

## VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gen. Jessup to address a call to the Governor of Kentucky, for a Brigade of Volunteers to serve in the ensuing campaign in Florida.

Such is the fruitfulness of the present year, that even in wild Arkansas, beyond the Mississippi, there will, it is thought, be raised this season, one-third more corn than ever raised before.

**Murder.**—A man was lately murdered near White Haven, on the Lehigh, and 14 persons have been confined in jail at Wilkesbarre on suspicion of being concerned in the matter.

A dreadful mortality rages amongst children in N. York. Of 107 deaths in that city last week, 120 were of children under 5 years of age.

A valuable Mineral Spring has been discovered, we learn, at Erie, Pennsylvania.

**A Veteran.**—Mr. Barnabas Ellis, of West Claremont, New Hampshire, is a fine specimen of one of the revolutionary patriots. He is 93 years of age, and walks frequently four miles a day.—He and his wife were the first couple married in that town.

**Singular Punishment.**—Two of a gang of thieves lately taken up at St. Louis, Missouri, named Wm. Post and Monroe Gibson, have been sentenced to be hired out for six months at public sale.

**Sublimity.**—An editor of the west talking of a man who tried to bribe another, says: "had this man been possessed of *two sides*; he would soon have thought of drowning himself by blowing a pumpkin vine trumpet."

**Fire at Washington, Geo.**—30 houses burnt.—A fire broke out at 9 P. M. on the night of the 24th ult. in the little town of Washington, Wilkes county, Geo. and raged with tremendous violence.—The loss is estimated at from \$50 to \$60,000.

**Prussia.**—The crown princess of Prussia has been converted by her husband from the Catholic to the Protestant faith—an event which gives great pain to her brother, the King of Bavaria.

**Cannibalism.**—At Paramaribo, Surinam, a negro woman was lately executed for killing a negro girl, and eating the body!

**Receiving Orders.**—A great traveller boasted that he had the honor of receiving "orders" from almost every crowned head in Europe.—"Yes," said Rogers, aside, "orders to quit their dominions."

**An Army of Rope Dancers.**—There are fourteen of the Ravels performing at Niblo's.

**Labor and Recreation.**—It is said that in the town of Marblehead, the girls have made improvement in ironing which beats the steam engine on common roads all hollow! They spread the clothes on a smooth platform, and fasten the hot flat irons to their feet, and skate over them, ad libitum. This is combining the recreative with the useful and ornamental.

**Precocity.**—A Sicilian youth, named Cachille is now at Rome, who though only in his eighth year can read ten languages. He has already given proofs of his extraordinary talent before the King of Sicily and the Apostolic Nuncio at that Court.

**Extremely Doubtful.**—A woman in Vermont, it is said, went three days without speaking a word.

The more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbours. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if one cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you take care to live as that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally just let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet.

**Arrival Extraordinary.**—We witnessed, yesterday, on board of the Steam boat Burlington, about thirty Indians of the Sioux tribe, who are on their way to Washington city, about one third of whom, we understand to be chiefs. It was a novel sight to us and to the most of those who crowded the boat. They appear in their full Indian costume, with painted faces, which give them a very savage appearance, and all that paraphernalia of feathers, beads, tomahawks, &c. &c. in which an Indian so much delights.—The chiefs are a set of noble looking fellows, with all the gravity in their countenances so characteristic of the Indian. This party are a portion of that tribe which disputed the passage of Mr. Catlin, through their territory, who he lately made a visit to the Pipe Clay mountains, and we learn it is their first visit to the "white settlements." No doubt they see much to attract their attention and elicit their curiosity. They are under the charge of Col. Stambaugh, Indian agent.—*Pitts. Adc.*

**Copping—Lynch Law.**—A Mr. Stanley, of Jackson, (Miss.) was lately dragged out of his bed in the night and had both of his ears cut off, besides suffering divers other corporal outrages! Is that a government of civil law where such flagrant crimes are perpetrated, or are presses governed by moral law which can record them without denunciation?—*Public Ledger.*

**Curious Recognition.**—A couple of young sailors met at a sailor boarding house in this city a few weeks since, and having been put into the same chamber together became acquainted, and appeared to be quite partial to each other; and after a companionship of four or five days, one asked the other, casually, where he was born, and who his parents were; the reply proved them to be brothers! They had been separated for nearly ten years, and each supposed the other to be engaged in quite a different occupation from that of a seaman, neither expecting to find his brother a sailor.—*Post.*

**Re-insertion of Human Teeth.**—Dentists have been warned of late, by the pernicious effects produced by the use of teeth, taken from the dead, to abandon a practice now pretty extensively followed in the large cities. A dreadful and fatal case of disease, in one instance, was in this way communicated to a lady, whose jaws and face presented a horrible spectacle before she found relief in death.—*Medical Jour.*

**Revolution in Sicily.**—Sicily is in open insurrection against the Neapolitan Government. The troops sent by the King, to put down the disturbances at Palermo, were not permitted to land.—The cantons of the interior have proclaimed the Constitution. Gen. Caretta, the King's General, is directed to take possession of Palermo, by all means in his power.

**Movement of Troops.**—The N. York Post of Tuesday says, that four Companies of the Second Regiment of United States Infantry, from Fort Howard, Green Bay, have reached that city and proceeded to Fort Hamilton, which station they will occupy until the season is sufficiently far advanced to open the new campaign in Florida. These troops we understand are to form a part of the Army Corps ordered to concentrate in Florida during the month of October next. The following officers accompany the command: Brevet Major Hoffman, first Lieut. Patten, second Lieut. Bumford, second Lieut. Anderson, second Lieut. Wessells, and Surgeon Satterlee.

The English papers are filled, almost exclusively, with election returns and speeches, and accounts of the riotous proceedings at various places, during the polling. It is stated that at Wakefield, during the nomination of the candidates, no less than fifty thousand people were engaged in battle, at one time, with brickbats and bludgeons. A correspondent of the Journal contrasts very forcibly, the quiet and orderly manner in which election are managed in this country, with the shocking scenes of outrage and disorder exhibited during the recent canvass at Liverpool and elsewhere.

A correspondent of the Natchez Courier, in a letter from West Point, mentions among the distinguished visitors of that place, the name of Gen. Talmage; and his elegant and accomplished daughter, who have recently returned from a tour through Europe. While at St. Petersburg, says the writer, "The daughter received from the Autocrat Nicholas, the compliment that "she was the finest looking woman in Russia." He got up fetes for her, giving parties on the ice mountains, and showed himself quite enamoured with the fair American."

The York Pa. Gazette has the following:

"Our readers will remember that some weeks ago we published an account of an extensive robbery, committed in this borough, at the house of A. W. Sterling merchant. The amount stolen was about \$18,000. Since then we have seen in various papers a paragraph, originating we believe, in the Miner's Journal, at Pottsville, stating that Mr. Sterling had been arrested in Reading, on a charge of swindling. We deem it due to Mr. Sterling to correct this report, which is altogether untrue and unfounded; and to state that Mr. Sterling has not been away from York since the robbery; that he has not been arrested here on any such charge—and that he is now doing business at his old stand, in this place.

Those of our contemporaries, who published the paragraph referred to, are requested as an act of justice to Mr. Sterling, to publish this contradiction of it."

**Advice to Young Ladies.**—If you have blue eyes you need not languish; if you have black eyes, you need not leer; if you have a pretty ankle, there is no occasion to wear short petticoats; if you are doubtful as to that point, there can be no harm in letting them be long; if you have good teeth do not laugh for the purpose of showing them; if you have bad ones, by all means shut your mouth and smile; if you have pretty arms and hands, there can be no objection to playing on the harp; if you are disposed to be clumsy, work tapestry; if you dance well, dance but seldom; if you dance ill, never dance at all; if you sing well, make no previous excuses; if you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few people are judges of singing, but every one will be sensible of your desire to please; if you would obtain power, be condescending; but above all, (mark!) if you are asked to be married, say "Yes" for you may never be asked the second time!

## POLITICAL.

From the Key Stone.

### BANK AND STATE.

The last national bank expired on the 4th March, 1836, and thus terminated all connection between the general government, and any monied corporation deriving its existence and power from its authority. The general failure of the state banks to pay their debts in the only constitutional currency, gold and silver coin, has produced an actual separation of the fiscal concerns of the U. States from all corporations, created by the state or territorial governments, and the people of this great country are now enabled, untrammelled by any express or implied contracts with any man or body of men to collect and disburse their own revenues in the only manner sanctioned by the spirit of our free constitution. The details of the constitutional system simply require arrangement, in order to complete the entire and total independence of the United States of all corporations, whether national or state, foreign or domestic.

This is a plain but brief statement of our actual fiscal condition, which has been so admirably portrayed in the able, eloquent, and patriotic message of President Van Buren, which we cannot too earnestly recommend to the careful and dispassionate perusal of every true hearted American.

Whilst the general government, under the auspices of Jackson and Van Buren, has thus enfranchised itself from the aristocracy of wealth, the great state of Pennsylvania, under whig and antimasonic control, has been made subservient to the views of bankers and speculators, and the liberties and energies of her citizens have been deliberately and corruptly sold to British Nobles and to British bankers, and to their hired agents, the American renegades who teach and practice the treasonable doctrine, that our FIRST duty is to FOREIGN nations, a principle which would have sanctioned the blue lights of the last war, and have immortalised the tories of the revolution. That this is not an exaggerated picture of our situation under the benign influence of the British bank party, which has now the command of our state administration, and of its sapient head, a few words will suffice to show.

The English aristocracy have always despised and trampled upon the democracy, and it has been their study to inculcate the same doctrines in America by their emissaries and agents. If the individual agent is an American citizen he is paid more liberally for aspersing the character and institutions of his own country. The late and the present bank of the United States were, and are notoriously British agencies, nominally managed by Americans, whose souls and bodies were, and are wrapt up in the accumulation of wealth, and in the honor reflected upon them by a strict imitation of the language and prejudices of their foreign masters.

"From its nature," say the titled bankers, "the influence of a bank must be allied to the ARISTOCRACY OF WEALTH, and not to the DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS," and in order to prove the truth of this assertion, their *American Viceroy*, in addressing the youth of Princeton College, thus exhorts them: "From your own quiet elevation watch calmly this SERVILE ROUTE (the people) as it triumph sweeps before you." Youth of the rising generation separate yourselves from the democracy of numbers, it is "the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy," they are "banditti," "the worst citizens," "fugitives" from "the penitentiary," "gladiator slaves," "robust barbarians," "your country's enemies," "cultures," "betrayers," "degenerate children," and "profligate men." Such is the decent language of the aristocracy or wealth, as delivered by their Anarchist Clootz, the Cicero of paper money.

The banks of the United States, under the lead of its president, avowing such anti-American and anti-republican sentiments, has particularly aimed at the destruction of the prosperity of Pennsylvania, and the elections of 1835 had finally settled the question, that a large majority of her citizens were opposed to it as a national or state institution. By a division in the democratic ranks, Joseph Ritner was elected Governor, with a majority of whigs and antimasons in the lower house, and in his inaugural address he pledged himself against the increase of banking capital and paper in the following strong terms: "In this point of view, the increase of the substitute (paper money) beyond the actual value and amount of its principal, (specie) is a fraud upon the public. The man who takes in payment for his labor, his goods, or his land, is cheated," and he also stated that it was one of the "indispensable duties of those who administer the (state) government," to maintain "a sound currency."

At this very moment he had determined, in secret, and by a combination with the bank, to grant it a charter, and this agreement was fulfilled on the 18th February, 1837, by adding in one day thirty-five millions to the banking capital of the state, and twenty-two millions to the "substitute" paper money thus rendering the currency sounder by driving out gold and silver coin, and substituting oblong pieces of paper, "daubed with lamb black," to an amount nearly double the whole actual paper circulation of all the banks in Pennsylvania. This consistency and patriotic redemption of his solemn pledges is worthy of the great, magnanimous, reforming, travelling, bank-whig governor of Pennsylvania.

### 'WHO ISSUED THE SHIN-PLASTERS?'

Whenever this important question is propounded to the friends and supporters of Gov. Ritner and the bank, they wriggle, stammer, and evade it, as if they knew their answer to it was to be a plea of guilty to the charge. They have been, ever since the suspension of specie payments, assiduously labouring to prove that the democrats were the indirect authors of the shin-plasters, but thus far they have so grossly failed, that they dare not look an honest man in the face when they make the assertion. The facts on this subject are too notorious to leave any man in doubt. It is well known that the whig councils of Philadelphia, which are composed of the noisy friends of Gov. Ritner, issued the vast amount of 130,000 dollars the very next day after the banks suspended specie payments, they have been increasing the amount almost every week since, by divers large additions. The banks received them for circulation, and immediately paid them out at their counters, in the place of the specie, hoarded in their vaults. On the same day the banks suspended paying out specie; notices were snuck up at the corners of the streets in the city of Philadelphia, announcing that the next day these shin-plasters would be issued.

These facts prove incontrovertibly that before the banks stopped paying specie, they had made an arrangement with Gov. Ritner's whig federal friends of the city councils, to issue these shin-plasters for the accommodation of the banks. This inference cannot be disproved. The charge has been reiterated again and again, in Philadelphia, and has not, so far as we know, been denied.

It is said by Gov. Ritner's adherents that certain democratic councils in the interior of the state, have also issued shin-plasters. Let us grant it—but they did not do so, till the interior of the whole commonwealth was flooded with counterfeit and spurious city shin-plasters, and it became a grave question whether the honest people of the country should be cheated out of thousands of dollars by these notes, the signatures, and devices of which they were unacquainted with, or whether the corporations in their immediate neighborhood, should issue certain limited amounts of small notes, to exclude the city counterfeiters from circulation in the country. We say nothing of the policy of issuing small notes by these democratic corporations, but this we say, they were generally made to defend the people against the fraudulent spurious shin-plasters that came from abroad.

The first great emission came from the friends of Governor Ritner, to aid and accommodate the banks with a substitute for specie, and as they have been approved by his supporters every where, we think it exceedingly probable the project was known, and ratified by him before it was carried into execution. Why is it not so? The issuing of these notes is a palpable violation of the law, and yet the banks, over which Gov. Ritner promised, in his last proclamation, to keep a strict eye, have been most actively engaging in this systematic contempt of the law of the land; & the illustrious "Supremacy of the law" governor, has not breathed a word upon the subject.

If he did not approve of the issuing or paying out of shin-plasters, by the banks, why has he not fulminated his thunders against them, for their manifest disregard of the law? Why did he not hold up to them the penalty of sinning? Why did he not tell them a black and bitter day of reckoning was at hand when they must answer for the offence? This "reform" governor who gnashes his toothless gums at the National Government of his country, and denounces war and blood, is silent as the grave when he sees his friends, the whigs of Philadelphia, allied with the banks, in open day, trampling the laws in the dust.

Gov. Ritner and his friends deny that they issued the shin-plasters! "Out upon the hypocrites!" The proof against them would hang every man of them, in a court of justice, if the crime of issuing them was punishable with death. We call on the people to reflect upon these facts. If they desire to have the reign of shin-plasters perpetuated, sustain their authors.—If they would have them reformed, and gold and silver restored, go to the election and hurl them from power.—"Lay the axe at the root of the tree," if you would extirpate shin-plasters—do it by terminating the reign of Ritnerism and federalism.—*Id.*

### FEDERAL PLOT DISCLOSED!

For some times past we have observed certain extraordinary movements of the whigs and antimasons, tending, apparently, to a party organization, the object of which was hidden from us. Electioneering publications are extensively circulated, leading bank men have been moving past here in various directions, the governor and his cabinet are wandering in different quarters, some active members of the state administration have recently been to Philadelphia and Washington for no ostensible cause, and an unusual disposition to turn political missionaries appears to pervade the entire corps of Governor Ritner's office holders. Within two or three days we have, from various sources, been able to gather, with tolerable certainty, the purpose to which this strange agitation of elements tends.

In the first place, the U. S. Bank, that darling federal engine of wealth and power, has FORFEITED its charter by being unable to redeem its notes, and unless it can secure a majority of friends in the next

legislature, to co-operate with the government in granting oblivion to its illegal notes, must be overthrown and disbanded. To prevent this fatal blow to the hopes of aristocracy, is one of the first incentives, deep-laid and ruthless-warfare upon the morality.

Not only is this point to be accomplished but it is the settled design of the bank to procure another charter from Congress. There are no bounds to their ambitious projects. Their FOREIGN MONEY must be again converted into a NATIONAL BANK. This they have the great leading question, and set every opponent of a National Bank an enemy, and those who favor such a constitution as friends.

To accomplish these two favorite objects a desperate onset is made upon Pennsylvania. Money is lavished freely upon agents sent out to stir up partisan zeal, the press, purchase the canal, a vigilant organization, distribute bank paid documents, and establish a grand concert and discipline for the purpose of carrying the fall elections. If they succeed in this, they save their state and will, by abusing democratic reform for the doctrine of instructive whigs, scorn to obey themselves, instruct Mr. Buchanan and McKean out of the Senate, and elect bank minions in its place, thus making a long stride toward National Bank.

That this is the design and plan of operations of the federalists, the occasion of peregrinations of the governor and administration, the cause of the general election of the whig and antimasonic bank, we have sufficient evidence to render doubt, as indeed every one must have noticed their movements. The Standard, the organ of the British and Nobles, who own a large share of stock of the U. S. Bank, urged its issue on the eve of the late parliamentary elections, to corrupt the electors, citing as an example of the U. S. Bank for their "that institution," said the Standard, "in its contest with General Jackson, EXPENDED A MILLION AND HALF OF MONEY UPON A SINGLE GENERAL ELECTION!" Their organ, in the confidence of the British holders of the bank, where bribery is openly practiced than in this country, proclaims the secret made by the MAMMOTH CORPORATION and its warfare against the LIBERTIES OF THIS COUNTRY!

Democrats of Pennsylvania! To such an insidious enemy is it that who has had the power to agitate the WHOLE UNION, and carry on a war of doubtful issue FOR YEARS against GENERAL GOVERNMENT, and ENTIRE ENERGIES, combined with the whole official patronage of Gov. Ritner are now exerted in a contest against ALONE it is, not time for you to go for the conflict with redoubled vigour and activity? Can you doubt that the corrupting influence of MILLIONS, is used for YOUR SUBJUGATION, and you reflect that this is a DEATH STRIKE, and that without a majority of creatures in the next legislature, a TIPSY suspension of specie payments IT IS DESTROYED AND BROKE UP BY ITS OWN ACT! with such an enemy, & tissue before you, what are motives can there possibly be presented to arouse your patriotism and nerve your efforts to SAVE YOUR COUNTRY FROM THE IRON GRASP OF BANK DESPOTISM!—*Id.*

**GUBERNATORIAL.**—A neighbor lately furnished us with the following extract of a letter from one of the leading demagogues of the west, who has been uniformly attached to the party, and steady in maintaining its principles for the last thirty years. He is a veteran in the contest, recommends a course of conduct, which generally adopted, will preserve him in the democratic ranks, and defeat federal opponents, whose sole hope upon the possibility of a reputation is dissensions:

"I see we shall be at no loss for candidates for governor, next campaign. I most earnestly hope and pray, that Editors of papers throughout the commonwealth, will utterly forbear meddling with the standing or reputation of any one who may be proposed as a candidate. The Editor of any newspaper, professing to be democratic, who will scurrilously attack the standing, or reputation of any one offered, or that may be offered, as a suitable person to fill the office, previous to the meeting of the Convention, or afterwards through his columns to do it, will be marked at once as an enemy to the democracy of the state. For myself, I am perfectly satisfied, that if Editors on this side will but let us alone, until the Convention meet and select the candidate, it will be certain. Surely the people will meet in Convention, will be capable of selecting one out of the numerous and honorable men belonging to the democracy of the state, without the interference of newspaper editors or writers, and that too, without wounding the feelings of unsuccessful competitors, or estranging their friends. In the selection of the candidate is the work of the Convention, and Editors and their correspondents should refrain from meddling with their decisions, as carefully as they would from prejudicing the cause of a jury, pending the trial of any important public prosecution."—*Id.*