

with their ability, integrity, and public character than it has been.

Under these impressions, I agreed with Gen. Jackson, in the opinion expressed in one of his messages to Congress, from which I make the following extract: "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government might as well be organized in Pennsylvania, as in any other State, and would be more beneficial to the people of that State than to any other." This I take to be the origin of the veto power, as well in the State Governments as that of the United States. It appears to have been the intention to create a bank in Pennsylvania, and to have it exist in a tenfold degree, or incorporating in that of the United States. The operation of the latter, extending over an immense territory, and embracing a population of almost every kind, and that country divided into two or three separate Governments, many respects independent of each other, and a common bank, which would be a blessing to the people, and in fact, but little more than a way be carried on in harmony. It could not be doubted that the sectional interest would at times predominate in the business of the bank, and the same interest would, at times, and combinations formed, destructive to the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a minority. Where could it be possible to establish a bank, which would destroy the effects of unjust combinations, or better placed than in the hands of that department whose authority, being derived from the same common sovereignty, and who are to be equally represented by the people and the States, and combinations formed, destructive to the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a minority. Where could it be possible to establish a bank, which would destroy the effects of unjust combinations, or better placed than in the hands of that department whose authority, being derived from the same common sovereignty, and who are to be equally represented by the people and the States, and combinations formed, destructive to the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a minority.

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STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.
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The Cherrey's Song.
By MISS LUCRETIA A. FLANAGAN.
Up up the tree, what bliss ye reap!
Up up the tree, what bliss ye reap!
Up up the tree, what bliss ye reap!

Voluntary Celebration.
The Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1836, was a most interesting and successful one. It was attended by a large number of friends of the cause, and resulted in the adoption of several resolutions, which will be found in the next issue of the Standard.

REGULAR TOASTS.
1. The day we celebrate—The Pastors of Freedom—On which our fathers passed over the promised land of Liberty. [6 guns, 6 cheers.]
2. The memory of George Washington—The Father of his Country—The first in Peace and first in War—The first in Liberty and first in Honor—The first in the hearts of his Countrymen—The first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT McALLISTER'S.
We publish to-day the proceedings of a number of intelligent gentlemen celebrating the 4th of July at McAllister's Mill. They are in the true spirit and worthy of the great occasion which they had assembled to celebrate—the Independence of our Country. The duty of every citizen of the North, as well as of the South, is to be a Free State.

FREEDOM VS. SLAVERY.
On Monday the 4th day of July, 1836, the Sixteenth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, a number of the friends of American Liberty, met at McAllister's Mill, in the town of Gettysburg, to celebrate the day. James McAllister, Jr., was called to the Chair, and Wm. Young and Adam Wenz appointed Secretaries. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

NOTICE.
The following is the list of names of the subscribers to the Standard, published by the Standard Office, No. 120, North Second Street, Gettysburg, Pa. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the amount of subscription is given in dollars and cents.

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