the importation or exportation of specie which forms the basis of paper, that occasions these fluctuations. If specie alone were the medium of circulation, the same importation or exportation of it would make it plenty or scarce, and affect prices in the same manner. The nominal or apparent prices might vary in figures, but the sensation upon the community would be as great in the one case as in the other. These alterations do not result, therefore, from the nature of the medium, whether that be specie exclusively, or paper convertible into specie, but from the operation of paper currency. It commences, at least that is chargeable with expansions and contractions; and against commerce, and not its instrument, should opposition be directed.

I have heard it urged by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) with no little surprise, in the course of this debate, that a convertible paper would not answer for a currency, but that the true standard of value was to be found in a paper medium not convertible into the precious metals. If there be, in regard to currency, one truth which the united experience of the whole commercial world had established, I had supposed it to be that experiment with paper money constituted the very worst of all conceivable species of currency. The objections to it are; First, that it is impracticable to ascertain a priori, what amount can be issued without depreciations; and, secondly, that there is no adequate security, and, in the nature of things, none can exist against excessive issues. The paper money of North Carolina, to which the Senator referred, according to the information which I have received, did depreciate. It was called Proc., an abbreviation of the authority under which it was put forth, and it took one and a half and sometimes two dollars of proc. to purchase one in specie. But if any one desires to understand perfectly the operation of a purely paper currency, let him study the history of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It was established about 15 or 16 years ago, with the consent of a majority of the people of that State. It is winding up and closing its career, with the almost unanimous approbation of the whole people. It had an authority to issue, and did issue, notes to the amount of about two millions of dollars. These notes, upon their face, purported an obligation of the bank to pay the holders on demand, the amount in specie but it was well known that they would not be so paid. As a security for their ultimate payment, there were 1st, the notes of individuals supposed to be well secured, every note put out by the bank being represented by an individual note discounted. 2d. The funds of the State in a prior State bank, amounting to about half a million of dollars. 3d. The property of the State, and the lands belonging to the State. And 4th. The annual revenue of the State and public dues, all of which were payable in the notes of the Commonwealth Bank.

Notwithstanding these apparently solid provisions for the redemption of the notes of the bank, they depreciated immediately after it commenced operation, and in the course of a few months they sunk as low as fifty per cent—two dollars for one specie dollar. They continued depreciated for a long time, until other causes operated to make them rise and in burnt. They then rose in value, and now, when there is only some fifty or one hundred thousand dollars out, they have risen to about par. This is owing to the demand for them, created by the wants of the remaining debtors to the bank, and their receivability in payment of taxes. The result of the experiment is, that, altho' it is possible to maintain a short year's paper medium to some amount, if the legislative authority which creates it will also create a demand for it, it is impracticable to adjust the proportions of supply and demand so as to keep it at par; and that the tendency is always to an excess of issue. The result, with the people of Kentucky, has been a general conviction of the mischief of all issues of an irredeemable paper.

It is practicable for the Federal Government to put down the State Banks, and to introduce an exclusive metallic currency! In the operations of this Government, we should ever bear in mind that political power is distributed between the States and the Union, and that, whilst our duties are few and clearly defined, the great mass of legislative authority abides with the States. Their banks exist without us, independent of us, and in spite of us. We have no constitutional power or right to put them down. Why, then, seek their destruction, openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, by discrediting their issues, and by such laws, and bills of pains and penalties? What are these banks now so decried and denounced? Intruders, aliens, enemies that have found their way into the bosom of our country against our will! Reduced to their elements, and the analysis shows that they consist: 1st. of stockholders; 2d. debtors; and 3d. bill-holders and other creditors. In some one of these three relations, a large majority of the People of the United States are. In making war upon the banks, therefore, you wage war upon the People of the U. States. It is not a mere abstraction that you would kick, and cuff, and bankrupt and destroy, but a sensitive, generous, confiding people, who are anxiously turning their eyes towards you, and imploring relief. Every blow that you inflict upon the banks reaches them. Free the banks, and you press them.

True wisdom, it seems to me, requires that we should not seek after, if we could discover, unattainable abstract perfection; but should look to what is practicable in human affairs, and accommodate our legislation to the irreversible condition of things. Since the States and the People have their banks and will have them, and since we have no constitutional authority to put them down, our duty is to come to their relief when in embarrassment, and to exert all our legitimate powers to sustain and enable them to perform, in the most beneficial manner, the purposes of their institution.—We should embank, not destroy, the fertilizing stream which sometimes threatens an inundation.

We are told that it is necessary to separate, divorce the Government from the banks. Let us not be deluded by sounds. Senators might as well talk of separating the Government from the States, or from the People, or from the country. We are all—People—States—Union—banks, bound up and interwoven together, united in fortune and destiny, and all, all entitled to the protecting care of a parental Government. You may as well attempt to make the Government breath a different air, drink a different water, be lit and warmed by a different sun from the People! A hard-money Government and a paper-money People! A Government, an official corps—the servants of the People—glittering in gold, and the People themselves, their masters, buried in ruin, and surrounded with rags.

No prudent or practical Government will in its measures run counter to the long settled habits and usages of the People. Religion, language, laws, the established currency and business of a whole country cannot be easily or suddenly uprooted. After the denomination of our coin was changed to dollars and cents, many years elapsed before the old method of keeping accounts, in pounds, shillings and pence, was abandoned. And, to this day, there are probably some men of the last century who adhere to it.—If a fundamental change becomes necessary, it should not be sudden, but conducted by slow and cautious degrees. The people of the United States have been always a paper money People. It was paper money that carried us through the Revolution, established our liberties, and made us a free and independent People. And, if the experience of the revolutionary war convinced our ancestors, as we are convinced, of the evils of an irredeemable paper medium, it was put aside only for a time, and was gladly used by a paper which has so powerfully contributed to our rapid advancement, prosperity, and greatness.

The proposed substitution of an exclusive metallic currency, in the mixed medium with which we have been so long familiar, is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds of paper and one-third of specie; and assuming also that the money of a country, whatever may be its component parts, regulates all values, and expresses the true amount which the debtor has to pay to his creditor, the effect of the change upon that relation, and upon the property of the country, would be most ruinous. All property would be reduced in value to one third of its present nominal amount, and every debtor would, in effect, have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for. The pressure of our foreign debt would be three times as great as it is, whilst the six hundred million, which is about the sum now probably due to the banks from the People, would be multiplied into eighteen hundred millions.

But there are some more specific objections to this project of sub-Treasuries, which deserve to be noticed. The first is its insecurity. The Treasurer and his bondsmen constitute the only guaranty for the safety of the immense sums of public money which pass through his hands. Is this to be compared with the ties which it possesses through the agency of banks? The collector, who is to be the sub-Treasurer, pays the money to the bank, and the bank to the disbursing officer. Here are three checks; you propose to destroy two of them, and that most important of all, the bank, with its machinery of president, directors, cashier, teller and clerks, all of whom are so many sentinels. At the very moment when the Secretary of the Treasury tells us how well his sub-Treasury system works, he has communicated to Congress a circular, signed by himself, exhibiting his distrust in it; for he proposes in that circular that the public moneys, when they amount to a large sum, shall be specially deposited with those very banks which he would repudiate. In the State of Kentucky, (other particulars not be exactly reported. After the denomination of our coin was changed to dollars and cents, many years elapsed before the old method of keeping accounts, in pounds, shillings and pence, was abandoned. And, to this day, there are probably some men of the last century who adhere to it.—If a fundamental change becomes necessary, it should not be sudden, but conducted by slow and cautious degrees. The people of the United States have been always a paper money People. It was paper money that carried us through the Revolution, established our liberties, and made us a free and independent People. And, if the experience of the revolutionary war convinced our ancestors, as we are convinced, of the evils of an irredeemable paper medium, it was put aside only for a time, and was gladly used by a paper which has so powerfully contributed to our rapid advancement, prosperity, and greatness.

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Star & Republican Banner.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1837.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS

☞ Will be taken at this Office, if application is made immediately.

Senatorial Election.

	Penrose.	Cassatt.	M'Kinney.	Robinson.
Adams,	1779	1758	1846	1837
Franklin,	2060	2056	1845	1830
Cumberland,	2003	1971	2420	2387
	5842	5785	5579	5564

Average majority for Penrose & Cassatt, 241.

Misrepresentation Corrected.

☞ The Compiler pretty broadly insinuates that the Democrats in some of the counties districts of this county, at the late election, acted improperly, and suffered persons to vote without examining "them in the usual way." *At home*, such charges are treated with the contempt they deserve—To satisfy the public abroad, we state that the charges are BASE AND FALSE—and that the author is a MALIGNANT LIBELLER. The Officers in question are as honest and upright men as can be found in any County or State in the Union.

The late Election.

☞ Our readers will perceive that the late election has resulted far more favorably to the cause of Equal Rights than the most sanguine anticipated before the contest commenced. Last year, we had but 28 members in the House of Representatives—this year we have at least 40. Out of nine Senators elected this year, we have carried SEVEN! Last year, the majority on joint ballot against us was 43—this year it will be but SEVEN!! Truly this is a great change! Had there been a little more activity among our friends in other counties, we should have elected a majority to the House of Representatives.

However, we are perfectly satisfied at the result as it is. It is an omen of the COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE MASONIC SHIN PLASTER PARTY AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

HAGERSTOWN, October 19.

SHOCKING MURDER.—On Friday last MR. JAMES NOTT, a respectable farmer, who resided within about two miles of Boonsboro' in this county, was murdered by a man named WILLIAM SOUDERS. The facts of the case, as we have heard them detailed, are nearly these: On the day on which the murder was committed Souders was passing a field in which Nott and his brother-in-law, Fogle, were at work. Nott called to Souders and requested him to stop as he wished to make some explanation in relation to a small account that was standing between them—Souders accordingly went over the fence to Souders, and Ford went on with his work for a few moments, when, looking around, he observed Souders and Nott engaged as if in angry conflict: and on approaching them seen Souders strike Nott several blows in the back, as he supposed with a knife, but as he afterwards discovered, with a knife. On the near approach of Ford, Souders commenced running and Ford pursued, but was unable to overtake him. He then returned to the house, whom he found dead, having received thirteen wounds with a dirk knife, five or six of which were in the back, several about the head and face, and one which was supposed to be the mortal wound, in the side of the neck near the coll ar bone, cutting the carotid artery and penetrating the lungs. Nott has left a wife and four children to deplore his loss.

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"Truth will be broadly and loudly proclaimed—and it is the duty of the People to have their trust transported back from the distant places of the earth—that power is entrusted to men, not for the purpose of party or individual aggrandizement, but for the perpetuating of those institutions which beautify the land, and which are meant for a blessing to the whole community."

☞ The above we copy from the Germantown Telegraph of Tuesday. From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday, we learn, that the excitement continued throughout the City of Philadelphia, that various contradictory reports were in circulation. The Inquirer concludes, however, that it is highly probable that a ship has been captured, and that ship the Susquehanna; and that the armed vessels were doubtless then in pursuit of the buccaneer—making it scarcely possible for the villains to escape.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

City of Philadelphia.—*Abraham Miller, Frederick Fraley.*

County of Philadelphia.—*J. R. Burden*, Alexander M. Peltz, Michael Snyder.

Montgomery, Chester & Delaware.—*Francis James, James Paul*, Henry Myers.

Bucks.—William T. Rogers.

Berks.—John Miller.

Lancaster & York.—*John Strohm, James McConkey*, James A. Caldwell.

Dauphin & Lebanon.—*John Harper.*

Union & Northumberland.—Isaac Slenker.

Mifflin, Huntingdon, Juniata & Perry.—David R. Porter.

Centre, Clearfield & Lycoming.—*Alexander Irvin.*

Columbia & Schuylkill.—Charles Frailey.

Lehigh & Northampton.—*Peter S. Michler.*

Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne & Pike.—Ebenezer Kingsbury, jr.

Bradford & Susquehanna.—*Elihu Case.*

Adams, Cumberland & Franklin.—*David Fullerton, Charles B. Penrose, Jacob Cassatt.*

Bedford & Somerset.—*Samuel M. Barclay.*

Westmoreland & Indiana.—Samuel L. Carpenter.

Washington.—Isaac Leet.

Allegheny.—*Cornelius Darrah, William Purviance.*

Beaver & Mercer.—*John J. Pearson.*

Crawford & Erie.—*Joseph M. Sterrett.*

Armstrong, Jefferson, M'Kean, Warren &c.—Mark Kelly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams.—*Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Ketlewell.*

Armstrong.—William F. Johnson.

Allegheny.—*Henry M. Watts, Francis Karns, John Walker, Wm. A. Penniman.*

Bradford.—*George Kinney.*

Beaver.—*John Hiptle, Wm. Morton.*

Bedford.—Thomas B. M'Elwee, John Sipes.

Bucks.—Isaiah James, *Aaron Irwin, Joseph Fell.*

Berks.—Samuel Fegely, Jacob Walborn, Abraham Hill, James Geiger.

Butler.—Samuel A. Gilmore.

Crawford.—Dr. Luther M. Chamberlin, *J. Wilson Farrelly.*

Centre.—Dr. Samuel Strohecher.

Chester.—*R. Richardson, A. R. M'Ilvain, W. H. Dillingham, B. L. Passmore.*

Columbia.—*John Bowman.*

Cumberland.—William R. Gorgas, James Woodburn.

Dauphin.—*Martin Kendig, Christian Ehrman.*

Delaware.—*John Edwards.*

Erie.—*Charles Glazier, Jacob Saudy.*

Franklin.—*Henry Funk, James Calhoun.*

Fayette.—James A. M'Clelland, William F. Coplan.

Greene.—Enos Hook.

Huntingdon.—*Jeremiah Cunningham, John Morrison.*

Indiana.—*Wm. M'Clarron.*

Jefferson, Warren, & M'Kean.—Carlton D. Curtis.

Juniata, Mifflin, & Union.—James Huges, *K. S. Wilson, Henry Yeatick.*

Lancaster.—*George Ford, Cornelius Collins, Solomon Diller, Abraham Kauffman, Benjamin Herr, Jacob Reddig.*

Lebanon.—*John Killinger.*

Lehigh.—Jacob Erdman, Michael Ritter.

Luzerne.—Henry Stark, William C. Reynolds.

Lycoming and Clearfield.—Dr. James Taylor, James H. Laverty.

Mercer.—William Porter, *F. Beatty.*

Montgomery.—Jacob S. Yost, Henry Lonaker, Samuel K. Leech.

Northampton and Monroe.—Abraham Shortz, Joseph Hirst, William Sebring.

Northumberland.—Lewis Dewart.

Ohio and Wayne.—O. S. Dimmick.

Perry.—Gen. Wm. Clark.

Potter and Tioga.—Wm. Garretson.

Philadelphia City.—*Wm. A. Crabb, Wm. B. Wang, George Sharswood, J. Washington Tyson, Benj. M. Hinchman, Joseph McIlvaine, Thomas Hayes.*

Philadelphia County.—Sam'l Stevenson, Chas. Fray, John W. Ryan, John B. Smith, Samuel F. Rutter, John N. Carpenter, Thomas O. Goldsmith, Benjamin Crispin.

Susquehanna.—Ass Dimmock.

Somerset and Cambria.—*Jonas Keim, Joseph Chamberlin.*

Schuylkill.—Daniel Krebs.

Venango.—George R. Espy.

Washington.—Wm. Hopkins, Robert Love, John Parke.

Westmoreland.—John Hill, Wm. Reynolds.

York.—John Thompson, Martin Shearer, Samuel Brooks.

Anti-Masons and Whigs in *Italic*. Federal Van Burenites in Roman.

This is understood to have been the most difficult section on the whole work, and the tunnel being now carried through, we may anticipate that the important work of improvement for which it is designed will be carried on with renewed vigor and be prosecuted to an early completion.

A FUG EXPECTED!—Orders, it is rumored in town, have been received at Pensacola—for a fleet of nine vessels to sail immediately. As their destination is not yet known, we take it that we are to have a general row with the Mexicans. They deserve a drubbing for many insults.

ROBBERY.—The dwelling of MR. SAMUEL ZACHARIAS, of Dauphin county, (Pa.) was entered during his absence, at an early hour on the morning of the 17th inst. for the purpose of attending the Harrisburg market, and robbed of about 600 dollars in cash. It is stated in the Harrisburg Telegraph that most of the money thus lost, had been some time since taken out of the Harrisburg Bank, where it had been deposited, Mr. Zacharias having been alarmed for its safety by "the cry against the banks." The result is not without its moral. It is not those who have any thing to keep safely, or to loose, that are likely to derive advantage from the cry of "down with the banks." But there certainly is one description of persons who might make profit out of the system by which every man should become his own banker. Let this plan be universally adopted, and many other strong boxes will be opened without other authority than the strong arm, as well as that of honest Mr. Zacharias.—*Balt. Pat.*

MR. WEBSTER.—In a reference to the stand taken by MR. WEBSTER in defence of the constitution, when some years ago the fabric of our Government was so seriously threatened by nullification, the Madisonian says—"We have seen quoted from the speech of WEBSTER's speech in Congress against nullification was most powerful indeed, because we know that the late lamented Major HENRY LEE sent from Paris to procure a copy of the speech, pronouncing it the most able forensic argument and the best defence of the constitution he had ever seen."

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How would Van Burenism, with its spoils doctrines, stand the test of this principle?

Overthrow of the Loco Focos in Ohio.

It appears by the following statement from the Columbus Register, that Van Buren forces in Ohio have been "Rowed up Salt River," as the victors would say in that quarter, in fine style!!

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

"Ohio Redeemed from the Reign of Van Buremism!—Whig Majorities in the Branches of the General Assembly!!

"The returns from all the districts are not yet received; but enough is known, as contained in the table below, to show that the Whigs will have a majority of at least FOUR in the Senate, and SIX in the House. This will do until next October, when the Whigs who were caught napping in a number of the counties, will be found every man to be at his post. Ewing's return to the Senate of the United States is certain as fate! ALLEN AND MORRIS HAVE RECEIVED THEIR INSTRUCTIONS!"

Capt. H. C. THESTE has been authorised by the War Department to enrol a body of volunteers, in Philadelphia, for a campaign in Florida, which is to be armed in his own Style, and which will forthwith set out for active operations.

Capt. T. has invented and made by his own hands, a field piece, intended for use in Florida, and which is said to have obtained the approbation of all who witnessed its operation. An officer of merit declared on the spot, that where it was exhibited, that the invention was worth a million of dollars to government.—*Frederick Herald.*

father of this modern profession) is that of a Miss Brackett, of Providence, whose *clairvoyance*, animal magnetism and the like, seem to have taken almost complete possession of the otherwise very sensible head of the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who with the greatest *sang froid* in the world, sits down and writes a good sized pamphlet, describing an aerial voyage, that he, and the aforesaid Miss Brackett, when under the influence of animal magnetism made *in imagination* from Providence (R. I., to the city; when under the influence of animal magnetism, the author of the pamphlet, and Miss Brackett, went from Providence to his new house, the Park, the Astor House, &c., describing what she saw of the pictures in frames and things in drawers, &c., with many other droll antics which we never on earth should have had the patience to read, but that all was written by a brother editor, who, in other things, is to all intents and purposes perfectly sane!

The sum of his particular story, which is to herald the way for a recital of this explosed *science* of animal magnetism, is that Miss Brackett was *animal magnetized* by Dr. Capron, when says Col. Stone, "finding her a sound, I sat down by her side, and the Doctor transposed her hand into mine, and clothed me with the power of enjoying her exclusive company." Now if the Colonel had been an unmarried man, or a young bachelor of 24, and had sat down by the side of a very pretty young girl, with his hand in hers, clothed with the power of enjoying her exclusive company, we could have understood the romance, and have hitched him, for we believe that this kind of animal magnetism always produces a very singular effect on men—but that a very respectable, and, we presume, over middle aged gentleman could have been *magnetized* off two hundred miles, in this way, is a little more than we can understand by what we know of this philosophy. After thus sitting down by Miss Brackett's side, and a little palaver about visiting New York in a balloon, and a conclusion to go through the air, "She, (Miss B.) says the Colonel, grasped my right hand more firmly, took my left hand, and pressed upon both tremulously as if buoying herself up. I raised my hands some ten or twelve inches, very slowly, favoring the idea that she was ascending far off, off—and we were in the magnificent city of Bristol, and over the sea to the Battery in New York, then into Castle Garden, then by the Bowling Green, meeting crowds of people in Broadway, (very remarkable!!) then by the Astor House, then down the middle of the Park,—then to the College Green—then to Col. Stone's house, &c.—Miss Brackett all the time answering quite satisfactorily all the leading questions, and keeping silent about things which it was very difficult even for a shrewd yankee girl to guess at.

This process of humbugging goes on a very long time, when Dr. Capron takes Miss Brackett away from Col. Stone, and the *magnetism* then being over, Miss Brackett begins to tell Dr. Capron, in New York, what she had seen in New York asleep.—Lorains, for that is the christian name of that dreamer, then tells her very many curious marketable things, which it would have been quite impossible for her to know, if in all probability, Col. Stone and Dr. Capron had not talked them all over when Lorains was sleeping in animal magnetism, and, therefore could *not hear!* After this Dr. Capron willed Lorains back again to Col. Stone when Lorains tell s in Providence, what she has seen in New York. The reader must not forget all the while that Col. Stone says the girl is blind, but we are informed by those who have seen her, that she can see very well, though it is clear her eyesight has been injured. She is a very clever yankee girl who would like to flourish by 'philosophy.'

Now we have seen even in our short life, many things more remarkable than all this. We have seen a conjurer smash all to pieces half a dozen bottles by firing shot at them through a pistol, and then *smash* them all together again by firing through them a pistol, to our eyes, all well and fairly done! We have seen men swallow swords, make *cards* dance in the air, and by *presto* process take any thing and *presto* it any where, where any body else, without conjuring, could find it, if any body would search! We have seen the Catholic Priest, in Italy, work all sorts of miracles, now with a piece of our Savior's cross, now with a nail of our Savior's cross, now with a nail of some saint, and now with some of our Savior's blood; and every one who has read his Bible, has read the story of the Egyptian conjurors, who's rods were turned into serpents and Aaron's rod swallowed up. Optical and other deceptions are trades well understood, and every where carried on. It is very true as is the motto of this pamphlet,

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy;"

—but they are generally *ghost stories*, such as Hamlet had in his mind's eye when he said to his friend Horatio—not the philosophy that violates all the laws of nature, all the sciences, and all the experience of all mankind, and that sets up a new natural magic, such as has never exploded the world since ever since the era of the Salem witches—which however, some new Mormon every now and then, will revive. Animal Magnetism, without a doubt, will *bite*, as it has for years past, by, "thousands of thousands and tens of thousands, for all humbugs have their day and generation.

A JAIL DESTROYED.—Hanover jail, Va., was consumed by fire, a few nights since.—The prisoners had wood fires, and hence the accident. None of the prisoners escaped.

FISH OUT OF WATER.—Abel Fish advertises that he can no longer supply his customers with soft water.

BALTIMORE AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the York (Pa.) Republican that the workmen on the tunnel, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, about six miles from that borough, have succeeded in effecting a passage thro' the solid rock, and that a person may now make free progress from side to side, through the hill thus perforated for the Rail Road.—

MOST AUDACIOUS PIRACY!

The Packet Ship Susquehanna,

From Philadelphia for Liverpool, captured by Pirates, off the Capes of the Delaware!

An express arrived in Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Henry F. Rodney, of Lewis on the Delaware, bringing the astounding intelligence, that the packet ship Susquehanna, which left Philadelphia on Friday last, and went to sea at 2 o'clock on Saturday, was captured by a piratical schooner, off Five Fathoms Bank. The news was brought from the Capes, by James M. West and Edward Maull, pilots, who, it appears, were within sight of the vessel when she fell into the hands of the pirates. Mr. Rodney forwarded the intelligence to Norfolk, so as to enable an armed vessel to cut off the pirate and her prize. There is not, it is believed, a Revenue Cutter on the station, the Gallatin, Capt. Gold, has been laying at Wilmington, for several weeks, undergoing repairs.

This is one of the most audacious acts of piracy ever perpetrated; and there is no doubt but that every exertion will be made to insure her capture. What has been done with the vessel, crew, and passengers, among the latter was a number of highly respectable gentlemen of Philadelphia, we not known. The circumstance has created the greatest excitement.

From the Patriot of Tuesday last.

Baltimore Market.

☞ Flour, $8 25; Wheat, $1 70 to $1 90.

From the Columbia Spy of Saturday last.

COLLECTORS' OFFICE, }
COLUMBIA, Oct. 21st, 1837, }

WEEKLY REPORT.

Amount of Toll received at this office during the weekly report,	$159,795 17
Amount received during the week ending this day,	3,896 60
Whole amount received up to Oct. 20th,	$163,691 77

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

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. SAMUEL SADLER, of Tyrone township, to Miss NANCY AMANDA, daughter of Francis Leas, Esq. of Littlestown.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Col. JOHN BEATTY, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of Gen. John Bowers of this county.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Feirah, Mr. JOHN P. SELLERS, of Hamiltonban, to Miss C. WILHELMINA SETTERLY, of Emmittsburg, Md.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. ABRAHAM KEIM, of Franklin township, to Miss BARBARA NOSS, of Menallen township.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. ABRAHAM SCHLEMACK, of Menallen township, to Miss HANNAH LETTLE, of Franklin township.

On the 22d inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN CANTNER, of Menallen township, to Miss ELIZABETH STOVER, of Franklin township.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Zacharias, Mr. OTHO REAL, of Frederick County, to Miss CATHARINE MARY, daughter of Mr. John Hane, of Frederick City, Md.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

At his residence, in Stark County, Ohio, on the 31st of August, JOHN MCELHENNY, Esq. (formerly of this County) aged about 50 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BAUGHER will preach in the English Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next. There will also be preaching in the evening, at early candlelight.

☞ The Rev. Dr. KRAUTH will preach in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning next.

A protracted meeting will be held at Mark's Church, commencing on Friday the 3d of November next, at 10 o'clock. German and English preaching alternately. Christians and all who will, may come and take of the waters of life freely."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERANCE.

A STATED Meeting of the "Total Abstinance Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity" will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock P. M. in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several Addresses will be delivered. The Public are invited to attend.

WM. W. PAXTON, Sec'ry.

October 27, 1837.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Orphans Court of Adams County, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday, the 13th day of November*, 1837, at the Court House in Gettysburg, for my creditors to meet and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them at the same time properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Mountjoy township.

GEO. R. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—20

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH SHENEFELTER, late of Conawago township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscribers residing in said township, and discharge the debts, and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrators reside in Conawago township.

JOSEPH SNEERINGER, }
JOHN KHUN, } Adm'rs.

October 20, 1837. 6t—20

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL HARMAN, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber *without delay*, and discharge the debts, and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Straban township.

JACOB HARMAN, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM J. SEABROOKS, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber *without delay*, and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Hamiltonban township.

JESSE SEABROOKS, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

15 *or* 20 *Cords of Wood* wanted immediately at this office from those of our subscribers whom it may suit to deliver on account of subscription and advertising.

PUBLICK NOTICES.

Valuable Town Property AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, *on Friday Evening, November* 10, 1837, at the public house of Mr. John Hay, in the borough of York, the following valuable property, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND,

on which are erected a large and convenient

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE,

with a Two-Story Brick Back Building, a large Brick Barn and Stable, and a Frame Shop in the yard, situate on the North side of Main street, a few doors West of the Court House, adjoining on the East the heirs of John Small, deceased, on the West the widow Hay, and on the North a twenty foot alley. This property being in the centre part of the borough, is an excellent stand for any public business.

☞ Sale to commence at early candle light on said evening, when attendance will be given and the terms made known by

J. M'MURDY.

York, October 27, 1837. 3t—30

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises on *Saturday the 4th day of November next*, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Sarah Swope, Henry Brinkerhoff Esq. and others containing *142 Acres and 132 Perches*, a sufficient portion, of Arable, Meadow and Wood Land,

A GOOD LOG

HOUSE,

Log Barn, Stone-spring House, over a never failing Spring of Water. Apple Orchard and a variety of fruit trees, a further description is thought unnecessary.

Persons wishing to purchase can view the property and judge for themselves.

☞ If the above property is not sold, it will be RENTED at the same time and place for the term of one year from the first day of April next.

SAMUEL DURBORAW.

October 20, 1837. 1t—29

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale

TWO LOTS

OF GROUND,

under good post and rail fence, situate in the town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, with a large TWO-STORY

FRAME HOUSE,

thereon erected. ALSO—a new FRAME STABLE, and a SHOP, occupied at present as a Smith shop. The property is well calculated for a Mechanic.

Terms will be made easy.

THO'S STEPHENS.

Petersburg, (V. S.) }
Oct. 20, 1837. } ttyn—29

N. B. Should the above property not be sold by the 20th of November next, it will then be for rent for one year from the 1st day of April next.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE EMLET, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber *on or before the 1st day of January next*, and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them at the same time properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Mountjoy township.

GEO. R. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—20

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BIRKHEIMER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber residing in said township, and discharge the debts, and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrators reside in Conawago township.

JOSEPH SNEERINGER, }
JOHN KHUN, } Adm'rs.

October 20, 1837. 6t—20

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL HARMAN, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber *without delay*, and discharge the debts, and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Straban township.

JACOB HARMAN, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM J. SEABROOKS, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber *without delay*, and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Hamiltonban township.

JESSE SEABROOKS, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *COOPER & M'SHERRY*, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. They return their thanks to their customers, and invite them to call and settle with

THOS. J. COOPER,
ROBT. W. M'SHERRY.

Gettysburg, Oct. 23, [27] 1837.

THOMAS J. COOPER,

CONTINUES the business at the Old Stand, and is determined to supply his Old Customers on as good terms as any other man.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

A General Assortment

from a Needle to an Anchor, ALL LOW.

October 27, 1837. 3t—30

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will recommence on *Monday the 23d of October*. The terms of tuition are, as heretofore, from $3 to $5 per quarter. The services of a lady to give instruction upon the piano, have also been secured: the charge for Music is $10 per quarter. The charge of Boarding is from $2 to $2 50 per