had been vigorously prosecuted. The Common Schools were liberally encouraged, and Colleges and Academies were reaping the advantages of Legislative munificence, without any corresponding increase of taxation. All around was flourishing and prosperous. The credit of the State was unimpaired, and at home and abroad, her bonds commanded the highest price. Her credit stood so that never one had she suffered from the same cause that impaired the credit of the other States; but unwilled and unexpected, her faith was entitled to and received the highest confidence, because it was never abused, but was always scrupulously and honorably observed.

Since then however, a most melancholy change has come upon us. In the first year of Mr. Porter's administration, an additional debt of about $7,000,000 was authorized by the Legislature, at his request and upon his own recommendation; thus making the State debt at the end of the year 1839, according to his own showing in his annual message to the Legislature of 1840, $34,411,683 89. At the next session of the Legislature, that of 1840—a large majority of the members of both houses made up of his political friends, at his request and upon his recommendation again officially communicated to them, in defiance of the increasing embarrassments of the State, and the open resistance of those who were opposed to an enlargement of the public liabilities—again authorized a further increase of the permanent State debt to the amount of $8,375,526. Thus making the State debt, at the end of the year 1840 $42,787,209 80. But the Governor with all these acts before him,—with pecuniary difficulties meeting him at every step, and warned, as every prudent man would have been, that we had reached that point, at which it became necessary to examine our position with a critical eye, and by exercising the most rigid economy endeavor to retrieve our waning fortunes, and to place the credit we enjoyed in better days, unhurt amid these adverse and disastrous circumstances, instead of sympathising with our adversity—openly encouraging a similar disregard of expenditures. Incapable of properly appreciating, either the wants or the wishes of the people, consulting only the interests of his closest friends and yielding himself as an instrument to carry out the purposes of those to whose guidance he has submitted throughout the whole course of his administration, he pursued the same profligate career which had led to the Canal Commissioners, went on, after the last dollar of the Loans authorized by the different acts of 1840, were expended, *nominally* to complete the public improvements, but *actually* to enrich his friends, by working on the faith and credit of the Commonwealth, strained as it was to his utmost tension. When the Legislature of 1841 assembled, creditors poured into its halls from all quarters of the State, flooding the tables of the Speakers of the respective houses with their memorials, and asking for the payment of the debts justly due; and which, confidently believing that no injustice would be done them, they were induced, at his urgent request, to contract for the benefit of the State.

With an exhausted Treasury, an impaired credit, and without the means of paying the interest accruing on the public debt, Legislative action became necessary to prevent the Commonwealth from becoming practically bankrupt. To do this, and to pay debts actually due and contracted in the manner we have seen, up to the commencement of the present year, a Loan to the amount of $3,100,000 was required and is indispensable. The history of the passage of the Law authorizing this Loan, shall be considered hereafter. By adding this Loan, therefore, of $3,100,000 which it is true is not as yet all taken, but must be eventually, to that of $38,527,289 80, which we have shewn was the permanent debt of the State at the end of the year 1840, we have the sum of $41,627,289 80 as the aggregate liabilities of the public Treasury, and for the faithful reimbursement of which, the farms and homesteads of the honest tillers of the soil are actually mortgaged!

We ask you, fellow citizens, to consider these things. We beseech you to shake off all unreasonable prejudices, and to ponder on these facts, for they concern you deeply. We are standing upon the edge of a fearful precipice. It becomes us to move cautiously for the future, and to be no longer misled either by the empty sounding of a name or the deceitful tales of the demagogue.

How can this enormous and increasing debt be arrested? How shall it be discharged? Are we safe in longer continuing an administration unknown as that of David R. Porter's, with the evidences of its imbecility and prodigality, to call the abuses it has practiced by no harsher name, meeting the eye at every turn, so that he who runs may read? Shall we no longer bear with such recklessness? Are you content to see our beloved Commonwealth made the sport of a band of political speculators, unprincipled—unable to offer in the amount which each can secure for himself out of the wreck of our prosperity? These are questions which we submit to you in all candour, and leave you as candidly to answer.

But we turn from the gloomy picture, to the contemplation of another.

When the Legislature met at Harrisburg in January last, the people were laboring under great pecuniary embarrassments, and in a state of unparalleled distress they petitioned for relief. From all quarters petitions poured in up to the Capitol, and the prayers of public creditors, and neglected contractors having unliquidated claims, with others who had been induced to prosecute their works in anticipation of payment by the State, on the recommendation of the Executive, thy better to accomplish his objects and the sinister objects of a favoured few—were listened to by the representatives of the people with a moved ear and an earnest desire to afford immediate relief. After much consultation and anxious reflection and after all efforts had failed, the only plan which it was supposed would reconcile conflicting interests was adopted, that the Commonwealth might be enabled to meet the exigencies of the times and sustain her credit. But that plan thus matured, was staid in the Executive chamber and on the first of May at the close of the Session, was returned, with the Executive veto. The members of the legislature, harrassed beyond further endurance, by these repeated acts of tyranny on the part of the Governor, groping their way in darkness and uncertainty as regarded the Executive pleasure, and who still obstinately refused to communicate his views in conformity with the requisitions of the constitution he was sworn to support—unable of themselves to afford relief, wisely resolved to return to their constituents with the conclusory reflection, that they at least, had discharged their duty.

Then it was, that the duplicity of David R. Porter became apparent. Feeling the full weight of the responsibility which he had incurred resting upon him, and dreading the exposition of an insulted and injured people, he sought to avert its visitation upon himself, by bringing his official influence to operate on a few of his political friends, and those among the most embittered opponents of the Bill on its final passage in the House, so that with their support, it might become a law by a constitutional majority. What the arguments used by him were, we neither know nor are they important to this inquiry. Suffice it to say, they were sufficient to induce the members to change the votes they were addressed, to stand between the people and the Governor. Of such conduct on the part of the latter, we cannot speak with patience. It excites a feeling of indignation in the breast of every honest man, to see the constituting him to regard with feelings of pity the public functionary, who could thus by official influence induce others to stand between himself and the just indignation with which the public might pass upon that which he desired should be executed, yet feared to consummate by his own act. Yet this is but one among a thousand instances of the most reckless and wanton paths of official rectitude. We appeal to you fellow citizens, to regard this conduct of the magistrate as you would that of any other man, and as your judgment shall guide you in the latter case, so let it be with the officer.

Elated with the possession of power, and destitute alike of the knowledge to guide him in his decisions, or the wisdom rightly to discriminate between the subjects calling for its legitimate exercise, and those in relation to which it was never conferred by the Constitution, he has used the veto power to an extent inconsistent with sound republicanism, beyond all former example in the history of this country and unequalled in the history of the Legislatures of the States of Great Britain. In consequence of this extraordinary assumption of power, his opposition to the action of the Legislature upon a measure which the first, in commencement, by marked inconsistencies and the most absurd contradictions. His own friends believing him to be sincere, in enacting his veto, have most unexpectedly to themselves been charged by him, with hostility to his measures. At another time, when so sustained against his wishes, he has succeeded, by threats and promises with the rod of executive power, or the more seductive influence of promised favor, in persuading them to run the risk of incurring that responsibility, which he dared not assume.

Upon this subject, we do not speak advisedly. The journals of the legislature for the 6th day of January, 1840, present the novel spectacle of eight Executive vetoes; and the journals for the same session several others. Again, the journals of the 6th Legislature (1841) are burthened with at least ten more; and with but a single exception, no other reasons are advanced than those of local inexpediency as the ground of objection. In the recommendation of Commissioners, not a bill providing for the election of Canal Commissioners—constitutional objections were assumed and taken, it is true; but these objections were based upon a clause in the constitution of 1790—which he must have known, had been repealed by the constitution of 1838. To presume the contrary, is to suppose him unmindful of the obligations which he had sworn duty, to support; and to admit his knowledge of what he was doing, is to convict him of a wilful and deliberate attempt to mislead the Legislature and deceive the people, that he might thereby, retain the patronage of the public improvements, and without which, he well knew, all his hopes of re-election would be defeated.

Local bills, one for instance to remedy an error committed by the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, in neglecting to make the proper entry of a deed barring an estate tail—another for the abolition of a justice of the county of Lancaster, supported out of the county funds, and the passage of which is earnestly desired by all classes of the citizens of that county with a unanimi[illegible] unprecedented—another for the regulation and internal police of the Chester Co. prison, and yet another, for the payment of debts due by the Commonwealth in good faith, to creditors holding adverse political sentiments to those entertained by himself, have all been vetoed by him in the arbitrary exercise of the most delicate power with which the Executive is invested. But this is not all. With the same obstinacy which has so pre eminently marked his official career, he still persists not only in endeavoring by his acts to defeat the popular will, but to embarrass and prejudice the people, by withholding his assent from laws passed by a large majority of their representatives, in conformity with the known and expressed wishes of their constituents, and essentially necessary for the public good.

Among these may be enumerated the General Election District Bill, interesting to the citizens of all sections of the State, because it affords them greater facilities for exercising the elective franchise, by bringing the polls nearer to their respective dwelling places. And yet this bill, one of pressing and immediate importance, passed several days before the final adjournment of the Legislature, is still unacted upon in the hands of the Executive. Again, the bill providing for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people, and dividing the State into five election districts for that purpose, was delayed beyond the rising of the General Assembly; but notwithstanding it has been repeatedly asked for by the people, and that with scarcely a dissenting voice, like the former, it is still unacted upon by the Governor.

The undersigned do not undertake to conjecture what may be the probable fate of this bill. It is true, it provides that certain gentlemen therein named, shall constitute the board of Canal Commissioners from the First day of June 1841, until the First Monday of February next, and that at the next general election a board of five members shall be duly elected by the people in conformity with its provisions But although this bill has not as yet received the Executive signature, and as these gentlemen are required from and after the First day of June last past, to assume the duties of Canal Commissioners, and as the election at which their successors are to be voted for, is the next General Election, to be held on the Second Tuesday of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty one, it is possible, that the bill may yet receive the approbation of the Executive, or you be called upon to vote for candidates as therein provided for. We do not say that this will be the case; but from abundant caution we cannot forbear recommending to the citizens of the counties comprising the several canal districts, to appoint delegates at their approaching County Meetings or Conventions, in anticipation of a TRENCHMENT & REFORM," and the victory you will achieve at the coming election, will be the living evidence of your determination to sustain the principle of rights

GEORGE FORD jr., Lancaster.
HENRY MONTGOMERY, Harrisburg.
THOMAS S. SMITH, Phila. City.
WILLIAM F. HUGHES, Phila. county.
HARMAR DENNY, Pittsburg.
WILLIAM M. WATTS, Erie.
JOHN G. MILES, Huntingdon.
JOHN TAGGART, Northumberland.
JACOB WEYGANDT, Easton.
JOHN S. RICHARDS, Reading.

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

"An act providing for the appointment and election of Canal Commissioners by the people."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of June next, the Board of Canal Commissioners shall consist of the following named persons to wit: John Ruckman of Bucks county, John Strohm of Lancaster county, William M. Watts of Erie county, Geo. M. Hollenback of Luzerne county and John Snodgrass of Westmoreland county, who shall have and receive all the emoluments, and possess all the powers and authorities, and do and perform all the duties enjoined by law on the present board of Canal Commissioners, until the expiration of the time hereinafter mentioned; and from and after the first day of June next, the powers duties and emoluments of the present board shall cease.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of electing Canal Commissioners, the State of Pennsylvania shall be divided into the following districts:

The city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, shall be the first district, and elect one Commissioner.

The counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, Berks and York, shall be the second district, and elect one Commissioner.

The counties of Lehigh, Schuylkill, Northampton, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Tioga, Bradford, Potter, Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, and McKean, shall be the third district, and elect one Commissioner.

The counties of Union, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Somerset, Cambria, Westmoreland and Fayette, shall be the fourth district, and elect one Commissioner.

The counties of Green, Washington, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Venango, Jefferson, Warren, Crawford, Mercer and Erie, shall be the fifth district, and elect one Commissioner.

Sec. 3. The election of the said Commissioners shall take place at the next general election, on the second Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and the qualified voters of each county in the respective districts at the times and places of electing representatives in the legislature, and whenever it becomes necessary for an election under this act, shall vote for Commissioners; and it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the several elections, to be designated on the outside "Canal Commissioners," and inside the name of person voted for. And the returns of such election shall be made out and transmitted in the same manner prescribed by law for making returns of a Governor's election, and shall be opened and read within five days after the meeting of the legislature in like manner, and the Governor shall, immediately after such returns are opened and read, declare by proclamation the names of the persons elected, and such elections may be contested for the same causes and with like manner prescribed by law for contesting and trying the election of a Governor of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. The Commissioner to be elected in the manner aforesaid, at the next general election for the first district, shall hold his office for the term of one year. The Commissioner for the second district, for the term of two years. The Commissioner for the third district, for the term of three years. The Commissioner for the fourth district, for the term of four years; and the Commissioner for the fifth district, for the term of five years and thereafter the said Commissioners shall be elected and hold their offices for the term of two years respectively. If any vacancy should occur in the said office by death, resignation or inability to discharge the same, it shall be the duty of the remaining members of said board, to fill the same by appointing an appointment of some citizen resident in the district for which said Commissioner was originally elected or appointed, to continue until the next general election thereafter; when the said vacancy shall occur, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and the person so elected shall hold the office for the residue of the term.

Sec. 5. The board so organized by this act, shall within three days after entering on the duties of their office, select one of their number to act as president of the board, who shall remain at the seat of government, except when absent as hereinafter directed, and within three days after the first Monday in February annually hereafter, the like election of President shall be made.

Sec. 6. Each Canal Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give security in the usual form and manner, to be approved by the Governor, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of said office, and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some judge of a Court of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, that "he will well and faithfully perform the duties of Canal Commissioner, without favor, affection or ill will, and that he does not and will not directly nor indirectly, himself or by any other person interest for him or for his use, under-stand, have power or enjoy, in whole or in part, any contract made or thereafter to be made or entered into for the construction, repair, supervision or superintendence of any portion of the public works of this Commonwealth, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction before the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court, and shall cease to be a member of said board, and the vacancy thus created shall be supplied in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 7. Each Canal Commissioner having charge of a line of public works, shall assess and make an offer of the damages sustained by any person or persons aggrieved; in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act relative to the appointed of Canal Commissioners" passed the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and if the owner or owners be satisfied with the amount of damages offered, he or they may appeal to the Board of Canal Commissioners, whose decision in the premises shall be final; and the board of appeals, created by the sixth section of the act of April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An Act relative to the appointment of Canal Commissioners," be, and the same is hereby abolished, and the duties and powers of the said Board of Appeals be and the same hereby are transferred to and vested in the said Board of Canal Commissioners.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Canal Commissioners immediately after its own organization, to divide the State into five Canal districts, as nearly as may be, make the labor of superintending the same as nearly equal as practicable, and assign one district to each of the four members of the board of Canal Commissioners which shall for a period of one year, personally superintend the same, and act as the general disbursing officer of said district, and have the same superintendence over the duties now performed by superintendents of canals and railroads, and appoint such agents on the finished lines to superintend the labor thereon, as shall believe necessary, not exceeding the number to be prescribed by the board, and each of the said districts shall be annually allotted to a different member of said board.—The president of said board shall remain at the seat of government, except when absent to attend at stated meetings of the board for any purpose, and shall have a general charge and superintendence of the whole of the public works of this Commonwealth, subject however, to the control of the board at any meeting thereof. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business required by law, and the board shall be convened by the president at such times as he shall believe the interests of the State may require.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of each Canal Commissioner to make a detailed report on the first Monday in December to the said board, of all the operations, contracts, accounts and expenditures, during the preceding year, in the district allotted to him, furnishing such other information as he may deem important to be communicated, embracing all the information now given by superintendents and supervisors; and it shall be the duty of said board, on the second Monday of January in every year, to submit the same to the Legislature, together with a general report of the manner now enjoined upon the Canal Commissioners.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the said Board to meet in each important canal district, at least once in every year, and to give public notice of the time and place of meeting, in one or more public newspapers in the district of such meeting, at least twenty days before the time fixed for holding the same; and at such meetings thus advertised, to hear and adjust all claims for damages which may be presented to them for adjudication, under the seventh section of this act, and for the transaction of any other business connected with the duties of their offices.

Sec. 11. That two principle engineers only shall be employed by the State at an annual salary of not exceeding two thousand a year, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all the public works, and to visit each portion of them as often as the public agencies or the direction of the board of Canal Commissioners may require. And the said chief engineer shall be authorized by and with the consent of the Board, to employ such principle assistant or sub assistants, as may be actually necessary, and at such salaries as a majority of the board may agree on: *Provided*, The number of principle assistants shall not exceed five, and the number of sub assistants not more than fifteen, and the said sub-assistants shall only be kept in the employ of the State when the works that may require their supervision, are in a state of active prosecution.

Sec. 12. Each member of the said board of Canal Commissioners, and their successors in office, shall take bail or security of every officer appointed by them, who shall have charge of money or other property belonging to the Commonwealth, in an amount sufficient to cover all defaults, and shall administer oaths or affirmations, to every person so appointed by them, faithfully and impartially and with fidelity to execute their duties without fear, favor or affection. And the said board, or either of them, shall have power to administer oaths in all cases appertaining to their office.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of said board, to give at least thirty days notice in three of the newspapers in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and in the borough of Harrisburg, and in one or more newspapers nearest the place of such letting, of the letting of new work, and ten days notice in a paper nearest the place of such lettings of repairs, whenever the estimate thereof shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars. And no such letting or contract for new work shall be valid unless the same be made or sanctioned by a majority of the said board.

Sec. 14. No person shall be appointed to any office, or to the discharge of any duty connected with the canals and railroads of the Commonwealth, if he is a defaulter to the Commonwealth, nor shall any person so unforeseal a defaulter be re-appointed.

THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—The Mahlmann says—The Revenue bill passed in the House of Representatives. It was not free from objections. But as it was deemed indispensable for the purpose of revenue to meet the wants of the Government, it was thought advisable to adopt it although the preponderating good was not unmixed with evil. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig explains in the following letter, very fairly, we believe, the manner in which tea and coffee were subjected to duty:

"There is one feature in which the bill was particularly objectionable to most of the Whigs viz: the tax on tea and coffee. The Whig members held a caucus on this subject at which a large majority determined that these articles should be exempt from taxation. Accordingly when the bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence, of Pa. a prominent Whig member, moved to amend the bill by adding tea and coffee to the list of free articles. Before the question could be taken on the proposition, Mr. Clifford, of Maine, a leading Loco foco and a ready parliamentary tactician, (having been Speaker of one branch of the Legislature of Maine), immediately moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lawrence by adding to the list of free articles, molasses and salt!" The whole Loco Foco party then united with Mr. C. in voting for the amendment to the amendment, and in conjunction with the Whigs voted against the Whig proviso tea and coffee to be taxed, carried the amendment. The Whigs were thus placed in a very awkward predicament, from which they could only extricate themselves. Winthrop, of Boston, called for a division of the question on the amendment as amended so as to present the question separately, but the chair very promptly decided that the vote of the committee having joined them together, the chair could not put them asunder. The Whig party were thus compelled either to vote for the entire proposition or to vote the whole down. Under these circumstances they could not hesitate to reject it entirely. And this comes to pass that by a decided majority of the Locos, tea and coffee are to be taxed! And yet with these facts staring them in the face, I should not be surprised if the Locos had the hardihood to attempt to raise a outcry against the Whigs for taxing articles which entered into the consumption of the poor! I hope you will keep these facts prominently before the public and let the people see the measures which are to be resorted to, to make political capital.—

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A late Western paper contains the following account of one of the most horrible occurrences on record:

"One of the most horrible murders of years, perhaps ever come within the knowledge of human race, was perpetrated in the vicinity of this place, on Sunday morning last, by Mr. Wm. Neel, upon his wife. He cut her throat, then with a knife, and a hatchet, he hewed her husband, who, on hearing up, discovered something extraordinary in her actions and seized her around the waist; after a strong effort on her part to escape from him, during which she tried to draw one of three knives from the ceiling, which she had previously sharpened and put there, they reached the door which he discovered was fastened on the House on Monday the 9th inst. by a vote of 134 to 87—giving a majority against it of *forty-seven*, with several votes absent which would have increased it. We suppose these votes are here entertained as to the in the hands of the President, unless it might be *unconstitutional* to annul the second declaration of independence."

In Congress, on Monday the 9th, Mr. OWSLEY of Kentucky, proposed to offer a joint resolution, providing (if the Senate concur) for the final adjournment of the House on Wednesday the 18th day of August. Objections were made to its reception, and it was not received.

☞It would be considered a most fitting argument were it to be urged at this late day, when men have learned wisdom from experience, that because it was once considered proper and right to pass round the cup as a token of friendship and kindness, that it is still so, and that Temperance operations, notwithstanding they may be grounded on the principle of preservation of both mind and body, should not be encouraged or encouraged. What differs the case from the empty proof which Johnson's address, circulated by the Porter Committee spreads out to show that the Previous Paper of the Magician libellous was sustained by precedents established *thirty years ago!* We think we once heard that there existed a punishment for some crime, by which the convict was required to be shut up with poisonous reptiles and animals and cast into the sea. Well if that was proper *once*, it would hardly be adopted now, when even capital punishment is its mildest form is being abolished.

Destruction of the Steamboat Erie—One hundred & seventy-eight lives lost.

The New York papers bring us accounts of a most lamentable disaster which occurred on Lake Erie on the 9th inst, by which a loss of life was experienced far exceeding that on board the lilled Lexington.

The steamboat Erie left Buffalo for Chicago on Monday last, and when about three hours out took fire from the burstling of a carboy of varnish, so reported, but more probably vitriol, and such was the rapidity with which the flames spread, that of about 200 passengers on board, but 27 or 30 were saved, among them the captain and one female only.

P. S. Among the names of the passengers who were lost on board the Erie, we observe that of Mr. WILLIAM E. CAMP of the Washington Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and formerly a resident of this place.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle had his pocket picked of $300 in Girard Bank notes, on Tuesday afternoon, while standing at a window of the Philadelphia Post Office.

The Madisonian states that General Wool has been nominated by the President to be Brigadier General in the U. S. Army, in place of General Scott.

GETTYSBURG STAR
PRESERVE THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION
AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.
GETTYSBURG, August 17, 1841.

Democratic Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

County Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the Democratic County Committee for Adams County:—
ROBERT SMITH, PETER DIEHL,
THOS. J. COOPER, BALTZER SNYDER,
J. A. THOMPSON, A. R. STEVENSON,
JAMES RENSHAW.

☞"*Lydia Jane*" will be attended in our next.

The Bank Bill.

Up to our latest advice (Friday evening last) from Washington, the President had made no communication to Congress in reference to the United States Bank Bill.

Pennsylvania College.

We observe by the catalogue, just published that this Institution is in a very flourishing condition. The whole number of students connected with the Institution during the year, has been 189. The annual commencement will take place on the 15th of September.

☞The Board of Trustees are making active preparations to erect a suitable building for the use of the Preparatory Department. It is intended to make it 80 feet long, 50 wide, and 4 stories high.

We give in to-day's paper the Address of the Democratic State Committee to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. It is well worthy an attentive perusal. It is the last address that will be published by the committee previous to the election, and therefore should be read by all who desire to be made acquainted with the official acts of Daniel D. Porter.

On Thursday last, the Naval Pension Bill from the Senate, passed the House of Representatives and was placed in the hands of the President—making three Bills now in his possession.

The Annual Convention of the Temperance Societies of Franklin county is to be held at Waynesboro', on Tuesday the 24th inst. We are informed by good authority that delegates will be present from the famed "Washington Temperance Society" of Baltimore, formed by reformed drunkards.

The Sub-Treasury Bill Repealed.

The Bill to repeal the condemned Sub-Treasury Scheme, which was passed sometime since by the Democratic majority in the House on Monday the 9th inst. by a vote of 134 to 87—giving a majority against it of *forty-seven*, with several votes absent which would have increased it. We suppose these votes are here entertained as to the in the hands of the President, unless it might be *unconstitutional* to annul the second declaration of independence."

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A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—On Wednesday night last, on the Reistertown road, about seven miles from Baltimore, an Irishman named Barney Gallagher, murdered his wife under the most horrible circumstances. They had been at work together in a field, and as they returned towards home, he induced her to accompany him to a hay barrack, some distance from the house, where he committed the deed. When she was found in the morning, the skull was fractured, the right arm broken in three places, which it is supposed the unfortunate woman raised for her protection, and both legs lacerated and cut in such a manner as to indicate that a fiendish pleasure was taken in inflicting imaginary torture upon the dead. It is supposed he effected his object by bestaying her with a gun, which was found near the spot broken. He was apprehended, and committed by Justice Ash, to jail. The proof of his guilt appears to be very strong. He was a man naturally of violent temper, and lately from Ireland. He had become still stronger, by the use of ardent spirits. His wife is said to have been an industrious and worthy woman.—*Balt. Pat.*

WILEY INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of New York have found a bill of indictment against Minister Wiley, for receiving the money stolen from the Frederick County Bank. And he was held to bail in the sum of $30,000—himself in $10,000, and two securities in $10,000 each.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.—With no small degree of pleasure do we put our readers in possession of the following, of the following case, which does infinite honor to the female mind who acted so noble a part—Mrs. Cunningham. Her husband was so lost to a sense of his own honor, so blind to the interests of his country, and so deaf to the call of his religion, as to sell his vote for £40 to the Conservative candidate. His treasonably wife, however, by her assiduous preparations to the election, prevented him from his hellish purpose. When thus renegade first presented himself in the booth on Tuesday to register his vote in behalf of Fortescue, she boldly stepped forward, and so forcibly did she attack him with the Irish artillery of her reasoning, that she disarmed him of his intentions for the time. They then brought their dupe to their committee rooms, till the next day, when they determined to again bring him forward. She, however, was at her post when he attempted her opposition, and fearful of consequences, for three days, till she ultimately succeeded in making him record his vote in favor of the popular candidates, Bellew and Dawson! Her patriotic conduct was not allowed to pass unrewarded. The gentlemen of the Liberal interest immediately entered into a subscription, and in a few minutes the sum of $1000 was raised and presented to her, for her commendable exertions in favor of her religion, her Queen, and her country!—*Irish paper.*

A TORNADO.—A letter from Washington to the Baltimore American says:—"The heavens were black and threatening, and it was visited by a tremendous tornado or hurricane. More rain has fallen in two hours than usually falls in two days. Considerable damage has been done to property by the opening of water and the wind, but how much I am unable to learn. Roofs were taken from one or two buildings, and the air for a time in the vicinity of the Market house, was filled with the materials, which endangered the lives of passers.—Part of the roof of the Market House was swept away."

The Harrisburg Chronicle states that a disgraceful riot took place in that borough on Tuesday last. The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company had commenced a day or two previous to erect a Toll House in the Harrisburg end of their Bridge.—The Council asserted that they were encroaching upon the street, and therefore ordered the foundation they had begun to be torn down and the cellar filled up. And when this had not the desired effect, a Fire Company was ordered out to play upon the workmen and fill the cellar with water. The consequence was, a mob was soon gathered on the spot, several fights took place and several heads were broken.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—We learn from the Presbyterian that the Rev. Dr. John Breckenridge died on the 4th inst, at the residence of his mother in Kentucky.

The Bankrupt Bill is under full discussion in the House of Representatives, and, unless some untoward circumstance should occur to disappoint the hopes of its friends, its passage is rather probable than otherwise. Few of our readers are aware, probably, that a number of the States, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana, Mississippi and Michigan, have at different times solemnly expressed their desire for the adoption of such a measure by the General Government.—*Nat. Int.*

A follow in York, (Pa.) has confessed that he was engaged with two others now in prison, in setting fire to a meeting house, and barn, in that place. The latter was entirely destroyed. It was a piece of villanous mischief, for which one has to remain in the State's Prison for ten years. Setting fire to a dwelling house is a capital offence in Massachusetts, for which the gallows claims its victim. Burning down barns, &c., would seem to warrant a severity of punishment beyond ordinary crimes.—*U. S. Gaz.*

UNDER EXECUTION.—It is stated that the locomotives, &c., of the Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Mount Joy Rail Road Company, are at present under execution for debt, and since Monday last the superintendent of motive power on the Columbia Rail Road has run the engines of the State through to Harrisburg.

A NEW ASPECT.—Mr. William H. Williams, lately sentenced to pay a fine of $12,000 at New Orleans, for introducing convict paupers into Louisiana, publishes a letter in the Bulletin, stating that he was fulfilling a contract with the government of Virginia, in which he was engaged before the war, to remove beyond the limits of the United States, those who may be sent by way to Texas with them, via Louisiana, when arrested, and he now appeals to the authorities of Virginia for protection and redress.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AT WASHINGTON. England makes it pretty certain that Mr. Fox will be recalled by the new Ministry. It seems to be thought, there, he is not popular here. Baron Mareschal, the Austrian Minister, soon leaves this country. He has sold his furniture in Washington. The Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, it is now said, will not leave Washington for Vienna. Bodisco is from the District, has a fine residence there, and has no wish to change.

FUR AND SKINS.—The Buffalo Advertiser says—"There has been received since the opening of navigation 2,000 packs of fine furs, and 1,347 packs of deer and elk skins, making in all 3,363 packs. To those who know the value and importance of these articles, we will merely mention that one invoice, consisting of 58 hhds. and boxes, was appraised at the custom house in Canada at $45,000.

A HUNDRED YEARS IN PRISON.—A late French paper states that a young man aged eighteen years, in 1724, was confined in prison, in France, on account of a high crime, for the term of one hundred years, which was probably intended by the Judge to confine him for life. Remarkable as it may appear, in 1824, the man being in perfect health, and an unvitiated series of hardships for one entire century, was discharged, being exactly one hundred and eighteen years old.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—A Vegetable and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly prescribed, a certain cure in every form of the *only one disease*, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the *indirect cost* of all disease, namely, *impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood*.

In a period of little more than five years in the United States, they have restored to *perfect health* and enjoyment over *four hundred thousand persons* who have given over as incurable by Physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

The great secret is to have medicine by you when you are first attacked with sickness, as a dose then will have more good effect than twenty put off until disease has enfeebled the bodily powers; therefore every individual who considers health a blessing, should always keep a box of *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* where they can be sure to lay their hands on them when wanted. Twenty-five cents cannot possibly be better disposed of. A valuable life may be saved, or a long fit of sickness prevented.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno. M. Stevenson, agent in the county of Agents published in another part of the paper.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

At Mommesburg, on the 10th inst., Mrs. *Mary Elizabeth Fraser*, aged 30 years, 2 months and 10 days.

In this place, on the 11th inst, *Miss Sophia Dot*, in the 19th year of her age.

On Saturday the 7th inst. Mrs. *Amelia Noel*, wife of Mr. Wm. Noel of Menallen township, in the 25th year of her age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Company will meet on the President and Eight Directors, on *Tuesday the 7th of September next*, at the house of John Welsh, Innkeeper, in the Borough of York, to serve one year from the first Tuesday of September next.

THADDEUS STEVENS, *Pres't.*
Attest—DR. GILBERT, *Sec'ry.*
August 17, 1841. tc-27

☞The York Republican will copy and charge Company.

REMOVAL.

H. VANORSDEL, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has

REMOVED HIS SHOP

to the building occupied as Post Office, next door to the American Hotel (Kurtz's) and directly opposite the Bank of Gettysburg, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business in the neatest and most durable manner, and at very moderate prices.

☞He earnestly invites his country friends to favor him with a call—they may expect their work to be made in a good, substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞The Subscriber feels grateful for past encouragement, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

August 10, 1841. tf-20

DENTAL SURGERY,

IN ADDITION TO THE

MEDICAL PRACTICE,

DR. D. GILBERT, is prepared to insert *Mineral Teeth*, of the best quality, and to perform all other operations for the preservation and beauty of the teeth. All operations WARRANTED.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf-19

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVED STOCK AT

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber hereby announces his first sale, (which are designed to be annually) of Thorough Bred Short Horned

DURHAM CATTLE

AND

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

They are direct descendants of stock I purchased in the vicinity of New York in 1839, and have ever been of known personal knowledge and reputation as a breeder of such stock, are undoubted. The sale will be on *Tuesday, 14th day of September next*, and flatters himself that the stock thereby diffused, will be of acknowledged utility to the agricultural community. The sale will commence with the following Calves, viz:

No. 1, GAUDY, a *Heifer Calf* roan, out of Dolly, imported by *Judge DeGrove*, and got by Frederick, bred and owned by Wm. McClellan, Esq. Gettysburg, Pa.—Sire Comet, was by Hector, Hector, by Col. Powel's bull, Bull Yorkshire, from Mr. Powel's Hebe. Yorkshire by Powel's Lethara, dam imported Flora.—Frederick's dam Julia, bred by Col. Powel; her sire the celebrated Bull Denton, imported.

No. 2, CHERRY, a *Heifer Calf* roan, out of Ruby. A Cow bred by Col. Powel, got by Comfort, out of Delight; bred by Mr. Witaker, England, and sent to Col Powel. Got by Frederick—pedigree given in No. 1.

No. 3, MAGNOLIA, a *Heifer Calf* roan, out of Rarity, and she by Ruby; bred by Col. Powel. Got by Comfort, out of Delight, bred by Mr. Witaker, England, and sent to Col. Powel—pedigree in No. 1.

No. 4, DELIGHT, a *Heifer Calf* red and white, out of Frolic; she out of Red Twin, got by Durham; dam Gaudy, by Frederick, dam imported Cow, Thoroughbred.

No. 5, SPRIGHTLY, a