Interesting Correspondence.

LETTER TO JUDGE BANKS.

PITTSBURG, June 14, 1841.

HON JUDGE BANKS:

SIR—At a Session of the Democratic Anti-Masonic Convention, held in this county on the 2d instant, the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our knowledge of the past life and the republican character of John Banks, is such as to inspire great confidence that he will, if elected, prove to be a wise, honest, and patriotic Governor, and also assures us that he will cheerfully aid in confirming the "one term principle" established in the election of our beloved Harrison.

Resolved, Therefore, that a committee be appointed to address him, and to ask from him a declaration, like that made by Harrison, that he will, if elected, serve but one term.

The subscribers were at the same time appointed the Committee to convey to you the foregoing resolutions, and to ask from you a declaration in favor of the "one term principle." They deem it altogether unnecessary to add any thing to the resolutions aforesaid, believing that they are sufficiently explicit. They will add, however, that it will give them sincere pleasure to communicate to the public such declarations as the resolutions call for, and as public sentiment in this section of the state emphatically demands.

We remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servants.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
WM. M. DARLINGTON,
R. H. DAVIS,
Committee.

REPLY OF MR. BANKS.

NEVILLE B CRAIG, WM. M. DARLINGTON, and R. H. DAVIS, Esqs.

Gentlemen—I received your letter on Saturday evening, in which, resolutions of the Democratic citizens of Allegheny County were enclosed. By them I ascertain my opinions, and views in relation to the One Term principle are required, and to this demand I now give a hasty, and brief reply.

That our State Executive should be limited to One Term, is an opinion which I have long entertained. In observing the operations of our system of Government, the necessity of this principle was suggested to my mind, and has become more apparent by the practice of every day. Sufficiently was I convinced of its practical utility that I urged its introduction, and adoption, to more than one member of the late Convention to amend the Constitution of our State. Although this amendment was not then made, the public demonstrations in its favor are now so strong, that there remains no doubt of its adoption, as part of our Constitution, as speedily as the necessary forms will permit.

As regards the Presidency of the United States I look upon the One Term principle as having been firmly settled by the election of General Harrison, and, that in the opinion of the *Democracy* of the Union it is now as sacred, and unchangeable, as if it formed part of the written Constitution itself.

Whether we regard the welfare, and happiness of the States, or the purity of our elections, the propriety of the One Term rule is equally urgent.

When an individual has been placed in the highest Executive office of the State, this salutary limit should be placed to his ambition. Then there will be nothing left for him do, but the discharge of the duties of his high station for the public good. His own fair fame, the lasting esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the happiness and prosperity of the country will then receive his undivided attention. His disinterested wishes no longer disturbed, or his honest purposes and judgment distracted or suppressed by anxious reflections whether a measure will increase or diminish his vote at the next election. These considerations are always exceedingly annoying to the individual, and prejudicial to the public interests.

The one term principle will do much to relieve the Executive from all undue party obligations and the power of every improper sectional influence. It will put a termination to the too frequent, and often violent contests between the office-holders and the people, by which states, and even whole countries are sometimes most deeply convulsed. It accords also with the principle of rotation in office, which gives to our well digested system of democracy the most valuable advantages over every other form of government.

This one term direction has my most decided approbation. I have laid it down as a fit rule for the government of others, and under all circumstances will be willing to conform to it myself.

Your's, &c.
JOHN BANKS.

PRODUCTION AND MONEY.—The value of the annual agricultural products of the United States, fairly estimated, is seven hundred millions of dollars! The whole amount of Bank debts, is about five hundred millions of dollars; and the whole amount of paper money in circulation is about one hundred millions. Now suppose, (what is certainly true,) that one third of the crop is a surplus production, beyond what is necessary for the comforts of life. It follows then, as an inevitable consequence, that if the people of the United States willed it, they would pay off all the Bank debts and half circulation of the United States in less than three years. The country is, therefore, immensely wealthy, and has nothing really to fear from the temporary embarrassments of the times, occasioned, as they are by moving a little too fast, and forgetting, for a time, past experience.—*Cincinnati Chron.*

AMERTOON COUNTY.—The locos of this county have renominated Findly Patterson, Esq. for the Senate, and Dr. Marchand of Lewisburg, for the House of Representatives.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

REMAINS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

The mortal remains of the late venerable President HARRISON were removed from the Government burial ground in Washington, on Saturday last, at the hour and under the ceremonies prescribed by the order of CONGRESS, to be conveyed to their final resting place on the banks of the Ohio at North Bend. The National Intelligencer says, the body was attended by the son of the deceased, JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, Esq. and by the committee of gentlemen from Cincinnati to whom was assigned the pious duty of accompanying the remains to North Bend. The PRESIDENT of the United States, with the Heads of Departments, the committees of the two Houses of Congress, and a large number of citizens, attended at the place of departure from the city, to offer the last testimony of respect to the earthly remains of the lamented Chief whose memory will ever be cherished by every true hearted American. A detachment of Marines by order of the President, attended as an escort to North Bend. We understand that when the order was addressed to Col. HENDERSON, (commander of the Marine Corps,) to furnish the detachment, and to designate an officer to command it, he replied that being himself the senior officer, he conceived it to be most proper and respectful that he should act on the occasion, and accordingly assumed to himself the melancholy duty of heading the escort.

The cars from Washington, with the body of the late President, reached Baltimore on Saturday at about 3 o'clock, p. m. accompanied by John Scott Harrison, the only surviving son of the General, the Committee of the citizens of Cincinnati, and escorted by a Marine Corps under command of Col. Henderson.

No indication having been given of so early an arrival of the cars, our military were not prepared to receive the body in the way their wish and intention to do, but they were reconciled to this defeat of their wishes by learning from the Committee that it was desired to avoid any thing like public ceremonial. The body was taken to the City Hotel, escorted by the Marine Corps, and followed by the son of the deceased, the Committee from Cincinnati, and a small number of our citizens, where it remained till this morning, under charge of a military guard, furnished by order of Col. Heckman. As the guard, the Independent Blues were on duty on Saturday night, the National Guards yesterday, and the Independent Grays last night.

The route to Cincinnati, fixed on by the Committee, was by way of the Susquehanna on flatboat and the Pennsylvania canals to Pittsburg, and thence by steamboat to Cincinnati. With prompt liberality the Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad offered to the Committee the use of a special car to Columbia, and thence a free passage to Pittsburg, and also invited the military Companies to escort the body to Columbia. The invitation was also extended to the editorial corps and others of our citizens.

The following order was issued by Gen. Howard on the subject:—

DIVISION ORDER.

The First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers will parade on THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, to escort the Body of General Harrison, late President of the United States, to the cars in which it is to be transported to York. The line will be formed in Baltimore street, at seven o'clock precisely. As the hour of the departure of the cars is fixed, punctuality is indispensable. Other Volunteer Corps are respectfully invited to unite with the Division.

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

This morning, in obedience to this order, the Light Division, paraded, and with proper military ceremonies, escorted the remains of the deceased President to the railroad depot, whence, at nine o'clock, the cars departed, bearing with them the precious burden, the son of the deceased, the Cincinnati Committee, the Marine Corps, several of our Military Companies, and many of the citizens of Baltimore.

The cars were appropriately hung in mourning, and every respect evinced for the memory of the deceased, whose body is now on its way to its last resting place.

THE BODY OF GEN. HARRISON.—The train was met on its arrival at York, says the "Gazette," by a very large civic and military procession, composed of the Volunteer Companies and the Several Fire Companies, and Benevolent and Literary Association of the Borough. The York military companies united with those from Baltimore, formed the funeral escort to Columbia, whence the body will be taken upon the Pennsylvania Canal to Pittsburg. The chief burgess and town council of York and a committee of citizens headed by Calvin Mason, Esq. also accompanied the train to Columbia

The reception and escort at this place was managed in a very handsome and appropriate manner.

REMAINS OF GEN. HARRISON.—Yesterday morning, the committee having in charge the remains of the lamented Harrison, arrived at this place from Columbia, *en route* to Cincinnati. We understand that the general feeling was publicly expressed, at being the wish of the attending friends, that the melancholy cortage should proceed unostentatiously on their melancholy errand. This wish was scrupulously respected, although many wished to show their esteem of the dead patriot by some demonstrations of respectful sorrow.—*Har. Tel.*

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that Capt. Taylor, of the steamer Daniel Webster, runing between Detroit and Buffalo is a fast friend of the printers; and as evidence of it, he will carry editors free, and deduct $1 from the fare of every passenger who will exhibit proof that he takes a newspaper and has paid for it one year in advance.

ROBBERY OF THE FREDERICK COUNTY BANK.—*Recovery of a Portion of the Money.*—The money that was stolen from this Bank has been recovered, with the exception of about twenty eight thousand dollars. We understand that the circumstances which led to this result were as follows:—Some time ago, the director of the bank received a communication from a person in New York named Wiley, who represented himself as a lawyer, and stated that he had professionally become acquainted with such facts as would enable him to secure the restitution of the stolen property upon certain terms. Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, one of the directors of the Frederick County Bank, and Wm. M. Beall, esq. the cashier of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Frederick county, repaired to New York, and, after a good deal of negotiation, succeeded in recovering the whole amount, with the exception of the sum above stated.—We understand that the gold and the notes of banks other than the issues of the robbed institution were retained, and that the lawyer who was the agent in compounding the felony, charged a commission of some ten thousand dollars for his services. No information was given that could lead to the detection of the robbery, although Mr. Wiley, upon being questioned upon that point by Dr. Tyler, said that he (the Doctor) had seen the principal of them several times during his stay in New York.

The arrangement, we think, is utterly indefensible. If Wiley be, as he represented himself, a lawyer, he should be ashamed of the part he has played in this transaction; denounced by his associates and dismissed the bar. There is nothing in the professional obligations of office which he pretended to act, which can justify the corrupt part which he played in this affair.—It is not that the bank will put the public in possession of all the facts in an authentic shape. Whilst we rejoice that the money has been recovered, we hope that we shall be spared from any thing in the measure taken by the bank, to interfere with the course of public justice.—*Balt. Pat.*

[Since the above was in type we have received the following:—*Ed. Star.*]

From the Frederick Examiner of June 30.

By an Advertisement published in another column of this day's paper, it will be seen that the Bank has at length succeeded in recovering a large portion of the funds stolen from its vaults, and that it has resumed operations. The funds *recovered* are the issues of the Bank, together with all the State Bonds and Certificates and private checks, stolen at the same time.

As much curiosity has been excited in our community in relation to the mode in which the funds above mentioned have been recovered, we have sought from the Board of Directors of the Bank, a full statement of the subject, and have been cheerfully furnished by them with the facts within their knowledge, in reference to the matter, which we communicate here for the benefit of the public generally.

It appears that many anonymous communications in relation to the robbery have been received by the Bank from various quarters, some indicating a course to be pursued, and others professing to give information. They were generally postmarked "Philadelphia," and one "Washington City." To all these communications was given, but nothing definite or satisfactory resulted, until the 19th of June, when the following letter was received, postmarked "*New York City.*"

NEW YORK, June 16, 1841.

H. DOYLE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—My aid and assistance have been asked, in reference to the loss of the Frederick County Bank on the 22d May last.

If you, or the President, or some person acting for the Bank could have a personal interview with me, I have no doubt I could arrange matters in a manner that would prove satisfactory.

It would afford me great pleasure, to be the means of effecting a restitution of the heavy loss which the Bank sustained on that occasion.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM WILEY.

P. S. I can be seen personally, or a letter addressed to 47 Howard St. will reach me.

Upon the receipt of the above letter, the Board of Directors appointed Dr. *William Bradley Tyler* and *Wm. M Beall*, of this place, both stockholders in the Bank, to proceed to New York, with a view of conferring with Mr. Wiley, on the subject of his letter, and gave to these two gentlemen a power of attorney to receive the lost funds, and pay the reward according to the amount delivered, if they should prove successful. Dr. Tyler & Beall on the same day started for the City of New York, and arrived there on the ensuing night, about 11 o'clock.

Early on Monday morning Mr. Wiley was seen by the agents of the Bank, who found him engaged in the discharge of the duties of his office, being that of an Associate Justice of one of the inferior Courts of the City of New York—He was recently, if not now, a practising lawyer in the County of that city. The agents were received by Mr. W., with assurances that no difficulty should be thrown in the way of a speedy recovery of the plundered funds of the Bank. Mr. W. requested a delay of a few days, as the individual professing to know something about the funds was absent at the South—Nothing was heard till Wednesday evening, when Mr. W. called on the agents, who agreed to pay 8 per cent for the restoration of the lost issues of the Bank. Mr. W. took with him this proposition, and in the morning notified the agents that he would accept it. It was still not in his power to say that the stolen funds could come into his possession, but pledged himself to deliver them at the earliest possible moment, after they came into his possession. Nothing more was heard before Saturday morning, when about, ten o'clock Mr. Wiley called on Messrs. Tyler and Beall, saying that he was prepared to deliver the property of the Bank.

Mr. Wiley, then went to the New York Bank and in the presence of Mr. Beall requested the Cashier to go with them and assist in counting the money. He also procured the aid of Mr. Hearn, a respectable merchant in Broadway as they passed along. The place of appointment was a front room in the Hotel, standing on the corner of Broadway and Howard street, where they all assembled, viz: Dr. Tyler, Mr. Beall, Mr. Wiley, a Mr. Seal who is Clerk to Wiley's Court, Mr. Halsey the Cashier of the New Bank and Mr. Hearn, the Broadway merchant. Mr. Wiley then left the room for a few minutes and returned bearing in his hand a leather satchel which was found to contain the recovered funds, all sealed up in a single envelope. The Package was opened and the money counted by the above named gentlemen. This took place on Saturday morning. After the counting was finished the funds were delivered to Messrs. Tyler and Beall, who paid Mr. Wiley the per centage on *the issues*, as agreed on, and by the evening cars they returned home with their lost treasure. By this means the Frederick County Bank is again upon its legs and in a sound condition. We have given this account of the affair, to our certain knowledge sold for six per cent. *above par*, and we feel assured that its late misfortune, from which it may now be said to have recovered entirely so far as the community is concerned, will not cause it to lose any portion of the public confidence it formerly enjoyed. Its *notes* are now perfectly good and none in the State are better.

We have thus given all the material facts connected with the restoration of the stolen funds. It seems that this is not the first time that Mr. Wiley has acted as mediator in like cases. Some few years ago he was, we understand, in the same way instrumental in the restoration of the funds stolen from the Providence Bank to the amount of $18,000. We would in the present instance give no other information on the subject of the Frederick County Bank robbery than that he was informed that "the vaults were opened by false keys and that six persons were concerned." The leader is dead, less a practiced burglar and abides in or about New York. Let the police be on the lookout for him.

The robbers have yet in possession of the stolen funds of Frederick County Bank the following, viz:

In Gold—eagles, half eagles and sovereigns	$10,049
In notes and bills of other banks,	7,052
In Frederick County Bank notes,	1,542
The aggregate,	$18,643

Together with about $2,500 of *scrip* of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which was on special deposite in the bank at the time of the robbery and belongs to individuals. The bank has not in the slightest degree relaxed its vigorous exertions for the apprehension of the robbers and the restoration of the residue of the stolen funds as above mentioned. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a reward of $5,000 is offered for the robbers and 20 per cent. for the residue of the stolen funds.

The Frederick County Bank having recovered the whole of *its own issues*, stolen from its vaults on the 22d of May last, with the exception of $1542, with all the State Bonds, Certificates and private Checks lost at the same time; HAS THIS DAY RESUMED BANKING OPERATIONS. Its own notes will hereafter be received for all debts due the bank, and will be paid out at the counter as heretofore.

All orders heretofore passed in relation to calling in the notes of the Bank, are rescinded.

By order of the Board,
HENRY DOYLE,
Cashier Fred'k Co. Bank.

THE MAILS.—There is increasing cause for complaint on account of the irregularity of the mails. Seldom do we get a full complement. When the New York and Philadelphia papers arrive in time, there are missing those due from Baltimore and Washington; and *vice versa*. Yesterday we had nothing from New York, when we had a right to expect important news from Europe.

The fact is we do not expect,—*there never will be*—perfect regularity in the transmission of the mails, until the reform of Post masters is more thorough.

Let all those political rogues be reformed who seek to bring the Department into disrepute by confusing the mails; and, if it prove a difficult matter to point out the *particular* offenders, we know of no better plan than to turn *all* out who are ever suspected of being inimical to the present Administration.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

We entirely agree with the Republican that there never will be "perfect regularity" nor *any* regularity in the mails until every mother's son of the loco focos is "evoked" from office, as President Tyler calls the process of removal. The people of Harrisburg have nothing to complain of as to the manner their office is conducted, nor they never had. But this is an exception to a general rule and only proves its correctness. It is the policy of the loco foco Post-masters, and they never forget to observe the policy to make as much confusion and irregularity in the mails as possible. They very well understand that the responsibility must rest on the administration—their opponents.—The more irregularity there is in the mails the more odium there will be attached to the administration, and the better it will be for them. Yet the Post-master General has not the "nerve" to displace these men who are laboring night and day to sink him and the party who have to sustain him! Oh for a President and cabinet whose nerves would not be unstrung at the groaning of loco focos removed from office!—*Har. Chron.*

CRUELTY.—A Texan judge condemned a man, found guilty of assault and battery, to sleep, or rather to remain in bed, three successive nights without a muquito bar! So says the Picayune.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
MONDAY, June 28, 1841.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, expressive of regret on account of the death of Major General Macomb.

On motion of Mr. Clay, a Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate to unite with the Committee on the part of the House, to make suitable arrangements to attend the funeral.

On motion of Mr. Bates, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock

Mr. Cooper announced that Mr. Black, a representative in the place of Mr. Ogle, deceased, was in the House, when he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Dawson then announced, as Chairman of the Military Committee, the death of Major General Alexander Macomb, and offered a resolution that a committee, to act in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to make arrangements for this House to attend his funeral to-day.

Messrs. John Miller, of Missouri, Wm. O. Butler, of S. C., and Aaron Ward, of N. Y. were appointed the Committee.

A message was received from the Senate at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock, announcing that that body had concurred in the resolution of the House, and had appointed as a committee on their part, Messrs. Morehead, of Kentucky, and Pierce, of Rhode Island.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Mr. Tallmadge said he was requested by a most respectable and intelligent committee of the board of trade of the city of New York to present a petition of from fifteen to twenty thousand citizens of that city for the establishment of a *National Bank.*

Mr. T. said he was authorised to say that, although the great portion of the petitioners were of the democratic persuasion of opinion, there were still many names of those belonging to the other party; and that the number of petitioners, by taking a little more time, could have been increased to thirty thousand. It is believed that there is not the name of a single individual to that petition who is not a loyal citizen. They are of the business and working portion of the community. And Mr. T. had no doubt that a decided majority of the people of New York were in favor of a National Bank. He did not, at this time, intend to occupy the time of the Senate on this subject. He should deem it necessary to say any thing further, he would take an opportunity when the bank bill was under consideration.

[This memorial was printed in a small type, occupying the space of a small keg, and marked, city of New York, and measured somewhere about 250 feet in length.]

Mr. Clay said he had conversed with some of the members of the committee that had brought on the document, and had learned that such had been the feeling of the people in relation to the subject, that even the aged had come forward to sign it. He then proceeded to discuss the Constitutional power of Congress in reference to the establishment of branches within the States.

He hoped gentlemen would consider this to be the neutral ground on which neither party should be permitted to enter, but that they should confine themselves to the ground which was indisputable. Gen. Harrison had, in 1822, given his opinion against the exercise of this power without the assent of the States, and this opinion was so decisive as to force shaken by his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams. He then looked at the election of Mr. Tyler as a proof that the people themselves were not disposed to look with an unfriendly eye on one who was an advocate of this doctrine, as it was an equal chance according to the calculations in the life of mortality whether the late President would have lived or died. He was going on to remark on the probable course of the President when

Mr. Clay called the gentleman to order, as introducing the opinions of the President on a pending subject of discussion.—He maintained that no man was authorized to speak for the President.

Mr. Rives made some reply, in which he asserted that he was not viewing the question in the aspect in which it was viewed by the Senator from Kentucky.

The Chair, (Mr. White of Indiana) did not regard the Senator from Virginia as having transgressed the rules of order, as he had made no assertion in reference to the present opinion of the President.

Mr. Clay vehemently, declaring any desire to speak of the present opinions of the President. He then spoke of the efforts which had been made to show that Mr. Madison and Mr. Madison considered the powers settled.

Mr. Clay expressed regret that his friend from Virginia thought it his duty to offer this proposition. Although he acquitted his friend of such intention, he was sure nothing but mischief could result from it.

Mr. Rives—It is not my scheme. The amendment is in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Clay. The gentleman may have the benefit of this endorsement. He must in this question think and argue for himself. He believed that the Senate would never give their assent. He believed that the people of Virginia were themselves abandoning the ground taken by the Senator. All he would say as to the opinion of the President was, that he was reason to believe that he would go with the Whig party on the subject of a bank.

He believed the President would act with a view to the public interest; and when he twelve years whether he had proved upon the vitals of the nation, must be removed. Honest men must occupy their places, or those who ousted Van Buren will have no pretext for ousting others. That task may not be agreeable, but the bone and sinew of the country are resolved that justice shall be done. The cry of "*proscription*" and "*the guillotine*" will not frighten them from their purpose. They can neither be flattered nor bought.'

The Dead President.

The following is extracted from the letter of the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun dated 26th June. The incident which casually came under the eye of the writer, is honorable to the heart of that sincere friend of the dead patriot. What value can statesmen attach to friendship! It is worth more than all the polished piles of architecture used to tell to posterity who, and what are the dead. It stops not at the portals of the tomb—but, away from the world, in silence, breaks over the irreparable loss. Who would not rather die thus regretted, and have his memory thus embalmed—than, be followed to a marble grave by pageantry, and enter the proudest mausoleum that art could rear!

After noticing the disinterment of Gen. Harrison—the procession under the direction of the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House, and funeral, the Correspondent proceeds:

"The night truly was affecting. Whilst the remains of this patriot were amongst us, the sympathetic countenance, the manifestation of grief—but to part with them forever—to see them slowly moving off to be taken far, far beyond the distant mountains, touched every heart in the city, and no hearts were untouched. I felt a strange sensation at the thought, that this great man; or rather all of him that yet remained on earth, was just leaving us forever. I wandered out into the open fields bordering the railway, to see as long as I could see, the train that swiftly wheeled him away. Approaching the brow of the hill near to what was once his political residence, I stopped and looking on the flying pageant, as it wheeled along the winding track far distant in the vale below. He was above the ordinary height, dressed in black, with his hat pressed down upon his brows—his back towards me, as I hailed within a few feet behind him—I felt that this solitary attaché's heart beat sometimes in unison with my own. And I stood still, as if by impulse, not wishing to disturb his seeming quiet.

As the train of cars diminished in the distance, and entered the gorge of the hills almost out of view, the stranger raised his hand towards heaven, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, he fervently ejaculated, "farewell, farewell, my patriot—thou poor man's friend, farewell." And turning abruptly on his heel, he sank down, and dropping his head, with a partial bow of humility, passed with a quick and hurried step by me. But I saw that the fountains of his soul were broken. The big tears were coursing down his manly cheeks, and glistening in his deep dark eye. I felt, that a man so severely tried, would not form for his secret sorrow. It was General Murphy, of Ohio, the early and ardent friend of General Harrison, whose eloquence had shaken the Western country, and had gained him the title of the Patrick Henry, of the West.

I have given you this little incident, to show how much more deep and interesting are the sorrows of those who shun the public gaze when they mourn, and how ardent, but manly, must have been that love, that could mourn so fervently in secret.

The Address of Gen. Cass.

We have perused the address delivered by Gen. Cass, our Minister to France at a meeting of citizens held at Paris, May 10th, in consequence of intelligence of the death of the late President Gen. Harrison. It will be recollected that at some period of our late contest, a rumor was rife, that our Minister had evinced himself in favor of the election of Gen. Harrison; and that upon the avowal by the government press that no change had taken place in Gen. Cass' political preferences—speculation ceased. To one who knew not the extent to which the character of Gen. Harrison was attacked by the party which conferred upon Gen. Cass his office—his address might appear merely in its tone and worthy of being styled "a noble production." To us who know the facts, instead of being commendable, it comes, under circumstances which leaves such an impression upon ourselves, respecting the occurrences of the day.—But my feelings and opinions I *could not* FREELY disclose. Such a course, in our relative situations, would have been unacceptable to him, and *unworthy* of me. But death has snatched him from his high place and I do not fear to be mistaken now, when I propose to give full course to the dictates of my heart, and to say of him in the tomb what I would not say of him in life.

* * * There are circumstances connected with my position, past and present, which may give more weight to my testimony than I should otherwise flatter myself I could claim."

"I present myself as a witness to redeem the character of a departed soldier from charges brought against him in the heart of a political contest. I can best serve his memory by frankly avowing the truth; by showing that this relation is not the work of a political partizan, but of one who deeply regrets that any portion of the party to which he belongs has rendered it necessary, by the circulation of charges as ungenerous in their form as absolutely unjust and groundless in their substance."

"To this narrative I have little more to add, I have no patience to deal with the charges of cowardice and imbecility, with which the fame of a gallant soldier was assaulted, during his mortal life, and which may affect his memory, now he is gone. *He was as brave a man as ever went into battle.*"

"As to the charge of military incapacity, it is in singular contrast with the history and services of General Harrison. He who lived in the field for nearly three years engaged with the enemy, under the most difficult and perilous circumstances, who was never defeated, and who possessed the confidence of almost all around him, it is now ascertained, was wholly unequal to his task, and was in fact, an *imbecile*. If it were so, with excellent opportunities for observation, I had not capacity enough to make the discovery. It has been reserved for later years. Without arrogating to ourselves any claim to extraordinary discernment, I still think if such had been the true character of Gen. Harrison, among the thousands who followed him to the field some would have been found to proclaim it, and to call for his removal. I consider it no compliment to be now told, that the man I respected, the general I had full confidence in, the friend to whom I was strongly attached, was as unworthy of all these sentiments as he was of the rank he attained.—No, it is not so. He is gone where my praise or censure is equally indifferent to him. *But never while I live shall I cease to regret him, or to bear testimony to the purity of his principles, to the ardor of his patriotism to the value of his services and to the high qualities which commanded the respect of all who were brought into contact with him.*"

WHERLING BANK.—Reports prejudicial to this Institution have been in circulation. The Philadelphia Chronicle of Tuesday says, "They are entirely without foundation. The Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Mr. S. Brady, was in town yesterday, and redeemed every dollar of their funds he could find."—*Sentinel.*

The memorial *for the establishment of a United States Bank*, presented yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, was of such a nature and character that we feel justified in calling public attention to it, apart from the many others on kindred subjects.

This memorial from the city of New York was brought to Congress by a highly respectable committee of three gentlemen, from the Board of Trade. It is about twenty hundred feet long, and has on it the names of fifteen thousand voters.

"The bipartisan of such an immense, and strong interest of the country, an extraordinary a petition, naturally attracted much attention in the Senate as it was unrolled and spread out.

This material is, moreover, a demonstration of what public opinion is in the commercial metropolis of the Union, and therefore well deserves, as it will no doubt have, the respectful attention of the body to which it was directed.—*Nat. Int.*

NOMINATIONS IN VERMONT.—The democratic Harrison party of Vermont have nominated the present Chief Justice, the Hon. Charles K. Williams of Rutland for Governor; Col. Charles Paine of Derby for Lieut. Governor and Henry F. Janes for Treasurer. The locos have selected, to be defeated, Nathan Smilie for Governor, Edward D. Barber for Lieut. Governor, and Daniel Baldwin for Treasurer.

Mr. Whittlesey, P. O. Auditor reports 3337 delinquent Post Masters, varying from a few dollars to many thousands—a great portion of which is hopelessly lost.—This is only a part of the blessed fruits of Jackson and Van Buren rule.—*Torch Light.*

The Madisonian mentions a report that General Scott was on Tuesday nominated by the President to be General-in-chief of the United States army, in the place of General Macomb, deceased.—*Pa. Inq.*

MOMENTARY CHANGES.—The bodies of all created beings are perpetually undergoing a process of revolutionary change, and it is therefore evident, that in order to facilitate this periodical change, the natural outlets of the body must be kept in a proper condition; for if the noxious humours are allowed to sojourn too long in the body, they become excessively sharp and corrosive, occasioning the most terrible and fatal disorders, which frequently entail years of suffering and anguish. When this is the case, I would *conscientiously* recommend to such the immediate use of the *Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills*—a medicine which has attained a present standard of usefulness, solely from its exceeding salutary properties; these Pills being in truth nothing more than an assistant of nature, causing her to do that which is required to give a healthy condition of the body—Such being the case, it is evident that they can be administered with safety to advanced age, as well as to helpless infancy, and universally with the same beneficial results.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno. M. Stevenson, or only in the county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. James C. Watson, *G. Washington Bowen*, Editor of this paper, to Miss *Lucy Ann*, youngest daughter of Hezekiah Vansordel, Esq. all of this borough.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. *Alexander Rieman*, of Baltimore, to Miss *Eveline*, youngest daughter of John F. Macfarlane, Esq., of this borough.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *David Manfort*, of Straban township, to Miss *Margaret Patterson*, of Hamilton township.

In Westminster, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. John P. Custer, Mr. *Daniel H. Scopp* of Gettysburg Pa., to Miss *Margaret Scott*, youngest daughter of the late, John Scott of Bruceville, Md.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Washington M'Pherson*, to Miss *Ann Glosser*, both of Liberty Township, Adams County.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Nr. Albert, Mr. *Jacob Wolf*, of Germany township, to Miss *Susanna Loyer*, of Mountjoy township.

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. J. N. Strob, Mr. *John Frazer*, of Adams county, to Miss *Hannah Smith* of Churchtown, Cumberland county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 25th ultimo, at his father's, in Cumberland Township, Mr. *Samuel Plank*, aged 21 years 4 months and 17 days.

On Wednesday last, Mr. *Mary Blakely*, wife of Mr. John Blakely, in the 64th year of her age.

On Friday last, Mr. *George Saltzgiver*, of Mallalieu township, in the 73d year of his age.

GETTYSBURG STAR
DEVOTED TO LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE
AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.
GETTYSBURG, July 6, 1841.

Democratic Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Cooper and the Hon. Kenneth Rayner for sundry public documents.

A large majority of the celebrations which took place on Saturday and yesterday, were Temperance celebrations. We rejoice to see such a cause with three of former days!

The opinion prevails to some extent among the "knowing ones," that the resolutions in the Bank Bill authorizing the establishment of branches in the several states *without* their consent, will *not* meet the approbation of either House of Congress or of the President. There is some chance therefore for a few *spatches on State rights*—on the question to strike out that provision.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that Mr. Sergeant has *actually declined* going to England. Strange indeed! it was not for want of coaxing on his part. He and his *wise friends* strove hard to secure his appointment.

A PROPHET.—The same correspondent writes thus: "John Tyler's administration will prove the destruction of all party spirit, party measures and party fend. He will combine the warring elements into an harmonious whole, and renew the peaceful and prosperous era of Madison and Monroe. God speed him and his Cabinet!"

That would be a very equal in policy to the *timid* course of our opponting powers. They know no *party* now—Locofocoism says Amen! and God speed them too!

Alderman John Binns of Philadelphia has been addressed by a number of his fellow-citizens inquiring of him whether he will consent to be placed in nomination for the mayoralty of that city.

The correspondence given in to-day's paper between Judge Banks, and citizens who addressed him, from Allegheny county, will be interesting to his friends generally. The one term principle, of which he approves so highly, has received the sanction of the people of Pennsylvania, and we doubt not they intend to adopt it. Gov. Porter shows his opposition to it in a most intelligible manner. He asks for a second term.—That one, the record of whose acts of usurpation, so numerous and dangerous, it seems have alarmed the people, *could* be re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of the State we will not believe. But we do believe that it is the expressed will of Pennsylvania that she will call no one to a second term's service. John Banks then is to be our next Governor. The contest is soon to be opened—prepare! prepare! Buckle on your armour for the field.

Frederick County Bank.

A large portion of the funds which disappeared so mysteriously from the banking house of this institution has been reclaimed, and the Bank is again opened for business. Instead of quieting the public mind however, and putting an end to the multitude of speculations which were abroad, the manner in which the return of the money (so much of it as conveniently could be had) was stipulated for, has increased curiosity and rendered the whole transaction so strange, as to the closing scene of it were bold and reckless on the part of the *conciliator*. It has turned out rather a *safe* bargain for the plunderer. The funds returned to the Bank were with assistance, wrested from the holders of them—useless because by their act, the corporation had been crippled to such an extent that her paper was not looked upon as of much value—dangerous to the holders of it, and probably would, have secured their certain detection, arrest, and punishment. The arrangement was to the gain of all parties. The return of the money, will be a great relief to *legal Engaged gentlemen* (for they appear to do business in *gentlestyle*) of a burden without loss—reinstates the Bank to her solvent condition—and puts a *large tender* thousand into the pocket of a wide New York Esquire, said to be one of the *police* into the bargain. If this *anecdotal*" between robbers and the robbed, is permitted to shield those to whose crime he has become accessory by his so commodating arrangement, he cheats the penitentiary out of some of its most promising applicants for admission—possibly those who have breathed the air of its solitary cells and enjoyed its twilight advantages. The people of Harrisburg have nothing to complain of as to the manner their office is conducted, nor they never had. But this is an exception to a general rule and only proves its correctness. It is the policy of the loco foco Post-masters, and they never forget to observe the policy to make as much confusion and irregularity in the mails as possible. They very well understand that the responsibility must rest on the administration—their opponents.—The more irregularity there is in the mails the more odium there will be attached to the administration, and the better it will be for them. Yet the Post-master General has not the "nerve" to displace these men who are laboring night and day to sink him and the party who have to sustain him! Oh for a President and cabinet whose nerves would not be unstrung at the groaning of loco focos removed from office!—*Har. Chron.*

LEGAL QUESTION ON TAILS.—The Sunbury American proposes the following question to the young lawyers of Northumberland. We think it would puzzle one of them.

The correspondence given in to-day's paper between Judge Banks, and citizens who addressed him, from Allegheny county, will be interesting to his friends generally. The one term principle, of which he approves so highly, has received the sanction of the people of Pennsylvania, and we doubt not they intend to adopt it. Gov. Porter shows his opposition to it in a most intelligible manner. He asks for a second term.—That one, the record of whose acts of usurpation, so numerous and dangerous, it seems have alarmed the people, *could* be re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of the State we will not believe. But we do believe that it is the expressed will of Pennsylvania that she will call no one to a second term's service. John Banks then is to be our next Governor. The contest is soon to be opened—prepare! prepare! Buckle on your armour for the field.

Removals from Office.

Below we give an article from the Lancaster *Union* in relation to *who policy of removals from office.*" It endorses the policy advocated by us—that without a change of men the government cannot be thoroughly reformed—that removals in the higher departments, are not sufficient to secure even partial *reform*—that the abuses which were warred against and which were made a distinct question of canvass before the people are to be found existing among the minor subordinate *officers*—that the policy which has *apparently* engrafted itself upon President Tyler's administration is dangerous in the extreme—and that if "no make friends," is the object of that policy it is a most mistaken one. More friends will be made by a clean sweep than by moderation, for bearance and indulgence. While those removed would cry proscription—they would acknowledge the justice of the act, and give credit to that consistency in political faith which caused it:—

"REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.—A New President and a new Cabinet preside over our National affairs; but here candor compels us to say the work of reform, willed by the people, seems except in a few solitary instances, to have stopped—so far, their just expectations have been realized. The high officers, at Washington, actuated probably by the vain expectation of extorting praise from their political opponents, still retain, with very few exceptions, all the Locofoco subordinates. If they believe this false magnanimity, this sickly delicacy, will either help them to a place of confidence, or smooth their way at some future time to the White House, we can assure them they are very much mistaken. The People have willed a change, through and through, and the officers entrusted committed to their hands to thwart this intention, will find, at the proper time, their actions rightly appreciated by those whom they have deceived.

What motives can be adduced to justify a course like that of which we complain, we are at a loss to imagine. Is it just, is it patriotic, to support your enemies at the expense of your friends? Shall the memory of the patriotic Harrison and the enemies of true republican principles be retained in office to the exclusion of the tried friends of both? Honor and justice alike forbid such a suicidal course. But so it is. The Locofoco hope who led the attack