

of the American people, and our selection of the electoral candidates has been in full confidence of their accordance in these sentiments. They are citizens whose virtue and integrity are well known; and should any of them dissent from our choice of candidates proposed for their approbation, their own honor and regard to good faith will induce them to decline the trust. Such a reliance will be more consistent with the character of republican virtue and confidence than a resort to pledges that are offensive to conscious integrity.

While the principles of moral rectitude constitute the basis of our political measures, no combinations of wickedness can undermine the foundation.

In conclusion—We congratulate you, that notwithstanding the unexampled efforts of *conspiring factions*, to accomplish an unconstitutional control in the administration of our state government; its authorities have been honorably, and independently exercised, by those to whom the people and the constitution have assigned the trust.

We congratulate you upon the certain prospect of increased unanimity, in support of the distinguished citizen, proposed as a candidate for your suffrages; and that the ensuing election will prove that the chief magistrate who has virtue and energy to resist artificial associations, formed for the purpose of degrading him into a mere automaton to be moved by selfish and unprincipled wire-workers, will find his reward in decisive evidences of the confidence and esteem of THE PEOPLE.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens, that all future conventions for the nomination of a candidate for governor of this commonwealth, and for the electors of president and vice president of the United States, be held on the third Thursday of May, at Lewistown, in Millis county.

City of Philadelphia—Thomas Leiper, James Smith, George W. Morgan, Abraham Shoemaker, Edward King.

County of Philadelphia—Jacob G Tryon, George Morton, Jacob Shearer, George W. Ruter, Daniel H. Miller, Robert O. N. I.

Adams county—George Brown, George Sweny.

Allegheny county—Francis McClure, Robert Graham, Charles Shaver.

Armstrong & Indiana—Samuel Matthews.

Bedford—Peter Shell, William Taylor.

Berks & Schuylkill—John Defferbach, George Schall, William Baues, John Gehy, Jacob Kreps.

Bradford & Tioga—Samuel McKean.

Bucks—John Parker, jr. Lewis S. Cornell.

Somerset & Cambria—Chauncy Forward.

Centre—Thomas Burnsides.

Chester—Isaac D. Barnard, William Evans, Joshua Taylor, Dr. W. Miller, Robert Kelston.

Columbia—Samuel Bond.

Crawford &c—Hugh Brawley.

Cumberland—Wm. H. Brackenridge, Samuel Mealy, John Davis.

Dauphin—Benjamin Jourdan, Isaac Smith.

Delaware—George G. Leiper, Thomas Pearce.

Franklin—David Maclay, Jacob Hysler, Matthew Lind.

Huntingdon—Henry Shippen, Conrad Bucher.

Lancaster—George B. Porter, William M'Millan, James Boyd, Hugh M'Callough, Adam Diller, John Reist.

Lucerne—David Scott.

Susquehanna—William Jessup.

Lycoming—Isaac Smith.

Lehigh—George Millar, Philip Sellers.

Millis—David Reynolds, Tobias Kreider.

Lebanon—Peter Shindler, George Seltzer.

Northampton &c—George P. Dreisbach, John Grahbough, John Carey, jr.

Montgomery—Wm. M. White, Benjamin Reiff, Tobias Sellers, Casper Slaughtor.

Northumberland—Abraham M'Kinney, Thomas Murray.

Union—John Reafsnayder.

Westmoreland—J. Murray, Casper Tarr, James Clarke.

York—William Nace, Michael W. Ash, Charles Eming, William Diven.

At a meeting of the Independent Republicans, held at Carlisle, the 4th inst. JOSEPH HEISTER, was nominated as a candidate for governor, at the ensuing general election.

From the Lexington Public Ado.
Extraordinary Lusus Naturae

We do not recollect to have seen any notice taken by our newspapers of an extraordinary birth in Woodford county, in September last.

Every considerable deviation from that beautiful and harmonious arrangement which is pursued by nature in the animal kingdom, is denominated a monster.

These productions though not frequent, are remarkably diversified. To prove this position it is not only necessary to state that cases are recorded where children have been born either destitute of a head, (when they survived but a few hours) possessing two heads, or where they were inseparably connected.

Of this latter description of monsters are two children now living in Woodford county. To the curious, a concise account of this prodigy may not be entirely uninteresting.—Neither leisure nor ability will enable us to suggest ingenious or learned speculations relative to the principles which influence and control these anomalies.

Martha Ann and Mary Jane, were born September 22d. 1819; the former is smaller and remained in a state of apparent death for three quarters of an hour, when she was revived by the vigorous circulation of her sister. These children are joined together at the back, below the loins; before the junction is fleshy, and behind bony—having their bodies and faces placed half side ways towards each other. From their connection upwards they are perfectly formed, and have lower extremities similar to other children, but only one extremity of each child will be employed in walking, viz. the external, as the other two are smaller, and the feet point rather backwards. One child cries whilst the other is asleep. They are sprightly and intelligent of their ages, and give every indication of living. They excite the commiseration of those who have visited them, among whom are several Physicians, who almost unanimously declare that any surgical operation to separate them would prove immediately or ultimately fatal.

A very analogous case to the preceding is contained in Rees' Cyclopaedia.—The celebrated Hungarian sisters who were born in Saxony in 1801, and exhibited in England and different parts of Europe, attained to the age of 22. Their connection strictly resembled that of Martha Ann and Mary Jane—their intellectual powers and wills were different, they were agreeable and well bred, could read, write and sing very prettily, and could speak the Hungarian, French, German and English languages. They were separately attached with different diseases—Judith being often convulsed, while Helen remained free from indisposition; they however, most fortunately died together.

From Niles' Register.

“TRIAL BY BATTLE.”

It is impossible that we should ever become advocates for duelling—but certain cases occur in which our abhorrence of the practice is qualified by its motives; and sometimes, perhaps, a resort to it may be justified as the lesser evil—very rarely however, and never between private persons and on private account. If any justifiable cases do exist, they are to be found in resenting attacks on the national honor, through the persons of military men. If it were not for such appeals among these, it is easy to believe that those who ought to treat each other with courtesy and respect, as gentlemen, would seldom meet without disgraceful and often times fatal contentions in the streets, to the greater violation of the laws and morals of society.

We recollect the affair which happened at Malta, when the war with Tripoli (that starting place of our naval reputation and glory) first broke out. Two of our officers on peaceably entering a coffee-house were insulted by a British officer, who whispered to one of his companions, loud enough to be heard by all present—there is a couple of American officers who would be very much frightened at the smell of gunpowder,” or words to that effect. What would the most fastidious person have done in a case like this? Would he not have knocked the fellow down; or have acted as an officer did, who “poking his nose” into the face of the Englishman, emphatically threw into his teeth, the hard words, “you are a liar!” A meeting was the consequence, and the aggressor was killed on the spot. The affair made much stir at the time, and the result was courtesy and a respectful deportment between the officers of the two nations.

The affairs of Gibraltar grew out of like causes and produced similar effects. It is the testimony of all, that although the American officers may have carried their resentment quite far enough, they were not the originators of any of the disputes, which considerably agitated that garrison for some time.

These remarks occurred in reading the following in the *Trenton True American*; and are offered because it is very seldom that we notice things of this sort.

The publication of the recent account from Gibraltar, concerning the differences between the American and British officers on that station recalled to my recollection an anecdote respecting Lieut. Stockton, which occurred in the Mediterranean in 1817.

Some of the American officers at Naples, pleased with the attention and fidelity of a Neapolitan boatman, had given him a

recommendation in writing addressed to all Americans. When the Albion, Admiral Penrose, arrived at that station the boatman went on board, and supposing her to be an American, presented his paper, one of the officers of the Albion wrote on it, these words—“That, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Americans, the boatman was an extravagant knave; but he supposed he charged the American officers less on account of their parsimony, and the known poverty and meanness of the American government.” On the arrival of the Erie at Naples, (of which Mr. S. was Lieut.) the boatman ignorant of the language in which his recommendation was written, and of the contents of the indorsement, presented the paper to Mr. Stockton who read it, and finding from inquiry of the boatman that the indorsement had been written on board the Albion, he put the paper in his pocket.

As soon as he had moored his ship he sent a friend on board the Albion, with the paper to demand the author of indorsement. At first, all the officers denied any knowledge of it; but Mr. Stockton's friend informed them that if the author was not given up, he would hold the officers of the Albion generally, responsible for the national insult; upon which one of the lieutenants avowed himself the author. A challenge was immediately sent by Lieut. S. to the English Lieut. Admiral Penrose hearing it endeavored to arrange it with Commodore Chauncy. In consequence of which Mr. S. was asked if he would receive an apology. He answered, certainly; but it must be a proper one. A verbal apology was offered and refused; Mr. S. insisting that as the insult was in writing, the apology must be in writing also. This was refused by the Englishman and an arrangement was made for the meeting. When the Englishman came to the ground he again tendered a verbal apology, which Mr. S. refused, saying he did not come there to talk. The second shot of Mr. S. wounded the Englishman slightly in the leg, upon which he declined going farther—Mr. S. insisted that he should make the written apology or fight on—he refused to do either and Mr. S. told him he was a coward and he should take the liberty of caning him wherever he met him—and thus the matter ended. Many of the young officers on the station would have been equally prompt in avenging the national honor, had the paper come into their hands; but all united in thinking that it could not have been committed to any one who would bear himself with more coolness, firmness and spirit.

A German journal (the *Polizei Fame*), states that in 1812, four persons were arrested and executed, in a city in the north of Germany, having been convicted of robbing 631 churches, and committing 70 murders. Unfortunately previous to their arrest, the Judges deceived by probabilities and perjured witnesses had condemned and executed, as guilty of the above crimes 119 persons; namely, 3 priests, 18 sacrilegians, 80 men and 18 women! Assuredly adds the Journalist, had the institution of the jury existed at that period, the judges would not have had to reproach themselves with these 119 judicial murders.

It is mentioned in the last British Quarterly Review, that Lord Stanhope related the fact in the House of Lords some time since, that by a particular statute, the punishment of fourteen years transportation was to be inflicted for a particular offence; and upon conviction, one half thereof should go to the informer, and the other to the King! The probability is, that, for a certain offence, a severe penalty was incurred, which was appropriated in the usual manner. But in the hurry of legislation some member proposed to amend the law by substituting ‘transportation’ in lieu of said penalty. The amendment was adopted without further examination of the law, and thus it went to the statute book.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

A TWO story frame house and kitchen, situated on Spring street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Hemphill. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to

TH. Burnsides

Bellefonte, March 6th, 1820.

TO PRINTERS.

The establishment of the
“Bellefonte Patriot,”

Is offered for Sale. This establishment holds forth many advantages; and will amply recompense any one who can devote his time and attention to the same. For terms apply by letter, post paid, to

W. BRINDLE.

NOTICE.

ROBERT and Wm. STEWART inform those persons who are indebted to them, that their Books are left with J. G. Miles and S. M. Green, at John Blanchard's esq. who are regularly authorised to receive all debts due them, and that they have instructions to collect it in the most speedy way.

Bellefonte, March 8th. 1820.

Information Wanted.

THE subscriber and his wife have just arrived from Ireland in a very distressing situation, having been cast away last new year's day at sea in the brig Connecticut, capt. Blinn, by which misfortune they lost their little all, and are now depending upon the charity of the benevolent, among strangers. They are very anxious to learn the residence of their uncles William and James Smith, who reside in some of the counties of Pennsylvania, but having lost their address which was among their papers when shipwrecked, they have no alternative but to beg in the name of Charity of benevolent editors of newspapers to publish this advertisement, by which means it is hoped by the goodness of providence, it may meet the eyes of their uncles; in order that they may know their nephew and his wife are now in Harrisburg, where they are anxiously waiting to gain information where their relatives may be found.

HENRY KAIGHN,

from the parish of Sago, and county of Armagh.
Feb. 24, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, commission merchants and dealers in Iron, tender their services to the manufacturers of

Bar & Pig Iron,

situated on the Juniata and Susquehanna; and make known that they advance CASH on all ensignments of Bar and Pig Iron and country produce in general at their ware house No. 69 Bowleys wharf.

David Kizer, & co.

N. B. The sizes of Bar iron suitable for the Baltimore market may be obtained by addressing as above.

D. K. & Co.
Baltimore, Feb. 15, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ADAM HUBLER, late of Haines township, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge their accounts; and all persons having just demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward, properly attested, for settlement, before the first day of May next.

JACOB KRYDER, }
JACOB KREAMER. } *Adm'rs.*

Haines township, Feb. 29th 1820.

NOTICE

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of CONROD PLOTNER, late of Haines township, deceased, will please to present their accounts to the subscribers for adjustment, before the 1st day of April next, and all persons who are indebted to the said estate, must call and pay off before that day, otherwise they will be compelled so to do.

JACOB HERRING,
Wm. LONG,

Administrators.
Haines township, Feb. 28, 1820.

PRINTING

Handbills, Gards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.