is correctness. True, we have party and sometimes violent party excitement; but parties are inseparable from a Republic and the days of the revolution were not without them. Party spirit can never be banished; but it ought to be restrained. In the language of Washington, "it is a fire not to be quenched; it demands a constant vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume." And if the march of Education is still onward, it will afford the necessary restraint. If the countenance of every poor man's child be made to beam with intelligence, we have have nothing to fear. No: the spirit of '76 has not departed, it still lives, and is cherished in many an American breast. And if we were to be invaded by a foreign foe; if, on this day, the alarm of danger was sounded along the hills and valleys of our country, the first trump that proclaimed her peril would call to her aid many a gallant and brave spirit. A thousand strong arms would be raised in her defence, and thousand bright bayonets would send back the glittering sunbeam. Her sons, warned by a common danger, would throw aside their petty party squabbles, and would march shoulder to shoulder to meet the common foe. They would gather around their country's flag, and as they watched its floating folds, they would swell the song of death or victory. Such was the spirit of the revolution.

But, Gentlemen, I for one never wish to see the scenes of the Revolution reacted here. I for one never desire to behold the smoke of battle sweep over this fair land. I have never accustomed myself to anticipate for our country the dark horrors and afflictions of war; but I have rather indulged in the sweet expectation that long after I shall be God grant, that in my day at least, the bloody banner may never be unfurled. We now seek the mountain's brow in peace and quiet, and enjoy unmolested its delightful repose. We cast our eye along the valley, and are cheered by the beautiful prospect. The voice of the happy husbandman is heard, and his fields waving with the green grain tell us that his labors are about to be rewarded. Science has marked the path of the rail-way, and the sound of the blasted rock, which hurly burns on our ears, tell us that the great agent in the destruction of man, is doomed to humble drudgery in his service. "Can it be that a scene so fair should change?" that prospects so bright should ever darken? Can it be that the fair fields of the farmer should be desolated? That the stern eye of the soldier should come to survey these hills and valleys, and to mark their fitness for purposes of death; and that instead of the sound of the blasted rock, our ears should be stunned by the more startling and terrific sound of the cannon of war? May God avert such a prospect. And may! in future years, American freemen, their country still marching onwards in greatness and in honor, hail the return of this glorious day, and gathering beneath these shades, may they sing the song of peace!

4th July—Anti-Slavery Meeting at FAYETTEVILLE.

The "Fayetteville Anti-Slavery Society" met on the 4th of July, 1837, and after an address by Mr. Thomas Ewing, on the day and the subject which led to the formation of the society, proceeded to an organization by electing Mr. PETER COOK President, Rev. Jos. Bryant and Jos. M'Connell, Esq. Vice Presidents, and *Geo. St. C. Hussey* and *Alexander J. Thomson* Recording and Corresponding Secretaries. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomson, M'Cooby and Cary, appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we will become Subscribers to the Free Newspaper in the Borough of Chambersburgh which will open its columns for a free discussion of the Abolition of Slavery as it now exists in the U. States, provided that such paper shall devote, at least, two columns weekly to such discussion.

Messrs. Samuel Thompson, Eli R. Horner, Geo St. C. Hussey and J. Blanchard were appointed to wait on the editors of the papers for names, and two of the young ladies present were also invited to aid in procuring names to the same—and copies to be forwarded to abolitionists in different parts of the county.

The Society then passed resolutions declaring in favor of a County Anti-Slavery meeting, & appointing Messrs. A. J. Thomson, G. St. C. Hussey and J. Carey to correspond with other committees so appointed, and to issue a call for a county meeting to be holden at Chambersburgh early the ensuing Fall—and for Fayette delegates at the county concur.

It was then unanimously

Resolved, That the Anniversary of the Birth-day of our Independence reminds us of our inconsistency with our own principles, and calls loudly upon us for humiliation and repentance before God, for the guilt of this Nation in holding Slaves while we call our land the "home of the *Free*."

Resolved, That we trust the time is speedily approaching when no Slave holding Clergyman will be permitted to enter the Sacred Desk, and when all Slave-holding Professors will be excluded from fellowship in the Christian Churches.

Resolved, That we are Abolitionists, have no partiality for any existing party, nor do we mean, as a Society, to intermeddle in any way with the party politics of the day.

Signed by order of the Society,

G. ST. C. HUSSEY, } Cor. & Rec.
A. J. THOMSON, } Secretaries.

By a report made to the Convention, it appears that since the adoption of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, there have been 53 executions, and 27 persons pardoned who had been condemned to death—4, 467 pardoned, who had been sentenced to imprisonment; and the fines, forfeitures, and militia fines of 4,116 persons remitted by the several Governors. Twelve of the executions took place during Gov. Mifflin's term—seven during M'Kean's—nine during Snyder's—four during Findley's—four during Heister's—six during Shulze's—six during Wolf's—and one during Ritner's [*Poulson.*

Political Matters.

Letter from Thaddeus Stevens.

☞To an invitation from the Democratic Anti-Masons of Lancaster County to participate with them in celebrating the Anniversary of our Independence, Mr. STEVENS returned the following answer and accompanying sentiment:

HARRISBURGH, June 28, 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your letter of the 22d inst. inviting me to join the Democratic Anti-Masons of Lancaster county, in celebrating the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence. Were it in my power, consistent with my other engagements, nothing would give me more pleasure than to accept your kind invitation. I know of no citizens of this great republic, with whom I should mingle more proudly on such an occasion, than with the Democratic Anti-Masons of Lancaster. *Their* principles are the principles of our glorious revolution.—And when they first asserted them in Pennsylvania against an all-powerful and vindictive combination of interested men, bound by oath to avenge the wrongs of the Order, it required but little less fearlessness of purpose, and energy of character to sustain them than it did in the Fathers of the Revolution to achieve the Independence which you are about to celebrate. No where have those principles been adhered to with more honest of heart and decision of character than among the people of Lancaster county. While many of our brethren of other States have forgotten their principles in their impatient lust for power, you have maintained a steadiness of purpose which has subdued all opposition, and commanded respect even where your principles were hated. Persevere in the support of your distinctive principles; shun all mercenary alliances; spurn every offer of amalgamation with any other party, and you will yet triumph your principles to victory, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout our whole Union.

Allow me to offer to the company the following sentiment, and to subscribe myself your and their obedient and very humble servant.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

To PETER REED, jr. and others.

JOSEPH RITNER, the honest, intelligent Farmer, and incorruptible Governor, who did not forget in office the principles which he professed in private life.

By the Committee of Arrangement—THADDEUS STEVENS—The vigilant sentinel of the people's rights, and brave protector of this country's interests: May he long continue to defend them.

Letter from John Sergeant.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We lay before our readers to day a letter from Mr. Sergeant in reply to an invitation to the entertainment recently given at Chilicothe, to the Hon. Thomas Ewing. Our readers will find in it the fearless expression of the writer's opinions of the President and his advisers. The tone of it is not more decided than we should have expected, but we are much mistaken if such a letter from such a man does not make a deep impression on the public mind.

HARRISBURGH, May 24, 1837.

DEAR SIRS: I received yesterday your letter of the 13th inst., in which you have been kind enough to invite me to a public dinner, to be given on the 10th of June next, to Thomas Ewing, your late Senator in Congress, in testimony of approbation of his public course, in his able and manly efforts to protect the Constitution of the United States against executive encroachments, his fearless exposure of corruption, and his distinguished ability with which he has sustained the best interests of your State and the Union." No man is better entitled to such a testimony. I know of no citizen more than the eminent gentleman just named; and I allow me to add, no public man could be better characterised in a few words than he is in the language quoted from your letter. I should be happy to meet you and him at the time and place designated, and to add my feeble voice to your just expression of regard and respect for a faithful, able, and patriotic public servant. My public engagements, however, do not permit me to absent myself from my duty here.

The gallant band of Senators, of whom Mr. Ewing was one, have, indeed a melancholy spectacle now before them—their predictions are fulfilled; what they for years labored to avert has been brought upon us; our country, which at time ago prosperous and happy, presents an unbroken scene of commercial distress, yet continuing to spread and searching out and visiting every class of community. The Government [as it has been the fashion of late to style it, overlooking the Representatives of the People] can give no relief. It has no power, but to exact what the citizen is unable to furnish, and to refuse what by law the Treasury is bound to pay. The same bankruptcy which has been sent through the land, like a pestilence to destroy the fortunes of individuals, has reached the Treasury too. Individuals may never be able to rise again. But never shall our sympathy. They have it—our heartfelt, sympathy—and one can hardly refrain from mingling with it his indignation, when he looks upon the thousands of innocent and meritorious men, now lying prostrate crushed by the wheels of the cruel *experiment!* They were at liberty to relume towards them. They prayed, they implored, that its course might be arrested; but they implored in vain.—Nay, as if this were not sufficient, they were cursed and reviled, cruel insult being added to injury.

Congress at length, yielding to the prayers of distress, interposed its power, if not to restore at least to endeavor to diminish the future misery. But the staff of its beneficent power was rudely wrenched from its hands, and the bill to repeal the specie circular, with the aid of an opinion from a complying law officer that Congress could not write good Engish, was thrown among the trophies of triumphs over the Constitution and laws, achieved by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the U. States. His successor is too feeble to have committed this wrong himself, and has just strength enough to refuse to repair it. He is not a man to invent a storm, nor to take counsel from patriotism, when public danger can only be arrested by exposing himself. The specie circular has brought, in his time, the immunity of noncommittal, until, as has been truly and happily said, "it has repealed itself." It has expired when its work was done, and not another tear could be wrung from a suffering and bankrupt people. The present executive has dwarfed himself by inaction when his country demanded exertion; and judging from present appearances, at the end of his four years, will be found to have gone to his rear, where he will be left and reported among the missing.

But our Country—Heaven bless her—the sufferer when her children suffer; her simple, industrious, valued children.—She will mourn over them. But if her constitution has not been broken by ill-treatment—and I firmly believe it has not—let the Constitution have fair play, dismiss the quacks, with their poisonous nostrums—bring in the honest and intelligent advisers who have been displaced, and, with a little season to recover from the effects of painful excitement, she will come forth again in all her beauty and strength, as she was in the morning of her days, when her glory was blended with the glory of Washington, and both were softened and chastened by submissive reference to the Constitution and laws.

When such days shall return, the illustrious band of patriot Senators, of whom Mr. Ewing was one, will be remembered with increased gratitude, and called in to service. May such a revolution soon take place!

I have a sentiment, to be offered to our friends, with my earnest wishes for their welfare and success.

Very respectfully and truly your friend,

W. Creighton, Jr., Mr. Scott Cook, John Madeira, Henry M'Landburgh, Esqs., Committee, &c.

By JOHN SERGEANT. Our Country.—May she be speedily rescued from quacks, relieved from rash and vindictive experiments, and left to the vigor of her fine constitution. With God's blessing, and honest advisers, she will soon be restored to health.

From the Boston Atlas.

A Few Admissions—Reflections, and Comments on the Administration and the Times.

The Washington Globe says:—

1. That the stoppage of Specie Payments was caused by the speculations and speculators whom it always describes as Whigs.

2. That there was a combination between the Baring-Biddle-Bank and the Bank of England, to drain this country of Specie and lend it to England to pay the debts of these Whig merchants and speculators.

3. That many of the Deposit Banks will cheat the Government out of a great deal of money.

4. That the issue of Paper Money is a tax on the People to the amount of six per cent per annum on all the paper issued.

5. That neither the Globe, nor Mr. Benton, nor any other Tory occupying a position in his party calculated to give weight to his opinions, is in favor of a Currency exclusively Metallic.

6. That a Union must be between the Government and the Banking System should be dissolved.

7. That Government has a better circulating medium than any other kind of Bank Paper

8. That Mr. Webster is a Hard Money man.

9. That Mr. Webster is a Hard Money Government—because it makes the People pay Hard Money, and not the People in Rags.

10. That the present trouble is the consequence of a Whig Government.

12. That the Whigs have overdrawn and overbanked for the purpose of failing and creating distress, in the view of embarrassing Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury, and putting in other men.

13. That trade is sordid and vulgar—that the merchants are gamblers and enemies of the country—and that Messrs. Mr. Van Buren, Commander-in-Chief of 15,000 regular troops, and all the Militia of the Country, by breakfasting their "wives-errors."

14. That the citizens of Boston are "tea-contrabandists"—and "traitors," and that the American Revolution grew out of a "Boston riot," got up by men who were as worthless as three tea chests—and that leather custom-house officers, burn stamp-contractors in effigy, and engage in various other outrages unprecedented and exceptions.

All this and much more the Globe says and endorses, in its own amiable editorials and in the articles which it copies and approves of from the Tory Journals. Mr. Rush, and other distinguished worthies. We will start with the supposition that it is all true, and what does it amount to?

1. That the present National Administration, with majorities in both branches of Congress, with majorities in all the State Legislatures, with an hundred thousand office, and an hundred thousand other contractors and underlings of every description, with EIGHTY MILLIONS of money to pay away and loan to its own favorites in the course of a single year—that the National Administration with all these means and appliances, and with such unlimited control over the Money Power of the country—have been so miserably weak, and so fatally blind to the engagements with the State, to redeem its own notes and to circulate as freely as the British gold and silver, and that the Government should be compelled to suspend Specie Payments! If this is really the case, we think it quite time for the People to signify to these inefficient and blundering public servants through the Ballot box, that their services can be dispensed with, and that the Government should be put into the hands of men who will bring these Whig speculators and merchants to their senses, and compel the Banks to resume Specie Payments.

2. If the Government have permitted the Biddle-Baring Bank and the Bank of England, to succeed in a conspiracy for the suspension of Specie Payments, the Government has been wretchedly inefficient and ought to be forthwith permitted to resign in favor of men who have sagacity enough to protect the revenue and the Treasury from robbery.

3. We have no doubt that what the Globe says of the Deposit Banks is true. No one can judge better of the honesty and soundness of these Banks than the men who select them, and if they have selected Banks which have cheated the People, they ought to be removed to make way for men who will take better care of the People's Money.

4. If the issue of Paper is so heavy a tax on the People, the administration whose management has more than TREBLED this issue, has been guilty of very bad management, and is not to be trusted with the direction of Public affairs.

5. If *the* party are not in favor of a "Currency exclusively metallic," in what mode do they propose to regulate the Paper Currency? Do they mean to leave us with Rags? with Paper that is running from 10 to 15 per cent below par, and liable every day to a still further depreciation?

6. We have not the slightest objection to this; we never desire to see any connexion between the Government and a Bank; but we do not believe that an administration which to this day EMPLOYS DEPOSITE BANKS without law and against law, entertains any very serious desire of separating itself from the Banking System. Why does Mr. Woodbury continue to employ these banks, when the law expressly forbids it?

7. There is a certain spurious and illegal currency afloat in the shape of Treasury Notes, which are issued in place of specie till they are stamped with insolvency, and that have been a certain value because they are receivable at the Custom House in payment of Government dues. Does not Mr. Woodbury know that precisely the same value would be given to the notes of the Josephs, or any other insolvent Wall Street speculator, by receiving them in payment of dues?

8. 9. Both these assertions cannot well be true. Mr. Webster has styled himself a BULLIONIST, and he has done every thing in his power to rescue the country from the curse of RECOVERTURE PAPER MONEY.—He *abhors* "IRREDEEMABLE PAPER," and is willing to adopt measures to prevent its circulation. Like the Globe, too, and Mr. Benton, and Mr. Van Buren, he is not in favor of an "*exclusively metallic currency*," but unlike those worthies, he is opposed utterly to the "exclusively PAPER currency" with which the blunders of the administration have delaged the country.

10. It is certainly a very Hard Government, though it cannot justly be called a Hard Money Government, that pays RAGS and receives SPECIE.

11. What led to overtrading and overbanking? The destruction of the REGULATOR, by which for forty years overbanking and overtrading have been repressed and prevented.

12. The Whigs must be very ardent politicians, to embarrass themselves for the sake of embarrassing the Government, and all for the purpose of making a failure of the Experiment! What sane man credits such nonsense? But if it is true, how happens it that a few of these Whig politicians have been able to break a Government that has had 80,000,000 of dollars to trade upon—and that has been trading upon it for a twelve-month?

13. Traffic may be "sordid and vulgar," and "yard-sticks" are not as effective weapons as bayonets; but cloth must be made and measured, and till we are driven back to the primitive simplicity of the fig-leaf, and John Adam and Eve in 'the costume of the times,' as they do to this day in some of the "metallic currency" countries, there must be a class of people engaged in the very "sordid and vulgar," and highly improper, indecorous, and anti-republican employment of buying and selling. Why does not Mr. Van Buren issue an edict forbidding the sale of broadcloth, and making it high-treason to be caught "flourishing a yardstick?"

14. As to the Bostonians, they are just paying from five to ten centuries they have been a most obstinate, hot-headed, ill-behaved and riotous people. All King George's newspapers said so seventy years ago—and it was the prevailing opinion at the same time in the territory to the North of us that now rejoices under the dominion of King Isaac. The King's Own in New Hampshire voted for the Revolution in 1776 bitterly as they do now—and were much scandalized that they should behave so rebellously about a half-penny tax on tea. It is common enough in the New Hampshire that the Bostonians were "half-penny rebels." "What sort of revolution," said they, "can you expect for a half penny!" They thought it was very small office to make such a noise about, and recommended that the money should be paid, and nothing more should be said about it. King Martin's people are not *good enough!* And so he has put them off with a few contemptible emoluments of 50, 80 or $100 or more, and then cheated them of their reward, baffled their hopes, and stolen their ideas! Hail Columbia, &c.*"*

A child the son of Ambrose Henkel, of New Market, Md. was killed by drinking aquaretis, by mistake, for lemonade.

An English paper in publishing the following, very properly heads it

"EXTRAORDINARY IF TRUE."—A lady, who was born in Gloucestershire deaf and dumb, spoke three sentences on her first visit to London, and then fell from her chair, in a state of insensibility, and died in the next a year of blood." After uttering the last sentence, she fell from her chair a lifeless corpse!

At the last dates from Grand Gulf, Mississippi, house carpenters were getting $4 per day in that place.

CHICAGO.—According to the Democrat, published at that city, it now contains eight hundred inhabitants, forty or fifty lawyers, thirty or forty physicians, twelve public houses, one hundred and twenty-eight stores, three newspapers, and "a quantity of small groceries!" Business is represented as very dull, the number of monthly letters published, is about eight hundred, and the postmaster's salary about two thousand dollars.

Gen. MEMUCAN HUNT was on Friday last presented by the Acting Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas near the Government of the United States.

RAPIDS OF THE WABASH.—It is stated in the Terrehaute Courier of the 29th ult. that all the preliminaries to the commencement of operations for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash River, from its mouth to the town of Vincennes, have been satisfactorily adjusted by the Commissioners of that state and Illinois, and that DAVID BURR, Esq. has been appointed Chief Engineer, and will proceed forthwith in the discharge of his duties in connection with this important work.

TOBACCO.—The Presbyterian Assembly could not readily obtain a meeting house for their session in Philadelphia. They accomplished it however, after a meeting two days. Cause of refusal—because the members use tobacco so freely that they will spoil a good place. A good hit this.—*Luth. Obser.*

ANOTHER REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.—A Van Buren man, of the name of Seaman, a Collector of Canal Tolls, at Cincinnati, has recently been trying another *Experiment*. Having in his hands *four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars*, he converted them to his own use, and then cleared out. This experiment is bad enough but it will not be half so injurious as the great Jackson Experiment.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

NOVEL SQUIRREL HUNT.—The Lowell, Massachusetts Courier says, a boy in his neighborhood of that city a few days since who shot a squirrel on a stone wall, on searching for him in the hole in which he fell, drew out a tin pot containing 50 counterfeit dollars.

HORRIBLE.—Two sons of D. Bradshaw, Esq. of Clark county, Arkansas, were recently consumed by fire on the night. Some miscreant, it is thought, fired the adjoining cornerib, which, together with their dwelling was destroyed.

The youths were aged 17 and 15 years.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—On the 28th April, a hill 100 feet high at Kosslin in Prussia, on the Baltic sea, fell suddenly into the earth, leaving an abyss 200 feet wide.

At the Election for Directors of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, held on the 3d instant, the following named gentlemen were declared by the judges thereof to have been duly elected, viz—Christian Hallowell, Joseph Ferree, John Ferree, Benjamin Chew, Samuel Johnson, Henry Haldeman, James Given, David Rinehart and John Hoover. At a meeting of the Board elect, held on the 4th inst. CHRISTIAN HALLOWELL, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.—*Spy.*

TWO MURDERERS EXECUTED.—Two murderers named Hoover and Davis, were executed at Cincinnati on Friday last. The Cincinnati Whig says,—"The concourse was large, not less than twenty thousand; two or three thousand *females* among the multitude. No *ladies*. So far as we can learn, there were few of our own female citizens at this disgusting spectacle. Those that were present, took especial care to keep at a respectable distance."

ANOTHER 'LAUDER.—The Cincinnati Whig states that Col. Benton and the loco focos have secured the services of the prophet MATTHIAS, as a travelling lecturer.—He is (says the Whig) opposed to all banks, and is a decided friend of hard money, his beard being more than a foot long.

A NEW MILITARY HERO!—We learn from the Washington papers that President Van Buren reviewed a brigade of militia in front of the Palace on the 4th of July. Such trig little gentleman as Mr. V. B. in military accoutrements, must be a novel spectacle. Such an act must be regarded as a real "committal," and his appearance must have been equal to that of "puss in boots."—*Balt. Pat.*

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Mr. BUSSINO, a trustee of public schools, relates to us the following case of destitution. A little girl, a pupil at one of the public schools, who was generally remarkable for her vivacity and amiable deportment, was observed one afternoon to be drooping in health and neglectful to her recitations. To the teacher's inquiry if she were ill, she replied in the negative, but she became more and more inattentive to her studies, starting wildly about, and seeming quite unconscious of what was said or done. It was subsequently ascertained that her strange conduct was the effect of actual hunger, she having partaken of no food since early the day before. She told her pitiful story with the modest reluctance that always accompanies real suffering, and gave as a reason for fasting so long, that her mother was a widow, and could get no money.—*N. Y. Sun.*

VIRGINIA GOLD.—The Richmond Compiler says: The mines are still sending in their weekly products. We saw three beautiful bars from the Walton mine yesterday containing seven or eight hundred dollars, and a day or two since, one of the same mine, somewhat over that amount. Other mines are making their deposites with great regularity. What a pity the miners did not continue operations as briskly earlier—such a nest egg might have been laid by for these and times, wherewith to hatch young *Eagles*.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.—The corner stone of the edifice intended for the INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at Greencastle, in that state, on Tuesday the 20th ult. in presence of a numerous assemblage—supposed to be not less than four thousand persons. The eloquent Mr. BASCOM assisted at the ceremonies and delivered an address which although occupying three hours, is said to have been listened to by the numerous concourse with "breathless silence" and the most earnest attention.

Variety of Trades in a Detachment of United States Troops.—We were allowed the sight of the mustered description of a detachment of twenty seven United States recruits, that were recently enlisted in this city, and sailed yesterday at one o'clock in the Norfolk steamboat, destined for Fortress Monroe, (Old Point Comfort, Va.) It consisted of 5 shoemakers, 4 laborers, 3 farmers; silver smith, filer and turner, painter, druggist, gold beater, copper smith, hatter, potter, tailor, boot maker, stone cutter, copper smith, cabinet maker and bricklayer, one of each. Six were born in Germany, three in Scotland, two in Ireland, one in England, four in Maryland, four in Virginia, two in Pennsylvania, three in New York, one in Massachusetts, and one in Lower Canada.

Baltimore Sun.

From the National Intelligencer.

North-Eastern Boundary.

The boundary difficulty on our Eastern border is assuming a menacing aspect. An agent of the State of Maine was lately sent into the disputed territory for the purpose of taking a census of the inhabitants, when he was forthwith arrested by the British authorities and committed to prison. In consequence of this high-handed act, the Governor of Maine has issued the following military order:

HEAD QUARTERS, }
AUGUSTA, June 27, 1837. }

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: The w.'.of our State has been invaded! One of our citizens, while in the performance of duty required by law, was arrested within the territory of Maine, and carried to an adjacent foreign province, where he now remains incarcerated within the walls of a prison. Such is a repetition of former acts of injustice, committed against our border inhabitants, by officers acting under the authority of the British Province of New Brunswick.

The integrity of the State must be preserved. Maine looks to the General Government for redress.

Our citizens must be secure within our limits, and it may be found necessary to bring forth military power to give that protection to which they are entitled.

The Commander-in-chief therefore calls upon the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to obey such orders as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State may require.

By the Commander-in-chief,
A. B. THOMPSON, Adj. Gen.

GOOD MILK COWS, by the drove, sell in Wisconsin for $35 a head. The Missouri people drive a great many to that market, and we are surprised at the demand for milk there after reading the following in the Iowa News:—*Boston Post.*

"WISCONSIN AGAINST THE WORLD.—Mr. Orrt, near Plattsville, Iowa county, was delivered of four children at one birth—two sons and two daughters!"

MAGNIFICENT.—It was stated in the Legislature of Rhode Island, the other day that one of the banks of the State, at the time of the suspension of specie payment took place, had a circulation of thirty six thousand dollars, and had only one dollar and twenty-six cents of specie in its coffers.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Toll received at this office for last week, ending this day, $102,649 17
Amount received during the week ending this day, 5,238 96
Whole amount received up to date, $107,888 96

W. C. M'PHERSON, *Collector.*

Excellent advice, applicable to most people, is very briefly given by Dr. Moore, who says, "When you are disposed to be vain of your mental acquirements look up to those who are more accomplished than yourselves; that you may be fired with emulation; but when you feel dissatisfied with your circumstances, look down on those beneath you, that you may learn contentment."

One of the finest compliments which we ever met with, was that paid by Mr. Jefferson to Dr. Franklin, when upon Franklin's return from his embassy to France, Mr. J. went out in the same capacity. Mr. Jefferson was asked by some one, upon his arrival in France, whether he came to *replace* Dr. Franklin. No, replied he, I come only as his *successor*.

LITTLE BY SMALL MEANS.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following as the substance of Dr. Alcott's last work "For breakfast, eat two cents worth of dried apples, without sugar. For dinner, drink a quart of water to swell the apples. Take ten with a friend."

Foreign.—By the ship Parthenon, at Boston from Liverpool, London dates to May 26, and Liverpool to May 28, have been received. Business was more active in Liverpool, but some uneasiness was manifested about the money market. Cotton was paper in the market. Glasgow was in a great excitement from the election to Parliament, the candidates being a tory and a radical.

FRANCE.—The Spanish country seems to be occupied with the marriage of the Duke of Orleans!

PORTUGAL.—The Ministry have resigned, because the Cortes would not allow them under Secretaries of State. Mr. Dias da Oliveira, president of the Cortes, is charged with forming a new ministry.

SPAIN.—The Queen's Generals have obtained some successes in the North. Eguerro had taken Hernani, capturing 600 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of military stores and munitions. Subsequently he captured several other places. General Evans had taken Irun, and then marched to join Espartero.

In England the birth day of Victoria, the heir presumptive, for the term *heiress* is not applied to Queens by English lawyers, was celebrated with great rejoicings. She is now 18, her majority, and the subject for an outfit and establishment suitable to her exalted distinction, is to be brought before Parliament.

The bill to abolish Church rates was carried by a majority of five only.

A Christian missionary recently suffered martyrdom in China. He was confined in an iron cage, in which he could neither stand or lie, and portions of his flesh were daily torn off with red hot pincers!

Over 20,000 persons were held to bail in England and Wales last year for criminal offences, of whom 7033 could neither read or write, 10,393 could read and write imperfectly, 2215 could write and read well, 182 were of superior education, &c.

Constitutional Convention.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the American Daily Advertiser, dated,

HARRISBURGH, July 1, 1837.

DEAR SIR,—The Convention are beginning to exhibit unequivocal signs of fatigue and restlessness, which will end either in an adjournment, or a very careless and unsatisfactory disposal of the subjects committed to it. The farmers want to go to their harvest fields, the lawyers to the courts or offices, and all to their homes. Although the speech making continues, for some time yet with all in their sleep, attention languishes, and very few of the speakers now can obtain any list eners. And yet they have not touched the most important articles of the Constitution, about which it is said the people are most anxious for a change. The Governor's patronage, the gift of offices, is now under discussion, and no considerable progress is made in it. The Judiciary—the Bill of Rights—the numerous and important questions on chartered rights, banks, corporations, &c.—are not approached, and no powers of calcu lation are sufficient to enable a conjecture when they will be entered upon, and still less when they will be determined. All this, however, is in favor of the constitution, for unsaydly, the more it is examined, the more perfect it is found and the greater difficulties are met in the attempt to amend it. In the meantime, I imagine you are hardly aware of the expense of the "experiment." It is ascertained that the Convention cost the good people of this Commonwealth, one thousand dollars a day. I do not think this is an exaggerated calculation. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means a few days since, that the Post Office bill is one hundred dollars a day. Mr Stevens stated in debate this morning, that the daily expenses of the Convention so leven hundred dollars, and the contingent fund, of which TO SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and yet, said he, we have decided nothing, nor even heard one third of the numerous propositions to be proposed and debated.

I hardly believe the people are aware of the hole that this Convention will make in the treasury, if it continues as may be expected. The money would go far to make a good rail road or canal.—*Poulson.*

Correspondence of the Lancaster Union.

HARRISBURGH, July 3, 1837.

Dear Sir:—The Convention have been engaged during the past week in proposing amendments to the 6th Article of the Constitution. That article, as you are aware, embraces the county officers, Justices of the Peace, State Treasurer, &c. From the action already had, it is evident that Justices of the Peace are to be elected, every five or seven years, by the people of the different townships, who also, as the matter at present stands, are to decide on the number they will have in their respective townships, when the taxables of the particular township exceed a certain number.

Mr. Reigart of your city made some remarks on this subject. He deprecated the idea of electing Justices of the Peace, particularly in small districts, and thought that it might render them very dependent and perhaps contaminate the fountains of justice, unless they were dependent of all civil jurisdiction, and made mere conservators of the peace. He voted against all innovation on this subject, I believe because there is a small number in each township in proportion to the population. There is, as you know, some general complaint against the free exercise of the power by the Governor, and it may be true, that in some instances the power has been somewhat abused, but there is great danger that the Convention (mistaking a whispering of complaint for popular opinion) may run into attempted reforms in thus placing a good and firm magistrate, who does his duty fearlessly, at the mercy of a few demagogues in each township.—Mr. Jessup said he was surprised, upon his arrival in France, whether he came to *replace* Dr. Franklin. No, replied he, I come only as his *successor*.

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Yesterday, I listened to one of the most withering rebukes I ever heard from Mr. Stevens. Mr Porter, of Northampton, the object of the rebuke, rather, shrunk, he replied to it with much asperity, but he fell far short of the mark. It was commenced by Mr. Denny, of Pittsburgh, who, with a long preamble and series of resolutions, presented the memorial of a numerous number of persons of color of Pittsburgh. The petition abounded in facts, statistical information and a deep protest against the treatment of the people of this Commonwealth, one thousand dollars a day. I do not think this is an exaggerated calculation. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means a few days since, that the Post Office bill is one hundred dollars a day. Mr Stevens stated in debate this morning, that the daily expenses of the Convention so leven hundred dollars, and the contingent fund, of which TO SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and yet, said he, we have decided nothing, nor even heard one third of the numerous propositions to be proposed and debated.

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STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.
BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
GETTYSBURGH, PA.
FRIDAY, July 14, 1837.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$8 to $8¾.

☞Several errors having occurred in a part of last week's impression of the beautiful article headed "THE HOUSES OF FATE," justice to its fair author requires its re-insertion this week. It will be found on our first page.

☞We omit our Editorial variety this week to make room for the interesting Letters from Harrisburgh and Florida.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

HARRISBURGH, July 11, 1837.

DEAR SIR—The Convention have resolved to adjourn on the 14th inst. to meet again on the 10th of October. They have not got one-fourth part through with the various amendments proposed! The Radicals have brought forward so many, and such wild propositions, that if adopted would destroy all the principal parts of the old Constitution; and leave our Farmers in great difficulty about the titles to their lands! Of course, those who wish to preserve the stability of property, and to protect the rights of the poor, are obliged to resist them. Had moderate amendments been required, such as electing County Officers and limiting the State Debt, it is probable they would have been finished our labours two or three weeks ago, and adjourned *sine die*. But the Radicals insist on meeting again, and spending six months more, and at least a QUARTER OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS MORE, to carry out their schemes of destroying the Judiciary, and the Constitution!

Our daily expences are not less than ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS; but the radicals say the people care nothing about that! And when the Anti-Masons urged that as a reason for not adjourning to meet again, they sneered at them and the people too! Mr. M'SHERRY and Mr. STEVENS from your county, together with others, did all they could to prevent an adjournment and re-assembling, but were out-voted. What will be the result Heaven only knows.—Whether any part of the Constitution or of our rights will escape this ravenous Convention is uncertain. The October elections will have a strong influence upon the proceedings of the Convention, for good or for evil.

From Florida.

☞We have been politely favored with a perusal of a letter from a Gentleman in Micanopy, Florida, to his Friend in this place, and permitted to extract therefrom the following intelligence:

MICANOPY, June 16, 1837.

You have no doubt heard of the change in the aspect of affairs here; but as you may not have heard of the particulars, I will give them to you as detailed account, the substance of which is, as near as I can recollect, as follows:

About the time of the receipt of the express from Fort Mellon, Jessup was aware that a number of the Mickasucky Indians were hovering about the emigrating camp, (which was 7 miles from Tampa) with the supposed intention of abducting Micanopy. On the 1st inst. Micanopy, with the other chiefs who were in his camp, came in to Tampa with about 50 warriors. On this day it was deliberated in secret council by Gen. Jessup and a few of the higher officers at Tampa, whether they should break the truce by seizing the Indians or whether they should wait for the Indians to break it. The latter was determined on, the General saying that the white should not be the first to set an example of perfidy. The chiefs were then offered the protection of the ships of the 2d and 3d, towards daylight, Micanopy was roused from his slumbers by about 100 Mickasuckies, who threatened to kill him if he did not break the truce and go with them; in true regal style, he bared his breast and told them to kill him at once. This bad some effect, so much so that they allowed him to send in a runner to Tampa with a public horse which he had, and with 30 dragoons from Capt. Page, U. S. A. (acting Indian Agent.) He did not even forget Saunders, (the sutler,) but sent in enough to pay him, amounting to over 200. He sent in word to the General that his people had determined not to go west, and that he was forced off, but that his warriors should not molest the whites. Jumper was served in a similar manner with a party of Mickasuckies. On the receipt of this intelligence, Jessup immediately shipped the prisoners and negroes to New Orleans. Alligator is still with him. Philip, at Fort Mellon, (since Micanopy's abduction, but before it was known there,) at his last visit, said that they must have till Fall and then they would go.

To make my thing out of all hand, you must know that there are three parties of the Seminoles. They all dislike very much to leave this country—but the first party, consisting of Micanopy, Jumper, Philip and Alligator, with the greater part of the *Seminoles proper*, had come to the determination that it was useless to resist, that it was their fate and they would go—these are and have been since the commencement, the second party, consisting of the Mickasucky tribe, Cooper, Jones, Coshadjo, Powel (and probably Alligator) have been hostile to the Americans,