tent of country are floated to market, at an expense of one-fourth the sum which would be required for transportation by the Canal.

"*B. Champneys, Wm. Whiteside, Christ I. Hutter, W. G. Scott, Jacob Dillinger, Henry Haines, Jacob Alter, Henry Boyer, Michael Greaff, John Eichelberger, Nicht Gardner, James McSherry, George Deardorf, Andrew Mann, Ner Middlesworth, Christian Hetrick, Jacob Huggins, James Madden, Dan. A. Bertolet, Jno. Forry, jr. John Bayers, James Bishop.*"

It will be now seen that we were not mistaken as to the result; the Susquehannah was obstructed by the erection of dams, a debt was contracted without a provision by which the same was to be paid and the consequence is that the State is now involved to the amount of near $25,000,000.

The next charge made by the gentleman was that at another session of the Legislature the members from Adams defeated the Improvement bill. The facts are as follows: Gov. WOLF, in his Message, had recommended a tax upon coal and when the improvement bill came up an amendment was offered to that effect; it was done for the purpose of relieving the farmers of a part of the burdens; the amendment was agreed to, and on the final question the bill was negatived by the friends of the bill as first reported, voting against it, because of the amendment. [Here Mr. Meredith explained, "He said he had no personal reference in his remarks to the course of the gentlemen from Adams or of those whom he had mentioned as having acted with him."]

Mr. McSHERRY continued. The next was the vote on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill. The gentleman charges the members from Adams and Franklin with voting to postpone the bill to the next session of the Legislature. He did so, and the members from the City voted against it; the vote stood 43 for postponement, 35 against it; the postponement was therefore agreed to.

I ask that the Southern Counties were opposed to the measure, for the reason that the canal was a work beyond the borders of the State, rather calculated to injure than benefit Pennsylvania. Public opinion having changed in relation to this subject in other quarters, and the prospect of a connection at some future day by means of an Improvement to connect the Public works with it planned, the Southern Counties of the State, the Bill passed at the next session of the Legislature, the members from Adams voting for it.

Mr. Chairman:—I owe thanks to the committee for its indulgence; I know that this explanation, which I felt constrained to make, by reason of the manner in which the gentleman spoke of the County which I have the honor to represent, is not strictly in order on the question of amendment; but as the committee rose yesterday, before I could address the Chairman to explain, I have taken the first opportunity to make the explanation which I believed my duty called upon me to do. I should, sir, consider it a neglect of duty, not to defend the County which has so often selected me as one of her representatives, when she is attempted to be assailed or derided; but as the gentleman has disavowed all intention of disrespect or offence, I shall therefore trespass no longer on the time of the committee. I will merely state, that I have the satisfaction to know, that the votes which I have given against the plans of Internal Improvement in the Legislature, for the last twenty-four years, have been by my constituents, who have so honestly given and met the approbation of my constituents, or I should not now be representing them upon this floor.

[Mr. MEREDITH now rose, and expressed his regret that the gentleman from Adams should have for the first time imagined that he intended any disrespect for him. He thought the reference to his votes in the Legislature on internal improvements were material to his argument; yet he would have abandoned the argument had he imagined that it would have been construed into any disrespect for the gentleman from Adams. (Mr. M'Sherry,) with whom he had been so long associated on the most friendly terms, and whom he held in the highest esteem.]

Remarks of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. STEVENS said, that during the discussion, he had been at a loss to judge *what* had turned the gentleman (Mr. MEREDITH) from his usual temperate course.—Nothing in the gentleman's remarks, or in the temper in which they were uttered, should provoke him; and he appealed to all that in his discourse here, he had ever employed any personality, except in self-defence. He had said, and he repeated it, that the city and county of Philadelphia, assembling a large population, on a small area, exerted an extensive influence under the present system of representation over the State, and used that influence to their own advantage. But what was there in this that could be taken as a personal reflection upon any gentleman? He had said, that the people of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, the members of the delegation had taken a course dictated by the interest in their district. He had intimated nothing of a reproachful character.

The extraordinary course of the gentleman from the city of Philadelphia, therefore, has astonished me. During the greater part of his concerted personal tirade, I was at a loss to know *what cause* had driven him beside himself. I could not imagine on what boiling cauldron in the infernal regions had him from with all the fury of a wizard, who had been concocting poison from bitter herbs! But when he came to mention MASONRY, I saw the cause of his grief and his misery. He, unfortunately, has a wife and a tool of the "Hardmaids," and feels and resents the injury which she has sustained! I have often endured such assults from her subjects. But no personal abuse, however foul and ungentlemanly, shall betray me into passion, or make me forget the command of my temper, or induce me to reply in a similar strain. I will not degrade myself to the level of a blackguard to *imitate* any man, however respectable! The gentleman, among other flattery, has intimated that I have venom without fangs. Sir, I needed not that gentleman's admonitions to remind me of my weakness. But I hardly need fangs, for I never make offensive personal assaults, however, I may sometimes, in my own defence, turn my tangled jaws upon my assailants with such grip as I may. But it is well, that with such great strength, *that gentleman* has so little venom! I have little to boast of in matter or in manners.—But rustic and rude as is my education, detitute as I am of the *polished manners, and City politeness* of those gentlemen, I have sufficiently strong native sense of decency not to answer the arguments of my opponents by low, gross, personal abuse! I sustain propositions here which I deem beneficial to the whole State. Nor will I be driven from my course by the gentleman from the city, or the one from the county of Philadelphia. I shall fearlessly discharge my duty, however low, ungentlemanly, indecent, personal abuse may be heaped upon me, by MALIGNANT WISE MEN, OR GILDED FOOLS!

CHURCH MATTERS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

[Continued from the last Nos. of the Star.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

The last decision on Friday evening, that the Home Missionary and American Bible Societies, cease to operate within the Presbyterian Church"—was one of great importance, and was carried by the following majority,

Ayes,	124
Noes,	87
Majority	36

After prayers on Saturday morning, the minutes of the previous day were read. Mr. Jessup tendered a *protest* from the Western Reserve Synod Commissioners, against the resolution of the Assembly, which cut off that body from the Church. The protest was read and consigned to a committee, being Messrs. Ewing, Woodhull, and Plumer, for reply. A protest was also handed in by Dr. Beman, and several other members—on the same ground, as well as against the resolutions of the Assembly, respecting the creation of sectarian judicatories as may be charged by common report with irregularities."

This protest was consigned to Messrs. Todd, Breckenridge and Annan, who will answer it.

A report was then read from the committee appointed to draw up a paper on the state of religion. Accepted.

A motion was made on the subject of the connexion of the synods of Geneva, Utica and Gennessee with the church, by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge. Mr. Jessup moved that this question be postponed to afford an opportunity of citing those synods before the next General Assembly.

Adjourned.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning, the Assembly again convened, and after prayer, the minutes of Saturday were read and confirmed.

Dr. Beman continued his speech with great eloquence and ability, against the resolution for cutting off the Synods of Gennessee, Utica, &c. He was replied to by the Rev. Mr. Plummer. A recess then took place until the afternoon.

On resumption of Mr. Ewing took the floor, and addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution. The debate was closed by an able speech from the Rev. Mr. White, of Abbeville District, South Carolina. The vote was then taken, when there appeared to be—

For the Resolution,	88
Against do.,	41
Majority,	26

We understand the Synods that are cut off, have notified the Trustees, not to draw any money from the Treasury, until the legal rights of the respective bodies had been settled.

JUNE 7.

The Assembly convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and after prayers, the minutes of the preceding day were read and confirmed.

Dr. Alexander introduced a motion, requiring the Committee on Commissions, to withhold at the next General Assembly, the Commissions of all delegates from Presbyteries which shall be organized during the present sitting.

It was understood that this motion was designed to perpetuate the present majority. Mr. Ewing then brought forward a series of resolutions, to raise a committee to confer with the stated and permanent clerks, and ascertain whether they would conform to the measures adopted by the present General Assembly. This led to a long discussion, in which Dr. Beman, Mr. Plummer, the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge and the Rev. Dr. Macauley participated. Dr. McDowall and the Rev. Mr. Krebbs, the clerks, having announced their willingness to obey the Assembly, the motion was withdrawn.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge moved that the third Presbytery of Philadelphia, comprising the Rev. Messrs. Duffield, Barnes, Grant, Brainerd, &c. should be dissolved, and that the members should be examined by Presbyteries to which they applied for admission. If they failed to make such applications, they are to be declared out of the Presbyterian church.—These resolutions were under discussion, until nearly seven o'clock.

JUNE 8.

The Assembly convened yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and after prayers had been offered up, the minutes of the preceding day were read.

The committee [illegible] an answer to the protest of the Synod of the Western Reserve. Ordered to be recorded on the minutes.

An answer was also read to the protest against the abrogation of the plan of Union between the Congregationalist Assembly of Connecticut and the General Assembly.—Ordered to be printed.

An answer was read from a third committee, to the protest on the part of the Synods of Utica, Geneva, and Genessee. Ordered to be printed.

It was then decided, in a series of resolutions, that there be a new board of Foreign Missions constituted, under the care of the General Assembly.

Mr. Yeomans and two other gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate Directors for the said Board.

A resolution was passed to raise the salary of the "stated clerk" from $40 to $100.

Several minor resolutions belonging to the order of the day were carried, and the Assembly adjourned for the recess, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

On re-organizing, the first business laid before the meeting was the report of the committee appointed in the morning to nominate a Board of Directors for the Foreign Missions. They reported 80 persons, being 40 clergy and 40 laymen, and their report was adopted.

The time for the meeting of the said Board, was fixed for the first Tuesday after the last Wednesday in October, in the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

A "Testimony" was read, which took up so much of the report of the committee on the memorial, as related to "errors of doctrine." Those errors were admitted, condemned, and the "testimony" passed.

A "Testimony" on so much of the memorial as related to Church Order, was also passed with some modifications.

The question was then taken upon the unfinished business of the previous day, in relation to the Third Presbyterian Church of this city. This was under consideration when our reporter left.

JUNE 9.

FINAL CLOSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.—The last business transacted of Wednesday evening, was a vote on the question for dissolving the Third Presbytery of this city.—The following was the result:—

For dissolving the Presbytery	75
Against do	61
Majority	14

After prayers had been offered up yesterday morning, and the minutes of the previous day had been read, it was resolved that the case of the Rev. Dr. Wylie against the Synod of Indiana, be taken into consideration. After some progress had been made in the debate, it was resolved by the Assembly, that the case be remanded to the Synod of Indiana for further adjudication.

Also, all other judicial cases, now pending, were referred by vote, to their respective Synods, or to the next General Assembly.

Various protests were read on the part of the minority against the doings of the majority, on the questions we referred to in our report of yesterday. They were ordered to be entered on the minutes. Several minor items of business, of no great public interest, were likewise disposed of.

A "Circular Letter," addressed to the churches, was read by Dr. Green, and was decided to be printed in a pamphlet form. This was protested against by the minority, on the ground that it contained misrepresentations, as affecting a large portion of the Presbyterian Church.

A considerable quantity of routine business was then transacted, and the House dissolved with prayer and benediction; but not until it had been agreed, on the motion of Dr. Plumer, that the *General Assembly should re-organize on the third Thursday of May*, 1838, in the same place—the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Late From Europe.

The packet Ship Samson arrived at New York on Friday last, and has furnished London dates to the 6th of May. They do not contain any information of decided importance.

The Bonds of the Bank of the United States, as well as those of the Morris Canal Company, were selling pretty better favor and sold readily. United States 6 94 1 2 c.

Morris Canal at 98 1-2! It was thought that the importation of these bonds would materially relieve the money market.

The Bank of England had determined to sustain two or three heavy American Houses —names not mentioned. Merchandize of all kinds was flat.

Spain.—The Paris Monitor of May 2d, speaking of the condition of France, says that Count Mole, in a speech in the chamber of Peers, stated that there existed at that moment, (May 1st, in the classes who are opposed to the present system of opposition to the government of July, and to the order of things then established, a decided inclination to retire from the struggle, and to retreat from the ranks of society in silence and peace. In fact, they were discouraged, and had abdicated their position. But there was also a portion of those malcontents who took refuge in dissipation and in isolated crimes, seeking to avenge their want of success by striking at the personification of order (the King.)

Spain.—The disorders in Spain continued, and the Carlists were as destitgable as ever. The royal army at St. Sebastian amounted to thirty-two thousand men and four hundred and sixty horses.

Portugal.—Letters from Lisbon to the 28th of April had been received at London. They state that Government and the Court were still much embarrassed by the want of money. Indeed so pressing was the *ex augusta* at the palace, that her Majesty was obliged to send a message to the congress, threatening to pawn her jewels, certainly most valuable, every body knows, if they ever saw them, for an immediate supply. The answer, however, was "no funds." As a means of raising money, the minister, without consulting the Cortes, had sent another to England to negociate a loan of 10 millions upon any terms on which he might be able to obtain it. The security needed was the revenue of the Island of Madeira, and its dependency, Porto Santo—a substantial guarantee. The Portuguese government, like most other insolvents, has to lament the number of its bad debtors. Amongst these, no, certainly, not the leastbaseless, is the Queen of Spain. Her late Majesty owes to the Duly Sovereign at Lisbon about 80 000f. for the services of the Infantil Cavalry, and Secret Societies, into the amendments of the constitution.

It is highly proper, at the present time, when perhaps three-fourths or even a larger portion of the yeomanry of the State are politically and morally opposed to secret societies, and extra judicial oaths, that the Constitution should contain some provision against them, or, at least, some broad or mark of condemnation. We strongly suspect, too, that a large majority of the people of this State will expect some such provision.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

From the New Yorker.

Important Law Decision.

A case of great moment, involving the extent of responsibility of Executive officers of the General Government, and the rights and remedies of private citizens aggrieved by any illegal or tortious failure to perform a specifically directed legal act, has just been brought to issue in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. The suit was brought by Stockton and Stokes, mail contractors, against Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, and grew out of the following circumstances: Mr. Barry, it is well known, was in the habit, while Postmaster General of requiring extra services from and making large extra allowances to mail contractors, and large claims on account thereof were outstanding when Mr. Kendall came into the Department. He promptly refused to pay them. Stockton and Stokes petitioned Congress, who by law directed that their account should be audited by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and directed Mr. Kendall to credit them whatever balance the Solicitor should declare their due. That officer awarded them a balance of $161,563 89; whereupon Mr. Kendall passed to their credit the sum of $122,101 46, leaving a balance of $39,472 47, which he refused and still refuses to pay; and hereon the contractors petition the Court for a writ of mandamus, directing Mr. Kendall to do what the law of Congress enjoins. Mr. Kendall applied to Attorney General Butler, who gave his opinion at length that the Court had no jurisdiction in the premises, and no power to grant the writ of mandamus against an officer of the General Government for an alleged neglect of official duty. Mr. K. was served with a rule to show cause why the writ should not issue, and it will appear. Hereupon Chief Justice Cranch, after mature deliberation, delivered the opinion of the Court on Tuesday of this week, affirming the jurisdiction of the Court, and granting the writ of mandamus asked for. The Opinion nearly fills a page of the National Intelligencer, and examines all the great cases of mandamus which have come before the U. S. Supreme Court, especially the memorable case of Marbury vs. Madison, which resembled this in many particulars.

Since the above was in type we have received the National Intelligencer, which states that Mr. STANLY prepared by his Counsel, and asked until Saturday next to be heard in reply to the Mandamus.

LITERAL BRIGHTERS.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald states that the Hon. W. B. REED, who recently died in Marblehead, by his will has given $68,000 for benevolent purposes, besides liberal legacies to his heirs and relatives. The following sums he bequeathed to the societies designated. $9000 to the first church and society in Marblehead, as a permanent fund for the support of Sabbath Schools, relief of poor members, support of a library and of the ministry; $10,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions;—$10,000 to the Massachusetts Education Society;—5000 for the purchase of books for the Theological Seminary at Andover;—2000 to Marblehead Academy, as a permanent fund for the education of children of superior promise and capacity, who have been distinguished for their improvement in the public schools, 2000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the same to the Massachusetts Charitable Society;—7,000 for the use and benefit of the Second Congregational Church and Society in Marblehead;—1000 to Amherst College; —17,000 to Dartmouth College.

The Ourang Outang.

The Baltimore Chronicle states that a living specimen of the Ourang Outang at the Museum in that City attracts great attention. Its near resemblance to the human race in the conformation of its head and limbs, and the superior intelligence which it manifests over the rest of the brute creation, make it an object of wonder and admiration. Its affection for a monkey, of the ape species, which was its companion on the voyage from Africa, is very great—muttering some under words of love, which it continues to mumble, when it has been caressed, she was separated from her captivor in a storm, whereupon the captain and men rose upon the prize crew, mastered them, and took possession of their vessel, altering her course for Texas. Being crippled by the storm, she was retaken again; and on these circumstances her crew have been unjustly condemned as pirates. Comment is unnecessary, to show that they are not punished as such.—*New Yorker.*

MASONRY.—We extract, to-day, an interesting debate in the Convention upon Extra Judicial Oaths, and upon the too great frequency of oaths, even under the sanction of law. Mr. STEVENS, who is always ready to seize upon every fit occasion to advance the cause of sound morals, and of the "blessed spirit," dexterously took hold of the remarks of others upon the too frequent repetition of oaths.

The spirit of the age is, undoubtedly, in favor of dispensing with the familiar and thoughtless swearing which has become so common. An appeal to the everliving God, which should be the most solemn God, has come to be almost an idle ceremony. There can be no doubt that this familiarity with the most solemn appeals to God is wrong, in a great measure, to the fact that Masons have long held most of the offices in the country, and that they have been accustomed to look upon them more lightly, by witnessing their blasphemous administration in the Lodge.

We are rejoiced, therefore, that Mr. STEVENS and all our Anti-Masonic friends seem determined to insist upon the intro luction of some provision against Extra Judicial Oaths.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, June 16, 1837.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞The Communication having for its motto "*The resentment of a Priest is implacable.*" and signed "A RELIGIOUS PHYSICIAN," we decline publishing for the present. It might make *old friends* feel sore!

A. L. H. Y. will probably appear in our next.

☞Several errors occurred in Mr. GUBERNATOR's advertisement as published last week, owing to our absence. We have corrected it and inserted it in the inside of to-day's paper.

"$100 *Reward.*"

☞Our respected friend of Adams Arundel County, Md. is informed, that we publish no such advertisements as the one sent us last week headed as above. We hope he will excuse us for not complying with his request, and accept our thanks for his intended kindness.

The Small Bills.

☞We have been requested to state, that the Small bills issued by Messrs. M'CALLA, SWOPE and ZIEGLER will be redeemed, by either of them, whenever presented to the amount of $5, in Gettysburgh or other current Bank notes. The Sentinel states—that they will be received in payment at the Bank of Gettysburgh." We have not been requested so to state.

Lyceum Meeting.

☞We call the attention of the members of the Lyceum to the notice for the meeting on Tuesday evening next. It is hoped that they will be punctual in their attendance. The subject to be discussed, is, "Ought the present state of the Constitution, which has stood so long, and which, in its intelligent vicinity, seem to possess so little interest as to attract the attention of but a few of its intelligent citizens, to perish?" Then, then, desirous of sustaining the Society will, we trust, be more regular in their attendance hereafter. The meeting, it will be perceived, for the next evening, will be held in the LECTURE ROOM of the Lutheran Church.

Present State of the Country.

☞In the present state of the Country, it behooves every one to reflect upon the causes which have produced the existing untoward & disastrous condition of things, and to labor to discover some remedy that will relieve the community at present, and prevent, for the future, a recurrence of similar evils. When misfortune *has* come upon us, it is too late to quarrel with its authors, or make idle charges against them. It is then the business of every man who is really the well-wisher of his country to set about to redress the evil, not to aggravate it, by crimination and recrimination.

The public, at least those possessing part of it, must now be satisfied, that the destruction of the United States Bank, and the multiplication of State Banks, without any institution to control their operations, has produced the mischief that has been so fatal to the Commercial, and which has lately extended itself to all the other great interests of the country. While the United States Bank existed, the issue of State Bank notes was restricted within moderate and safe bounds; in the whole wide extent of the country, there was scarcely a Bank that was not able and willing to redeem its notes with gold or silver. But as soon as the Bank of the United States.

☞The Governor and Council of Maryland have decided that it is not expedient to call an extra session of the Legislature.

Constitutional Convention.

On the 7th inst. in Committee of the Whole on the First Article of the Constitution, the Convention agreed to the proposition limiting the Senatorial term to *three* instead of four years; and that no person shall have more than *two* Senators, and no person to be eligible for the office of Senator for more than two terms in succession. Also, that the General Assembly shall meet on the *First Monday in January* in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor, and adjourn on the last Thursday in April, unless continued in session by a law passed for that purpose.

On the 8th, the section relative to the *Veto Power* of the Governor was taken up. The majority of the Committee appointed on that section reported that it was inexpedient to make any alteration; the minority, however, reported a provision providing that after the return of a bill with the objections of the Governor, the two houses shall meet in convention, and if on *joint ballot* the bill receives a majority of all the votes, it shall become a law. On these reports there was much debate, in which Messrs. SERGEANT, HOPKINSON and others participated. The remarks of the gentlemen above named were listened to with much attention, people talking nothing here on this subject. The section should remain unchanged. Mr. Sergeant said, in the course of his remarks, there never had been a law declared unconstitutional by the courts of this State and he accounted for it by the Veto Power, which enabled the Governor to defeat *unconstitutional acts*, as well as to prohibit the progressives and the encroachments of one department of Government upon another. Yeas and nays in Legislature had passed one act, at least, to authorize the sale of land in Kentucky,) which was vetoed by Gov. McKean, because it was unconstitutional. The report of the majority was agreed to on the 9th, and the section remained unaltered.

On the 10th, Mr. STEVENS offered the following amendment, viz:

No member of the Convention shall hold any office under the amended provisions of this Constitution, being eligible as heretofore under the amended provisions thereof.

This proposition gave rise to considerable debate, which was participated in by many. During the discussion, in noticing an amendment offered by Mr. Earle—that the delegate from Adams be expected,"

Mr. STEVENS said, he trusted that the exception which had been introduced was done because it was the intention to pass the original. He presumed that the gentleman from the county, [Mr. Earle,] when he set "that hill in motion," had no idea, to create offices, or vacancies in offices, to fill them himself! He *knew* he could have no such design! Like all the gentlemen, however, he came with clean hands and pure heart. If the amendments to the Constitution should be honestly made, and with proper motives, he had no doubt but they would be accepted by the people. In such case, if the people desired the services of the members of the Convention, and wished to reward them, this clause would be rejected by them. The gentleman from the county of Cumberland seemed to fear this.

Mr. Stevens said he understood that the testes of men so much differed, that *some* could not understand how *others* could act without corruption. He was sorry to see such an ow promotion! This appeared to be the case of the gentlemen from Chester, (Mr. Bell,) and the gentleman from the county, (Mr. Earle.) He repeated, that he wished such a Constitution to be presented to the people, that they should have no sinister motives entered into its formation. That people would not be the case if offices and sinecures were created that members might fill them. It was proposed to overthrow the Judiciary System here, and turn out all the Supreme Judges who have grown gray in the learning of their profession, and there were FORTY LAWYERS in the Convention!

A true Picture!

☞We cut the following picture of CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, lately nominated for Congress by the Vanites of Philadelphia, from an exchange paper. It is drawn to the life.

We believe, may we are certain, that Mr. Ingersoll has belonged to every party that has existed in Pennsylvania for the last twenty five years: Federal, Democratic, Jackson, Anti-Masonic, Anti-Masonic, Power, Anti-Masonic, paper money, paper money party, a little tinged at one time with anti-Masonry—aristocratic in his associations, and Jack-Cadish in his principles, a man of talents withal, and always in the market.

Rumors!

☞There are two rumors afloat respecting Gen. JACKSON, which we consider to be worth notice. One is that he has written a letter to the Vanitos of Cincinnati, urging them to a support of the Sugar Circular; and another that he has come out in favor of a United States Bank!

Flour!

☞Flour is selling in Philadelphia and Baltimore at from $8 to $8 25 per barrel; and in Harrisburgh and other places around us, it does not exceed $8—whilst here we have to pay from $9 75 to $10! We cannot see why we should be compelled to pay more than our neighbors.

The Crops.

☞During a short excursion last week through parts of Adams, York, Cumberland and Dauphin counties, we were much pleased to observe the promising appearance of an abundant harvest. It is true, we saw some fields that will yield but little, the seed that was scattered over them; yet they were few in comparison with those which will yield plentifully. We learn from Franklin and other counties, that the crops will turn out far better than was anticipated a few days back.

☞The Carlisle Volunteer is informed that we were perfectly *sober* when we penned the article referred to, and, consequently, not in the condition that a certain brother Editor was when he "stumbled out of a public Stage!" We hope he understands us.

☞JOHN P. KENNEDY and GEN. RINGOLD have been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Baltimore. If the friends of correct principles there are true to themselves and their country, the above gentlemen will certainly be elected. We hope the people in that section of the Union have had enough of the "Experiment."

☞LOUIS BONAPARTE, (says the Baltimore Sun) has returned to Europe, in consequence of the reputed illness of his mother. His departure was abrupt, and not anticipated. Whilst in this country he confined himself to the city of New York, and mingled but little in society.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

Examination of Phrenology.

MR. EDITOR—I have just finished the perusal of a work entitled "An examination of Phrenology, in two Lectures, by *Thomas Sewell, M. D.* Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Washington." The work is just from the press, and was sent me by the author a few days since.

For several years I have been of the opinion that the subject of Phrenology had obtained more notoriety than its merits deserved; that it was based upon an arbitrary division of the several portion of the brain, and that the whole science was destitute of a philosophical and anatomical foundation. A few months since I read "Combe's Phrenology" and "Constitution of Man;" after which, I was fully persuaded that Phrenology was not entitled to a place among the Sciences.—But I have received some great *theological principles*—that it was of no practical utility, and that it was mischievous in its tendency. In my recent perusal of the Lectures of Dr. S., I am the more confirmed in the views which I have entertained of the system of Phrenology which has been so extensively before the American people.

It has been said by an able writer, that "Philosophy talks nothing but new *truth*, and the *truth* this she *digs up for hidden treasures*. And if she has found a precious metal, none has a greater right than she has to submit it to the crucible and the test. And he who will help her in this matter is her friend, however close may his wishes, however vigorous the investigation." Dr. Sewell has come to the help of philosophy, to put to the test this new system. He has come to her help as a lover and seeker of truth; and, in my opinion, she has been ably and efficiently assisted.

The work is in two Lectures. In the first, he gives a history of the origin and spread of the system, with a clear and satisfactory delineation of all its parts. It may indeed be considered a faithful and comprehensive synopsis of the whole science.

In the second, he demonstrates that the science is irreconcilable with the anatomical structure and organization of the brain, the cranium, and other parts concerned." He shows most conclusively, that the *anatomy* of the parts concerned is the same now as it was when the system was invented by gall and encourages a hope that the day may come, [when?] when we shall be relieved of the embarrassments which have so long hung like a cloud over us.

The London Observer of the 15th May, in an article on this subject, among other things, says, "it is gratifying to state, that the pressure which has so long existed upon the merchants interest in the city is wearing off, and this week has been more free from apprehension and the promulgation of alarming reports than any preceding week any similar period for months past.

On the 15th of May, George Moore, commander of the ship Dorothy Gales, of New Orleans, and Robert Miller, his mate, were arrested at Liverpool, charged with attempting to smuggle a quantity of tobacco; and Thomas Chatterton, master of the pilot-boat No 11, was charged with assisting them to smuggle a cask of spirits from the same vessel. A long and a minute investigation was had before Justices Hall and Evans, which resulted in the accusations being removed, and they were found one hundred pounds each.

From the New Yorker.

U. S. Treasury and the Distributed Surplus.—The Globe gives us some insight into the manner in which the July instalment of the Surplus is to be paid off, which is as follows: The Treasury Department will issue warrants in favor of the several States, or rather orders of transfer, directing certain Deposite Banks to pay over such sums as are specified. But as these Banks do not pay specie, the States must take such paper as they have to offer, or credits upon these Banks. If the States prefer the latter, it will be found that the Government can command specie funds, which will not be quite so soon as to-morrow. But the warrants or orders so drawn in favor of the States will be received in payment of due to the United States. In other words, the Government will not take the currency which it pays out—not even its own paper, but pave in Deposite Bank paper and specie. This is hard, but the Treasury is hard pushed, and it might be difficult to get along in any other way. We shall see by-and-by.

Gov. RITNER'S PROCLAMATION.—The Cincinnati Evening Post holds this language: —"The Proclamation of Governor Ritner, with the county of Adams, to perform the duties required by the acts of Assembly in relation to the returning of Surveys of Unpatented Lands. Owners of unpatented Lands, or holders of unexecuted warrants, may find it to their advantage to call on him with their papers, as he is prepared to give them his aid in arranging their Titles, &c.

June 9, 1837. tf-10

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞The Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, half past 10 o'clock—and the Rev. McKRAUTH in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

☞Rev. Mr. BROWN will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning & evening next.

☞Rev. Mr. M'LEAN will also preach in his Church on Sunday morning and afternoon next.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. Mr. SAMUEL H. CLARK, Junior Editor of the Harrisburgh "Intelligencer," to Miss JANE CATALINA VAN VALKENBURGH, of Claverack, New York. So, the BETTER-HALF of our *Whig* friend is VAN!

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lekiru, Mr. T. C. MARTIN, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY ANN TUPMINE, of New Oxford, Adams county.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. ISAAC BRINKERHOFF, of Straban township, to Miss ELIZABETH PICKES, of Reading township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

At the Poor-house, on the 10th inst. Miss ANN SHETRON, formerly of Straban township, aged about 35 years.

On the 4th inst. at his residence near York Springs, Mr. DAVID DEMAREE, after a very short illness. The deceased was a good neighbor and an *honest man*. He had labored under a mental derangement for the last two years, but did not complain of sickness until the day before his death. He lived honestly, and died lamented.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH KRILLY, wife of Mr. Andrew Krilly, of this borough, in the 51st year of her age.

On the 4th ult. in Clarke county, Ohio, Mrs. CHRISTINA WUNDERLICH, wife of Mr. Jacob Wunderlich, (formerly Miss Cassatt, of this county.)

On the 8th inst. ISABELLA MARY, daughter of Mr. John Witherow, of Millerstown, aged 14 months.

ADAMS COUNTY LYCEUM.

A MEETING of the "ADAMS COUNTY LYCEUM" will be held in the Lecture Room of the Lutheran Church in this place on

Tuesday Evening, June 20,

at 6 o'clock.

A *LECTURE* will be delivered by a member

☞All persons desirous of promoting the objects of the association, are invited to attend, by themselves and participate in the exercises of the meeting.

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'y

June 16, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Democratic State Right Standing Committee of Adams County are requested to meet at the house of Capt. A. B. Kurtz, in the Borough of Gettysburgh, on *Saturday the 24th inst.* The following is the name of the gentlemen composing said Committee:—*Dr. D. M. Mellinger, David Middleoff, Joseph R. Henry, M. C. Clarkson, John Picking.*

D. J. GILBERT, Gettysburgh.

June 16, 1837.

Sentinel and Compiler are requested to copy.

HAYS' LINIMENT, used in the principal hospitals, and by eminent Medical men, as a certain cure for the following complaints:

For Pile, Croup, Whooping Cough,
For all Dropsy, Pleurisy in Children,
All swellings of the Extremities, Tightness of the Chest, cessand Hot Sweats,
Rheumatism, acute and chronic, All Bruises and Sprains,
Scald Head, Scrofula in its worst stages.
Lumbago and Sciatic, Tender Feet, Blows of the legs or Corns, other fungous sores.
White Swellings, and all other wounds, Chilblains, swellings of the Neck, &c. &c.
Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers.

A number of certificates accompany the directions for using the Liniment.

Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

D. J. GILBERT, Gettysburgh.

June 16, 1837. tf-11

GETTYSBURG GUARDS

ATTENTION!

PARADE in front of the College, on *Tuesday the 4th day of July next*, at 9 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order—each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By Order,

JACOB SARBAUGH, *O. S.*

June 16, 1837. (Sent. Com.)

DR. SPOHN'S PERMANENT CURE FOR THE SICK HEADACHE.—A thousand positive certificates of the virtue of this article might be adduced, but the following:—

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1833.

I hereby certify that my wife has been severely afflicted with a most distressing periodical *sick headache*; and that remedies, prescriptions, and diet, had been tried in vain. Nothing relieved her until she commenced the use of *Dr. Spohn's Headache Pills*, which gave her immediate relief, and by the use of a few bottles she has become entirely cured. I therefore recommend it to all persons under the dreadful complaint, as a certain remedy.

I have also witnessed its virtue in many other cases, in all of which it has proved effectual.

WM H. WHITAKER, *No. 12, Bowery.*

Just received and for sale by

D. J. GILBERT, Gettysburgh.

June 16, 1837. tf-11

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, ESQ.

OF CONOWAGO TOWNSHIP,

HAS been appointed by the Board of Property, to act as an AGENT, in and for the County of Adams, to perform the duties required by the acts of Assembly in relation to the returning of Surveys of Unpatented Lands. Owners of unpatented Lands, or holders of unexecuted warrants, may find it to their advantage to call on him with their papers, as he is prepared to give them his aid in arranging their Titles, &c.

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LILLY WHITE, FOR THE LADIES' TOILET.—A superior cosmetic for beautifying the Skin.

For sale at the Drug Store of

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June 16, 1837. tf-11

Boldness and Impudence.

Under the above head the Baltimore Sun has a very excellent article in reference to the controversy between Northern papers as to which the Southern Banks." The Sun concludes by justly observing that, when the Southern Banks *try refuse to pay their debts, and cannot or will not redeem their notes*, they are all alike, and but little boasting need be indulged in their behalf.

Look at this!

☞The United States Government, it is said, collects its dues in Specie, for the purpose of paying off the Office-holders, *who sell their specie of the current premium*, AND PAY THEIR OWN DEBTS *(when they pay at all!)* IN PAPER!!!

Examination of Phrenology.

MR. EDITOR—I have just finished the perusal of a work entitled "An examination of Phrenology, in two Lectures, by *Thomas Sewell, M. D.* Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Washington." The work is just from the press, and was sent me by the author a few days since.

For several years I have been of the opinion that the subject of Phrenology had obtained more notoriety than its merits deserved; that it was based upon an arbitrary division of the several portion of the brain, and that the whole science was destitute of a philosophical and anatomical foundation. A few months since I read "Combe's Phrenology" and "Constitution of Man;" after which, I was fully persuaded that Phrenology was not entitled to a place among the Sciences.—But I have received some great *theological principles*—that it was of no practical utility, and that it was mischievous in its tendency. In my recent perusal of the Lectures of Dr. S., I am the more confirmed in the views which I have entertained of the system of Phrenology which has been so extensively before the American people.

It has been said by an able writer, that "Philosophy talks nothing but new *truth*, and the *truth* this she *digs up for hidden treasures*. And if she has found a precious metal, none has a greater right than she has to submit it to the crucible and the test. And he who will help her in this matter is her friend, however close may his wishes, however vigorous the investigation." Dr. Sewell has come to the help of philosophy, to put to the test this new system. He has come to her help as a lover and seeker of truth; and, in my opinion, she has been ably and efficiently assisted.

The work is in two Lectures. In the first, he gives a history of the origin and spread of the system, with a clear and satisfactory delineation of all its parts. It may indeed be considered a faithful and comprehensive synopsis of the whole science.

In the second, he demonstrates that the science is irreconcilable with the anatomical structure and organization of the brain, the cranium, and other parts concerned." He shows most conclusively, that the *anatomy* of the parts concerned is the same now as it was when the system was invented by gall and encourages a hope that the day may come, [when?] when we shall be relieved of the embarrassments which have so long hung like a cloud over us.

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