Star & Republican Banner.

At $3 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1837.

The Currency—U. S. Bank.

☞The Compiler of last week says—"The U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, which obtained a charter by some means, and which was to regulate the currency, &c. &c. has suspended specie payments as well as the other Philadelphia Banks."

This is correct so far as it relates to the suspension of specie payments (by the U. S. Bank) as well as the other Philadelphia Banks;" but the Compiler errs in stating that the Bank, by its recharter by the State, was to regulate the currency. It is true, no better currency could or would be asked, either in this or any other country, were it not for the vile war raged against it by the "Government" and its menials. When the Bank operated under its National Charter, and was the paymaster for the Government, was it ever known to be guilty of the conduct charged in the following paragraphs upon those "pets" of the present "Government" created to regulate the currency and establish a *circulating medium of gold and silver!*—aye, which were to make HARD MONEY rolled up and down the Missouri (as Benton asserted) into every man's breeches pocket!

The French indemnity was brought home in *gold*, and great credit was claimed for the Administration for such provident care. The New York American says: "Yesterday demands for instalments then due on claims allowed, were presented to the *Bank of America*, and payment in gold required. It was refused: the demand was formally made and protested, and sent on for recovery to Washington. Where is the constitutional currency—the hard money?"

"Getting rid of the Surplus.—The Dry Dock Bank of New York, (one of the Government's Pets,) dropped pay most swiftly, Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars of Government Deposites in its vaults!—According to one account $180,000."

The Baltimore American says: "We learn that on Saturday the notes of the deposite bank, where one or more bonds were due, were refused in payment of those bonds, and the merchants, having authorized the gold or silver required by the Circular, were compelled to let them go unpaid."

The same transaction related in the last of the above articles took place in the City of Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday week last—*viz. Notes on the Girard Bank* (a Deposite Bank of the U. States) *refused in payment of débts due the United States!*

☞ *The True Cause.*

We hope the Compiler of this week will have the honesty also to place under his "Postscript" the following short article. The people can then judge whether it is the great advantage to the country, the currency of the U. S. Bank, or that of the Deposite or Pet Banks established by Jackson, Van Buren, Whitney & Co., to break down the U. S. Bank.

"The immediate reasons which induced the Bank of the United States to suspend have been well known. It proceeded from the SUSPENSION OF THE GOVERNMENT!—The bank holds some large claims upon the Treasury, and on presenting them for payment, *the Treasury of the United States refused, by its agents, to pay its liabilities in specie!* In consequence of this *virtual bankruptcy and actual suspension of the Treasury*, the United States Bank felt itself obliged to suspend, and thus prevent its specie being withdrawn for objects foreign to its institution."

When "the Government" will neither *pay their debts in Specie, nor receive the currency* of the country in *payment of debts due it*, it little becomes its minions to exalt at the "suspension of specie payments" by an Institution which, until the vile war raged against it by the "Second Washington," was always found to be a faithful auxiliary to the Government, as well as to the Merchant, Farmer and Mechanic.

The pecuniary distress in our cities is already severely felt in the coal regions. A large meeting of the Coal operatives has been held in Pottsville to devise some means to relieve the present distress. The Ist Miners' Journal says, that the mining operations are nearly all suspended; the miners are leaving the region daily, and the boatmen are disappearing from the line of canal. This was, is and must inevitably, if it continue, great suffering will be the inevitable consequence amongst the poor in our cities, next winter.—*Harrisburgh Tel.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

MONETARY EPITAPH,

Or the result of 'the Experiment" on the health of Commercial Credit, adopted from the Intelligencer

I was well, wished to be better,
Took physic, and—
HERE I AM!

The grand "Experiment" is over—the "better currency" has been introduced, and the play ends, after several years acting, with the Suspension of Specie payments by all the Banks in the City of Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday week last—*viz. Notes on the Girard Bank* (a Deposite Bank of the U. States) *refused in payment of débts due the United States!*

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System, or the establishment of a new Bank of the United States will be the ultimate effects."

This prophecy of 1835, has actually become history in 1837. Let any impartial man read it, and acknowledge the facts.

A Proclamation by the President.
CONGRESS CALLED TOGETHER.

We copy from the Globe the proclamation of President Van Buren, requiring the Congress of the United States to assemble on the first Monday of September next. It will be in the remembrance of our readers that, in his reply to the New York Deputation, on the fourth of this month, Mr. Van Buren used the following language:

"I do not see at present, sufficient reason to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting (of Congress) than that appointed by the Constitution."

It seems that the events which have occurred within the brief period that has since elapsed have wrought a change in the Executive mind; and that he *now does see* "sufficient reasons" for the extraordinary session of the National Legislature.

What are those reasons? We hazard nothing in saying that they are mainly connected with *the embarrassments of the Government*—and have little or no direct reference to the calamities which the people have so long and so patiently endured. While the distress and ruin brought about by the financial policy of the Administration were confined to the people—while they were not felt by the President and his Cabinet Officials—neither he nor they thought the emergency such as rendered any extraordinary measure expedient or necessary. On the contrary, he peremptorily refused what, of his own will, he might have done for the relief of the country, and what he had been commanded to do by the collective voice of the people's representatives—namely, repeal the Treasury Circular. He declined the call to convene Congress, who, it was believed, would devise measures of relief, and by just and wise legislation, prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. And he has thus opposed himself to the expressed wishes of the people, his official organs have filled day after day, with upbraidings and reproaches, jeers and insults, directed against those who had "the temerity" to approach the Chief Magistrate with remonstrances against the measures of the Government, and requesting his interposition to save the people from the consequences which would flow from a perseverance in those schemes.

At that time the Government had not felt in its own experience the pressure under which the whole country was groaning—There was "*no pressure*" which they "*regretted.*" The case is altered now. The embarrassment has reached the Government, and is of such a character that Congress alone can give relief. The President had it in his power to prevent much of that distress which has prevailed among the people; but he has no power to rescue the Government from the morass into which it has been plunged. Congress must be called together, because in the event of a continued suspension of specie payments by the Banks, the Treasury, without the aid of Congress, could not pay the Army, Navy, and the Civil and Diplomatic Officers!

By the President of the U. States of America:
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the [L. S.] seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty first.

By the President: M. VAN BUREN.
JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

"Integrity of the Union."

☞For the information of those whom the Sentinel has designated as the "HEATHEN OF ADAMS COUNTY," we subjoin the following notices of the late Convention called, by the friends of Slavery, "the integrity of the Union Convention!" The first is from the Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD, *a particular* favorite of the Sentinel-man; the second from the Philadelphia "Ledger," a neutral paper; and the third from the Pittsburgh "Democrat," a Van Buren paper. Nothing therein contained, we hope, will arouse the "indignant feelings" of the little fellow in the corner.

Correspondence of the "National Enquirer."

HARRISBURGH, May 5th, 1837.

DEAR FRIEND:—I have been prevented writing before by the attendance of the Pro-Slavery Convention, which met here on Monday and adjourned on Tuesday last. Never was the "counsel of Ahithopel" more completely turned into foolishness than in this instance. You will get a full and accurate report of the proceedings and speeches from to-day's Telegraph, which I trust you will see before your readers immediately. I shall devote several letters to incidents connected with the Convention, which do not fall within the reporter's path.

Mr. Stevens, of Adams County, was regarding with great anxiety the proceedings, by a county meeting which was called at the time I was in Gettysburgh, by those individuals who, you will recollect, took possession of the Court House on the evening I was there to debate them. He came to the Convention; not as an abolitionist,—for he had never connected himself with any society of that kind,—but as a "Friend of the Integrity of the Union." They then voted him down by the call of the Convention, to meet for the purpose of assuring the South that "Pennsylvania, as a State, was opposed to the Abolitionists." This, however, no Convention could possibly know, before Pennsylvania had expressed her views of the practices of the Abolitionists; and this Convention was a proper place for delegates to utter the views of Pennsylvania on this subject.

But Mr. Stevens had scarcely taken his seat, before a resolution was discharged at him by a Clergyman from Alegheny, which affirmed it to be improper for "any one who believed in the doctrine of immediate Emancipation to hold a seat in that body."—The remarks of the Rev. gentleman were severe and provoking. Mr. Stevens replied as he is reported. But no report, even if he wrote it himself, can convey any idea of his power. Esq. M'Giffin, who originated the call for the Convention, and brought forward and matured it, who likewise spoke something about three hours in our Washington debates at least attend ill at rest during the Convention. No gentleman of talent undertook to say a word, unless with a view to quiet some disturbance or reconcile some jarring between members. The men who opposed Mr. Stevens were the Chairman, (who tried to stop him with "order," and disorder, by enforcing rules, and then declaring the *"Convention had adopted none"!*) and his Rev. Mr. Haynes, who is blest with the absence of certain qualities of mind and heart which make him utterly insensible to sarcasm, however merited and severe.

After all, Mr. Stevens was almost the only man to whom the Convention would listen, as you will see by the reports in the papers. Every body else would be put down, by cries of "Question," "—Question," "What need of discussion," but him. When he rose, although the known friend of the slave all his life, although the real friends of Slavery, in the Convention, knew that he bitterly despised their pretended friendship for the Union, and that his great soul loathed the oppression of the poor;—yet they listened to him like a child of three years old to the stories of some old grandfather, whose columns have long been teeming with abuse of the abolitionists:—they sat like petrified images, under his remarks, till some turn in his speech would produce a corresponding change in their countenances. They laughed heartily now—and now looked grave—and again were sad, while that great master of the art of eloquence burned along the line of thought which he uttered. This was the more remarkable, as no field for the display of great powers seemed to offer,—or, if it did, to vanish in the bustle and haste which ruled throughout the Convention. But he seemed to throw an atmosphere about the meanest topic, clear and transparent as that pure gas which supports flame, and his thoughts flowed along the most very and uninteresting theme, completely exhausting it, and converting it into light.

A gentleman, from a slave State, attended the Convention to witness the proceedings, which he hoped would silence, forever, what he regarded as the wicked clamor of the Abolitionists. After the first sitting (Tuesday forenoon) when Mr. Stevens was present, the gentleman went to him, and assured him that, although opposed to him, he yet never had enjoyed a richer treat than that, during that forenoon, in listening to his remarks.

For my own part, I never saw any one like him, nor read of any, except Henry Brougham! Upon a certain occasion, Brougham attempted to address an audience, who saluted him at his rising with hisses;—and "Go home, Brougham! Go home, Brougham!" resounded from all parts of the house. He stood at ease till his voice could be heard above the storm, and when it could, he cried:—

"Hisses—groans—cat-calls—Serpents, geese, and the safety-valve of a steam-engine are nothing to John Bull, when once he is fairly roused. Is there any one here who knows me so little, as to suppose I dare not look you, (the people) as well as your enemies in the face? So now, when you shall have done with your folly, I shall go on with my speech; until which time, I stand here, slowly growing fat on your patience!"

The hisses were converted, by the magic of his daring, into cheers; and this scene was the introduction of one of the most successful efforts of his whole life.

Twenty years, I was reminded of that anecdote, during this convention, when Mr. Stevens would rise amid uproar and sit down amid applause. He is, indeed, the Brougham of Pennsylvania; and ten years hence, if his life and health are spared, will exhibit him, not only to this country, but to the world, like Brougham, the terror of tyrants; and like Wilberforce, the friend of the suffering and the dumb.

J. BLANCHARD.

Correspondence of the Phila. "Public Ledger."

HARRISBURGH, May 2, 1837.

The anti abolition or Integrity of the Union convention, met in Harrisburg yesterday, and adjourned this afternoon sine die.—They have made themselves a laughing stock to the people here. I was in their convention a little while this morning; also this afternoon until they adjourned, which was about five o'clock. They have adopted some resolutions, which will be printed, but what they are I am unable to say, for when I was in they were in the utmost confusion. In Gettysburgh, when they were appointing delegates, THADDEUS STEVENS went into the meeting and threw sho:tructions in their way by moving amendments, and then debating the matter with them; when some one proposed him for a delegate, which carried of course. He was entitled to a seat in their convention, which met in the Court House in this place; he attended and when any of the violent pro-slavery men offered resolutions, he would generally move an amendment, such as the following:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that our government is bound to protect every individual in the enjoyment of those rights."

They then would vote him down by calling the previous question, when he would move another amendment, taken from our bill of rights, and debate the matter with them, and they were thrown into perfect confusion, and the spectators, who were numerous, were convulsed with laughter; in this situation they adjourned, resolving that their proceedings should be published, without their knowing what they were. When any motion was put to the House, Thaddeus would call for the yeas and nays. Then they would vote that the question should not be so taken, as it was contrary to all parliamentary rules, but Thaddeus would urge it and say "that he wished that all great reformers should have their names recorded and handed down to posterity, as public benefactors, and as they had become so much wiser than Franklin, and all good old men joined but ignorant, (compared with them,) Pennsylvanians had been, he would be very sorry to deprive any one who should vote for the resolutions, of one sprig of the laurel that they would thereby gain to themselves!"—Again defeated silent and ill at rest during the Convention. No gentleman of talent undertook to say a word, unless with a view to quiet some disturbance or reconcile some jarring between members. The men who opposed Mr. Stevens were the Chairman, (who tried to stop him with "order," and disorder, by enforcing rules, and then declaring the *"Convention had adopted none"!*) and his Rev. Mr. Haynes, who is blest with the absence of certain qualities of mind and heart which make him utterly insensible to sarcasm, however merited and severe.

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Constitutional Convention.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Philadelphia City.
John Sergeant, Charles Chauncey,
Thomas P. Cope, W. M. Meredith,
John M. Scott, James C. Biddle,
Joseph R. Chandler, M. W. Baldwin.
Joseph Hopkinson,

Philadelphia County.
George W. Riter, C. J. Ingersoll,
A. Helfenstein, Charles Brown,
Joseph M. Doran, Thomas Weaver,
J. J. M'Clahan, John Foulkrod,
Pierce Butler, Benjamin Martin.
Thomas Earle,

Chester.
Thomas S. Bell, William Darlington,
M. J. Thomas, Mathias Pennypacker.
John Chandler,

Delaware.
David Lyons, George Serrill.

Montgomery.
Henry Scheetz, J. B. Sterigere,
Joel K. Mann, Tobias Sellers.

Bucks.
E. T. M'Dowell, John Houpt,
S. Garey, Phineas Janks.

Berks.
John Ritter, George M. Keim,
James Donegan, William High.
Mark Burrhagh,

Lancaster.
W. Hiester, Jeremiah Brown,
Lindley Coates, R. E. Cochrane,
J. Konigmacher, H. G. Long.
E. C. Reigart,

Dauphin.
William Henderson, William Clark.

Lebanon.
J. B. Weidman, George Seltzer.
Perry.
Alexander Magee.

Union, Mifflin and Juniata.
James Merrill, William F. Maclay,
William L. Harris, Ephraim Banks.
John Cummin,

Columbia.
George Smith, Enza S. Hurlburt.

Northampton and Monroe.
William Brown, James M. Porter,
William Overfield, James Kennedy.

Luzerne and Wayne.
William Swartwood, Andrew Bedford.
George W. Woodward,

Westmoreland.
John Y. Barclay George T. Crawford.
L. L. Bigelow,

Washington.
Joshua Dickerson, Thomas M'Call,
Walter Craig, Auron Kerr.

Fayette.
John Fuller, William L. Miller.
David Gilmore,

Greene.
Samuel Cleavinger.

Allegheny.
Harmar Denny, Mathew Henderson,
Andrew Bayne, Walter Forward.
Herkikiah G. Rogers,

Butler.
William Ayres, Samuel A. Purviance.

Beaver.
John Clarke, John Dickey.
Daniel Agnew,

Mercer.
Thomas S. Cunningham, James Montgomery.

Crawford.
David M. Farrelly, George Shillito.

Erie.
Daniel Sacger, James Polock.

Jefferson, Warren and M'Kean.
Thomas H. Sill, Thomas Hastings.

Indiana, Armstrong, Cambria and Clearfield.
Orlo J. Hamlin,
James Clarke.

Adams.
James M'Sherry, Thaddeus Stevens.

Armstrong.
William Curtis, Bedford.
Jacob Barndoller.

Bradford.
Andrew J. Cline,

Centre.
Nathaniel Clapp,

Cumberland.
William Smith, David Nevin.

Franklin.
Richard M. Crain, Joseph Snively.
Levi Merkle,

Huntingdon.
George Chambers, C. Crum.
James Dunlop,

Indiana.
Samuel Royer,

Lehigh.
James Todd, Joseph Fry, Jr.

Lycoming and Clearfield.
Jacob Dillinger, Thomas Taggart.

Northumberland.
John A. Gamble,
Robert Fleming,

Somerset and Cambria.
William Gearhart,

Joshua F. Cox.
Robert Young,
James M. Russel,

Schuylkill.
Jacob Krebs,

Susquehanna.
Jabez Hyde, Simon H. Read.

Tioga and Potter.
Robert G. White,

Venango.
Christian Myers,

Wayne and Pike.
Virgil Grenell,

York.
C. A. Barnitz, Samuel Porter,
John R. Donnell, Jacob Stickel.
Samuel C. Bonham,

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, May 10.

Mr. Doran, of the county, proposed the Resolution, this morning, which goes to the length of the repeal of the charter of the United States Bank. A pretty thought at the present moment, for one who lives within a few miles of the city of Philadelphia! The Resolution, however, proposes an inquiry whether any such measures should be adopted, and as I learn, that some, if not all, of the county members gave a pledge to the directors of their party, that they would vote in that sinister sense, they could not, I imagine, have done less than Mr. D's motion proposes, and I do not apprehend that they will do much more than make the inquiry.

The propositions from some quarters, relative to the Judiciary, are as radical as the wildest schemes that I have ever heard stated in private conversation. The *election* of Supreme Judges by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the removal of one Judge each year—the election of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, by the people, for three years, and one removed every year—the Governor and Secretary of State elected by the Governor elected for 3 years, and ever after ineligible. These are ultra enough to give some idea of the feelings and views of certain members, and yet these are not wholly mad ideas, I think, to assume a conservative character, when compared with propositions yet to be made.

Thank Heaven, all parties seem to agree unexampled growth of this commonwealth, in population, wealth and resources, has, in a great degree, arisen from the industry of her citizens, the republican system of her institutions, the impartiality of her laws, and the uprightness, firmness and integrity of an independent judiciary: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the standing committee of this convention, to which is referred the fifth article of the constitution, be instructed to report the same without amendments.

On the 15th, Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution, that the first article of the Constitution be so amended in the fourth section, as to prevent any city and county in the Commonwealth from having more than *six* Representatives and *two* Senators in the Legislature.

Mr. DENNY, from the committee on the First Article, reported an amendment to the second section of said article, to provide that the annual election for members of the Legislature in the City of Philadelphia, and each county of the Commonwealth, be held on the 4th Tuesday of October in each year, instead of the second Tuesday, as at present.

A reconsideration of the resolution subscribing for 2,700 copies of the «Daily Chronicle" by the Convention, was moved by Mr. DRAYTON, of Northampton; but after considerable discussion between several of the members, the subject was postponed until the 23d inst. The reason for the motion to re-consider was, that the Editor of the Chronicle did not report the whole of the speeches as delivered—the mover, being a Vanite, thought that injustice had been done in the reports to his party!—On the other hand it was contended that the contract with the Editor was a fair one, and that it had in consequence went to considerable expense in purchasing a new press, type, &c. During the discussion, Mr. STEVENS took occasion to quit the Whites about their jealousy and fear of the Reporters being done them by the Reporters. No one, he said, was so unreasonable as to suppose that reporters possessed the talent of the Speakers! The orations of Green who admitted that he took nothing but the speeches of gentlemen here! How could they expect a mere mortal to do justice to their matchless eloquence!

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, May 16, 1837.

Mr. STEVENS, from the select committee on the state debt and state loan, reported a resolution to amend the constitution, so that the public debt of this commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of $30,000,000.

Mr. Hayden then moved the second reading and consideration of the report of the committee on the 6th article of the constitution, which was agreed to.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cummings was in the chair, on said article, it being in relation to official oaths.

Mr. DUNLOP moved an amendment, to require the Secretary of State, and Legislative officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CLARK, of Indiana, and Mr. HOPKINSON spoke against the amendment briefly as opposed to the amendment. They thought it was well enough as it stood, and as the constitution of the United States required it, it was sufficient, the Union might be dissolved, when it would be necessary to alter the Constitution.

Mr. STEVENS said—On reference to the Constitution of the United States, the fundamental law of the land, and paramount to all State constitutions. it would be found that it was made imperative much more so as he did his legislature, legislative and judicial officers of the State, to take the oath to support that Constitution. That objection could neither be disposed of nor strengthened. It rests by its own vigor—and laws made under it are of like efficacy. Any attempt to repeal it would be void. as repugnant to the supreme law of the land; and any attempted alteration would be void.

He thought it, then, better to omit the proposed amendment. It would be of doubtful rule. No one can say it will be of use, especially when it appears that no case can come before the committee of the whole on Mr. Purviance's resolutions, Mr. Cox of Somerset was speaking; when it came up in order to day Mr. Cox continued his speech, and as the opportunity had been extended to him of occupying the debate, he digressed at some length, and was particularly severe on the Philadelphia county members, as well as their constituents.—He a non-resident himself, he argued against them. Mr. Buchanan was in the house and had been invited on the floor; it is to be regretted that Mr. Cox was not aware of the fact, as he detailed the enormous three-fold value of former horror of Democracy—"that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out," with many other anecdotes of a similar character, going to prove the great difference between the democracy of the present day and that of the good old democratic days of President Jefferson. When he had sat down, Mr. Doran followed, and was succeeded by Mr. Brown of Philadelphia county, both of whom were violent and severe in their answers on Mr. Cox, as well as on some other of our members.—The conversation was, after they had closed, addressed by Mr. Merrill from Union, and finally by Judge Hopkinson in some exceedingly sensible and pertinent remarks, well calculated to allay any exciting or angry feelings, produced by the former speakers.

On the 12th, the majority of the Committee reported on the 4th Article of the Constitution: reported the 1st and 2d sections of said article without any alteration, and that the 3d section be amended so as to read as follows—substituting the word "majority" for "two-thirds."

SECTION 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without a majority of the members present.

The minority reported the same article without amendment.

Mr. DENNY, from the committee on the 1st Article of the Constitution, reported as follows:

That it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the 1st, 3d, 4th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st sections of said article. That the 10th article be so amended as to read as follows:

The general assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday in January, in every year, unless sooner convened by the governor.

Mr. BRIGHT offered the following preamble and resolution, for consideration.

Whereas, under the Federal Constitution, the right hand of fellowship, or "grip," in this cause. If the gentleman would go in favor of considerate reform, he would go with him for the suppression of every blasphemous oath, either by investigation or otherwise.—He accepted the challenge in perfect good faith, and would bear it in mind. He only asked the gentlemen to go with him in convoking slave holders, and satisfied them and he would go with him, accord, and vote with him for the inhibition in the Constitution of all wicked, blasphemous, and wanton oaths.

Mr. STEVENS expressed his absolute confidence, that on all subsequent occasions, the principles this day confessed will be acted out. He believed he should meet hereafter with no captious objections. He would now go to work in earnest to endeavour to suppress by the constitution all wicked and unholy oaths.

As to any pledge, he could only say, that he would go for what on the whole, should be wholesome reform. He would accept a treaty, to submit all the proposed reforms to the people, and would abide by the people, provided he will leave this to the people also. His pledge to this should be public, and not private, and his honor was the guarantee.

But if some such provision as he alluded to was not adopted, as far as his voice would go with the people,—perhaps he should say Anti-Masonic people—he should advise them, to reject any and every proposition until this was granted them. This should be their hostage until their wishes be finally fulfilled.

Some further remarks were made by Messrs. Scott, Forward, Chandler, Meredith, and Sergeant, for which we have not space.

Mr. Biddle of the city, said that the Convention were now, for the first time, about to vote on a question involving an alteration of the Constitution—that on this as on all occasions, he should vote against any changes, unless it was clearly shewn that any improvement would thereby be made. He entirely concurred with the gentlemen who were opposed to a multiplication of oaths—he thought that in proportion as the number of oaths was unnecessarily extended, would the reverence felt for their obligation be diminished—that oaths of office were becoming like customhouse oaths, which were proverbially a by-word and a reproach—that he was especially opposed to the imposition of unnecessary oaths, and to such as arise on matter of opinion or of construction—that already two different constructions had been put on the oath in question—the one by the gentleman from the county, (Mr. Ingersoll) that it was an oath to support the Government; another by the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Chambers) that it was an oath to support the instrument—he concurred in opinion with the first gentleman named—if the oath was meant to support the instrument, it placed many of the delegates, he presumed a majority of them, in a delicate situation—they had solemnly pledged themselves to support the very constitution, or instrument which they were then deliberating—[Mr. Chambers explained, that, by the instrument, he intended to be understood, as speaking of it as the established form of government and in no other light.]—Mr. Biddle said that it always afforded him pleasure to hear a gentleman from the county quote as he did his friend from Franklin—that it had been said that a reference to the history of the States showed such oaths to be necessary—that the Constitution had been refractory members of the confederacy, and had deserted the authority of the Union—that this only proved how ineffectual a remedy oaths of office were—that from the formation of the federal constitution, the oath had been exacted from all departments, executive, judicial, legislative, and yet the evils complained of had arisen—that in times of high excitement, oaths of office would never be able to stay violent irritation, or to still the violence of passion—that the Government of the United States—the union of those States—which he trusted would continue long, very long, productive of blessings to mankind, rest for its security, on the confidence and affections of the people—that having heard no reason which satisfied his mind that the proposed amendment would improve the Constitution, he was opposed to its adoption.

The question was then taken, and the amendment lost.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

HARRISBURGH, May 18th, 1837.

The report of the committee on the eighth article on the subject of official oaths, reported without amendment, yesterday passed through committee of the whole, as committed, after a long and interesting debate, in which Messrs. Cummings, Stevens, Ingersoll, Chambers, Dunlop, Forward, Scott, Meredith and Biddle participated. As there was a full and free discussion of the subject in committee of the whole, there is no doubt of its passage through the second and third readings without any amendment.

Mr. STEVENS's resolution on the appointment of a committee on the subject of *Secret Societies and Extra-Judicial Oaths*, passed the Convention yesterday in the following form—viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the subject of Secret Societies and Extra-Judicial Oaths, and the said committee shall report upon these subjects nothing but such amendments as they may deem proper.

The committee on the resolution are, Messrs. STEVENS, DENNY, SCOTT, BONHAM, COX, DUNLOP, CLARK, of Dauphin; PORTER, of Lancaster; and M'CAHEN.

The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, but finally passed by a vote of 85 to 37.

A resolution was passed this morning, authorizing the purchase of one hundred and thirty-three copies of the Reporter's and Chief Justice Gibson's Digest for the use of the members.

The Convention has just resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on the fifth article of the Constitution; and from present indications, we may expect a protracted debate on the subject, Mr. CLARK, of Indiana, having already addressed the Convention, and as I conclude, Mr. BIDDLE is holding forth with usual ability.

From VIRGINIA, we learn that the Governor has convened the Legislature of the State, to meet at Richmond on the 12th of June next, to adopt such measures as the times may appear to them to require.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, May 22, 1837.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$8 25.

OUR PUBLICATION DAY.

☞After the 29th inst. our paper will be issued on FRIDAY instead of Monday. This change will not only be advantageous to ourself, but beneficial to our patrons.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞PRIVADO in our next.

☞The request to publish Mr. COOPER's remarks during the Abolition discussion between himself and others and Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD, in March last, was not made until after we had prepared the matter for this week's paper. It shall be complied with next week.

SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

☞We call attention to the advertisement of the *Saturday Chronicle*. We are pleased to observe among the many contributors to that interesting Journal, the name of our popular correspondent, LYDIA JANE.

Appointment by the Governor.

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL Esq. Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Court, for Adams County, vice THOMAS DICKEY, Esq. resigned.

Postponement.

☞The time for receiving proposals for laying the rails on the Rail Road between Wrightsville and York, has been postponed until the 27th of June. Those papers requested to copy the advertisement will make the correction and give it three additional weekly insertions.

☞The Carlisle Volunteer states that the Governor's Veto Message did appear in that paper.—It appeared no doubt in one of those numbers not received by us, as it is only within a week or two that that paper arrives regularly for the Star.

☞It is but justice to say, also, that a day or so after the paragraph respecting the omission of the Veto Message by the Van Buren Editors, the Lancaster Journal received containing it—the Journal having been driven to publish it by the dogginge of the «Examiner!"

Distressing!

☞A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday morning last over the body of Mrs. BARBARA HEISBRAN, wife of Mr. George Heibeiser, of Cumberland township, who was found dead in her bed by one of her neighbors.—Verdict, death by apoplexy. Mrs. H. was seen the day previous in good health. Her husband was absent, working on the Rail Road. She has left several children.

Gettysburgh Bank.

☞We learn that this Bank on Thursday last also refused the same amount tendered by the Banks in Cincinnati and neighboring Countries. It has acted right. It would have been folly for it to have paid out all the specie in its vaults, whilst others were hoarding it up to meet the demands of the public when a resumption of specie payments would take place. Our citizens, of all parties and all classes, especially the laboring, begin to feel—keenly feel the effects of the "Experiment" now making upon the currency of the country by those honored with the highest stations within the gift of a free people!—As a government that will not do the destruction of our dearest institutions and the prostration of many of our most estimable fellow-citizens!

Congress Convened!

☞It will be seen, on reference to the second page, that the President has called an extra session of Congress.

ONE ERROR ADMITTED.—It is at least encouraging to find in his proclamation for the convocation of Congress, Mr. Van Buren has admitted that he was wrong the other day, when he said in reply to the N. York Committee, that he deemed it inexpedient to call an extraordinary session of Congress. We trust that he will have the magnanimity to acknowledge and admit a few more of his errors.—*Phil. Ing.*

STATE OF FEELING IN NEW YORK.—We have been favoured (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) with the following extract of a letter, from a citizen of New York, to a respectable merchant of this city, which shews a fearful state of feeling in the commercial metropolis, exasperated no doubt by the fact that the Government cannot itself redeem its obligations in specie:

EXTR...CT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER. DATED *New York, May 16*, 1837.

"The merchants refuse to pay their bonds except in bank notes. I doubt if any one would dare to do it in specie, or would be Lynched, so great is the indignation against the government. Here, all classes,—merchants, mechanics, workiies—are against Van Buren."

Severe, but just reproof!

☞For the *gratification* of our «Integrity" friends we cut the following from that bold, fearless Champion of Southern rights, and Southern feelings, the «Richmond Whig." As it speaks, so speak the sentiments of the South!

From the Richmond Whig.

"Friends to the Integrity of the Union."

We have already referred to the proceedings of a Convention assembled at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, under this title, and to their views on the subject of Slavery. We now give their resolutions,—which, in truth, amount to nothing! They gravely resolve that the government of the United States has no constitutional power whatever over the relation of master and slave in any of the States of the Union! They might as well have resolved that the sun gives light at noon-day! The Southern people must be much indebted to them for their admission! They take good care however, not to come out on the question in reference to the authority of Congress over the Slavery in the District of Columbia. They waive the constitutional point, and put the matter entirely upon the ground of exp