

# Political.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a public notice a Democratic meeting was held at the Court House on Monday evening the 13th inst. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the county, and besides the great number of our citizens that attended, there were a large concourse of strangers present. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Maj. FREDERICK FISHER, President, Col. Wm. SHURT and STEPHEN PIERCE, Esq. Vice Presidents, and E. L. Fuller and Edward Elwell, Secretaries.

Mr. WILMOT then addressed the meeting for a short time, and stated the object of it to be an interchange of sentiment upon the great political contest which was near at hand, and of hearing the views of distinguished strangers then in attendance for whom he gave way.

Mr. FLEMING from Lycoming was then called out by a spontaneous cry from every part of the house, and took the floor amid loud and repeated cheering. He spoke for an hour or more with great force and eloquence. He held up to view the present federal party maddened in the hope of triumph, and exulting in the prospect of another "reign of terror." He proved clearly Gen. Harrison to have favored, and been identified with the federal party of '98 and a warm supporter of the Administration of the elder Adams—that on his return from Washington in 1779, to Cincinnati, he wore on his hat that badge of Federalism, a "black cockade." Mr. Fleming was very happy throughout the whole of his remarks, and if any other evidence was wanting to prove their force and ability, than the frequent expressions of applause with which he was greeted, it could be found in the excited and angry countenances of the whigs that were present.

When Mr. Fleming closed his remarks, Mr. PACKER was brought upon the stand by one spontaneous shout of the audience. It is in vain for us to attempt to give anything like a description of Mr. PACKER's speech. It was one of those efforts which stamp the man and place him in the first rank of popular speakers. His power was felt and acknowledged by every individual in the house, and the intervals of breathless silence which followed the shouts of applause, showed with what intense interest every word that fell from the speaker was received. For nearly an hour did Mr. PACKER hold his audience spell bound, and when he closed, there went up loud and continued cheers of approbation. Take it all in all, it was one of the best, if not the very best political speeches that we ever heard addressed to a popular assembly.

*Towanda Banner and Democrat.*

## HON. WILLIAM R. KING.

We extract from an Alabama paper an authorized announcement of the reasons which have induced Colonel KING to waive the nomination of his State for the Vice Presidency. The motives of his State in making the nomination are properly appreciated and its wishes best complied with, in acting upon the sentiments announced in the article we quote. To produce schism in the Republican ranks was not the object of Alabama, in presenting her long-trying representative for the Vice Presidency. The purpose was to present a name upon which the whole Democracy might unite, if, for any cause, the present incumbent should not be brought before the people for re-election. In such a contingency, Alabama might well have presented her oldest Senator for the station to which, in the absence of the Vice President, he is called with such unanimity by the body over which he presides with such ability and approbation. —*Globe.*

## THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

From the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Flag of the Union. When the friends of Colonel KING presented his name for the Vice Presidency, it was generally believed that Col. Johnson would decline a re-election. Several distinguished gentlemen were spoken of for the situation, and among them Col. KING occupied a very prominent position. His long and faithful public service—his unwavering support of Democratic principles—his great moral worth, and peculiar qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the station, strongly recommended him to the Democracy of the Union. In this state of things the late Democratic Convention of Alabama presented the name of this distinguished Senator as a suitable candidate for the second office of the Republic, subject, however, to the decision of the National Convention. That convention having decided against making any nomination, we feel justified in saying that neither Col. KING, nor his friends, will throw the slightest obstacle in the way to prevent a harmonious action of the whole Democratic party in this important election. With the hope of producing this desirable result, we have this day withdrawn the name of Colonel KING from the head of our columns and substituted the *real hero* of the Thames the gallant Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. In doing this we have not acted without authority—we should not have ceased our support of him, whom we still believe to be the choice of the people of Alabama, had we not been better satisfied that they will make that sacrifice of their partialities, which the good of the whole requires. The withdrawal of Messrs. Forsyth, Polk, and King, leaves Col. Johnson the only candidate in the field.

## ANOTHER CUP OF "HARD CIDER."

Among the most talented and influential of the Georgia Delegation in Congress is the Hon. E. J. BLACK. He was elected as a Whig, but is a man of integrity and principle, and hence has found it impossible to pin his faith to the virtues of a cider barrel or a coon-skin. In an interesting letter to his constituents he renounces Harrisonism and avows his preference for MARTIN VAN BUREN. We have not room for his entire letter, but extract that portion in which Mr. BLACK refers to Harrison's vote in favor of white slavery:—

"This, then, is the way in which Gen. Harrison would dispose of a white man, whose misfortunes may have rendered him unable to pay a fine and costs of suit imposed on him for assault and battery, or for any other violation of the penal code. When he was Governor of Indiana, he gave his official sanction to a law of the same character, passed by the legislature of that territory. If he is elected President, and Congress should pass an act in accordance with the above, to sell a defendant for the fine and costs of suit imposed by a judge of a district or circuit court of the United States, he would be bound, by his recorded vote, to sanction and give it the force of law. Valuing my privileges as a white man, and prepared to defend them to the last extremity, I cannot, by the remotest indirection, tolerate a principle so abhorrent to my feelings and destructive of my rights.

This is the man, fellow-citizens of all parties, whom the Harrisburg convention recommends to you to receive "with something akin to generous confidence!" I know you to be high minded and generous; but I have yet to learn that your generosity is to be tested by your willingness to support a man, who deliberately voted to sell a white man into servitude to raise money to discharge a fine and costs of suit."

## ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

We have more than once accused the opposition of duplicity, of manifesting in their public acts a very considerable share of political versatility, and we think too that these accusations have not been offered without sufficient proof.

It is a Tippecanoe Almanac, embellished with numerous beautiful engravings (for these money men spare no expense to accomplish their ends) in which the benevolent actions of the "old general" are exhibited in such a manner as to gain the favorable opinion of all men or classes of men.

Of course no one pretends to believe the stories, they are too regular and methodical for that.

In one place we find him represented as 'doing the benevolent' to a 'poor negro.'—That is intended for the abolitionist, and is well got up. In another place he is relieving the wants of a 'young Irishman and his interesting wife.' This is for the sons of the emerald isle and may have some effect on their honest unsuspecting hearts. Here he is represented as giving his blanket to a British officer. That's for the imported and transported John Bulls. And in another place he is shown off in the act of relieving the necessities of an old Dutchman. Here we have him giving his horse to a Methodist minister, and then we are reminded of his gift of "cold buckwheat cakes" to a Presbyterian clergyman. So it runs on holding out the appropriate bait to each sect and people. Will they bite, thank you Messrs. Whigs? —*Lehigh Bulletin.*

## THE WHITE HOUSE.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following account of this edifice and its furniture. The President's house was built '96. John Adams was its first occupant; he received 14,000 dollars for furniture. Mr. Jefferson, in his eight years received 20,000 dollars; Mr. Madison, during his two terms received 28,000 dollars more. The furniture in the house, when it was destroyed by the British in 1814, had thus cost 71,000. When Mr. Monroe took possession of it, 50,000 dollars were appropriated for furniture and nearly all the furniture was procured from France. Mr. John Quincy Adams received 95,000 dollars additional. General Jackson received and expended 45,000 dollars more for furniture. Mr. Van Buren has received only 23,000 dollars in his first term; and of the present appropriation, only 700 dollars is for furniture, and that for an ante-room, where persons calling on the President can have a chance to sit down while they are waiting to see him. Notwithstanding all these expenses, the house is not furnished in a style commensurate with its extent and uses, and the hospitality which the people expect from the man who occupies their house. It was stated in congress that many private mansions at the north are better furnished in respect to their intent and purposes; and that a house in Washington, opposite to the president's, is also much better furnished.

A Change.—The Jeffersonian Republican published at Charlottesville, Virginia, which has been advocating the whig cause, finding its subscription list dwindling down to almost nothing, has changed proprietor, and will hereafter support the Democratic cause.

## VARIOUS MATTERS.

### TREMENDOUS STORM.

*Destruction of property and Loss of Life!*—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, written at Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 8th inst., to a gentleman of this city, from which we learn that a most tremendous storm occurred there on that evening, causing great destruction of property, personal injury, and loss of life. It commenced about half past eight o'clock, with rain and a high wind, blowing with the force of a hurricane from the south-west. In a few minutes the whole town was thrown into confusion and uproar; and horror and consternation took possession of every breast. Nearly every house in the place was submerged, and a number entirely destroyed. The roofs of many were blown off, and the street presented a most deplorable scene of ruin. On the main street the houses were unroofed. The Methodist meeting house has been destroyed. In one of the back streets, a dwelling house was entirely thrown down, burying two families under the ruins—those of Mr. R. Grevel and of Mr. Neller. Mrs. Grevel was killed. Mr. G. dangerously hurt, and several of his children so severely injured that it was not expected they could survive. All the buildings on an alley, with the exception of two, to the extent of two squares, have been prostrated. The barn and stable of the writer of the letter, Isaac Collins, Esq., were blown down and scattered about the lot; his carriage was broken into pieces under the ruin, and his colleague, name not given, had a horse killed. The account is but partial, as at the time, and under the circumstances, it was impossible for Mr. C. to ascertain the full extent and all the particulars of the devastation, which the next morning would reveal. Even while he was yet writing he could hear the groans and shrieks of his neighbors, mingled with the roar of the elements, that were sweeping their property to destruction, and putting their lives in peril. This visitation which, had it come in the day-time, would have been sufficiently disastrous, must have been eminently horrible and heart-rendering, occurring as it did in the night, the darkness increasing the confusion, and rendering the preservation of person and property the more difficult. It is to be feared that the full revelation of the next morning will show a great addition to the amount of damage given above.—*Baltimore Sun.*

*The Girard's Speech.*—The following paragraph from the Charleston Mercury, is as correct as it is piquant:—

"The speech delivered by Harrison at Fort Meigs shew the wisdom of the friends who corked him up, to keep until after the election. A more wretched and vulgar piece of drivelling egotism, and point-to-point cooing for popularity, could hardly have been invented as a burlesque! It is a regular Dogberry affair. The whigs had better stable him again, before the people get the full measure of his ears. Gag him! and cover him up in a lion's skin, and stick to "hard cider." Even that is better than milk and water. If Harrison is allowed to mix the two, whiggery will be hurt in the bowels, besides, having mania a portu—Shut him up! Shut up! It won't do! As you were! Steady! Feticious! Drax! —GUIDES to the front! MARK TIME!

*Honesty Extra.*—The watch that was stolen on Friday last by some pickpocket from the person of the Hon. R. M. Johnson, at Temperance Hall, singularly enough returned to him yesterday morning. The gentleman who returned it is highly respectable, and says it was placed in his hands to return by one who confessed he had stolen it, but was not aware of the distinguished and honorable character of the one he had robbed, and expressed great contrition for the act.—*Phil. Spir. Times.*

### LOOK AT THIS.

We find the following list of a prophetic arrangement of the Cabinet, should Gen. Harrison be elected;

Wm. H. Harrison, President of the U. S.	Vice President.
John Tyler,	Secretary of State.
Daniel Webster,	Sec. of the Treasury.
N. Biddle,	Sec. of War.
W. C. Preston,	Sec. of the Navy.
S. L. Southard,	Post Master General.
Thomas Ewing,	Attorney General.
J. J. Crittenden,	Minister to England.
Henry Clay,	

This supposition is made in a Whig paper in the District of Columbia, headed by a majority of the persons therein named. It is truly a mingling of blue spirits and grey. But where is Pennsylvania? Poor Pennsylvania, with her Penrose, Dickey Stevens, &c. &c. &c., and poor Henry Clay who has fought their battles, who has held their sag ends of parties together, is treated with insult and injury. Not only is he cheated out of the nomination for President but is made to swallow an appointment to visit foreign courts in his old days. After fighting and tugging for years, he is shuffled off as a useless appendage.

*Singular Suicide.*—The York [Pa.] Press of Monday, says:—"On Monday last, Dr. H. M. McClellan, coroner, held an inquest on the body of William Shultz in Windsor township, who hung himself while in a state of intoxication, and made his wife hold the candle while he performed the act." An obedient wife truly.

## GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

Those who think worth while referring to volume third of "the National Portrait Gallery, published under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine arts," will there find a portrait and historical notice of Major General Arthur St. Clair, in which it is stated that he died "at Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia." Notwithstanding the high authority under which this statement is made, it is nevertheless a mistake, which we think worthy of correction, as every incident in the life of the brave, but unfortunate subject of this notice, is worthy to be rescued as well from error, as oblivion.

After having spent the declining years of his one honorable and useful life in unavailing demands upon his country, for the satisfaction of what were then, and are still, believed by many to be just claims, his last days embittered by disappointment and poverty, General St. Clair, departed this life, at his residence on Chesnut Ridge in this county. In our "village church yard," and in view from the spot where that is written, a neat stone monument is reared, some fifteen feet in height, surmounted by an Urn. The traveller who may be attracted by its appearance, will find upon it the following inscription:

"The earthly remains of Major General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country. He died August 31st, 1818, in the 84th year of his age."

Although that country in whose service he toiled and expended so much, and, although unfortunate, he possessed the confidence and esteem of Washington himself, which was never undeservedly given—although that country permitted him to "go unto his long home," his old age unsolaced by her generosity or her justice, there were yet those who respected his memory, and would not permit the wild grass to grow and wither upon his grave as an unknown and neglected spot. On the opposite side of the shaft of the monument may be found the following words:

"This Stone is erected over the bones of their departed Brother, by the members of the masonic society resident in this vicinity.

We have written this notice, that those of his countrymen, who yet cherish and respect his memory, may learn (if they do not already know) where to find the grave of the departed Soldier.

*American Women.*—De Tocqueville, in the second part of his great work, pays a warm tribute to the worth of country women. He thus concludes his remarks:—"As for myself, I do not hesitate to avow that, although the women of the United States are confined within the narrow circle of domestic life, and their situation is, in some respects, one of extreme dependence, I have no where seen women occupying a loftier position: (that is, of moral influence,) and if I were asked, now that I am drawing to the close of this work, in which I have spoken of so many important things done by the Americans, to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought mainly to be attributed, I should reply—to the superiority of their women."

## ALMOST INCREDIBLE BARBARITY.

There is a shocking account in the N. Y. Signal, in which the petty despot who governs Ispahan, is described as cruel almost beyond belief. A favorite mode of punishment with this tyrant, is to cage up criminals doomed to expiate their offences with life, and when two or three hundred are thus collected, to build a "groaning tower" as it is called a horrid edifice, composed of alternate layers of stone and human bodies. First a foundation of stone is placed upon the ground, and then a layer of live men and women are placed upon these, and if we understand the operation rightly, covered with lime and mortar. On these are placed another series of stones, well cemented, and then again comes the shrieking victims of an almost unheard of cruelty; and thus the workmen proceed until the tower is finished. One of these now stands at a gate of the city. A traveller who writes from there recently, says, that another collection of criminals is making, and in a short time another "groaning tower" will go up. Humanity shrinks from the horrible picture.

*Late from the Pacific.*—The Journal of Commerce has letters from Panama to the 29th May. War had been declared by Peru against Bolivia, and the rebellion in the province of Pasto. (one of the Southern Provinces of New Granada) had broken out afresh. To add to the troubles of the times, the small pox was raging there; and also in the Isthmus, to an alarming extent.

## OUR UNION.

The London Standard, (a Tory Paper) contains a paragraph, which we annex, merely for producing a greater degree of harmony, and a greater attachment to the Union, among the various sections of the confederacy:

"The dismemberment of the Northern and Southern States of the American Union is, as it would appear, an event more rapidly approaching than any monarchist has ventured to predict. We have the authority of the noble lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, for declaring that the discussion of the slavery question must, if it be hotly contested, issue in the destruction of the Republic."

## LIST OF CAUSES

For trial at August Term—1840.

Hannah M'Cord and Mary Reese vs Vanish Reese.  
Thomas Shore vs Henry Rittenhouse.  
Ludwig Licht vs George Muehler.  
Daniel Mosteller vs George Longenberger, et al.  
Joseph Cavine vs Isaac Musgrove, admr. of Aaron Musgrove.  
Jacob Getting vs Peter Miller.  
Thomas Moorehead vs John F. Manville.  
Samuel Parker vs William Donaldson.  
Christian A. Brobst vs Samuel Brobst.  
Isiah Shuman vs Daniel Custenbader, et al.  
D. S. Montgomery's Execrs vs William Montgomery.  
Jacob Waggoner vs D. W. M'Cormick.  
Mahoning township vs Thomas Hays and Henry Sanders.  
Leonard Stoughten vs Patrick Flood.  
David Davis, Sen. vs David Rohm, et al.  
Andrew M Reynolds et al vs Abner Moore, et al.

April 22, 1840. The Court ordered the civil list to be ready the first day of the second week of next term.

J. EYERLY, Proth'y.

## List of Grand Jurors

For August Term—1740.

Bloom—Cyrus Barton, Mathew M'Dowell, Thomas Painter.  
Cattawissa—Jeremiah Boon, Mayberry Gerhart, John Sharpless, Theodore Wells.  
Derry—Hugh Watson.  
Fishing Creek—John Allegar.  
Greenwood—Jonathan Lemon.  
Henlock—George Styers.  
Jackson—Elijah Robbins.  
Liberty—John Wilson.  
Mahoning—David Blue, Valentine Best, Cornelius Cornelison, John Mourer, Samuel Yorks.  
Madison—Richard Demott, John Fruit, John Moore.  
Monteur—John H. Quick.  
Roaring Creek—James A. Fox.  
Orange—Emanuel Lazarus.

## List of Traverse Jurors

For the first week of August Term—1840.

Brier Creek—Josiah Evans, Gilbert Fowler, John Fester, Andrew Freas, John Hess, William Stall.  
Bloom—Peter Biggs, George Cretler, Philip Eyer, Archibald Henry, Jacob Melich, Solomon Newhard.  
Cattawissa—Reuben Stambach.  
Derry—Simonton Clark, Philip Seidle.  
Greenwood—Iram Derr, Andrew Kleier, Joseph Robbins.  
Jackson—Samuel McHenry.  
Liberty—John Hopper, Benjamin Kausou, Robert Simonton, John Trego.  
Limestone—David Davis, Samuel Oaks.  
Mahoning—Thos. Benfield, Thos. Clark, Micheal Sanders.  
Madison—Henry Crawford, John Manning, Green Pegg, John Welliver.  
Monteur—Henry Wერთman, George Willis.  
Miffin—John Grover, Henry Miller, Cornelius Rittenhouse.  
Mount Pleasant—Lawrence Good, John Jones.  
Orange—William Feister, Isaac Kline.  
Roaring Creek—Anthony Dengler, Samuel Hampton, Daniel Keller, Abraham Mench.  
Sugarloaf—Joshua Brink, Thomas Gibbons, Philip Krichbaum.

## Jurors for the Second week.

Brier Creek—Jesse Bowman.  
Bloom—John Groiz, Charles Hagenbach, Wm. Neal, Daniel Melich.  
Cattawissa—Samuel Brady, Milton Boon.  
Derry—David Cox, Thomas Cary, Robert McKee.  
Fishing Creek—James Eager, John Stucker.  
Greenwood—David Achenbach, Jacob Evans.  
Henlock—Peter Appleman, Matthias Appleman, John Brugler.  
Liberty—George Baltimore.  
Mahoning—Martin M'Allister, John R. Moore.  
Madison—Thomas A. Funston, James Girton, William Holdren, William Johnson, Peter Shultz.  
Miffin—Henry Harrigere, Isiah Longaberger, Daniel Mausteller.  
Mount Pleasant—James Patterson.  
Orange—John Achenbach.  
Roaring Creek—Aaron Berninger, John Yeager, John Huges, Levi Johnson.  
Sugarloaf—John Hess; Elias Bellis.

## Blanks.

JUSTICE BLANK EXECUTIONS and SUMMONS for sale at this office.