for instance, this example: The claimant under the French indemnity had certain money due to him in France. The Government imported it in gold for him—and when the day of distribution arrived he obtained an order for his portion. But instead of receiving his own share of his own proper identical gold, he has received neither gold nor silver, but the notes of deposit Banks—which very notes the Government itself would refuse to receive from this very claimant for any debt which he might owe to the Government. So long, therefore, as the Government and the Government Banks will not pay specie to other Banks, it would be rashness in these Banks to pay specie to them, and as they cannot make a discrimination in those whom they will pay, the only alternative is to concur with the Government Banks in the general suspension. Our Philadelphia Banks saw this. They thought it useless to carry on so unequal an intercourse in which they were to pay to New York, while New York refused to pay to Pennsylvania for all the Pennsylvania Banks paid while those of New York did not, the whole revenue would have been turned into Pennsylvania notes and specie demanded.

In the midst of these disorders the Bank of the United States occupies a peculiar position, and has special duties. Had it consulted merely its own strength, it would have continued its payments without reserve. But

1st. Like all the other Pennsylvania Banks, it owed a duty to the citizens of our own State, and it was not disposed to stand aloof from a general movement of the other State institutions, which however it might regret, it could not censure.

2d. It was not inclined, moreover, to discredit, by a refusal to receive it, the paper of the other State Banks which had ceased to pay specie, still less to force its Pennsylvania paper to depreciate by a like specie, when other citizens in other States were allowed to pay in a less costly medium; thus breaking down for the benefit of other States, the industry and manufactures and mechanics of Pennsylvania.

3d. While the vaults of all the other banks were closed, the Government of the United States would have no resource to procure specie, but the Bank of the United States, which ought not to assume the risk of being the only source of supply for bullion to the Government and the land office, as well for appropriation.

4th. The Deposit Banks of the Government would not pay their debts to the Bank of the United States. Why then should the Bank of the United States pay to these Institutions, on account of the Government, specie for their notes when these very Banks would not pay their own debts? There would have been no equal want of reciprocity and of justice in such a proceeding.

5th. There was another reason against it, final and decisive. From the moment that the Deposit Banks of New York failed to comply with their engagements, it was manifest that all the other Deposit Banks must do the same, that there must be a universal suspension throughout the country, and that the Bank of the United States, in its nominal abundance, must be practically bankrupt.

In such a state of things the first consideration is how to other Banks—how to provide at the earliest practicable moment to change a condition which should not be tolerated beyond the necessity which commanded it. The old associations, the extensive connections, the established credit, the large capital of the Bank of the United States render it the natural rallying point of the country for the resumption of specie payments. It need wiser therefore not to waste its strength in a struggle which might be doubtful, while the Executive persevered in its present policy, but to husband all its resources so as to profit by the first favorable moment to take the lead in the early resumption of specie payments. Accordingly the Bank of the United States assumes that position. From this moment its efforts will be to keep itself strong, not to exhaust itself stronger—always prepared and always anxious to assist in recalling the currency and the exchanges of the country to the point from which they have fallen. It will confer cordially and zealously with the Government, with the Government Banks, with all the other Banks, and with any other influences which can aid in that object.

In the meantime, two great duties devolve on the Banks of the country.

The first regards foreign nations—the second our own. We owe a debt to foreigners, by no means large for our resources, but disproportioned to our present means of payment. We must take care that this late measure shall not seem to be an effort to avoid the payment of our honest debts to them. We have worn and eaten and drunk the produce of their industry—too much of all, perhaps, but that is our fault, not theirs. We may take less hereafter, but the country dishonored unless we discharge that debt to the uttermost farthing.

The second duty is to ourselves. We should bear constantly in mind that the step which has been taken is a compulsible one on the ground of an overruling necessity. We must not make the remedy itself a disease. It must not be the pretext of extravagant profit to the Banks. They are already sufficiently inflated, and if we have voluntarily removed the most familiar and established check upon all issues—their immediate convertibility into coin—it is our duty to substitute some efficient restraints which may enable us to restore the currency without delay or difficulty to a safe and wholesome condition. The result of the whole is, that a great disaster has befallen the country. Its existence thus far is only a misfortune,—its continuance will be a reproach, from which all true men must rally to save her. We must try to render it as short as possible, waiting patiently and calmly for the action of the Government, and in the mean time diminishing its dangers by great prudence and forbearance. For myself, you know how zealously I have laboured to avert this misfortune. With no less anxiety I shall now strive to repair it.

With great respect and regard yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J. Q. Adams, Quincy, Mass.

Star & Republican Banner.

At $2 per annum; half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1837.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. RITNER!

☞We lay before our readers to-day a Proclamation from our worthy FARMER GOVERNOR. The Philadelphia National Gazette justly styles it a State Paper, which, for manliness of tone, and soundness of doctrine, is worthy the independent Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth. The Governor's determined denunciation, adds the Gazette, of a FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, and his accurate judgment as to the causes of the present calamitous state of things, are worthy of all praise." Let ALL PARTIES carefully read this document, and join with us in giving the OLD DUTCHMAN *THOUSANDS OF HEARTY GOOD CHEERS FOR HIS MANLY INDEPENDENCE AND POLITICAL SAGACITY!* Would to Heaven that SUCH A MAN held the *reins* of the General Government!

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

IN THE NAME, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

BY JOSEPH RITNER,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the general suspension of the payment of gold and silver, for their redemption by the Banks of the country, presents a crisis in our pecuniary affairs, which demands the most serious consideration: And, whereas, it has been represented to me, by many citizens, that the Legislature should be convened at an early period, or that some other measure should be adopted to allay the uneasiness which pervades the public mind, and to obviate and render the sudden embarrassment that has fallen upon us:

Therefore, I have thought it right to issue this proclamation, for the purpose of declaring, among other things, that, upon mature deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient for the present to convoke the Legislature:

Because the evils under which the good people of this Commonwealth labor, have not been produced by the action of the Government of this State, but mainly by the unnecessary and unauthorized interference of the General Government with the currency and monied transactions of the country; and, therefore, the constituted authorities of Pennsylvania cannot now, by any action, materially lessen the pressure of the misfortune—relief from which must come from the same source with the injury:

Because, all the measures which have been suggested, for the consideration of the State Legislature, to meet the emergency, would, in my opinion, rather increase than diminish the real difficulties of our condition.

Authority to the Banks to issue notes of small denomination less than five dollars, would be the infliction of a great permanent evil to alleviate a temporary embarrassment, and would only be the substitution of the larger denominations of a circulating medium for the higher denominations of the same, without withdrawing any of the latter from circulation, tending to the one any stronger claims on public confidence than the other, thereby increasing the aggregate amount of the specie or property represented, and thus inevitably depreciating the actual value of the existing representative currency.

The policy of a law to save the forfeiture of the charters, to which the Banks will become subject by continuing to refuse paying specie for their notes, would only increase and render more lasting the evil in chief. The instant result would in all probability be a vast and ruinous increase of the bank note circulation—a correspondent depreciation of its real value—diminished facility of obtaining bank loans—a sudden rise in the nominal value of all kinds of property—a further increase of the mad spirit of speculation—and finally, the turning of a real amount of debt, which must afterwards be paid in hard money, dollar for dollar, to the ruin of thousands.

The passage of a law for the stay of execution in case of a levy, would aggravate the evils just named, would accustom our citizens to a disregard for the obligations of law and for punctuality in their dealings, and would begot a familiarity with the dependence of indebtedness, wholly inconsistent with the character of Pennsylvania citizens.

For these reasons, I deem it inexpedient for the present to convene the Legislature.

The main object, then, of this proclamation, is to address the patriotism, the good sense and the interest of the citizens who direct the different Banks of the Commonwealth. In their hands are placed, to use the strange and sudden catastrophe, to a great extent, the present control of our prosperity. But fortunately for the community, the forfeiture or confirmation of the charters of those institutions, will depend upon the estimate which public opinion, for the next six months, will form of the use which shall be made of the power that circumstances have thus given. If a reckless pursuit of profit and a disregard of the welfare of society, should lead to a sudden and injurious increase of bank issues, the next meeting of the Representatives of an injured community will undoubtedly visit the full penalty of the law on the faithless agents. If on the other hand, an honest and patriotic application of the power now possessed by them, shall prevent the apprehended evils, and shall at the earliest possible period, restore the currency to its recently healthy condition, acts, under such circumstances unlawful, thus proved to have been compelled only by urgent necessity, and thus followed by no sinister perversion of power, will, beyond a doubt, be confirmed. To accomplish which desirable and just result, no exertion will be spared by the Executive at the proper time.

In the meantime I shall take care through the authority vested in the Auditor General, to keep the public and the Legislature, when it shall meet, informed of the amount and of the other transactions of the Banks. If any Bank should, after the suspension of specie payments, increase its amount of notes in circulation, it will be most important that the people's representatives, who will have before them the question of annulling or confirming the Charters, should be aware of the fact.

And, finally, it is the object of this Proclamation, solemnly to call upon every citizen, in the name of his own and the public good, to sustain the honor and credit of the State and of her institutions at the present crisis. Let prudence and firmness be exercised by each in his own sphere, and there is no danger. The Banks are believed to be abundantly able to meet all their liabilities. The only danger is to be found in rashness and excitement. It is evident that the present difficulty does not arise from any great inherent defect in our currency, but from an *error* in its management. The National Government, with an unparalleled surplus of means, cannot pay its debts in the legal currency of the country. Our own State, with unfailing resources and increased facilities to promote and accommodate internal trade and business, is disappointed in her reasonable expectations of an increase in the income of her public works over that of last year. Our farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants, in the full tide of productive industry and enterprise, are suddenly paralyzed in all their efforts; and the whole machinery of busy life stands still, without pestilence, death, or war, or the agency of any other great domestic or foreign calamity which usually produces such results. It must, therefore, be that some error in the management of that currency built on mutual confidence, and which heretofore has carried our country to unparalleled prosperity, has produced the present momentary stagnation. It will also be found that the intelligence and patriotism of American citizens will soon discover and apply the remedy, and that the error will soon be retrieved. Nothing is required—nothing is in the power of Pennsylvania but steady coolness during the emergency.

The present excitement will not be without its good effects, among which will be the opportunity presented to the next Legislature to impose upon our Banking system such guards and restrictions, as present experience will point out for the benefit of the future.

In the meantime, let the Banks go on steadily, without oppressing their debtors, or seeking undue profit to themselves—by increasing their notes in circulation; and let a general and generous confidence in the solvency of the Banks be cherished by the citizens, and all will yet be well.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth, the sixty-first.

By the Governor.

THOMAS H. BURROWES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞The Compiler is requested to copy the following from the Pittsburgh Gazette.—

MATTERS TO BE REMEMBERED.—It should be constantly borne in mind that the *first suspensions of specie payments* were made by the Banks in Philadelphia.

It should be borne in mind that the *next suspension of specie payments* were made by the *three Safety Fund Banks* at Buffalo.

It should be borne in mind that the next suspension of specie payments was made by the Dry Dock Bank, one of the *Pets* in New York.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that *all the Banks in New York*, including four or five Pets, stopped payment of specie before any one of the Banks in Philadelphia.

We will add one word, by way of comment.

When so many *Pet* Banks, sustained by all the influence and the immense surplus fund of the General Government, stopped paying specie, it is not at all strange that the Banks of other States, standing on their own *unaided strength*, should follow the example before them.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE GOVERNMENT FLAG STRUCK AFTER A SHAM FIGHT!

The two "Pets" at the Seat of Government, the Bank of Washington, and the Bank of the Metropolis, have at last struck their flag! They have been obliged to suspend specie pay ments. Had these institutions depended in their own resources and management to withstand the storm which swept over the country, there might have been some feeling of sympathy with their struggles, or of admiration at their efforts to maintain themselves. But every body knows that this has not been the case. It is notorious that the country was drawn upon—that the United States Mint itself was called upon to furnish specie—that the official annunciation to go on paying specie, and the accompanying plaudits by the Globe, were entirely vain and illusory. At the very time they were made, a Treasury draft on the Bank of the Metropolis for specie was received in New York, accompanied with an earnest request that payment should not be demanded at present. The end of all this mockery and folly is now come. The miserable expedient resorted to by the Government financiers, to deceive the people into the belief they could meet their liabilities in specie, has proved to be utterly impracticable and ineffective.

Important Disclosures from two Jackson Senators.

Senator Walker, we are authorized to say, remarked a few days ago, that Congress, during the very first fortnight of its next session, would set the public mind at rest in regard to the government Specie projects that have so long agitated it. He added, that he honestly believed there were but three men in the nation who considered these projects practicable—and those three were Mr. Benton, Senator Morris, of Ohio, and Gen. Jackson.

We are further authorized to state that Senator Nicholas, of Louisana, on his return from Washington city, declared that, if Mr. Van Buren should delay the repeal of the Treasury Circular until the next session of Congress, his administration would be certainly and utterly broken down. Senator Nicholas further stated, at the same time, that he regarded the pocketing of the Treasury Circular bill by President Jackson, after its passage by such an overwhelming majority through both houses of Congress, as the greatest act of usurpation ever perpetrated by any President of the United States.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—Gen. Jackson's "better currency" is at this time from 5 to 25 per cent below par, and some cannot be passed at any discount. The notes of the Bank of the United States—of whose solvency the President once expressed great doubts—are at a premium. For $100 bills of this bank 3 per cent has been offered and refused; and more could be got for larger bills. Which is the "better currency?"—*Missouri Rep.*

One fortnight ago, Mr. Van Buren refused to convoke Congress. And why? Because it was the PEOPLE only who were in DISTRESS. But now Mr. Van Buren issues his Proclamation. And why? Because the GOVERNMENTS BANKRUPT, and the OFFICE HOLDERS ARE IN DISTRESS.

While the distress existed only among the PEOPLE there was no occasion for convening Congress. Now that the distress has reached the OFFICE HOLDERS—the Executive calls Congress together!

We rejoice at this most auspicious event. We give no thanks to Mr. Van Buren for it: an unpremeditated necessity has compelled him to take the step. He refused to convoke Congress as long as he DARED TO REFUSE: and yield only when an obvious and uncontrollable necessity deprives the act of all semblance of a virtue.

The PEOPLE must follow up the advantage they have gained THEIR VOICE WILL BE HEARD IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.—*Boston Atlas.*

SUICIDE.—One of the most esteemed merchants of New Orleans, Mr. THEODORE NOTT, unwilling to survive the ruin of his fortune, has put an end to his days. After having laboured all night at his counting room he repaired, in the morning, to his lodgings, where, shortly after, he was found by his friends with his brains. The destruction of life, as well as property, seems to be among the dreadful effects of the "experiment."

A NEW PROJECT.—We received, through the Postoffice, yesterday, an article upon the severity of our climate, attributing it to the existence of the great fresh water lakes to the north of us, and proposing to *improve the climate—by draining the lakes!!*

Truly, this is the age of experiments.

But our correspondent has misdirected his communication: he should have sent it to the Hermitage. Doctor Jackson, having *improved* the currency until it is dead, will, no doubt, have abundant leisure, and an eager desire, to try his hand at improving our climate. Indeed, it would have been well if he had made his first experiment, and tried his 'prentice hand, in improving the climate. In doing that, it he had done no harm, he could not have killed his patient.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A HARD ALTERNATIVE.—The Globe calls on the Pet Banks to resume specie payments, or give up their trust. They may try and resume, but they cannot give up their trust. It aint there.—*N. Y. Star.*

General News of the Week.

Appointment by the Post Master General.

☞M. M. STONER, Esq., to be Post Master at Waynesboro', Franklin county.

OSCEOLA AND PETLIS, so notorious for their persevering opposition to opening the war in Florida, have surrendered with about 800 warriors. They, in company with many others, it is expected, will shortly embark for Tampa Bay.

CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Danville Intelligencer of Friday week last, says —"Within ten days, an astonishing improvement is visible in the grain, and if the weather even now continues favorable, there will be something near an average crop of winter grain in this section of the State. The Philadelphia and Lancaster papers, however, prostrates the schemes of speculators who have been holding for dollar, to the ruin of thousands.

The passage of a law for the stay of execution in case of a levy, would aggravate the evils just named, would accustom our citizens to a disregard for the obligations of law and for punctuality in their dealings, and would begot a familiarity with the dependence of indebtedness, wholly inconsistent with the character of Pennsylvania citizens.

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In the meantime I shall take care through the authority vested in the Auditor General, to keep the public and the Legislature, when it shall meet, informed of the amount of

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STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, May 29, 1837.

Small Bills.

☞At a very large meeting of the Citizens of the Borough on Friday evening last, Messrs. WILLIM M'CLELLAN, DAVID ZIEGLER, and GEORGE SWOPE, were requested to issue bills as a substitute for small change. The bills will be ready for distribution early to-morrow.

State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, May 19, 1837.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Auditor General, accompanied with a statement of the number and names of the Judges and Justices of the Peace of this Commonwealth, in compliance with a resolution of the Convention.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution that the Convention do adjourn on Saturday, the 24th of June next, to meet again on the 4th of October, and that a special committee be appointed to publish, in each county of the Commonwealth, the amendments agreed upon before the adjournment.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution to extend the right of suffrage to every white male citizen liable to be taxed.

The order of the day, the fourth article of the amendments, being taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Denny in the chair. The question was the same as at the adjournment of yesterday—whether a majority or two-thirds should be necessary to convict on a trial of impeachment. [☞The same subject occupied the attention of the Convention nearly the whole of the 20th: without taking the question, the Committee had leave to sit again on the 22d.]

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, May 24th, 1837.

The Convention is still occupied in the consideration of the Report of the committee on the fourth article of the Constitution in committee of the whole. It is probable that not much more time will be consumed in discussing it in committee of the whole, and when once through it will be likely to pass through second and third reading without much further debate, as nearly all the guns, both great and small, have been discharged on the subject. Mr. READ, of Susquehanna, commenced his speech yesterday, and will be entitled to the floor to-morrow, having given way on a motion to adjourn. Judging from the expression of sentiment in the absence of speech, the Chairman will appoint six commissioners to issue the certificates to an amount not exceeding $100,000 in the whole, in sums of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1, and $2. The issue will be made as soon as practicable.

DREADFUL.—The Steamboat, Ben. Sherrod, which left New Orleans on the 9th inst. for Natchez and the Red River, was discovered to be on *fire*, and out of nearly two hundred persons on board, only 60 escaped! The fire originated, it is presumed, from the wood, and could not have been kept under the boiler. The explosion of some powder, which was on board, hastened the calamity to its direful termination.

SUICIDE AT CLEVELAND.—Mrs Eliza Ann Eldredge, wife of a circus rider, who soon after marriage ran away from him, and he dependent on her own exertions, committed suicide at Cleveland last Wednesday. On post mortem examination a large quantity of the oil of tansy was found in her stomach. A vial of the same was found under the window of her room.

Verdict of the jury, "death occasioned by taking the oil of tansy, with the intention to produce abortion."—*Dai. Com. Adv.*

EXECUTION OF A PIRATE.—JAMES MORAN, a young man of nineteen, convicted of the murder of his fellow seaman, Mr. Andrew Wm. Wirt, while on a voyage from Boston to Buenos Ayres, in November last, was publicly executed on Bush Hill, near Philadelphia, on Friday last. The crowd is stated to have been immense. The prisoner ascended the scaffold with a firm step shortly after eleven o'clock, and in a few minutes was swung off. Owing to the clumsy manipulation of the executioner, however, he continued to struggle convulsively for nearly fifteen minutes. This so excited the populace against the hangman, that they were with difficulty restrained from rushing on and inflicting summary vengeance on him. The Saturday Courier says that "the *horse* which drew the cart to the gallows dropped dead in a few minutes afterwards, without visible cause or disease!" He was a much more sensible animal, we dare say, than many of the bipeds who crowded the scene of agony and death."

Moran was tried, convicted and punished under the laws of the United States. By our State lawsall capital executions are required to be performed in the prison yard of the county in the presence of the Sheriff, the Attorney General and twelve citizens.

[*Lancaster Union.*

DREADFUL THEATRICAL ACCIDENT IN CHINA.—The Canton Press of October 22d, informs us that "a company of actors were a few days since engaged by the people of a village of the name of Kowkong. After the temporary theatre had been erected, and every thing was ready for the play to begin, when striking up the music, the great drum burst, which accident being considered an unlucky omen, the actors refused to perform; but the people would not be thus deprived of their amusement, and with threats and clamor compelled the actors to proceed. During the performance some fireworks were let off, and the unfortunate wretch who had slept in the sing-song was took fire. The spectators, too eager to save themselves, rushed out over a narrow bridge constructed for the occasion to lead to the theatre, built over a river, which gave way under the too great pressure, and all those at the time upon it were precipitated into the water, and upwards of 120 women and 30 men drowned! Of the actors none lost their lives."

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$8 26

Constitutional Convention.

Secret Societies & Judicial Oaths.

☞During the discussion on the 17th relative to the appointment of a Committee on Secret Societies and Extra-Judicial Oaths, (the result of which was given in our last,)

Mr. STEVENS said, I do not rise to discuss the subject before the Convention, nor to answer any remarks or arguments used by the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, (Mr. DORAN,) to whom I have occasion to allude. An *answer* to any remarks of his, I do not expect ever to feel it my duty to furnish in this Convention. Nor should I now notice any thing which *he* has said, had he not made *me* say things which I never either conceived or uttered. Nor should I have thought it worth my while to contradict what he has put into my mouth, were the effect of his assertions to be confined to this Convention, who heard and understood us both. But I perceive, he accidentally looking at our reported debates, in the Chronicle, that he has put his assertions in print and sent them forth to the people, who have heard and know neither of us. Valuing as I do, the good opinion of the people, more than of some of their representatives, I think it my duty to correct the misrepresentations, (unintentional I hope,) made by the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, (Mr. Doran,) of what I said in debate. The reported speech of that gentleman has the following passage:

"The gentleman from Adams, (Mr. STEVENS,) intimated, when speaking of the Judiciary Committee, that they were dishonest in his opinion. In that committee, and violently insinuated that some members of it were improper men.

"He (Mr. Doran) was not disposed to think so of the intellect and judgment of the rest of his fellow citizens of this Convention.

Now, sir, as my remarks, to which the above purports to be an answer, are not reported in extenso, I do not, I think, deem it out wait I furnish them with a copy of them, I have thought it my duty, to deny that I ever said or insinuated any thing like the above extract from which any intelligent and candid man could have drawn such an inference. I did say, what I repeat, that I believed learned and experienced judges and lawyers were better acquainted with the subject of the Judiciary, than gentlemen of any other profession or occupation could be supposed to be. And I asked whether it was not the object of those who remembered the organization of the committee on the Judiciary, to have that subject taken from upright and respectable judges, and referred to coopers and tinkers, to tinker up a Constitution—to coopers and tinkers, to mend the wheels of our farmers, mechanics and labourers; but to gratify the wild visions of idle dreamers —not to protect the vested rights of the agricultural and the industrious, but to gratify the honest poor man from the overbearing influence, and persuasive gold of the rich, but to prostrate all these through a corrupt, despotic, and unprincipled judiciary appointed by a cabinet, before the wild, revolutionary, and agrarian folly of modern reformers.

It is perhaps due to the gentleman from Philadelphia county, (Mr. Doran,) to acknowledge that his arguments and illustrations went very far to convince me that I was in error in supposing our courts, in which I do depend on her own exertions, committed suicide at Cleveland last Wednesday. On post mortem examination a large quantity of the oil of tansy was found in her stomach. A vial of the same was found under the window of her room.

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Small Notes.

☞For the information of those desirous of issuing small notes, we copy the following section from the Act of Assembly of 1828 prohibiting the issuing and circulation of notes of a less denomination than $5:—

Section 1. From and after the first day of June next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create a circulation, or continue in circulation, a paper circulating medium, or otherwise than as evidence of debt, directly issues to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting or evidencing, or intended to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and from and after the said first day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue, or pay any note, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note, of the same, character, appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

☞The second section imposes a penalty of $5, and is in the following words:—

Sec. 2. Any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as a debt of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for the use of the person who shall sue for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district, or township, within which such offence shall have been committed.

Important Presbyterian Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met in this city on Thursday last, and have since been engaged in discussing questions of the most vital importance, at the Old Tabernacle in Fourth street. The assembly consists, as we are informed, of 253 members, but there have been assembled such day between three and four hundred clergymen, and the galleries crowded with ladies.

The difficulties which the meeting convened to settle have been growing for some years, and one of the chief points in dispute is a resolution proposing the abrogation of the compact of 1801, between the Presbyterians and Congregationlists. On Tuesday, a motion to that effect was carried by a majority of 143 to 110.

A morning contemporary, the Commercial Herald, remarks,—

"The "Old School" and the "New School," as they are called, are chiefly divided by sectional lines, the former living south and west of the Hudson river, and the latter north of Pennsylvania and east of that river,—so that, in fact, a division of the union, in Presbyterian Church, has already taken place. The Presbyterian General Assembly, which is a corporate body, have possession of a large amount of property, including the Theological Seminary at Princeton, which the Old School party now retain to the exclusion of the other, unless we believe that Stockton has proper to test the matter before a legal tribunal.

We learn from a friend, that the question of the Western Reserve and interests, will probably give rise to a very interesting debate, as well as several points of difference in doctrine and Church government. The interest hitherto excited has been intense, and great eloquence and much zeal has been displayed by the advocates on both sides of each question. The future proceedings of the Assembly will naturally and deeply excite the attention of the religious world.—*Inquirer.*

The President, Directors and Cashier of the Bank of Middletown, in announcing the temporary suspension of specie payments of that institution, declare the fullest confidence in its ability to meet all its engagements and liabilities, and pledge their private fortunes for the ultimate re-emption of all its notes of the Bank in circulation, when circumstances again permit the resumption of specie payments.

From the Democratic Herald, a Van Buren paper.

A PRESIDENT WANTED.

The United States Government, having been deprived of a *President*, by the Power of the Pennsylvania Banks, hereby offers a REWARD of the whole SURPLUS REVENUE (if it can be found,) for a PRESIDENT who can tell the difference between a $5 *Girard Bank Note*, and $5 dollars in Gold and Silver!—

Apply at the HUMBUG OFFICE of LAW, in Philadelphia, Secretary of the RAG PRESIDENT—or, of REUBEN M. WHITNEY, PAPER MANUFACTURER to his SATANIC MAJESTY.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

WANTED, by the *Treasury of the United States*, the FRENCH INDEMNITY GOLD, which was deposited in the PET BANKS! Apply at the GIRARD BANK. N. B. 20 per cent premium will be given; or the Notes of the GIRARD BANK EXCHANGED for the same at 10 cents in the dollar.—*Ibid.*

☞*Facts for the People!*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

What accumulated mischiefs have flowed from the administration of "THE PATRIOT PRESIDENT!" as JACKSON was called by that great Humbug BENTON, in his expunging speech. Look at a few of the facts illustrating the wisdom of the Princeton Whig—

"GENERAL JACKSON's successor," to use the proud title conferred on Mr. VAN BUREN by the Kitchen Clique, told us in his inaugural, he could not expect to perform the duties of President with the ability and success of his predecessor." Mercy on us! it is to be hoped not. If you have one title of the success of ANDREW JACKSON in promoting the prosperity of the country, we might as well bid good night at once to the world. How did the times grow better and better every year under the late Administration? The following *facts* will show!

Eight years ago we had a United States Bank of $35,000,000 capital, *twenty millions of specie* in the country, and a currency equal to any in the world.

The United States Bank has been vetoed, the deposits removed into the pet banks, and now, with *eighty millions of specie* in the country, we have either no currency at all, or *one of the worst in the world!*

Eight years ago a man could travel thro' the United States and Canada with bills of the United States Bank, and without having to pay *one* per cent discount.

Now, the pet and other bank bills are from *five to ten* per cent discount, even in the States to which they belong.

Eight years ago, with twenty millions of specie in the country, they were at par, and all the banks paid for their notes in specie. Now, none of the banks pay it, and *one hundred and ten dollars* of the best bank paper must be given for one hundred dollars in specie.

Eight years ago we had specie for change; now we have thousands of tickets, called "*shin plasters*," or no change at all.

Eight years ago, business, commerce, and trade all went on smoothly and prosperously. Now, business, is broken up, trade destroyed, and bankruptcy, distress, and poverty, staring people in the face.

Eight years ago, the expenses of Government, were thirteen millions of dollars. Now, they are over thirty-two millions of dollars.

AN UNDERSTANDING HEARER.—A couple of old ladies—very pious and very ignorant—having attended upon an evening religious lecture of a favourite minister at the close of the same, turned their footsteps homeward. After commenting upon his edifying manner of holding forth, his gifts in prayer, &c. &c. one of the twain exclaimed—

"Well, after all, Mrs. So-and-so, I didn't quite understand what the minister meant, when he told about one *being circumcised!*"

"Oh, ha! didn't you! Well, I can easily explain it to you. Now, if I should just take and circumcent you, wouldn't you then be circumvented?

"Oh, dear! It's perfectly plain now.—Strange that I didn't see into it before!"

A FRESH ARRIVAL.—The Cleveland Herald of a late date mentions the arrival there of a steamboat, "the Patriot, on the 10th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the School House at Fisher's Church.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC RIFE, Sec'ry.

May 29, 1837. td-9

New Whip and Thong FACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the **Manufacture of WHIPS,** on the west side of South Beaver street, about one square south of Whitehall, in the borough of York, Pa. They have and will constantly keep on hand a large assortment of

Riding and Carriage WHIPS,

of all kinds, sizes and shapes, which they will sell wholesale and retail, on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. ☞All orders punctually attended to.

Canes, Umbrellas and Parasols, also Stage Thongs, will be repaired to order.

Merchants and others who deal in Whips are respectfully invited to call at their manufactory and examine their stock, as they are satisfied that they can render complete satisfaction.

McINTYRE & WELLS.

York, May 29, 1837. 3t-9

Wanted Immediately, 3 or 4 Journeymen Millwrights,

TO whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the subscriber, near Fairfield, Adams County, or at Mr. Lewis Fouke's, near Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON BLYTHE.

May 22, 1837. 3t-8

Liberty Riflemen,

ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at Maj. Scott's Mill, on *Saturday the 10th day of June next*, at one o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in good order.

Punctual attendance is desired, as new arrangements have been entered into. Persons wishing to join the Company are requested to attend.

SAMUEL ARTHUR, Capt.

May 29, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Bank of Gettysburg,

MAY 20th, 1837.

THE Bank of Gettysburgh having determined to suspend, for a while, the redemption of its notes with Specie, the Directors deem it due to the Institution and the public to state the reasons that impelled them to this step. The circumstances of the Bank never were more prosperous, nor its credit better than at the moment when it discontinued the redemption of its notes. But when all the Banks, both in the commercial Cities and in the Country had refused to redeem their notes with gold or silver, it was deemed unwise, and prejudicial to the interests, both of the community and the Institution to pay Specie for its notes. If it had continued to do so, when every other Bank in the country had suspended the payment of specie, the consequence would have been that its notes would, every where, have been bought up and a continual run would have been made upon it until all the silver in its vault would have been drained from it and carried out of the country to the great detriment of the community. In order to prevent this, it was determined to suspend Specie payments until the run upon the City Banks (which produced the alarm and run upon the country Banks) should be in some degree over. The result of this step, will no doubt be to create a temporary inconvenience, but, in the universal suspension of the payment of specie by the Banks from one end of the country to the other, it was the only one which could be pursued to prevent final injury and loss, and to insure a speedy resumption of the ordinary business of the institution. Not the smallest alarm need be entertained by the community; the course that has been pursued is a precautionary one, called for not less by the interest of the community at large than those of the Institution—and we finally believe that this course which was commenced in the cities and followed up in the country, will prove the best expedient one, which at the expence of a little temporary loss and inconvenience, is calculated to save the country from a wide spread scene of Bankruptcy, and distress which must have ensued, had this course not been pursued.

By order of the Board,

B. WPHERSON, Cashier.

May 22, 1837. 3t-8

New Goods.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the City

WITH A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which he has purchased on the best terms, and which he is determined to sell at a small profit for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He flatters himself, that those who call and examine his goods, will not feel disappointed.

B. R. ROBINSON.

Gettysburgh, May 22, 1837. 3t-8

ATTENTION!

A MEETING of those persons intending