep, or cause to be put and kept around the neck of such dog, bitch or slut, so owned, possessed or harboured by him, her or them, a Collar with a brass, tin, or other metallic plate attached thereto, on which the name of such owner, possessor or keeper shall be legibly engraved, etched or written; and that shall and may be lawful for any person or persons from and after the 13th of April next, to kill any *such* Dog, Bitch or Slut as shall be found running at large in any of the Streets, Lanes or Alleys of said Borough, without such collar as aforesaid, with the name of such owner or possessor so etched or engraved on such plate aforesaid; and the person so killing such dog, bitch or slut so running at large as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive Fifty Cents for every such killing on due proof thereof made to the Burgess, which shall be paid by the owner or possessor thereof, if he or she can be ascertained, to be recovered in like manner as other penalties of the like amount and nature are by law recoverable, but if such owner or possessor cannot be so ascertained, then the like sum to be paid to such person or persons out of the Borough Treasury, on the order of the Burgess.

SECT. 2nd. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 13th day of April next, every owner and or possessor of any Dog, Bitch or Slut within the said Borough, shall pay a Tax for the same as follows—which shall go into the Borough Treasury—to wit: One Dollar for the first dog, and Two DOLLARS for the first bitch or slut, provided such person shall have or possess no more than one such dog, or more than one such bitch or slut; but if such person or persons shall possess or own more than one such dog, bitch or slut, then at the rate of Two Dollars for every such additional dog more than one, and Four Dollars for every such additional bitch or slut more than one, which such person or persons shall so own, possess or harbour; which said Tax shall be Assessed and Collected annually.

SECT. 3rd. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the aforesaid tax as provided and ordained in the preceding section, shall be assessed within five days after the 13th of April next, by such person as shall be appointed by the Town Council for that purpose, for the current year; and immediately after such assessment shall be made, the same shall be collected in like manner as the other Borough taxes are or shall be collected for the current year, or to warrants issued for that purpose, to the same persons, under the like authority, and at the same time as other taxes are collected; and to receive it shall be the duty of the Borough assessor or assessors to assess the tax afore said, at the same time that they assess other taxes for Borough purposes, and the same shall be collected in like manner. Such assessors and collectors, as well as the special assessor appointed for the current year, to receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the Council.

SECT. 4th. Any former ordinance altered or supplied by the present ordinance, is hereby repealed in so far as the same is so altered or supplied.

Signed,

JOHN SLENTZ, Pres't.

ATTEST—R. F. M'CONAUGHY, Clerk.

March 26, 1839. 3t-52

BLANK NOTES

For sale at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFFALTY.

GEORGE W. M'LELLAN,

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for placing him on the returns with the present and former Sheriff, and again offers himself once more as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing Election. Should he be honored with their confidence in placing him in that office, no exertion on his part shall be wanting to a faithful discharge of the duties of that important trust.

March 19, 1839. tc-51

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through kind persuasions from many of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing Election. I respectfully solicit your votes. And should I be so fortunate as to receive your confidence, by being elected to that office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

FREDERICK DIEHL.

Franklin township,

March 19, 1839. } tc-51

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 hope (if nominated and elected) to be able do the business promptly, correctly and to general satisfaction.

The Public's Humble Servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1839. tc-48

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration, at the ensuing General Election, as a candidate for the offices of *Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court:* And pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of those offices with fidelity and promptitude.

JACOB LEFEVER.

March 19, 1839. tc-51

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, (provided he shall receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a county ticket.) And respectfully solicits their support.

B. GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1839. tc-48

AMOS MAGINLY, *Esq.*

OF FAIRFIELD,

WILL be supported for the office of *Register & Recorder*, by

MANY VOTERS.

Hamiltonban township, March 18, tf

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the offices of *Register, and Recorder* (under such combination as may be adopted by the Legislature,) at the ensuing election.

Under a knowledge acquired from attending to several of the duties appertaining to said offices, and practical skill as a conveyancer, I hope (if nominated and elected) to be able to execute the duties thereof personally, in a prompt and correct manner.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

March 12, 1839. tf-50

MONEY WANTED.

THE Subscriber having declined the Dry Goods business, is desirous that his accounts should be settled up. He therefore earnestly requests all those who are indebt to him, to call at an early day, and settle the same—as he needs money to meet his engagements. He can be found at his SHOE STORE, next door to the office of the "Adams Sentinel."

JACOB A. WINROTT.

To my Old Friends.

TO those of my late patrons who met me during the past week and discharged their accounts, I return my sincere thanks; and would respectfully inform those who have not call, that I expect to be in Gettysburg at the April Court, when I shall be most happy to see them.

I have deposited a few accounts with MARIAN W. EWING, Esq for the convenience of those wishing to pay. His receipt for the same will be acknowledged by me.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

Lancaster, March 12, 1839 tf-50

Pennsylvania Riflemen.

YOU will parade at the house of James Henry March Creek, Cumberland township, *on Saturday the 13th of April next*, at 11 o'clock A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

PETER KETOMEN, O. S.

N. B. All those members who have not paid for their uniform's are desired to come prepared to adjust the claims of the committee and tradesmen on that day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TO all those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, Book Account, or otherwise to Henry Bittinger, Merchant of Huntingdon township Adams county, are notified to make payment, *on or before the first day of May next*, to any one of the Assignees or to William Bittinger, who resides at the store in Petersburg, York Springs. No longer indulgence can be given. All persons who hold claims against the property so assigned are requested to present them properly authenticated on or before that day.

JOSEPH BITTINGER,
JOHN WOLFORD,
GEO. DEARDORFF, } Assignees.

March 12, 1839. td-50

N. B.—The Assignees are anxious to dispose of Mr. Bittingers entire stock of goods at private sale.

MANUFACTURED AT THE Gettysburg Foundry

AND for sale by the Subscriber, THE ALL PREMIUM COOK STOVE, a new article and superior to any thing of the kind known (reference those that have them in use) and having obtained the right of making and selling

Miller's Patent Cole Stove,

calculated for heating two rooms at one and the same time, being a very great improvement on stoves, one of them is now in use and can be seen at the store of the Subscriber, and those wishing to purchase stoves will be suited, knowing them to be superior to any stoves now in use.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 12, 1839. 4t-50

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Tanning and Currying business, will be taken at the late residence of Jacob Cassat, dec'd, in Strabanstown township Adams county. A young man of a good moral character, from 15 to 18 years of age, will find a good situation by making application immediately to

SAMUEL F. NEELY.

March 12, 1839. 3t-50

LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS.—The LADIES and GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to call and see. His stock consists of such as the following articles, viz:

Curls, Frizzetts, Pl