constitutional powers. It falls back from its own undertakings, and flatly contradicts its own pretensions. In my opinion, it can find no refuge, where the public voice will not reach it. There can be no shelter while these times last, into which Government can retreat, wherein it can hide, and screen itself from the loud voice of the country, calling upon it to come forth to fulfil its *promises*; or, at least, now that these *promises* are all broken, to perform its duties. The evils of a disordered currency are evils which do not naturally correct or cure themselves. Nor does chance, or good luck, often relieve that community which is suffering under them. They require political remedy; they require provision to be made by Government; they demand the skilful hand of experienced statesmen. Until some just remedy be applied, they are likely to continue, with more or less of aggravation, and no man can tell when or how they will end. It is vain, therefore, quite vain, for Government to hope that it may retreat from this great duty, shield itself under a system, no way agreeing either with its powers or its obligations, and thus escape reproaches, by attempting to escape responsibility.

Mr. President, there is fault, and failure somewhere. Either the Constitution has failed, or its administration fails. The great end of a uniform and satisfactory regulation of commerce is not answered, because the national currency, an indispensable instrument of that commerce, is not preserved in a sound and uniform state.

Is the fault in the constitution itself? Those who affirm that it is, must show how it was, if that be so, that other administrations, in other times, have been able to give the people abundant satisfaction in relation to the currency. I suppose it will be said, in answer to this, that the constitution has been violated; that it was originally misconstrued; that those who made it did not understand it; and that the sage and more enlightened politicians of our times see deeper, and judge more justly of the constitution, than Washington and Madison. Certain it is that they have more respect for their own sagacity than for all the wisdom of others, and all the experience of the country; or else they find themselves, by their party politics and party commitments, cut off from all ability of administering the constitution according to former successful practice.

Mr. President, when I contemplate the condition of the country; when I behold this utter breaking down of the currency; this wide spread evil augment, among all the industrious classes; this acknowledged inability of Government to pay its debts, legally; this prostration of commerce and manufactures; this shocking derangement of internal exchange, and the general crash of credit and confidence;—and when I see, that three hundred Representatives of the People are here assembled, to consult on the public exigency; and that, repudiating the wisdom of our predecessors, and rejecting all the lights of our own experience nothing is proposed, for our adoption, to meet an emergency of this character, but the Bill before us, I confess, sir, the whole scene seems to me to be some strange illusion. I can hardly persuade myself, that we are all in our waking senses.—It seems like a dream—like some phantasy of the night, that the opening light of the morning usually dispels.

There is so little of apparent relation of means to ends; the measure before us has so little to promise, for the relief of existing evils; it is so alien, so outlandish, so abstracted, so remote from the causes which press down all the great public interests, that I really find it difficult to regard as real, what is thus around me.

Sir, some of us are strangely in error. The difference between us is so wide; the views which we take of public affairs so opposite; our opinions, both of the causes of present evils, and their appropriate remedies, so totally unlike, that one side or the other must be under the influence of some strange delusion. Time, and the public judgment, I trust, will sooner or later disperse these mists, and men and measures will be seen in their true character. I think, indeed, that I see already some lifting up of the fog.

The honorable member from New York has said that we have now, already existing, a mode of conducting the fiscal affairs of the country, substantially such as that will be which this bill will establish. We may judge, therefore, he says, of the future by the present. A sub-Treasury system, in fact, he contends is now in operation; and he hopes the country sees so much good in it, as to be willing to make it permanent and perpetual.

The present system, he insists, must at least be admitted not to have obstructed or impeded the beneficial action of the immense resources of the country. Sir, this seems to me a most extraordinary declaration.—The operation and energy of the resources of the country not obstructed! The business of the community not impeded! Why, sir, this can only be true, upon the supposition that present evils are no way attributable to the policy of Government; that they all spring from some extraneous and independent cause. If the honorable member means that the disasters which have fallen upon us arise from causes which Government cannot control, such as overtrading or speculation, and that Government is answerable for nothing, I can understand him, though I do not at all concur with him. But that the resources of the country are not now in a state of great depression and stagnation, is what I had supposed none would assert. Sir, what are the resources of the country? The first of all, doubtless, is labor. Does this meet no impediment? Does labor find itself rewarded, as heretofore, by high prices, paid in good money? The whole mass of industry employed in commerce and manufactures, does it meet with no obstruction, or hinderance, or discouragement? And commerce and manufactures, in the aggregate, embracing capital as well as labor, are they, too, in a high career of success? Is nothing of impediment or obstruction found connected with their present condition?

Again, sir; among our American resources, from the very first origin of this Government, credit and confidence have held a high and foremost rank. We owe more to credit and to commercial confidence than any nation which ever existed; and ten times more than any nation, except England. Credit and confidence have been the life of our system, and powerfully productive causes of all our prosperity. They have covered the seas with our commerce, replenished the Treasury, paid off the national debt, excited and stimulated the manufacturing industry, encouraged labor to put forth the whole strength of its sinews, felled the forests, and multiplied our numbers, and augmented the national wealth, so far beyond all example as to leave us a phenomenon for older nations to look at with wonder. And this credit, and this confidence, are they now no way obstructed or impeded? Are they now acting with their usual efficiency, and their usual success, on the concerns of society?

The honorable member refers to the exchanges. No doubt, sir, the rate of foreign exchange has nothing in it alarming; nor has it had, if our domestic concerns had been in a proper condition. But that the internal exchanges are in a healthful condition, as the honorable member alleges, is what I can by no means admit. I look upon the derangement of the internal exchanges as the precise form in which existing evils most manifestly exhibit themselves. Why, sir, look at the rates between large cities in the neighborhood of each other. Exchange between Boston and New York, and also between Philadelphia and New York, is 1½ a 2 per cent. This could never happen but from a deranged currency; and can this be called a healthful state of domestic exchange?

I understand that the cotton crop has done much towards equalising exchange between New Orleans and New York; and yet I have seen, not many days since, that in other places of the South, I believe Mobile, exchange on New York was at a premium of five to ten per cent.

The manufacturers of the North can say how they have found, and how they now find, the facilities of exchange. I do not mean, exclusively, or principally, the large manufacturers of cotton and woollen fabrics; but the smaller manufacturers, men who, while they employ many others, still bestow their own labor on their own capital; the shop manufacturers, such manufacturers as abound in New Jersey, Connecticut, and other parts of the North. I would ask the gentlemen from these States how these neighbors of theirs find exchanges, and the means of remittance, between them and their correspondents and purchasers in the South. The carriage makers, the furniture makers, the hatters, the dealers in leather, in all its branches, the dealers in domestic hardware; I should like to hear the results of the experience of all these persons, on the state of the internal exchanges, as well as the general question, whether the industry of the country has encountered any obstacle, in the present state of the ccurrency.

Mr. President, the honorable member from New York stated correctly, that this bill has two leading objects.

The first is, a separation of the revenue, and the funds of the Government, from all connexion with the concerns of individuals, and of corporations; and especially a separation of these funds from all connexion with any banks.

The second is, a gradual change in our system of currency, to be carried on till we can accomplish the object of an exclusive specie or metallic circulation, at least in all payments to Government, and all disbursements by Government.

Now, sir, I am against both these propositions, ends as well as means.

I am against this separation of Government and people, as unnatural, selfish, and an abandonment of the most important political duties.

I am for having but one currency, and that a good one, both for the people and the Government.

I am opposed to the doctrines of the message of September, and to every thing which grows out of those doctrines. I feel as if I were on some other sphere, as if I were not home, as if this could not be America, when I see schemes of public policy proposed, having for their object the convenience of Government only, and leaving the people to shift for themselves, in a matter which naturally and necessarily belongs, and in every other country is admitted to belong, to the solemn obligations, and the undoubted power of Government. Is it America, where the Government, and men in the Government, are to be better off than the people? Is it America, where Government is to shut its eyes, and its ears, to public complaint, and to take care only of itself? Is it America, Mr. President, is it your country, and my country, in which, at a time of great public distress, when all eyes are turned to Congress, and when most men feel that substantial and practical relief can come only from Congress, that Congress, nevertheless, has nothing on earth to propose, but bolts and bars, safes and vaults, cells and hiding-places, for the better security of its own money, and nothing on earth, not a beneficent law, not even a kind word, for the people themselves? Is it our country, in which the interest of Government has reached such an ascendency over the interest of the people, in the estimate of the representatives of the people? Has this, sir, come to be the state of things, in the old thirteen, with the new thirteen added to them? For one, I confess, I know not what is American, in policy, in public interest, or in public feeling, if these measures be deemed American.

The first general aspect, or feature of the bill, the character written broadly on its front, is this abandonment of all concern for the general currency of the country. This is enough for me. It secures my opposition to the bill in all stages. Sir, this bill ought to have had a preamble. It ought to have been introduced by a recital, setting forth that, whereas the currency of the country has become totally deranged; and whereas it has heretofore been thought the bounden duty of this Government to take proper care of that great branch of the national interest; and whereas that opinion is erroneous, obsolete, and heretical; and whereas, according to the true reading of the constitution, the great duty of this Government, and its exclusive duty, so far as currency is concerned, is to take care of itself; and whereas, if Government can but secure a sound currency for itself, the people may very well be left to such a currency as the States, or the banks, or their own good fortune, or bad fortune, may give them; therefore be it enacted, &c.

The very first provision of the bill is in keeping with its general objects, and general character. It abandons all the sentiments of civilized mankind, on the subject of credit and confidence, and carries us back to the dark ages. The first that we hear, is of safes, and vaults, and cells, and cloisters.—From an intellectual, it goes back to a physical age. From commerce, and credit, it returns to hoarding, and hiding; from confidence, and trust, it retreats to bolts, and bars, to locks with double keys, and to pains and penalties for touching hidden treasure. It is a law for the times of the feudal system; or a law for the heads and governors of the piratical States of Barbary. It is a measure fit for times when there is no security in law, no value in commerce, no active industry among mankind. Here, it is altogether out of time, and out of place. It has no sympathy with the general sentiments of this age, still less has it any congeniality with our American character, any relish of our hitherto approved and successful policy, or any agreement or conformity with the general feeling of the country.

The gentleman, in stating the provisions of the first section, proceeds to say, that it is strange, that none of our laws, heretofore, has ever attempted to give to the Treasury of the U. States a "local habitation." Hence it is the object of this first section of the bill to provide and define such local habitation. A local habitation for the Treasury of a great commercial country, in the nineteenth century! Why, sir, what is the Treasury? The existing laws call it a "Department." They say, there shall be a Department, with various officers, and a proper assignment of their duties and functions; and that this shall be the Department of the Treasury. It is thus, an organized part of Government; an important and indispensable branch of the general administration, conducting the fiscal affairs of the country, and controlling subordinate agents.

But this bill does away with all legal and political ideas, and brings this important Department down to a thing of bricks and mortar! It enacts that certain rooms, in the new building, with their safes and vaults, shall constitute the Treasury of the United States!! And this adoption of new and strange notions, and this abandonment of all old ideas, is all for the purpose of accomplishing the great object of separating the affairs of the Government from the affairs of the country.—The nature of the means shows the nature of the object; both are novel, strange, untried, and unheard of. The scheme, sir, finds no precedent, either in our own history, or the history of any other respectable nation. It is admitted to be new, original, experimental; and yet its adoption is urged upon us as confidently as if it had come down from our ancestors, and had been the cherished policy of the country in all past times.

I am against it, altogether. I look not to see whether the means be adapted to the end. That end itself is what I oppose, and I oppose all the means leading to it. I oppose all attempts to make a separate currency for the Government, because I insist upon it, and shall insist upon it, until I see and feel the pillars of the constitution falling around me, and upon my head, that it is the duty of this Government to provide a good *currency for the country, and for the people*, as well as for itself.

I put it to gentlemen to say, whether currency be not a part of commerce, or an indispensable agent of commerce, and something, therefore, which this Government is bound to regulate, and to take care of? Gentlemen will not meet the argument. They shun the question. We demand that the just power of the constitution shall be administered. We assert that Congress has power to regulate commerce, and currency as a part of commerce; we insist that the public exigency, at the present moment, calls loudly for the exercise of this power,—and what do they do? They labor to convince us that the Government itself can get on very well without providing a currency for the people, and they betake themselves, therefore to the sub Treasury system, its unassailable walls, its iron chests, and doubly-secured doors.—And having satisfied themselves that, in this way, Government may be kept going, they are satisfied. A sound currency for Government, a safe currency for revenue; these are the only things promised, the only things proposed. But these are not the old promise. The country, the country itself, and the whole people, were promised a better currency for their own use; a better general currency; a better currency for all the purposes of trade and business. This was the promise solemnly given by the Government in 1833, and so often afterwards renewed, thro' all successive years, down to May last. We heard nothing, all that time, of a separation between Government and people. No, sir, not a word. Both were to have an improved currency. Sir, I did not believe a word of all this; I thought it all mere pretence or empty boasting. I had no faith in these promises, not a particle. But the honorable member from New York was confident; confident then as he is now; confident of the success of the first scheme, which was plausible, as he is confident of this, which is strange, alien, and repulsive in its whole aspect. He was then as sure of being able to furnish a currency for the country, as he is now of furnishing a currency for Government. He told us, at that time, that he believed the system adopted by the late administration was fully competent to its object. He felt no alarm for the result. He believed all the President had done, from the removal of the deposites downwards, was constitutional and legal; and he was determined to place himself by the side of the President, and desired only to stand or fall in the estimation of his constituents, as they should determine in the result; and that result has now come.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK]

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States refused to accept an invitation to attend the funeral obsequies of Jonathan Cilley, *because he fell in a duel.* Right.

The amount of specie in the Middlesex Bank, Mass. (one of the broken Van Buren pets,) as returned by its officers, is *one dollar and ninety seven cents!*

Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1838.

Southern Literary Messenger.

☞The following are the "contents" of the February No. of the Messenger:

Biography of the Hon. Danby Car, one of the Judges of the Virginia Court of Appeals.
Review of N P Willis's Poems.
Lord Bacon. Part II. His Character and Writings.
Human Nature Vindicated.
Discourse on American Literature.
Lexicographic Acumen.
Journal of a Trip to the Mountains, Caves and Springs of Virginia.
Heretical Beasts
The Governess.
The Far West and its Native Inhabitants, being a Review of Washington Irving's late work, "The Rocky Mountains or, Scenes, Incidents and Adventures in the Far West."
The Deserter: a Romance of the American Revolution, founded on a well authenticated incident.
Review of "Hallam's View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages."
Review of Dr. Johnson's Tragedy of "Irene.";
The Truce Ground A Tale of the Revolutionary War. Scene in S. Carolina, during Gen. Marion's exploits.
An Address on the Utility of Astronomy; delivered before the "Young Men's Society" of Lynchburg, by Professor Landon C. Garland, of Randolph Macon College.
Something on Sonnets.
Specimen of Causticity.
Shakspeare and the Critics.
The Lyceum—No. VI.
Dialogue between Lord Bacon and Shakspeare.
Samuel Johnson and David Hume compared.
POETRY—The Mother for her Son. The Shipwreck. The Forester's Serenade. The Pilgrim—Remorse. A Farewell to Mary. The Dean of Badajos Ode.

The contents of the present No. will be found to be very interesting. The work is published in monthly numbers of 64 pages each, by T. W. WHITE, Richmond, Va. at $5 per annum. Specimen numbers can be examined at this Office.

U. S. Magazine & Democratic Review.

☞The second or January No. of this periodical is very interesting, as will be seen from the following statement of its "contents:"

The Supreme Court of the U. S.—Its Judges and Jurisdiction
The Familist's Hymn.
Historical Sketches of the Old Painters—Appelles.
The Monuments of Greece.
Foot Prints on the Sea Shore.
The Dying Child.
Leisure Hours at Saratoga.
An Incident at Sorrento.
The Canada Question.
Sonnet.
Aaron Burr.
Political Portraits, with pen and pencil. No II. The Hon. Wm. C. Rives, with a full length engraving.
To-Morrow!
The New York Election.
Retrospective View of the South American States.
History of the Extra Session—Part I.—Senate.
Analytical Table of the Yeas and Nays.
Monthly List of New Publications.

CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY NO.

Executive Usurpation.
Our Neglected Poets. No. I.
Bruce's Tears.
Historical Sketches of the old Painters. No. II.—The Last Supper of Leonardo de Vinci.
Nature. A Prose Poem.
The Spirit of Peace.
The Charter. A Historical Tale of Connecticut.
Sonnet
Snow-Flakes.
The Nun.
Retrospective View of the S. American States—con.
History of the Extra Session. Part II. House of Representatives.
Abstract of the Acts passed at the Extra Session.
Analytical Table of Yeas and Nays.
Monthly List of New Publications.

The above journal is issued in monthly numbers by LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN, at $5 per annum. It can be examined at this Office.

The Ladies' Garland.

☞We have received the January and February numbers of a very interesting journal with the above title, published in Philadelphia, by G. G. MOORE, at the very low price of *one dollar* per annum. It is issued in monthly numbers of 24 pages each, and is devoted to Literature, Instruction, Amusement, Female Biography, &c. Subscriptions will be received at this Office for the Garland.

☞Will the Editor favor us with the back Nos.?

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

National Foundry.

A large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house on Wednesday evening the 7th of March, 1838, on the subject of the location of the contemplated National Foundry. Col. WILLIAM N. IRVINE was called to the Chair, and THOMAS J. COOPER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Gen. T. C. Miller, and the proceedings of a public meeting held at Harrisburg on the subject having been read, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to prepare and report to the meeting resolutions expressive of their views in regard to the location of the Foundry.

Gen. T. C. Miller, John B. McPherson, John Houck, John F. Macfarlane and Robert G. Harper were appointed the committee—who, in a short time, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, The President of the U. States, in his late annual message to Congress, recommends the establishment of a National Foundry in the following words—"The creation of a National Foundry for cannon, to be common to the service in the army and navy of the U. States, has been heretofore recommended, and appears to be required in order to place our ordnance on an equal footing with that of other countries, and to enable that branch of the service to control the price of those articles, and graduate the supplies to the wants of the Government, as well as to regulate their quality and insure their uniformity"—And whereas the military committee of the U. S. Senate has reported that it is expedient to create such an establishment, and that it is highly probable that an act for that purpose will be passed by Congress during its present session—And whereas we, as Pennsylvanians, feeling deeply interested in the prosperity of our citizens, would be much gratified in the selection of some place within our own borders as the scite of a National Foundry; and believing that we possess advantages superior to any other State, not only in the great abundance of all necessary materials for Foundry purposes, but also in location as it respects facilities of transportation to every section of the Union where ordnance may be required, combined with the safety which will be insured to the public property by its distance from the seaboard, which will exempt it from all danger of surprize or sudden attack by a foreign enemy—And whereas, at a meeting of citizens of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, on the 23d of Feb'y, 1838, the particular advantages of the location of the Public Foundry at Harrisburg were fully and fairly set forth, and in which we fully concur—

Therefore, *Resolved*, That our Representatives in Congress and the State Legislature be requested to use their best endeavors to insure the location of the National Foundry at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to each of our Representatives in Congress and the State Legislature, and be published in the papers of the county.

WILLIAM N. IRVINE, Chairman.
THOMAS J. COOPER, Secretary.

Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention.

☞A State Convention was held by the Democratic Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, on the 5th of March, 1838. The Convention was organized by appointing the following officers:—

PRESIDENT,
NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
WILLIAM W. IRVIN, of Allegheny;
JOHN BEAR, of Lancaster;
HUGH BELLAS, of Northumberland;
JOHN BALDWIN, of Chester;
FRANCIS PARKE, of Philadelphia;
WILLIAM M'ILVAIN, of York;
DAVID LEECH, of Armstrong;
JOSEPH STERRETT, of Erie.
SECRETARIES,
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Adams;
WILLIAM M'CLURE, of Dauphin;
CHAS. T. JONES, of Philadelphia;
WILLIAM ADDAMS, of Berks;

The Counties were called over, and delegates from all the counties except one or two answered to their names. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor, when JOSEPH RITNER, of Washington county, was nominated by Gen. T. S. CUNNINGHAM, of Mercer, for that office—the nominations were then closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot *viva voce*—when it appeared that **Joseph Ritner** had the UNANIMOUS vote of the Convention. A committee was appointed, consisting of Gen. Cunningham, Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Bear, to wait on Mr. Ritner and apprize him of his nomination—who reported, during the sittings of the Convention, that they had the honor of performing that pleasing duty: and that Mr. RITNER informed them that he cheerfully accepted the nomination, and felt grateful for the continued confidence evinced in him by his fellow-citizens of this respectable Convention; and that, if elected, all he could promise was, that he would perform the duties of the office of Governor with honesty, fidelity, and to the best of the abilities which it has pleased a kind Providence to bestow on him."

During the sessions of the Convention various Committees were appointed to report resolutions on the different subjects claiming their attention, which we subjoin as adopted.

The following, reported by Mr. EWING, of Washington, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the period when a Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania is again to be elected is approaching, at which election interests of greater magnitude are to be submitted to the decision of the people than are ordinarily presented on similar occasions, and upon the result of which the full and entire development of the great moral, physical and political resources of the State are believed mainly to depend; and whereas the public voice, plainly and unequivocally expressed on numerous occasions, clearly indicates to this Convention and to the country, what have been the causes of past success and what must be the basis of future hopes, to which voice this Convention is impelled no less by duty than inclination to respond—Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, standing not on the narrow platform of faction, but on the lofty elevation of patriotic State pride, and from thence surveying the broad field of the past and present, views with unmingled satisfaction the cheering contrast presented by the present aspect of the affairs of this Commonwealth as contrasted with her situation three years since.—At present, they see an overflowing treasury, state taxes repealed, finances flourishing, the state works rapidly progressing to completion, and that too without adding to State burthens; affording at the same time an ample revenue, and Pennsylvania elevated to the commanding station to which the proud appellation of the Keystone State entitles her; whilst on the other hand we saw at the elevation of our present Chief Magistrate, an exhausted treasury, dependent on daily loans, a regularly increasing State debt, the immense resources of this great State neglected or ignorantly overlooked, and its means uselessly drained away in a ruinous system of peculation, favoritism and unbounded prodigality.

Resolved, That in the wise policy of Gov. Ritner and those connected with his administration, and the steady adherence to its principle, "unawed by influence and unbribed by gain," we recognize the cause of this gratifying revolution, and in the continuance of the same policy, the guarantee of its perpetuation.

Resolved, That we believe by the steady adherence to Pennsylvania policy and measures, may be attributed our salvation in the general wreck of national prosperity and honor, brought about by the ruinous policy of the General Government, under the auspices of Martin Van Buren and those in whose footsteps he treads.

Resolved, That the steady opposition with which Gov Ritner has met and foiled every project to add to the State debt and increase the public burthens, must ever form a prominent feature of his administration, and entitle him to the thanks of his country as a public benefactor.

Resolved, That this Convention would deem it injustice upon this occasion to overlook the fact, that whilst Pennsylvania, under the present administration has been steadily advancing in her career of improvement, meeting every want by her own unborrowed resources, and making abundant provision for public education, not only without increasing the burthens of the people, but actually at the same time diminishing them, the value and productiveness of her public works have gone on steadily augmenting, until she has outstripped even the Empire State as evidenced by the fact that the revenue derived from her improvements in the best fiscal year, showed a greater ratio of increase than that of her great rival and competitor.

Resolved, That in submitting the nomination of our present Governor, JOSEPH RITNER, to the suffrages of the people of this great Commonwealth for re-election this Convention is conscious that it only responds to the demands and ardent wishes of a majority of her voters, who will triumphantly confirm our choice at the polls in October next.

Resolved, That the public acts of Joseph Ritner throughout his whole career, have been marked with an undeviating regard for the practical illustration of Democratic principles, and a stern devotion to those measures only which had for their object the welfare and happiness of the *whole* people, and the perpetuation of our free Republican institutions.

Resolved, That in refusing his sanction to the mammoth Improvement Bill of the last session of the Legislature, the Executive acted with prudent forecast and enlightened patriotism. The soundness of his reasons for that act has been fully confirmed by subsequent events.

Resolved, That the peculiary distress under which the people of the country are oppressed, and which is paralizing the industry and enterprise of the country, had its origin in the destructive policy of the National Administration, and that no permanent restoration of prosperity can be expected until that policy is abandoned, or the Government reformed by the people.

Resolved, That the Sub Treasury bill now pending before Congress is a measure fraught with dangers to the prosperity and liberty of the country, a measure unsuited to the genius, and unworthy the sanction of a free people: a measure which must give the Executive the control of the revenue of the country, and increase the Executive patronage to an unlimited extent.

Resolved, That the stand which Pennsylvania has taken against the Sub Treasury system is worthy of of her high character and destiny, and shows that she well knows her own interests, and knowing them, dares to protect them.

Resolved, That the high and elevated position which Governor Ritner has assumed against foreign dictation has shown to American freemen that Pennsylvania is not a slave to faction, but that principle is her governing motto.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Democratic Anti Masonic party throughout the State to persevere steadily in their organized opposition to Free Masonry and all similar institutions, without suffering themselves to be diverted therefrom by any of the numerous false issues made up for that purpose by the Lo go, or by those still more inexcusable, who, without the pretence of its supposed obligations, suffer themselves to be made its instruments for the accomplishment of what it dares not attempt in its own name.

Resolved, That in the hour of success, and with the prospects of still further triumphs before them, it would be suicidal policy in the Anti-Masonic party to be either led or driven into an abandonment of their principles, and that this Convention do confidently look to the good sense and intelligence of their constituents to baffle all such attempts.

Resolved, That the whole system of Free-Masonry apart from its dangerous character and tendency, is opposed to the enlightenment of the age in which we live and ought to be voluntarily abandoned by those who appreciate and respect the spirit of the times.

The following resolutions, reported by Mr. COX, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the patriotism, stern integrity, and devotion to the best interests of his country, which has always been manifested by Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, in the discharge of the various civil and military offices with which he has been honored from time to time.

Resolved, That we recognize in him a soldier whose acts have all tended, and whose aim has always been to advance the honor and glory of his country, whenever in its service, and when no longer required in the field to avenge his country's wrongs and defend its liberties, retired to the peaceful walks of private life, with a full determination that, should his services again be required, he would again obey the call.

Resolved, That it is the firm opinion of this Convention, that the selection of Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, as the candidate for the Presidency, in 1840, will secure the triumphant success of sound policy, correct principles, and the supremacy of the laws: that, with him for our candidate, we should not fear all the efforts of the destructives.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure the re election of JOSEPH RITNER to the Gubernatorial Chair at the ensuing general election.

Resolved, That this Convention views with alarm the destructive doctrines advocated and acted upon by the Van Buren loco foco party in attacking vested rights.

Resolved, That if the principle sanctioned by that party is to be carried out to its legitimate extent, that vested rights may be sacrificed or disregarded in one instance, there ceases to be any protection for the former; who has divided the entire claim of the Commonwealth to the land which we possess.

Resolved, That this Convention highly approve of the firm stand taken by our friends in the Legislature, in opposition to the dangerous and destructive measures of a majority of the members of both branches attached to the destructive party.

The following resolutions, reported by Mr. FORD, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we consider the Institution of speculative Free Masonry at variance with the fundamental principles of our republican government, subversive of the equal rights of its citizens, and calculated from the very nature of its organization to arrogate to its members, that power which legitimately belongs to, and is inherent in the people.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Masonry has upon more occasions than one, shown itself too powerful for the strong arm of the civil law, and more particularly in baffling all attempts which have been made to bring to condign punishment, the busy actors in the bloody tragedy, which was enacted upon the shores of the Niagara river, and which made the wife of Captain William Morgan a widow, and his children orphans—we are stimulated as the friends of the Constitution, the laws and good order, to continue an unconditional exterminating war, until there shall no longer remain any vestige of this iniquitous institution to curse our land, or endanger the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we regard Masonry as a political engine, by means of which its members operating through the acknowledged oaths which bind them together, to secure to themselves honor, office, and the emoluments arising therefrom, by slights, by trick, and if needs be, by fraud itself.

Resolved, That it is only by the relinquishment of the institution on the part of its members that peace and social order can be restored, and that by the triumph of Anti-Masonry alone will the public mind be bro't once more into a healthy action.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to effect the prostration of the Lodge, by all fair, honorable and lawful means, determined to yield only when superior force shall trample us in the dust—and public opinion will no longer sustain us in upholding the supremacy of the laws—in maintaining the freedom of the press, the rights of free discussion, and the equal rights of the people.

Mr. COOPER, of Adams, reported the following Address, which was unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS
TO THE
People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In discharging the duty imposed upon us by the Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor, it is not our purpose to write an eulogium on the distinguished individual put in nomination for that office for a second term. A brief statement of the condition of the Commonwealth at the time of his election, the prominent measures of his administration and their effect in promoting the prosperity of the State, is all we shall attempt. These form the best encomium of Governor Ritner, and his surest passport to the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth.

It is a fact well known to every intelligent man, that when Joseph Ritner was elected Governor, this Commonwealth was involved in deep embarrassments; the people burthened with an onerous State tax; the public works unproductive, the few proceeds derived from them being consumed by the officers and agents who had their supervision. A complete system of fraud and peculation which had been encouraged, at least effectually shielded, by the former administration, prevailed every where upon them. Such is a brief outline of the condition of things when Gov. Ritner was inducted into office; and this state of things was rendered the more desperate by the fact, that the measures of the general government were of a kind calculated to cripple the energies and shut up the avenues of prosperity which the maladministration of the State government had failed to destroy. The last session of Congress, before his inauguration, the fatal series of "experiments" upon the currency had been commenced and the protective tariff of 1828 had been reduced, and several important sources of Pennsylvania prosperity thereby greatly impaired. But a view of all these difficulties did not discourage the manly mind of the new Chief Magistrate; they only inspired him with additional ardor & a firmer determination to surmount them.

But how was this to be effected? We have seen that the State was greatly embarrassed, owing a debt of near $25,000,000, without a cent in the Treasury, and the public works, instead of being a source of revenue, were kept up at an annual expense of many thousands of dollars to the Commonwealth. How then were the expense of keeping up the public improvements, the current expenses of the government, and the interest of this immense debt to be defrayed? How was this to be done? Taxation could not be resorted to; this had been pushed to the utmost limit by the late administration; the people, besides the taxes for ordinary purposes, were paying annually a direct tax of $300,000. To have resorted to the usual expedient of a loan, would have been purchasing temporary relief at the expense of greater future embarrassment. At this crisis the charter of the United States Bank, which it had derived from the National Legislature, had expired. The new administration at once conceived the design of relieving the people at the expense of this Institution. A charter was accordingly tendered to it by the State Legislature on condition that it would pay a certain sum, about $4,500,000 to the Commonwealth, besides agreeing to pay into the Treasury annually for *twenty years* the sum of $100,000 to be appropriated to the several counties of the Commonwealth for school purposes, thereby relieving the people of what was necessarily a heavy burthen. The bank accepted the charter, and by the same law, under which it was incorporated the State tax was repealed, and a fund provided to pay a portion of the State debt about to become due, to defray which, if this measure had not been adopted, it would have been necessary to resort to additional taxation.

The Governor next turned his attention to the public works. Millions had been spent in their construction, yet they yielded no return, but were, on the contrary, a continual source of expense, whereby they had become almost universally unpopular. The whole system, as conducted under the late administration, was one of favoritism and fraud, and the Governor forthwith set about to reform its abuses. The crowds of peculators that swarmed upon them were discharged, and honest and faithful officers appointed in their place. The result was, that instead of being an expense, the improvements began to yield a revenue to the Commonwealth, and judging from the amount of tolls collected upon them during the last year—a year for many reasons unfavorable—we may justly conclude that the day is not distant, when under the continuance of wise management, the debt contracted in their construction, will be entirely extinguished; and it is a fact worthy of especial notice, that during the past year, the tolls on the New York and Ohio Canals and other public improvements in those States, materially decreased, while in Pennsylvania they gradually increased. But this result is not to be ascribed, entirely, to the more faithful and prudent conduct of the officers appointed to superintend the public works. A different line of policy was adopted by the present Chief Magistrate; it was his object to finish the main routes before others were commenced; but if, instead of adopting this course, he had pursued the policy of his predecessor, in pushing the system in every direction without regard to the expense or the means of defraying it, no such result would have taken place; on the contrary, the Commonwealth must have been plunged into embarrassments, from which no future wisdom could have relieved it.

But it is not the intention of the committee to particularize the measures of the administration of Governor Ritner, the happy results which they have produced, or the mischiefs which they have prevented. The limits allowed to an address of this kind will not permit it; but it is enough to remark, that, like Cincinatus, he was called from the plough to the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth at the most dangerous crisis which had occurred in her affairs and like him, on more than one occasion, by this inflexible integrity and energetic and statesman like conduct, he saved the Commonwealth from the effect of measures which must have been disastrous to the best interests of the people—first, in avoiding the consequences of the measures of the General Government, and in replenishing a bankrupt Treasury, and again in vetoing the, so called, Improvement Bill, passed at the session of the Legislature of 1836-7, which if it had been permitted to become a law, must have proved burthensome to the people for generations to come. But the condition of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania when compared with that of most of the other States of the Union, speaks more for the wisdom of Governor Ritner's administration than any language, however strong. While they had been overwhelmed in distress, the result of the iniquitous measures of the General Government; while their cities have exhibited a scene of ruin, their commerce and credit destroyed, their merchants bankrupt, their mechanics without employment, and in many instances without bread, and every class of citizens involved in suffering, Pennsylvania and her citizens, shielded by Executive foresight and wisdom, have escaped, not indeed untouched, yet without irreparable injury.

The competitor of Joseph Ritner in the contest which has now commenced, besides being an advocate of those measures of the General Government so disastrous in their results, is an adhering subject of that Institution, whose ceremonies are impious mockeries of the sacred rites of religion, and whose oaths and obligations are inconsistent with morality, and at variance with the laws.—But the Van Buren party have, at last, tendered to the people the proper issue—*Masonry or no-Masonry?* For out of more than twenty candidates, twenty of whom were no Masons, they selected DAVID R. PORTER, A ROYAL ARCH COMPANION OF THE ORDER! Thus the question is fairly made, and to the people we appeal it for decision.

Fellow Citizens: JOSEPH RITNER, under whose auspices you have escaped from all the most terrible effects of the flood of ruin which the National Administration in its wickedness and folly poured out upon the land, is again presented to you as a candidate for the office of Governor. We recommend him to you for his stern and incorruptible integrity, his unceasing and consistent opposition to Free Masonry; his jealousy of the honor of the State, and his resistance to the dictation of the General Government—and because, under his administration, unpropitious as the period has been, *Pennsylvania has gone on towards the fulfilment of as noble a destiny as the most sanguine of her friends ever anticipated for her.*

A COUPLE OF SUB-TREASURY BANKS ARRESTED.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Republican of the 17th inst. says:—Stephen Munger, Post Master at Kingsville, Ashtabula county, and his son Harrison, have been arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of robbing the mail. A fellow by the name of James Houck, said to be of this (Muskingum) county, has been arrested and imprisoned at Columbus, for robbing the Mail near Lima, Huron Co. Ohio.

Files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 9th December have been received at New York. Favorable accounts had been received from the army that had marched to co-operate with the Chilians against Peru. While the army was at Arica, a Captain Carillo robbed the custom house. He was arrested, tried by a court martial, and instantly shot. The Chilian squadron had taken the port of Cobija. It is stated that the Bolivian Congress had withdrawn the extraordinary powers granted to Santa Cruz.

A letter from La Guayra, dated January 26, states that General Farias had landed at Maracaybo and gathered some discontented persons together, and that troops were to leave La Guayra that day to put down the insurrection.

DESTRUCTION OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS' PALACE BY FIRE.—A letter of December 30th from St. Petersburg, states that a destructive fire broke out, on the previous evening, in the winter palace. As soon as the conflagration, which extended throughout the whole Palace, was perceived, the Empress and the Grand Duchess Maria, (the Emperor's daughter) took refuge in the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whilst the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duke (his eldest son,) and the Grand Duke Michael, personally gave the necessary directions for extinguishing the flames, which were fortunately prevented from communicating with either the Hermitage or the buildings adjoining the winter palace. That magnificent building itself was, however, totally destroyed.

THE DEMOCRAT, AND CARROLL COUNTY REPUBLICAN—A now weekly paper under the foregoing title, has just been established at Westminster Md. under the editorial conduct of Mr. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, Jr. It is of respectable size and appearance; and as to politics, it will perhaps be sufficiently indicative and satisfactory to copy the *motto* chosen to adorn its title page, which is as follows:—'*Solitary and alone I set this Ball in motion.*'—Benton."

Appointment by the Governor,

NATHANIEL EWING, Esq. of Union-town, to be President Judge of the 14th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Washington and Greene, in the room of the Hon. Thos. H Baird, resigned.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

On 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. DANIEL BECKER to Miss ELIZABETH HARLACHER—both of this county.

On the 8th inst. by the same, Mr. FREDERICK WAGNER to Miss MARIA BLUBACH—both of this county.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Hickey, Mr. CHAS. BRADLEY to Miss MATILDA WEAVER—both of Freedom township.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. HENRY GUSTAVUS WOLF, son of Ex-Governor Wolf, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr. William Gillespie—all of this place.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. GEORGE STOVER, of Cumberland township, to Miss MARIA CARBAUGH, of Franklin township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED,

On the 6th inst. WALTER MILLER, son of Mr. George Howard, of Mountpleasant township, aged 2 years, 7 months and 5 days.

On the 9th inst. Mr. JOHN MUNFORT, of Straban township, in the 88th year of his age.

[Communicated.

DIED—On the 8th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE SMYSER, wife of George Smyser, Esq. of this place, and daughter of Mr. Martin Gardner, of York county. She was born October the 5th, 1779, and was married to Mr. Smyser on the 21st of April, 1799—with whom she lived in harmony and love, discharging all the duties of a wife and a mother in the most exemplary manner, during the space of 39 years. She died on the above mention day, at 20 minutes after 12 o'clock A. M.—aged 58 years, 4 months and 11 days. She was the mother of three children, one of whom died in the cradle—the others of whom survived her loss.

O why lament departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
Death's but the servant Jesus sends
To call me to his arms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞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, by Rev. Mr. KELLER.

☞ Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

☞Rev. Mr. QUAY will preach in the Presbyterian Church in Petersburg, (Y. S.) on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, March 13, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

☞Flour in Baltimore, $7 75; Wheat, $1 65; Corn, 68 cts.; Rye, 87; Oats, 38; Clover Seed, $5 50 to $5 75; Whiskey, 28 cts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Z." in reply to "A Citizen" will probably appear in our next. "*Reform*" and others, soon.

☞The article reflecting on the *Citizens' Band* for leaving town on a day when their services, according to the agreement by which they obtained the instruments from the "Association," were expected by the citizens of the Borough, had better not be published. At all events, we require the author's name before we can insert it.

☞The "Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students in Pennsylvania College, 1837-8," was received at too late an hour to make extracts from it this week.

Richmond Theatre.

☞We are pleased to see that the account of the *Burning of the Richmond Theatre*, which we extracted a few weeks since from the "Southern Literary Messenger," is copied into many of our exchange papers.

"The Last Supper."

☞We refer our readers to the very interesting article on our first page, headed the "Last Supper."

Mr. Webster's Speech.

☞We do hope that the speech commenced in this week's paper, on the Sub-Treasury system, by the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, will be attentively read by *all*—especially by our Van Buren friends.

School Directors.

☞ON FRIDAY NEXT the election throughout the county for SCHOOL DIRECTORS will take place. It is hoped that all in favor of the system, as well as those disposed to give it a partial trial at least, and thereby secure the large amount of money now lying in the Treasury subject to the orders of those districts which shall, on Friday next, accept the law, will be punctual in their attendance at the polls on said day.

Joseph Ritner.

☞From the proceedings, in another column, of the State Convention which met in Harrisburg last week, it will be seen that the WASHINGTON COUNTY FARMER has again been *unanimously* put in nomination for the office of Governor—an office which he has filled with so much honor and credit to himself and the great State over which he has been called to preside! That he will be re-elected, and that too by a handsome majority, we have too much faith in the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the people, for one moment to doubt. Indeed, it would be ungenerous to harbor the thought that a people, for whose interests he has so faithfully labored, and whose just rights he has, on all occasions, so ably maintained and vindicated could hesitate an instant about giving him their support. We believe, therefore, that all who sincerely prize the interests and prosperity of Pennsylvania will, when the proper time arrives, cheerfully cast their votes for their present worthy and patriotic Governor.

Gen. David R. Porter.

☞The Loco Foco party of Pennsylvania met in Convention last week and nominated as the opposing candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER, of Huntingdon county. The People of Pennsylvania will therefore have an opportunity of showing to their friends and political brethren of the Union their love of principle and State pride when they, on the second Tuesday of October next, decide which of the two candidates shall rule over them. They have a long time to scrutinize the character and principles of the parties, in order that their decision may be the result of judgment and not of party predilection. For our own part, it requires no such time to make up our mind on the subject. We have already decided to oppose Gen. PORTER, and to do all we can to reelect that honest and intelligent gentleman who now so ably fills the office of Governor.

We have at least two objections to Gen. PORTER, which impel us the more earnestly to oppose him.

1st. HE IS A HIGH AND BIGOTED MASON—aye, *District Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania!*

Had we never heretofore espoused the cause of Anti-Masonry, we should not now hesitate to do so. For years, the Anti Masons of the State have been contending against Masonry and its influence, and the uses to which Political Demagogues have brought it. Heretofore, our opponents have shown at least a decent respect for the opinion of the people—but this respect has at last been thrown aside, and after being rebuked—signally rebuked by the people, MASONRY again takes the field with a "new man," *fresh from the walls of the Lodge*, with a determination, not only to out-brave the rebuke of the people, but, in defiance of their wishes, foist upon them one of the most bitter and violent members of the Order in the State! This is enough to arouse the just indignation of all who require at least a decent regard for the honest prejudices of the intelligent and industrious Farmers of Pennsylvania. We shall, therefore, contribute our mite to defeat Mr. Porter—knowing that at the sametime it will be rebuking and crippling an Institution "at variance with the laws of God and Man, and which ought to be put down."

Secondly.—Gen. Porter is a leading member of the Loco Foco Van Buren party—a party whose code and principles are at war with the best interests of Pennsylvania.

This we conceive to be another as good and sufficient reason for our course, as the first. As every *Pennsylvanian should do*, we consider the interests, prosperity and happiness of our noble State as being deeply connected with *our own* interests, prosperity and happiness. We cast our eye abroad over her vast territory—behold her canals, her rail roads and her turnpikes—her looms, her forges and her workshops—her thousands of Barns and Store-houses—her mines of coal and ore—her Banks and other valuable institutions—all, all contributing to her prosperity through men who have that prosperity at heart, and who stand in the breach between her and those who would sacrifice every thing—every interest dear to Pennsylvania and themselves, at the shrine of party. We cast our eyes further, and behold a party—a branch of which has just put Gen. Porter into nomination—whose besom has been sweeping over many portions of our country for the last few years, carrying destruction and devastation into every family, workshop and store-house, and draging down to ruin all who are unable to resist its influence, endeavoring to get a foothold in Pennsylvania. No means is left untried to accomplish its purpose. The lure of riches has been offered and accepted by some; foreign honors and emoluments, by others—thereby holding out inducements to more to sell their birth-rights for a "mess of pottage!" We, therefore, cannot sit still and see our own rights and interests, as well as the rights and interests of our State, laid at the footstool of the "Throne at Washington," to gratify the ambition of those who have been and are still ready to sacrifice all that is dear to themselves, their children and their State, *to monster party!* Gen. Porter, therefore, being a prominent member and leader of that party, and who, if elected, will call around him others of the same stamp, and adopt in our State Government those measures which are bringing the General Government into discredit and the country into ruin, we cannot lend him our support, but will use all fair and honorable means to defeat him, and re-place into the Executive Chair that faithful and well-tried servant, who has been "weighed in the balance" and not found wanting.

We therefore nail upon our mast the flag inscribed: JOSEPH RITNER *and* PENNSYLVANIA PROSPERITY, *now and forever, one and inseparable!*

The Presidency...Our Course.

☞Our esteemed friend of the Philadelphia Inquirer puts the right construction on our motives in offering the amendment to the nomination of our intelligent friend of the Pittsburg Advocate. We believe that the time has not yet arrived when the question of *who shall* or *who shall not* be our candidate for the Presidency, should be decided. When that time does arrive, and a candidate fixed upon, *in a proper manner*, he shall cheerfully receive our support—be he the sound, constitutional Statesman WEBSTER, the Patriot HARRISON, or the Eloquent CLAY. We shall, as heretofore, willingly and cheerfully go on the Presidential question, as well as on all others, for *principles*, and not *men*. And in which, we hope to be joined, not only by our respected friends of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but throughout the Union. In the meantime, let us of Pennsylvania unite in surfeiting Gen. Porter with good *Old Saur-kraut!*

A Chance!

☞The Frederick "*Citizen*," a Loco Foco Van Buren paper, is offered for sale. We believe that it is a valuable establishment, notwithstanding its politics. A young man who can, in this day and generation, swallow Van Burenism, would no doubt do well to purchase it.

Small Notes.

☞The subjoined petition has been handed in for publication. We are entirely opposed to all shin plasters, or notes of a less denomination than five dollars; but, *if we must receive such notes*, we see no good reason why the Banks should not be empowered to issue small bills until such times as a resumption of specie payments can take place. Very few, we believe, even of our Loco Foco friends, but who would much rather receive and pay out the small notes of solvent Banks, than those issued by Tom, Dick and Harry and institutions of doubtful existence.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, inhabitants of the County of Adams, in common with all others, labor under great inconvenience from the present deranged state of the currency, and believe that the evil might in a measure be remedied in a manner that would relieve the Banks from a great deal of the danger that is to be apprehended from the resumption of specie payment, & the community relieved from the pressure that the Banks would be under the necessity of occasioning, by extensive curtailment of their circulation—and to effect this desirable object, we would recommend the passage of a law authorising the Banks of this Commonwealth to issue from five to ten per cent. of their circulation in notes of from One to Three Dollars, redeemable in gold or silver, on presentation at their counters—the law to be limited to two years. And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c.

IMPROVEMENT BILL.

☞The Improvement Bill has passed its first reading in the House. It is tho't that it will finally pass the House without any material alteration by a handsome majority.

Bank Bill.

☞From what we can gather from the Harrisburg Reporter, the Senate will not swallow the Bank Bill as it passed the House. It seems that the Committee on Banks have recommended various amendments to the Bill, intimating that it is folly to resume specie payments until the example is first set by the General Government. We think the Senate is right. The currency was destroyed by the General Government. It is in the power of that Government to restore the currency to its former healthful condition. Let it do it.

☞In the Senate, on Friday last, Mr. CASSATT's resolutions against the annexation of Texas to the United States was, after some discussion, passed by a vote of 22 to 6.

☞In reply to "Truth" in our last, Mr. LEFEVER states that "no charge has been made or payment received for inserting the Commissioners' Accounts for several years."

LIBERALITY.—The House of Representatives of the United States have passed a bill granting $100,000 to the heirs of ROBERT FULTON, the inventor of steamboats.

THE MORMONS.—The Scioto Gazette states that the Mormons have dissolved their body, which had collected at Kirtland, in that state, under JOE SMITH and SIDNEY RIGDON. These leaders recently decamped, with their families, in the night.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On the night of the 10th Jan. the Royal Exchange was totally destroyed by fire. Besides the building, upwards of 50,000*l.* worth of goods in the shops round the Exchange, also fell a prey to the flames. The whole of Lloyd's books are saved.

The Royal Exchange is stated to be insured for 65,000*l.* in one establishment. It is said the building cannot be replaced for less than 150,000*l.* One account says:—"The safety vaults under the Exchange, which are now covered with immense heaps of ruins, and which contain the account books and other valuable property belonging to the London bankers, it was hoped had escaped damage, but unfortunately, we learn that there was not less than four feet of water in them, which was being pumped out as fast as circumstances would permit."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "Petersburg (Y. S.) Temperance Society" will be held in the Academy, on *Saturday Evening the 17th inst* when an Address will be delivered. The public are invited to attend.

JAS. M'COSH, Sec'ry.
March 13, 1838. 1t–50

ELECTION.

AN Election will be held at the house of Mr. William Bailey, in Franklin township, Adams county, *on Saturday the 21st of April next*, between the hours of 10 A.M and 6 P. M. for *ONE MAJOR*, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the First Battalion 80th Reg. Pa. Militia, by the resignation of Maj. George Myers.

DAVID SCOTT, Brigade Insp.
March 13, 1838. te–50

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Auditors appointed by the last Orphans' Court to distribute the assets in the hands of the Administrator of PHILIP LONG dec'd, to and among the creditors and legal representatives of said deceased, will meet for that purpose in Littlestown, on *Friday the 6th of April next*, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all interested are requested to attend.

MICHAEL R. NUSLAR,
SAMUEL DILLER,
DAVID SHRIVER,
Aud'rs.
Mrch 13, 1838. 4t–50

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mountjoy township, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of

ADAM ROHRBOUGH,

Late of Mountjoy township, Adams County, Pa. deceased, to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will present them without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement.

FREDERICK KOHLHOUSE, Adm'r.
March 13, 1838. 6t–50

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber, having sold the property whereon he now resides, takes this method to inform the public that he has reserved the privilege of remaining upon it for two years from next spring, and will be able to accommodate all who may call upon him for **FRUIT TREES** during that period

As the purchaser has no wish to engage in that line of business, I calculate upon selling out my stock on hand as much as I can within that term. But previous to my making sale of my property, I had made preparations for planting another lot of trees next spring. Those trees I would rather not plant myself, as they could not be allowed to remain upon the ground until large enough to be transplanted into Orchards; they ought to be planted where they could remain for at least three years before they would be removed.

As I do not expect to engage in the same business again in this part of the country, I wish to dispose of the young stock, I have prepared for next spring's planting. They are all engrafted in the root, standing in the cellar, planted in boxes of earth, where they are to remain until spring, when they will be ready for transplanting into a nursery. Those boxes, with their contents, can be removed to any reasonable distance in a wagon, without the slightest injury done to the trees. As a nursery of well selected fruit would be a convenience in this county and parts adjacent, it would at the same time yield a profitable income to the owner, provided he gave it proper attention, and was careful that his assortments did not get mixed, so that persons might have confidence that they could get the kinds of fruit they wanted.

There can be from 25 to 30 thousand trees set upon one acre. They are planted in rows, four feet a part, and about 5 or 6 inches distant from each other in the row. The rows are laid out and planted by a line, in order to have them straight. One person can transplant 2,000 in a day from the boxes to the nursery. This is counted a moderate day's work. He can also graft and set into the boxes 500 per day. This we count a day's work also.

☞Any person desirous of engaging in the above mentioned concern, can have my lot of grafts for next spring's planting, AT ONE DOLLAR PER HUNDRED, and shall have GRATIS, at all times while I remain here, any information on the subject for which they are at a loss; and shall also have cuttings or grafts of any kind of fruit I have at all times for grafting or buding, free of charge. I have from 50 to 75 of the best varieties of the Apple, and about 50 varieties of the Peach—also Pears, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. of many varieties.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.
York Springs, March 13, 1838. 4t–50

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., *on Wednesday the 21st inst.*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY—VIZ:

One new Road Wagon,
One Plantation do.
8 or 9 head of Horses & Colts:
among which are two first-rate BREEDING MARES.
Cows and a fine lot of Hogs,
Horse-gears, Ploughs and Harrows, a new patent Windmill, Cutting Box; Grain in the ground, Rye, Corn, Oats and Buckwheat by the Bushel.
Household Furniture,
Consisting of Cupboards, Bureaus, Tables and Chairs; with a great variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. When a credit of 10 months will be given.

ROBERT BLACK, Sen.
March 6, 1838. 3t–49

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

DAVID HEAGY
AND
DANIEL TRIMMER,

HAVE this day entered into Partnership in the busines of

CABINET-MAKING,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES:

which they will carry on at the Old Stand of David Heagy, in Chambersburg Street, *Where they will keep constantly on hand for sale, at the lowest prices,*

Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads,

and all other articles in the line of their business

☞They will also make *COFFINS* on the shortest notice—and have a HEARSE with which they will attend Funerals when required.

They hope for a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to deserve it.

DAVID HEAGY,
DANIEL TRIMMER.
March 13, 1838. tf–50

THOMAS J. COOPER,

RESPECTIVELY informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Domestics, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Castings, Iron, Lumber, &c.

☞Which he is determined to sell Low for CASH and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

March 6, 1838. 3t–49

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed the 3d Monday, (16th day) of April next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the Borough of Bedford, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ROBERT MICKLE.
Bedford, March 6, 1838. 3t–49

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of NEW CHESTER, Adams county, Pa., as well as the Public in general, that he has taken the Store House lately occupied by Maj. George Myers, and has opened

A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS:
—CONSISTING OF—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinettes, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, a fine assortment of Shawls and Dress Handkerchiefs; bleached and unbleached Muslins; Flannels, of all colors; Laces, &c. &c.
WITH A FIRST-RATE ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Queens-Ware, and Hard-Ware.

☞A more splendid or extensive assortment of Goods was never before opened in this place—all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine. ☞Country Produce, of all kinds, taken at a fair price in exchange for Goods.

ADAM EPPLEY.
March 6, 1838. tf–49

Fresh Goods

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

SAMUEL WITHEROW

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY, WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, comprising every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware & Queensware:

which have been selected with great care, and purchased on such terms as will justify him in offering them to the Public

☞CHEAPER THAN EVER.☜

He invites public attention to his Stock of Goods, assured that it needs but a "peep" at them to convince any one that his Corner is the place for BARGAINS!

Gettysburg, Dec. 1, 1837. tf–35

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public sale, at his residence, on the Millerstown road, three miles from Gettysburg, on *Monday the 19th of March inst.*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY—VIZ:

HORSES, CATTLE, Sheep and Hogs:

2 Wagons—one with a Cart attached; Farming Utensils—such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Hay Rake, &c. &c.

TOGETHER WITH ALL HIS

Household and Kitchen Furniture: Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; Eight Day Clock, with a Mahogany Case; Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, with numerous other articles too tedious to particularize.

Also—Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat, by the bushel; 300 bushels of Oats; 200 bushels of Corn and 50 Acres of Grain in the ground.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when a reasonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH.
March 6, 1838. ts–49

GETTYSBUSG GUARDS!

YOU will parade in front of the Court-house, on *Saturday the 7th day of April next*, at 2 o'clock P. M., with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JOHN ZIEGLER, O. S.
March 13, 1838. tp–50