

# Star & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURG, Pa., MONDAY, MAY 29, 1837.

[VOL. 8--NO. 9.]

## THE GARDEN.

"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,  
From various gardens call'd with care."

FOR THE GETTYSBURG STAR AND BANNER.  
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. April 10, 1837.  
The annexed really beautiful lines were dedicated by their author to a friend on the death of his beloved and endearing mother. It is pleasing to contrast lines so full of true poetry with the drug which our Literary Periodicals are burdened with; and how shameful it is that genius such as the author is gifted with, should waste its fragrance on the desert air, amidst the woods and wilds of the Alleghany mountains, where silence reigns in solitude eternal. PRIVATE.

## LINES ADDRESSED TO H. F. M. ON THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER.

[BY MRS. LUDIA JANE PIERSON.]  
Mourner! shall I bid thee dry  
The tears of filial grief?  
Shall I bid thee check the sigh  
That gives thy heart relief?  
Oh, I cannot for I know  
That resignation's silent tears,  
Are balm to the wounds of woe,  
Cool balm to aching cares.  
Thou wilt find no love so pure  
As her's whose love is past;  
None that can so long endure,  
So fervent to the last.  
Oh, how a pious mother's love  
Will fondly agonize and bear,  
Presenting at the Throne above  
The object of its care.  
Never more to that kind breast  
Wilt thou confide thy fears—  
That unweaned home of rest  
Of thine infant years,  
That fond breast will'throb no more  
With hopes, and fears, and cares for thee;  
Even the latest pang is o'er  
Of poor humanity.  
Closed forever are those eyes,  
Whose beams of love and joy,  
Heightened all the extacies  
Of her light-hearted boy,  
Thou wilt meet the sunny beam  
Of her approving love no more;  
Or bathe in that consoling stream  
Thy heart with anguish sore.  
Yet, reflect, those eyes have shed  
Full many a tear for thee;  
And many a night beside thy bed,  
Have watch'd with agony.  
All their watchings now are o'er,  
Their latest tears are dried away;  
And they shall wake to weep no more  
At the last joyful day.  
Though thou never more may'st hear  
Her kind consoling voice,  
Whispering softly hopes and cheer  
When blighted are thy joys;  
Though thou no'er shalt clasp again  
The hand that stay'd thine infant head;  
And smooth'd thy cradle bed;  
Yet, reflect, while in the tomb  
Her mortal body lies,  
The spirit in immortal bloom  
Is blest in Paradise—  
In that holier world above  
Where no care, no stain can come;  
All her pure and tender love,  
Lives in Heavenly bloom.  
Would'st thou call her back again,  
From Heaven's ecstatic bliss,  
To feel the grief, the care, and pain,  
Of such a world as this?  
All such selfish grief repress,  
And follow to the bright abode,  
Where thou may'st share her blessedness  
Before the Throne of God.

## ABOLITION.

### LETTER TO MR. COOPER.

GETTYSBURG, April 28, 1837.  
DEAR SIR:—Mr. Blanchard having published a speech, which purports to have been delivered in the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on the subject of Abolition, the undersigned respectfully request that, if it be practicable at this late date, you would write out your speech delivered in reply to Mr. Blanchard on the first evening of the debate, and furnish the same for publication—assured, that by so doing, you would gratify the Public.

Yours, respectfully,  
A. B. KURTZ,  
J. B. DANNER,  
JOHN ENMIT,  
ROBERT MARTIN,  
ELI H. BENTLEY,  
JAMES COOPER, Esq.

### MR. COOPER'S REPLY.

GETTYSBURG, May 5, 1837.  
GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 28th ult., I have written Mr. Blanchard, in reply to the subject of Abolition, which I have spoken without notes, I have been obliged to rely on my recollection; but in substance, I believe you will find no material difference between what was spoken and what is written. The following remarks embrace a portion of the subject discussed during the debate, and in favor of free discussion; I believe that Congress has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; to prohibit its introduction into the Territories hereafter to be erected into States; that the most expressive of opinions upon any subject is the vote of the non-slave-holding States of the Union, or the citizens of the other States; that the right of petition is guaranteed to the People of this Union, and ought not to be abridged; but that slavery is a domestic institution of the States wherein it exists, and can only be abolished by the legislation of those States; that any organized opposition to it by the people, is a violation of the Constitution; that the scheme of emancipation is impracticable; that it tends to retard the emancipation of the slave, and makes his bondage more intolerable; that the agitation of this subject endangers the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES COOPER.

### Mr. Cooper's Remarks.

Mr. Chairman:—The gentleman who challenged to this discussion, and who has just now set down, seems to be perfectly acquainted with all the tricks of the trade of speechmaking. With most commendable modesty, he tells you of the smallness of his own abilities, his youth and inexperience, and how much his noble cause must suffer from the feebleness of its advocate; and, at the same time, he informs you—what no doubt surprises you to hear—that his opponent is an old and crafty lawyer, who can give to vice the semblance of virtue, or make the worse appear the better reason.

son." This is far less true, than modest and courteous. In Courts, sir, age is sometimes determined by inspection—and, as this seems to be a part of the issue which the gentleman has made up, and wishes to try, I have no objection that you count the wrinkles which time has chiseled on my brows, and then say, who has the advantage of years on his side—this raw youth, who has, for many months been prodding his abolition notions from one end of the State to the other, or myself. But "murder will speak, tho' it be with most mimetic organ," and my modest friend, by chance, lets it be known that he is a very Hercules in debate, and that lately, at Washington, in this State, he fairly vanquished the learned Faculty of the College, the President Judge of the Court, and the Bar to boot. So, sir, you see that, unless I stood upon vantage ground, by having the best side of the question, I should have but little chance with my well trained and powerful antagonist.

Mr. Chairman:—If I have learned aright from the tenor of the gentleman's speech, the object of Abolitionists is to work a reformation in the Government of the country. It may be true that there are imperfections in the present system. It was framed by men, fallible and liable to err, and it no doubt partakes of some of their infirmities. But where is the Government that is perfect? Plato dreamed of such an one; but such an one the world has never seen, nor can see, while man is the imperfect, weak, and selfish being that he is. But the framers of our own Constitution, the fundamental law of the land, were as free from weakness and human infirmities as men are likely ever to be found. They were new from the fiery furnace of the Revolution, purged from the dross of selfishness, amidst its perils and its toils; the pledged advocates of human liberty, and the sworn foes of tyranny, they came to the discharge of the high trust that had been committed to them, with hearts as pure, and a devotion as ardent, as ever glowed in human bosoms for human rights. Their wisdom, too, had been proved by the successful issue of a contest, which had been raised and controlled by their energies; yet a newer generation, wiser and purer in its own conduct, would tear down the edifice which their hands have built, and erect in its stead some crude fabric, whose foundations would fail while it was yet in the hands of the builders.

The subject of Slavery was not overlooked by the framers of the Constitution; it prevailed in a majority of the States, and had done so from an early period of our colonial existence. It was already an evil that had the antiquity and sanction of more than a century, and to which the people of the States in which it existed, had become attached. These States had stood shoulder to shoulder with the others in battling against English oppression for the rights of man. The most renowned leaders of that Revolution were citizens of those States; their patriotism and devotion to the cause had been ardent and undoubted; but they were unwilling to abandon the Institution of Slavery. They were sovereign and independent States, and as such, joined the Union, which it was deemed wise to form, reserving to themselves, as did the other States, all such rights as had not been conceded to the General Government. That Union was the result of a compromise, but it was a wise one, whatever abolitionists may say to the contrary, and if it had not been formed—which could not have been done on other terms—at this day, instead of being the great, powerful and respected nation which we are, we should have been the miserable, dependent vassals of some foreign master; or, with all of Slavery that now exists, we should have been engaged in waging perpetual war upon each other. The object of Government is to secure the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number; and that, I believe, in an eminent degree, has been attained by the American Constitution; it has its imperfections, but such are inseparable from the very highest efforts of human patriotism and wisdom.

My object, in my further remarks, will be to show, that as Slavery is a domestic institution of the States wherein it exists, it can be only abolished by the legislation of those States themselves; that it was intended by the Constitution, that all the rights reserved to the States should be enjoyed in peace; that any organized opposition to those rights is a violation of the Constitution; that the scheme of emancipation proposed by the Abolitionists is impracticable and mischievous, alike both to master and slave, aggravating the former, and thereby rendering more hopeless the bondage of the latter; and, finally, that it tends to foster a spirit adverse to the permanency of the Union.

I have stated, Mr. Chairman, that it was intended by the Constitution, that all the rights reserved to the States should be enjoyed in peace, and that any organized opposition to those rights is a violation of the Constitution. Yet, sir, while I believe this, I would maintain to my latest breath, the right of petition, the right of speech, and the liberty of the Press; and rather than forego them, much as I love this Union, I would pray for its dissolution, if at such a price they might be saved; for when those are taken from us, we ourselves will be but slaves, and abolition benevolence and abolition sympathy may find objects, on which to expend themselves without travelling beyond the sphere of wisdom and duty. But there is a wide difference between the expression of our opinions, in regard to the propriety of the laws and institutions of our sister States, and an organized warfare upon them. To differ in opinion about men, or measures, or institutions, is inseparable from the constitution of the human mind; no two men think alike, or form the same opinion in relation to the same subject; of more harmony than discord, in the world. To differ in opinion with my neighbor about his business, and to express that opinion, is not to do him wrong; but if I organize a society to thwart him in it, or denounce him for pursuing it, then I do him an injury, and he has a right to complain. The law maxim is, that "a man shall so exercise his own rights as to do no hurt to those of another." As long as we only differ in opinion with our Southern brethren about the institution of Slavery, and confine that difference to a mere expression of opinion, we violate none of their Constitutional rights, and they have no ground of complaint. If they complain of us for this, or seek to prevent us from exercising this right, they are guilty of an attempt to abridge our Constitutional rights, and we become the injured party. But, by the Constitution, the right of holding Slaves is guaranteed to the States in which the institution of Slavery

exists; and it is the very object of the Constitution to protect the people of this Union in the peaceful enjoyment of all the rights which it confers upon them. Any organized attempt, therefore, to invalidate those rights, however it may be attempted to be glossed over, is a violation of the spirit and intention of that instrument. If this be true, then are Abolitionists, as far as they can be violators of the Constitution; for their whole effort, according to their own declarations, is to get up an organized opposition to the institution of Slavery, in the States where it does not exist to put it down in the States where it does exist. This, sir, is a palpable and unwarranted interference.

But let us look at abolition in another aspect.—Is the scheme of emancipation practicable, and has it produced any salutary effect? Let us examine this part of the subject.

In the Convention which assembled in Virginia in 1829 or 1830, the question of abolition found many able and fearless advocates. The institution of slavery was fiercely denounced as being fraught with innumerable moral and political evils, and public sentiment was rapidly setting in the same direction, as is evident from the number of masters who emancipated their slaves, during several of the preceding and succeeding years. But the Genius of Emancipation has fled, and the evil Genii, who delight in human thralldom and human degradation, have taken her place, and their harbingers was the echo of the cry of "abolition" from the North.

At a subsequent period, Kentucky seemed rapidly approaching the time, when Slavery would be abolished within her borders. When the question was agitated in her Legislature, in the Lower House a majority of ten members was in favor of abolition; in the Senate there was a majority of one opposed to it. Shortly after this, the abolitionists of the North commenced their crusade, and the consequence is, that abolition has, at present, scarcely an advocate in the State. In the Convention of Tennessee, in 1832, a spirit equally favorable to emancipation was manifested; but no voice is heard to advocate the cause of the Slave; his friends are silent, save when they are heard lamenting or denouncing the folly of foreign interference, which has defeated all their benevolent designs, and rolled back the tide which was hastening to wash the stain of slavery from the State.—In Maryland, a similar feeling prevailed, and in a similar manner has it been obliterated.

Such are the effects which Abolition movements have produced, and such are the effects that ought to have been anticipated from the course that was pursued. The States are all jealous of their respective rights, and opposed to every thing that looks like an encroachment upon them, whether it be on the part of the General Government or the State Governments, or from whatever quarter it may come. There is nothing which the States have guarded with such jealous care, as what is called "State Rights," and any invasion of them has always been followed by hostility to the party so invading them. The warmest political attachments and party union have, more than once, been severed and broken up from such a cause. What then was to be looked for, in the present case, from what the Southern States regarded as an act of foreign and improper interference? Nothing but hostility to the measures that were pursued.—Every thing that was done here, was regarded as an act of officious intermeddling with matters with which we had nothing to do; and the consequence was, that the cause sought to be advanced was retarded.

In Pennsylvania there is no Slavery; it was long ago abolished by an act of the State Legislature—the only way in which it could be done. It was not done by holding meetings in Maryland or Virginia, or by Lecturers traversing the States of New-Jersey or New-York. It was a free-will act of Pennsylvania herself, neither advised, dictated, or pressed by the other States, or the citizens of the other States; and it is possible, nay it is probable, that if such interference had been attempted, it would have resulted in retarding the abolition of Slavery, or, perhaps, in entirely preventing the passage of the Act of 1780, by which Slavery was gradually abolished, and by which almost every trace of it was swept from the State.

But I may be asked—how such interference could have produced this result? I answer—by exciting hostility and passion, which blind us to our true interests, as well as to a sense of justice; and such has been the effect of Abolition operations on the South. A few years ago the South was willing to admit, almost as one man, that Slavery was an evil. But the last session of Congress has seen JOHN C. CALHOUN, in his place, on the floor of the Senate, avow Slavery to be a real and positive good; and, paradoxical as it may seem, necessary to the safety and permanency of Republican institutions! Maddened by Abolitionist denunciations, and by an interference deemed unconstitutional and wicked, he sees through a false medium, and deems that a good which is pregnant with evil. And, sir, this was what was naturally to be expected from the course which was pursued. When those who were esteemed great, and good, and noble, were denounced as thieves, and man stealers, and murderers—as a kind of human tigers, who were wont to prey upon the groans and blood of human victims; when WASHINGTON, and MADISON, and MARSHALL, and other of our country's greatest benefactors, were denounced as murderous tyrants while they lived, and being dead, as expiating their offences in hell—no wonder that Southern men should be wrought to frenzy! I only wonder, that the tongue that uttered such impious slanders, did not rot from the contagion of the corruption of the heart in which it was conceived! Sir, I again ask, is it astonishing that the South should be hostile to Abolition, when such is the course that Abolitionists have pursued, which they continue to pursue? Is it not rather astonishing, that the slander of these men, whose fame is the property of the whole country, has not awakened a burst of indignation, to silence forever those impugners of the noblest American names! He who couples the names of WASHINGTON and HENRY with tyranny and crime, is no American; he must be some foreign hireling, paid and trained for the business of detraction. Such a course could not win the South; the effect of it has been to estrange it from the North, and confirm it in its attachment to the Institution of Slavery.

But the gentleman insists that Slavery is an evil; that it is right to denounce it as such; and asks his oft repeated question, "is it wrong to do right?"

I answer, that it is not right to do wrong, and that that produces wrong never was right. The rule by which we are to judge of good and evil is of Divine origin, namely, "Judge the tree by its fruit." Try Abolition by this rule—what fruit has it produced? Nothing but bitterness and misery even to the Slave. Instead of making his yoke easy and his burden light, it has increased his burden, and made his yoke to gall. The gentleman asks me, "will you admit that Slavery is an evil?" and when I answer in the affirmative, he exclaims—"then why not give your voice in favor of Abolition?" The answer is easy—because I do not wish to increase and perpetuate the evil, as I think I have shown I would do, were I to join the Abolition line and cry. I have attempted to show—how far I have succeeded is for those to say who have heard me—that the conduct of the Abolitionists is unwise; that they are neither acting the part of philosophers nor philanthropists—not of philosophers, because their attempt is unwise; serving only to aggravate the master and deepen the misery of the slave, instead of securing him the boon of liberty—not of philanthropists, because philanthropy is enlightened benevolence, actually alleviating misery and misfortune, furnishing the antidote and not the poison.

Mr. Chairman, there is another question to which I would draw your attention, and that of the audience. Is this the proper field for the operation of Abolitionists? The gentleman has spoken about the persecution of the Apostles and the early Christians. Doubtless he remembers one part of the Bible as well as another; will he be good enough to tell us whether the Apostles converted the Gentiles by preaching in Jewry, or the Greeks by preaching in Rome! There is a maxim, too, which I would recommend to him, namely, "the whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." But Abolitionists do not practice upon this principle; they are ultra homoeopaths, who would cure the sick by doctoring the sound; that is, sir, if he is sick, they will cure me by giving you medicine. South Carolina, they tell you, is sick, full of moral diseases and sores, and they have set about curing her by pouring their Abolition nostrums into Pennsylvania, which is sound and well. These men quite surpass the Quack Doctor, in the Puppet Exhibition of "Punch and the Devil," who vaunts his power of healing in the lines "I can cure the palsy and the gout, "And if the Devil's in you, I can drive him out."

This worthy, great as were his powers of healing, and miraculous as had been his cures, could not set the bones of the absent; it was requisite that he should be present to feel the pulse of his patient, and inquire into the nature of the disease, before he administered his pills, or prescribed his remedies. But the sect of Abolitionists, to which the gentleman on my left belongs, bears more resemblance to another set of Quacks, who can see their patients' diseases in water, and cure them by hanging; in the chimney, or burying it in a particular size of the moon.

But, sir, I will abjure this levity; it befits not the subject, for it is one of seriousness, which, in its consequences, is more likely to produce tears and blood than matter for jest and ridicule. The continuance of its agitation, in the present spirit, is as pregnant with evil as Pandora's box, without even hope at the bottom. In the first place, it has no tendency to abolish slavery, or to ameliorate the condition of the slave, but a contrary one; for in States than one, it has caused the enactment of laws to make Slavery perpetual, by making it penal for any one to propose its abolition. It has also made the chattelism of the slave, about complete. It has torn from him the little remnant of his hopes, and made his bondage doubly cruel, by the knowledge of the perpetual servitude of himself, his children, and his children's children. Yet these men, with mercy and liberty always in their mouths, continue to add rivet after rivet to the fetters of the slave, until they will have plunged him into remediless bondage, by bringing about a dissolution of the Union, and causing a confederacy to be erected on the principle of holding human beings in perpetual slavery. Of this, however, my opponent says there is no danger; because Abolition operations have no such tendency; because it is not the interest of the South to dissolve the Union; and because fear will compel the South to adhere to it.

It is conceded, that, if the agitation of this question would produce a dissolution of the Union, the condition of the slave would be more hopeless.—Let us examine whether there is danger of a dissolution being produced.

Ever since the agitation of the celebrated "Missouri question," the south has been exceedingly sensitive on the subject of Slavery. Whenever that subject has been, even incidentally, brought in question, it has produced a degree of angry excitement, unexampled in the history of the discussion of other subjects. If this be true, is it not reasonable to anticipate a more alarming and dangerous degree of excitement, when an organized warfare is not only waged against the institution of Slavery, but against the rights and character of the Southern States? When it is boldly and wickedly asserted, that those States are a dead weight—a worse than dead weight; that they obscure the glory, and are a clog to the prosperity of the Union; and when Societies are formed, and Newspapers established, to promulgate and render permanent those sentiments; no wonder that their love for the Union should grow cool. When it is denied that they have been participants in the privations and the toils, through which our fathers, like the Israelites through the wilderness of old, reached the "promised land" of peace and independence; when it is forgotten those guiding hand, under Heaven, was "the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night," to conduct them to that promised land—no wonder that they feel aggrieved, and desire to be sundered from those who have become their denouncers and revilers.

In a country so wide and extensive as this, stretching from the bleak North to climes in which spontaneously grow the olive and the orange, so diversified in climate, in soil, and productions, and consequently in interests, there must always exist subjects of difference and contention. These it is the duty of the patriot to allay, not to foment and increase. Mutual forbearance ought to be inculcated and practiced, in order to counteract the effects which naturally grow out of such causes. But these men, who are "wise above what is written," hunt eagerly after subjects of crimination, and endeavor to increase sectional jealousies, by state-

ments calculated to inflame sectional prejudice.—Within the hour, the gentleman has made many such; to one of them I shall briefly allude. He has told you, that it would be better for the North that the South should secede from the Union; and by an argument worthy only of the low and vile demagogue, he has attempted to prove his proposition. He has told you, nine-tenths of the revenue of the country is paid in the non-slave-holding States, and therefore the people of those States bear nine-tenths of the burdens of Government.—The gentleman has not learned even the A. B. C. principles of the financial system of the country, or he would have learned, that it is not the importer, but the consumer, that pays the duty which is the chief source of revenue; and that a large amount of those duties, on which duties are paid, are consumed in the South. Such statements as these, which can only excite sectional hostilities, cannot be blamelessly made, nor their authors excused, on account of ignorance. The conduct of him who trifles ignorantly with a subject which involves the happiness of millions, is as reprehensible as that of the empiric who trifles with and sacrifices human life at the shrine of cupidity and ignorance. And who is it that does not feel indignant, when he sees this glorious Union, the fruit of the poured-out and mingled blood of Warren, Mercer, Scammell, and of him who fell at Quebec, about to be sacrificed by charlatan rage or misguided zeal?

But Abolitionists tell you there is no danger.—Yet we all know that the South is full of excitement, on account of the insurrectionary writings which have been poured into it from the North.—Look, too, at the conduct of the Southern members of Congress, while the question was pending on the motion to censure Mr. Adams. Every Southern seat was at one time vacant, and gloom sat upon the countenances of all who loved the Union. It was believed that the day was already near, even at the door, when the people of the North and the South would be no longer one. The storm was averted; but its energies are not extinguished, only repressed; and, even now, the sound borne to us from the South is sullen and portentous, like that which comes as the herald of the earthquake or the volcano. Still, if you believe the Abolitionists, there is no danger; their cry is still "peace! peace!" although they are waging war against the Union of the States. But I hope it will be unsuccessful; that those fraternal bonds, which bind together the North and the South, may never be sundered; that when future generations shall stand in our place, the United Constellation, will still shine in our banner, unbroken and undimmed.

The time prescribed to me by the resolution, passed at the commencement of the debate, has passed, and I must conclude. I will only add, that the gentleman has entirely failed to show how the abolition of slavery is to be effected. The example of the emancipation of the West India slaves, of which he has spoken, is a widely different matter from the emancipation of slaves in this country.—The British Government is a consolidated one; the Legislative power, for all and every part of England and her dependencies is vested in Parliament; a single act of the Legislature upon the subject would, therefore, at once sweep away Slavery from every province or colony comprehended in the Act. But here the General Government has no power to abolish Slavery; it would require a separate Legislative act of each of the Thirteen States in which Slavery exists, to abolish it. The members of these legislatures, unlike a majority of the members of the British Parliament, have property in, and live amongst, the Slaves proposed to be set free. The turning them loose would be a great detriment to the masters and to the community. Crime and pauperism would be multiplied, and society generally would suffer from it. But a majority of the members of British Parliament have no property in the Colonial slaves; neither they, nor the Island of Great Britain, could suffer from the freeing of slaves in the Islands, three thousand miles away. In England, there was nothing to prevent Slavery to be swept away by a single act of Legislation.

## Deferred Articles.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain has, at the solicitation of Mr. Buckingham, given orders that the pamphlets issued by the American Temperance Societies, may be imported into that country free of duties.

UNUSUAL TRIAL AND CONVICTION.—At the April term of the Superior Court for the county of Jasper, Georgia, Mrs. Matilda Cogswell was tried for the murder of her stepson, Hiram Cogswell, a youth of eleven years of age. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. The jury retired to their room with the case about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returned early the ensuing morning with a verdict of guilty. Sentenced under a special provision of the penal code of the State, in such cases, to imprisonment and labor in the penitentiary during the natural life of the convict.

The following article, which appeared in the "Abbotstown Intelligencer" a few weeks ago as an advertisement, has been translated and its publication requested in the "Star."

### Beware of a Swindler!

We deem it our duty to warn the Citizens of the United States of a swindler, who calls himself ADAM KONIG, (sometimes Adam King). He is a native of Michelstad, in the grand Dukedom of Hesse. His trade is a beer-brewer. About 6 years ago he came to Gettysburg and got married; and carried on the beer-brewing business for some years till he made his escape, after running in debt in every way it was possible; borrowing money and buying any thing people would trust him with. The above mentioned Adam King, is spare in stature and small, a roman nose, black hair, not fluent in speaking, about 28 years old and constantly thirsty after strong liquor—not after water! Last fall one of his brothers arrived from Germany, pretending to be a baker, but having the appearance of a fatted pig! This latter one, his brother dispatched a few weeks before his elopement from Gettysburg—probably to prepare quarters in the west,

where they intend to begin anew what they left undone here! Adam Konig must have about \$1,500 with him; out of which he has cheated the people here. The last he was seen was in Pittsburg, from whence it was supposed he travelled to Cincinnati. His wife died some year ago, but his only child he left here unprovided for.

Gettysburgh, Pa. May 18, 1837.

Printers in the West would do well to honor Adam, by copying the above notice.

### From the Hanover Herald.

#### The Encampment.

The Encampment of Volunteers commenced on the 4th instant, although not attended by as many companies as was expected, passed off remarkably well. The Greys received the Gettysburgh Guards, under Captain M'CREARY, accompanied by the band, near M'Sherrytown, on Thursday at noon, and after escorting them to their quarters, marched down the York road to meet the Pennsylvania Rifleman, under Captain HAY, which company, after marching through a part of the town, was also escorted to their tents on the common. At six o'clock in the evening, the companies under their respective captains, performed sundry military evolutions, in the presence of a large number of spectators, all of whom expressed their admiration at the good appearance and discipline of the members.

On Friday morning Gen. T. C. MILLER and Brigade Inspector SCOTT appeared on the ground, the first of whom assumed the command; after manœuvring for some time on the common, the whole body were marched down the York road to meet the York Country Troop, under the command of Captain HAMBLY. This troop has lately adopted a new dress which gives them a very imposing appearance. On the return of the several companies to town, they were paraded through our streets, and from thence marched to the common, where they were subsequently under duty for the greatest part of the day.

In the evening, the encampment was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who greeted their visitors with the smile of approbation. The good feeling and desire to please manifested by all could not fail in producing a happy effect, and although the exercises of the day had been very fatiguing, the buoyant spirits and cheerful smiles of the volunteers bore testimony that gloom and despondency were banished from their bosoms.

On Saturday they all returned to their homes, leaving behind them many who their short visit had made friends, and so far as we can learn, all pleased with the reception met with.

We ask a careful perusal of the following Letter from the President of the U. States Bank.

### Mr. Biddle's Letter to the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12th, 1837.  
MY DEAR SIR:—You are good enough to express a wish to know my own views of the present state of things, and I hasten to give them without reserve.

You may perhaps remember that in my letter to you of the 11th of November last, I stated what seemed the real causes of the embarrassments then existing, and the appropriate remedies for them, adding that by their adoption "confidence would be restored in twenty-four hours, and repose at least in as many days." Six months' further experience has only confirmed that opinion. I believe now, as I believed then, that the events of this week might have been readily prevented—and that the unhappy preservation in the measures then deprecated, has reduced them country to its present condition. But I have no leisure now to discuss the subject, and no disposition to indulge in unavailing regrets. It will be more profitable to look distinctly at the present position of the banks and the country, and to suggest their respective duties to themselves and to each other.

All the deposit banks of the Government of the U. States in the city of New York suspended specie payments this week—the deposit banks elsewhere have followed their example; which was of course adopted by the State banks not connected with the Government. I say of course, because it is certain that when the Government banks cease to pay specie, all the other banks must cease; and for this clear reason: The great creditor in the United States is the Government. It receives for duties the notes of the various banks, which are placed for collection in certain Government banks and are paid to those Government banks in specie if requested.

Now if these Government Banks, the depositors of the public revenue, will not pay specie for the very warrants drawn upon them by the Treasury, the Government of the United States from that moment ceases to pay specie to the citizens of the United States. As moreover the Government receives for duties only specie and the notes of specie-paying Banks, the instant its own deposit Banks cease to pay specie, the Government must refuse to receive the notes of its own deposit Banks and can receive no notes except those of Banks not deposit Banks. On the one hand then the Government is bound to pay its debts in specie, and it has no means of procuring specie except from the Banks not connected with the Treasury, so that these Banks find all their notes collected and paid into the Treasury for duties converted immediately into specie for the use of the Government—while the deposit Banks will not pay their debts to the other Banks in specie, nor pay the Treasury warrants in specie. Take,