Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1838.

The Mandamus.

☞ The following article is copied from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Here is a pretty predicament for a State to be placed in! If the mandamus should be granted, and the Governor should continue *contumacious*, he would be found guilty! one co-ordinate branch of our State government may thus be locked up, so may all; for the same judicial power that grants a mandamus against the executive, may grant one against every member of the House and Senate, and every judge of every court, those of the Supreme Court included. Thus would our State be without a government, because its whole government, its whole body of public servants had been locked up by order of ——*a portion of them!!!* Should our Supreme Court grant a mandamus against itself, it would be in the predicament of the Dutch justice of New York who tried himself, and without the benefit of his *tight squeeze*; for if true to its own principles, it could not refuse a mandamus against itself on application of a corporation, nor keep out of prison, if it should not obey the process. Such absurdities in any branch of our government always involved, by departing from fundamental constitutional principles.

The constitution of Pennsylvania has provided for the punishment of official misconduct in a governor, by the process of impeachment; and the people, by providing this, clearly intended to dispense with every other mode. No gubernatorial act can be interred from the laws or principles. The executive, like every other branch of our government, is merely a creature of the constitution, and derives all his powers and duties from that instrument only. Then no power over him can be inferred in favor of any other branch, which is not expressly granted in the constitution, or necessary to carry an expressly granted power into operation. The power to issue a mandamus against the Governor is not expressly granted to the judiciary, nor necessary to carry into effect any power granted to any branch of the government; for all that such process could effect, is accessible through impeachment.

If the mandamus should be issued, we can easily predict the course of the Governor. He will not obey it, and, if the Sheriff insist, will go to prison. He has too much moral courage to be intimidated, too much sagacity to be entrapped, and too much honesty to be seduced. Should he go to prison, the State of Pennsylvania will exhibit a curious spectacle, novel in American annals; that of having one branch of government *suspended* by another. We hope this process will be stayed, and be carried to the highest legal extremities; for it is time for the contest between the sovereign people and corporations created by themselves, to come to an issue. Let us understand who are to be masters, the sovereign people or the corporations.

☞ The Baltimore American thus introduces our statement of last week to its reader:

An unusual article it would seem to us, ill judged measure has recently been taken by the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company in reference to Governor RITNER of Pennsylvania. It appears that among the provisions of the Internal Improvement Act passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was one authorising and requiring the Governor to subscribe for the stock of several incorporated Companies, (one of which was the Cumberland Valley Rail road Company,) the appropriations for which as well as for the commutation of the unfinished State works, were to be supplied in part by a temporary loan of $600,000, bearing an interest of four per cent. In approving the bill, however, in a special message to the Legislature on the subject, among other matters adverted to the difficulty of obtaining loans at four per cent. per annum, the rate of interest which he had determined not to exceed; and declared his determination to withhold his subscriptions to the Companies until such loan was procured to meet them. He immediately advertised for the loan, but until within a few days past no part of it was taken. Such was the posture of affairs when the Rail Road Company in question commenced his memorable proceeding, which we refer, and which is thus detailed in the Gettysburg Star of Tuesday

☞ In noticing the appointment of Mr. STEVENS as Canal Commissioner, the Harrisburg Chronicle says—

MR. STEVENS is known over the whole country as a man of transcendant talent. And it is not saying too much of him, that to him we are as much, and perhaps more, indebted for the overthrow of the Jackson party in this state, than any other man living. His bold and vigorous intellect and indomitable energy of character, have made him a terror to the whole Van Buren party in this State. His direct connection with the internal improvement system of the commonwealth, in the State Legislature, for four or five years, as a member of the improvement committee, where his public duties, independent of the deep personal interest, which he ever displayed in every thing that tended to develope the greatness of the state, or elevate her character as a great empire, have enabled him to become thoroughly acquainted with her whole improvement policy which admirably qualifys him for a commissioner.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.—The following resolution, which looks to a practical reform where it is most needed, was proposed in the House of Representatives on Monday, by MR. MERCER:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting the power of appointing the attorneys and marshals of the several courts of the United States in the judges thereof; that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting the power of appointing and removing the several officers of the customs in the Secretary of the Treasury, with the restriction that he shall, in case of every removal, transmit to Congress his reasons therefor; and that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the salary of the Postmaster General to be reduced to the sum of $3,500 per annum, to take effect whenever a vacancy shall occur in the said office, and of requiring that officer, on his removal of any deputy from office, to transmit to Congress his reason therefor.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of May 30.

The Canal Board and our Public Works.

MESSRS. STEVENS, DICKEY AND PENNYPACKER, Canal Commissioners, have been to town for several days; and have transacted much important business connected with the State Improvements. They all appear to be in excellent health and spirits, and will leave the city to-day for Lancaster; making such delays and observations on their route, as the nature of their duties may require.—They will be accompanied by Messrs. McHAFFEY and RUSSELL—two highly efficient officers of the works. We mentioned a fortnight since, as a matter of just pride and congratulation, that during the week preceding that period, *fifteen hundred cars* had passed over the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill. We are now enabled to make public a fact of a still more gratifying character. During the week ending on Saturday last, the unprecedented number of SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX CARS passed the above mentioned plane. The present period may be truly said to form an era in the history of our State Improvements. The tolls received during the present fiscal year, already amount to more than half a million of dollars, and the business was never more active than at this moment. Only yesterday, the trains that left the depot at 8 o'clock, carried upwards of *one thousand* passengers!—Those are facts that cannot but cheer the heart and stir the pride of every true son of Pennsylvania.

Specie Circular Repealed!

Our readers will learn, we doubt not, most of them with great satisfaction, that the Joint Resolution repealing, in effect, the Treasury Order of July 11, 1836, and prohibiting the Executive from making any discriminating and partial orders concerning Government money in time to come, which passed the Senate on Tuesday evening, passed the House of Representatives yesterday almost with the swiftness of an arrow, and now needs only the President's signature to be a law. The unanimity manifested in both Houses show the strength of the general dislike justly entertained against this celebrated Circular.

Here is the end, then, of one Experiment, and most sincerely do we rejoice at it. *We* congratulate the country that Congress, in so decisive a manner, has extinguished one of those measures which have so much annoyed and distressed the community.

It remains to be seen, whether or not the Executive has withstood public sentiment in regard to his pernicious measure. The solicitations of friends, and the reiterated decisions of Congress, have alike been unavailing to produce its repeal. Three-fourths of the Members of the last Congress pronounced its condemnation by the bill of February, 1837, which General Jackson put in his pocket, and would neither sign, nor return to Congress that it might be passed into a law without his signature. Then there was the sub-Treasury bill of the extra session which passed the Senate, and which contained a clause repealing the Specie Circular. Next, there is the sub-Treasury bill of this session, which has also passed the Senate, containing (in its 23d section) a similar rescinding clause, moved by Mr. WEBSTER. And now, here is the joint resolution, in the identical terms of that section, substituted by the Senate, on motion of the same gentleman, for the proposition of Mr. CLAY, which has received the sanction of overwhelming majorities in both Houses. Thus has the Senate *four* distinct times, and the House of Representatives *twice*, declared in effect that this Jacksonian Experiment No. 2 ought not only to be *revoked*, but that it ought to be unlawful for the Executive ever more, or after to issue or authorize any similar order. Yet, up to this moment, has the Executive clung to the measure, regardless of the injury which its pertinacious adherence to it inflicts on the country; regardless of the public will, most emphatically spoken through the Representatives of the People. Yes, clinging to it with a tenacity which is totally unaccountable upon any other hypothesis than that the Executive will has been controlled by some "malign influence," either proceeding from the Hermitage, or exerted here by the original concoctors and advisers of the measure. Be that as it may, the fate of that "experiment" is sealed. The odious and unconstitutional discrimination must now be given up. Congress has pronounced its fate in a voice that must heard, and with a unanimity that leaves no hope to its friends, even from the Veto.

Blameable, however, as we hold the President for adhering with such obstinacy to this oppressive measure, which he could at any moment have abrogated with a dash of the pen, it must yet be admitted, in candor, that he has only acted in accordance with the solemn pledge which he gave, on entering upon his high trust, "to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor;" and those who approve of such pledges, under any circumstances, must award him praise for the fidelity with which he has redeemed that pledge. He has certainly "trod in the footsteps" as long as he could, though they have led him through a thorny path. General Jackson's popularity, it was arrogantly asserted by his adulators, "could stand any thing." A sad popularity it has been to the country! Fortunately, though he has put the fidelity with which he has redeemed that pledge. He has certainly "trod in the footsteps" as long as he could, though they have led him through a thorny path. General Jackson's popularity, it was arrogantly asserted by his adulators, "could stand any thing." A sad popularity it has been to the country! Fortunately, though he has put the measures as a legacy to his incumbent of the Presidency, he could not bequeath with it that popularity by which he was enabled to sustain them, and trample in the dust the acts of the People's Representatives.

The President signed the bill authorising the issue of Treasury notes, in very short order. He is, as all good, Democrats are, very much opposed to any kind of money, except gold and silver—but nevertheless, he could not withhold his signature from a bill to credit ten millions of irredeemable paper.

Letter from John Q. Adams.

The following letter from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, was received by the Managers of Pennsylvania Hall:

WASHINGTON, 19th January, 1838.

Samuel Webb and William H. Ston, Philadelphia:

MY RESPECTED FRIENDS.—I learnt with great satisfaction, by your letter of the 18th of last month, that the Pennsylvania Hall Association, have erected a large building in our city, whereon liberty and equality of civil rights can be freely discussed and the evils of slavery fearlessly portrayed.

The right of discussion upon slavery, and an indefinite extent of topics connected with it, is banished from one half the States of this Union. It is *suspended* in both houses of Congress—opened and closed at the pleasure of the slave representations; opened for the promulgation of nullification sophistry; closed against the question, WHAT IS SLAVERY? at the sound of which the walls of the capitol staggered like a drunken man!

For this suppression of the freedom of speech, of the freedom of the press, and of the right of petition, the people of the FREE States of this Union (by which I mean the people of the non-slaveholding states) are responsible, and the people of Pennsylvania most of all.

Of this responsibility, I say it with a pang sharper than language can express. The people of Philadelphia must take to herself the largest share. And this responsibility weighed heavily on me to decline the invitation with which the Managers of this Association have honored me, to deliver an address at the opening of the Hall, were it otherwise in my power, as it probably will not be, to attend at the time proposed.

My friends, I have a long standing, high, respectful, and affectionate attachment to the city of Philadelphia, and its inhabitants. It dates from the day of the Declaration of Independence, and if I were to address them on the opening of your Hall, I should confess upon some of its self evident truths.

Now a great multitude of the present inhabitants of your city have grown sick of the sound of these self evident truths, and exceedingly adverse to hearing any comments upon them. If I should make any practical use of my freedom of speech, some would say, he is doling out a farrago of abstractions.—Others, what is the use of commenting upon self-evident truths. Others, not a few, would kindle into indignation, and say, he is intermeddling with the *peculiar institutions of the South*: that's unconstitutional! What's that to him? He's a fanatic, he is an incendiary, he is *an abolitionist!!* he is attacking the rights of the States, he is provoking the people of the South, and, Lord have mercy upon us, they will dissolve the Union!

All this I could hear and endure with composure—all this I have heard before, and shall hear again. But if, while I should be discoursing, a native citizen of Philadelphia should rise and say, What right have you to come here, and dogmatize with us upon the right of freedom, and the duties of freemen? Is not this the city of William Penn, and do you come here to lecture us upon freedom and freemen? Do you know that this city has issued the Declaration of Independence!—And do you come to teach us the doctrine of inalienable rights! Have we so far degenerated from the virtues of our fathers, that we must go to Plymouth for our political creed? Have we no native sons of our own city, capable of explaining to us the principles of human liberty, as well as you?

My true-hearted friends, I should have no answer, satisfactory to myself, to give to such enquiries.

I rejoice, that in the city of Philadelphia, the friends of free discussion have erected a Hall for its unrestrained exercise. I know that the people of Philadelphia *need* a voice from the wilderness, to rally them to the standard of human rights, but that voice must come from among themselves.—If there is not one native, I say not of Pennsylvania, but if the city of Philadelphia, who dares to tell you the truth in tones that shall reach the sepulchres of the dead, lock up your Hall on the same day that you shall open it, and wait for the appointed time: it will surely come.

I must apologize to you even for writing to you with so much freedom. I hope it may be without offence, for to avoid that unpleasant result is my reason for declining to deliver the address which you invite. Nothing could delight me more than to address the inhabitants of Philadelphia upon the opening in their city of a hall devoted to free discussion, could I speak to them my whole mind, without giving to many of them great offence. This would be impossible.

I would have been perhaps more discreet to answer that, independent of all other considerations, my detention here in the discharge of indispensable duties, would in all probability, preclude the possibility of my engaging to visit Philadelphia at the indicated time. I shall therefore request you to accept that as my answer, and to consider the remainder of this letter only as a testimonial of my respectful sensibility to your invitation, and of my fervent wishes that the Pennsylvania Hall may fulfil its destination, by demonstrating proof, that freedom of speech in the city of Penn, shall no longer be AN ABSTRACTION.

I am faithfully your friend,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ABOLITION IN THE WEST INDIES.—The following extract is from a letter received at New Haven, and published in the Herald of that city.

BARBADOES, April 30.

"In my last, I alluded to the prospect that the slaves, apprentices in this island, would all be made free on the approaching 1st of August. It is now reduced to a certainty that such will be the case. The Governor, in a special communication to the House of Assembly, some time since, recommended the measure in the most explicit terms.—The executive council, on the 17th instant, came to a unanimous vote in favor of it, and set forth their reasons, as published in a paper which I send you herewith. Last of all, the House of Assembly, on the 24th inst. after having laboriously canvassed the whole island, to obtain possession of the views and feelings of their constituents, appointed a committee, with "instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipation of all classes of slavery apprentices, on the first of August, 1838." I doubt whether any measure ever passed in this island has given such general satisfaction as this. I speak not of the apprentices themselves, of whom there are upward of 80,000 to be restored to their "unalienable rights," but of merchants, planters, proprietors; from all classes there is a general expression of congratulation.

A SHORT SERMON.—"A word spoken in season, how good is it," and never perhaps, was this proverb more fully verified than by one opportunity improved, as all opportunities should be, by the late Rev. Rowland Hill. He was once walking in Cheapside, on a Sabbath afternoon, when he overheard a conversation between two young men of gay appearance, who were close behind him "Where shall we go to this evening?" asked one of them. "Wherever we can have a bit of fun" replied the other. "I was to go to *Old Rowley's* chapel," said his companion, "there will be some fun there." It was accordingly agreed upon; and while the worthy divine was delivering the lesson in the evening, his eyes discerned in the gallery near him the very two persons whom he had beheld in the street but a few hours before making the above remark. His text was taken from Psalms ix, 17. "The wicked shall be turned into hell with all the nations that forget God." For a moment the minister paused, and then turning to them with all the dignity of his calling, addressed to them the awful denunciation of scripture, adding at the same time, "There's FUN for you, boys!"

GOOD LUCK.—The following remarkable association was made by Lord Exmouth, one of the most famous of the British admirals:

"I have never been known what fortune meant. I never chose my station, and never had a friend but the king's pennant; but I have always gone where I was sent, and done what I was ordered, and he who will act upon the same principles may do as I have done."

Such an idea it would do well to impress upon the young, to animate them to the exercise of judgment, and habits of industry. Dr. Young has somewhere observed:

"Look on those you call unfortunate,
And close reviewed, you'll find they are unwise."

It is one of the strongest arguments against gaming of every kind—that it tends to beget a dependence upon the chance of fortune, and thus to teach men to undervalue industry and skill. Why then should we in all our business transactions recognise a chance? Why should we continually erect an altar to that unknown god, and refer continually to his gifts, all those advantages which are the rewards of industry and virtue, sent in the season of providence by Him whom alone cometh every good and perfect gift."

The bell rings for fire. Every one starts up, but feels certain it is not his house, because he knows the chances are so widely scattered. Anon a hearse with its long funeral train goes by. "Do we think it will be his turn next, because he very has died yet?" but when his house burns down, or death claims the body, he makes as great a fuss about it as if it was something new, and he had not had warning upon warning, ay, and continually.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—"Stop her! stop her! stop the boat, Captain," cried out the waiter black of a steamer, after the boat had been some time under way; "I've left my brushes on shore!" How many men there are of immortal souls, who are in the same predicament, who think the world is coming to an end if they happen to leave their "brushes on shore."

FRENCH PECULIARITIES.—When fire breaks out in a French town, the folks do not cry "*fire!*" They sing out "*L'eau, l'eau, l'eau!*" i. e. "water! water! water!" This is thought by some to be a much more appropriate exclamation than ours. In the same way, we suppose, they cry "Honest man!" when chasing a thief, or "Mad dog!" when they see a wolf in a sheep fold.

Old Johnson, the player, who was not only a very good actor, but a great lover of punning, and remarkable for making many dry jokes, was shown a picture, done by a very indifferent hand, but much commended, and asked his opinion of it. "Why, truly," said he, "the painter is a very good painter and observes the Lord's commandments."—"What do you mean by that, Mr. Johnson." said one who stood by. "Why, I think, "answered he, "that he hath not made to himself the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."

THE CUT WORM.—The cut worm is an ash-colored worm with a stripe almost black upon its back. At its full growth, it is the bigness of a goose-quill, and an inch and a quarter in length. The greatest mischief that cut-worms generally do, is to young cabbage, corn, cauliflowers, &c. They never choose to appear on the surface in the day time; but keep themselves hovered about an inch or two beneath it. In the night they come up, eat off the stems of young plants, and again bury themselves in the soil, often attempting to draw in the plants after them. They sometimes cut off fields of Indian corn. They begin their work of destruction in May and cease in June.

A writer in the New England Farmer, page 229, says: "I once prevented their depredations in my garden, by manuring the soil with sea mud, newly taken from the flats. The plants generally escaped, though they were cut off in a spot of ground that lies contiguous. From the success of this experiment, I concluded that salt is very offensive or pernicious to them. Lime and ashes in some measure prevent their doing mischief; but sea water, salt, or brine, would be more effectual antidotes. The most effectual method, and not a laborious remedy even in field culture, is to go round every morning and open the earth at the foot of the plant, and you will never fail to find the worm at the root within four inches. *Kill him*, and you will save not only the other plants of your field, but probably many thousands of your neighbors.

CORN STOCK FODDER, chopped up with a cutting machine, and mixed with a small quantity of bran, shorts or meal, (if mixed with warm water, so much the better,) will be wholly eaten by cattle. The advantage of this practice is, that the coarse stalks, commonly rejected by cattle, are now entirely eaten by them; and as they are the sweetest and most nutritious part, a great loss is prevented. By lessening the quantity of meal gradually, cattle may be learned to eat the cut stalks without any addition.

TO DESTROY THE FLY ON TURNIPS.—Lime sown by the hand, or distributed by a machine, is an infallible protection to turnips against the ravages of the fly. It should be applied as soon as the turnips come up, and in the same daily rotation in which they were sown. The lime should be slacked immediately before it is used; if the air be not sufficiently moist to render that operation unnecessary.

COTTON.—The Cotton Crop this year is an extraordinary product compared with previous years. Bets are made at New Orleans that it will not fall short of *one mill i-n eight hundred thousand bales*. Major Noah says, "This is the real gold of our exchequer, and the excess of two or three hundred thousand bales over last year will keep the foreign exchanges in our favor while we are backed by such wealth, while is such substantial than specie."

LIQUID FIRE.—The rapid progress of the Iron manufacture in Englemany be ascribed from the fact, that in 1740, the quantity manufactured was 17,000 tons; while in 1836 it has reached 700,000 tons for the use of the Iron Rail Road, and yet the demand is unabatedly the people's favorite, there is no mistake about it, and if they will but turn out on the second Tuesday of October next, there cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the result.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention.

The National Anti-Masonic Convention that met at Washington City in September last, adjourned to meet at Philadelphia to nominate candidates for President and Vice President on the second Tuesday of November 1838. At this convention the following resolution was passed.

"Resolved, That we will nominate no candidate for either of those offices from any State *not regularly represented in said Convention.*"

We have expected for some time to see the Anti-Masons in the different states, meet together and form a regular Convention, make some movements to send delegates to Philadelphia. At that Convention, the gentlemen who represented Ohio, asserted that if the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President were postponed until the period mentioned, Ohio would be fully represented in the Convention, but thus far we have seen no attempt to elect delegates to it from that State. It requires not the prescience of prophecy to foresee that the question as it respects the candidate for President in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, will be settled by the Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention—and that whoever they may take up will become the candidate of the whole anti-Van Buren party of the Union, unless all prospects of success are abandoned, by the different portions of the party. Our friends will therefore see the importance of having the different states ably and properly represented in that convention—and also that no time be lost in making preparations for that event. That that Convention will meet and make the nominations at the time specified, there can be no doubt. We are certain of it, and therefore urge those who desire to see the claims of distinguished individuals presented there, to activity and vigilance.

LAWS WITHOUT REFERENCEMENT AND REPORTS!—It is stated in Poulson's Daily Advertiser that the present national administration has paid, within about *one year*, TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for pictures of General JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN!

NEW CANAL BOARD.—The new Board of Canal Commissioners receives the congratulation of the friends of Gov. Ritner, on the defeat of the schemes of the enemies of his enemies. They little expected to see Messrs Dickey and Stevens occupy the stations they have been called to, and while they have shown the ability and energy they also say that they will make "TEN THOUSAND VOTES FOR RITNER." This will secure at least 20,000 majority for the Old Hero, and the Democrats may log down their arms and save the mortification of defeat after a warm contest [*Harrisburg Tel.*

HARD TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Louisville Journal says:—"A friend has sent us a copy of the Raymond, Miss. Times. There is not a single editorial remark, or a single communication in it. The whole paper is filled with advertisements of "Sheriff's sales" and "trust Sales"—81 in number. How beautifully sounds the late boast of Senator Walker! "There is no distress among my constituents!"

How true the assertion of the official Journal at Washington—"There is no pressure that any honest man should regret."

LAST END OF THE WICKED.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal thus notices the unhappy career and miserable death of *Amos Kendall's paper*, the Frankfort Argus. The Journal says:—"There is no longer a Van Buren paper at the capital of Kentucky.—The Frankfort Argus has groaned and kicked, and died. Indeed a miserable life and a miserable death."

The Poor Indians!

United States and the Cherokees.

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE GLOBE.

Major Gen. SCOTT, of the United States Army, sends to the Cherokee People, remaining in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, this Address.

CHEROKEES:—The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army to cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1835, to join the part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparation to follow; and now or by the time that this address reaches each of your different settlements, the emigration will have commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder. I have no power, by granting a further delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is shining on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee, man, woman, and child, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

MY FRIENDS:—This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23d of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in this country that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching, from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in kind spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole People of America.

Chiefs, head-men, and warriors!—Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! We pray that you will seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and, if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane officer, or soldier, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross's Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you will will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places; and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. Your ancestors knew him well, and received, and may the God of both prosper the American and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friend-ship with each other!

WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, May 10, 1838.

General Intelligence.

ERROR CORRECTED.—An error occurred in the statement relating to the new lettings, contained in our last paper. The letting at Erie will take place on the 11th of July, instead of the 16th, as published.

WM. W. IRWIN, Esq. has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for the city of Pittsburg and Allegheny county.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The Banks of South Carolina and Georgia have resolved in Convention, to resume specie payments on or before the first day of January next.

We observe by the "*Columbia Spy*," that one half of that establishment is offered for sale. It presents a good opening for an industrious and enterprizing printer.

THE HON. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

LADIES'S WANTED.—The Superintendent of the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, advertises for 2,500 laborers between the mouth of the Lackawanna and the New York state line

The Hollidaysburg "*Register*" and Johnstown "*Sky*" have been enlarged and otherwise improved in appearance. The Rising Sun papers appear to be *growing* all over the State.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—A slave ship, having on board 500 human beings as slaves, was recently captured by a British man of war on the coast of Africa.

A beautiful *young white woman* was recently offered *for sale* at *place* in the city of New Orleans. She is described to have been "a handsome young woman, with blue eyes, black hair and perfectly white skin."

These are some of the "blessings" that grow out of the Southern system of "domestic slavery."

THE OLDEST MAN in Philadelphia died on Saturday. He was in the 109th year of his age. His name is William Butler and he was a soldier of the revolution.

Thirty six counties of Kentucky have already appointed Commissioners for putting the Common School system into operation.

The Rev. C. W. Howard, of Milledgeville, Georgia, has been commissioned by that State to proceed to England for the purpose of collecting its Colonial records. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that he is also engaged the same gentleman to procure a complete philosophical apparatus. Mr. Howard sailed from New York for England by one of the recent packets.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A tall man in Virginia, having held a conversation with another person of inferior dimensions, made a low bow to his cane which stood in the corner, and seizing his friend by the scalp walked off with him.

A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Gazette, that near two hundred voters of Harden county, (Ky.) have published a pledge that they will vote for no candidate who *treats at election*, or suffers others to do it for him, directly or indirectly. A little more of such nerve would soon make election treats unfashionable.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The Brussels journals mention that a Dr. Bernhardi has discovered a process by means of which he is enabled to form out of the refuse of fish, a pure and limpid oil without any odor, soap of superior quality, fish-glue, Prussian blue, and bone black, in quantities sufficient to produce a profit of 400 per cent.; and has founded a factory on an extensive scale for carrying his processes into effect.

A BALD EAGLE, weighing 20 lbs. and measuring 6 feet 7 inches from tip to tip, was shot a few days since near Jonesborough, Tennessee.

A GOOD SHOT.—A boy, only 13 years of age, in Wisconsin Territory, recently shot seven wild geese at once.

FLOURISHING VILLAGE CHURCHES are mentioned in a contemporary, as growing from Sabbath Schools in Rhode Island. Natural cause and effect.

The Frederick papers hint that another Court of Inquiry may shortly be expected to assemble in that City—to investigate the conduct of Gen. JESUP.

A bill of indictment for murder has been found by the grand jury of Pulaski county, Arkansas, against John Wilson, the speaker of the House of Assembly of that state, who left the chair, and murdered Joseph J. Anthony, a member, on the floor of the House.

A LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The Corporation of Wheeling subscribed *one million of dollars* to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

CINCINNATI.—Fifty years ago this day (7th April, 1838,) says the Nashville Union, it was learn from one of the party, about sixty-four persons landed at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, under the command of Gen. RUFUS PUTNAM, and commenced the settlement of the State of Ohio, in the present county of Washington. The land-ing took place at 10 o'clock of a bright and beautiful spring morning.

What a change have these fifty years produced in Ohio: its dark forests have been swept away before the axe of the settler; farms, towns and cities now occupy the site of the wigwam; the steamboat has taken the place of the canoe; and a population of a million and upwards exists on the same territory that supplied but a scanty subsistence to a few hundred roving savages. Such a rapid and entire change is without a precedent in the history of the world.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

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☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. DANIEL SHEFFER, Member of Congress, for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Agriculture in reference to the Mulberry and Sugar Beet and embodying statements of the imports and exports of Silks and Sugar from 1832 to 1837—from which it appears that during 1837, there were imported, of Silk, $14,352,823, and exported, $1,207,886; Sugar, imported 136,139,819 pounds, valued at $7,202,668; and exported, 41,052,035 pounds, valued at $2,650,052.

Huntingdon Journal.

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Adjournment.

☞ The "New-school" General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday morning last. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia on the third Thursday of May, 1839. We see it stated that this body has adopted the style and title of "*The Orthodox Constitutional General Assembly.*"

Loco Focoism in High Places!

—Judge McKinley, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided, at a Circuit Court for the District of Alabama, &c. that a Corporation, deriving its power from a charter granted by the Legislature of one State, cannot make a contract beyond the limits of that State. In other words, that a Bank incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot contract with persons who are not, or by those not residents and citizens of the State!

A decision calculated to produce more atrocious results than any other that has been made in this country. The next meeting will be held at Wheeling, Ohio, on the 2d Monday in May, 1839.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ, AND THE BLOCKADE.—The brig Paragon left Vera Cruz on the 8th of May, and has arrived at New Orleans.

The French squadron is still on the coast, and keep up the blockade with great strictness. Two or three vessels, Mexican, and of other nations, attempting to break the blockade, have been captured.

Baron Defladis, the Minister of the French, and the late Charge of that nation, near the Mexican government, is on board the Paragon, giving the course of events.

Dates from the Mexican capital are to the 5th, at which period all was quiet. Great excitement however prevailed against foreigners, and against the interference of France in personal safety. The French merchants had sent in to their Consul an appraisement of their property, said to amount to eleven millions of dollars, and demanded of Congress to expel the French from the country was not carried, and it was supposed it would not be renewed, at least for the present.

Some rumors of a war with the Texan Republic against the government had arisen, but were suppressed by active measures on the part of the troops. It was believed that a treaty in the Ministry of foreign affairs, at that place, by which the pending difficulties between the French and the Mexican Government would be adjusted, to the satisfaction of the parties.

The United States and subjects thereof in Mexico, are more highly respected than formerly.

Heavy speculations had taken place in foreign merchandise at the city of Mexico, but by late advices was gradually subsiding prices having fallen, under the expectation that all existing difficulty with the French would be arranged at an early period.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The town of Montevoia, near Tuscaloosa, (Alabama) was destroyed by fire about the 18th inst.—Four building in it (except a kitchen and hen house) including the Church, Academy, Post Office, the Store and Exchange being swept away as with the besom of destruction. The fire is believed to have been the act of an incendiary, and suspicion has fallen on a member of the Bank, as it is believed he had embezzled a large amount of the funds in his charge.

A letter from an officer at Micanopy, of the 14th, speaks of an expedition of the fort to proceed round Orange Lake to attack the Indians, who are in considerable force on the Ok-la-wa-ha, where their women and children are collected, having corn, and feeling confident in their security. The warriors are becoming very bold and impudent, firing at our expresses, and approaching the fort almost in view. Major Riley, however, must wait the arrival of reinforcements from Tampa Bay before he can venture to move against them with his present small force.

Gen. Armistead and staff, and Major Wilson, with four companies of Infantry were to have left Fort Brook on the 9th for the Cherokee country, via New Orleans.—

Gen. Taylor was at Pass Creek, with Alligator and some 300 Indians and negroes.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, June 5, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

☞ Flour in Baltimore, $7 75; Wheat, $1 75, Corn, 72 cts; Rye, 78; Oats, 33; Clover Seed, $4 75; Whiskey, 29 cts.

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BACKED OUT!

☞ We learn from Harrisburg that the motion for a Mandamus against the old Farmer has been withdrawn! We hope the next time the parties concerned will "count the cost" before they attempt "force-work." The following upon the subject, we cut from the Baltimore Patriot:

RETROGADE.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that the application by T. J. McCLELLON, President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, for a rule on Governor RITNER, to appear before the Supreme Court of Pa. and show cause why a mandamus should not issue, to compel him to subscribe a certain amount of stock to that company, as authorised by the improvement bill has been withdrawn. In this case it appears that second thoughts were deemed best. It would certainly seem to be rather an ungracious mode of proceeding, to elicit a sullen assent to compulsion." When the condition of the State treasury will admit of this appropriation, there seems no sufficient reason to conclude that the preliminary measure for its application will be withheld by the executive.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Disgraceful.

☞ A disgraceful "fist-fight" took place on the floor of Congress during its session, on Friday last, between Mr. BELL and Mr. TURNEY, Members from Tennessee!

☞ We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, of last week, that Gen. PORTER HAS NOT RESIGNED HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE. The statement in the Compiler that he had, is therefore untrue.

Porter Falsehoods.

☞ The Compiler states that Gov. RITN