Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER;—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

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TERMS.

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For the Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

The Child's Wish.

BY D. A. SMITH.

I.

O the stars, Ma, are shining so pretty and bright,
And the mild moon is shedding so cheerful a light;
And the sky looks so pure—so soft is its blue,—
I'd love to be up there,—O Ma, would'nt you?

II.

You remember mama, when our sweet sister died,
And brother and I, wept by her bed side;
You told us her spirit to Heaven would repair,
And shine like those pretty bright stars, we see there!

III.

O Ma, there is *one*, that I think must be her's—
For it seemeth so placid, yet stills, when I stir:
And it smileth so sweetly, as if it might know,
The home and the playmates it us'd to love so!

IV.

O mother, dear mother! I'd love to go there,
And play with my sister, as once I play'ed here,
That pretty bright star seems to call me away,
And tho' Ma, I love you, I may not here stay!

V.

The invalid spoke,—whilst a tear dim'd the eye
Of the mother, as still she gazed up in the sky:—
Around her fair child her white arms she hath thrown—
Thou hast thy *wish*, lov'd one,—its spirit had flown.

Democratic Antimasonic Convention.

The Convention was called to order by Francis Parke, who had been appointed Chairman *pro tem*, at an informal meeting previously held. Mr. John Thompson, jr. of Philadelphia, from the committee appointed to select officers for the convention, made the following report, viz:

For President,

NER MIDDLESWARTH, *of Union.*

Vice Presidents,

W W IRWIN, of Allegheny,
JOHN BEAR, of Lancaster,
HUGH BELLAS, of Northumberland,
JOHN BALDWIN, of Chester,
FRANCIS PARKE, of Philadelphia,
WILLIAM MCILVAIN, of York,
DAVID LEECH, of Armstrong,
JOSEPH STERRETT, of Erie.

Secretaries.

Daniel M Smyser,
William McClure,
C Thompson Jones,
William Addams,
John H Ewing.

On motion the counties were read over in alphabetical order, when the following Delegates answered to their names:

Adams—John Wolfred, James Cooper, Daniel M Smyser.
Allegheny—Caleb Lee, Benjamin Weaver, W W Irwin, John Roup, Ezekial Haike.
Armstrong—David Leech, Jas Spear.
Beaver—Wm Morton, John Harshe.
Butler—Johnson Knight, Wm Cunningham.
Berks—William Addams, David Grim, William Mengel, Charles Troxel, Thos. Jones.
Bucks—John E. Kenderline, Aaron Ivins, Joseph Fell, Joseph Young.
Bedford—Alexander King, Thomas C Piper.
Bradford—George Kinney.
Cumberland—James Kennedy, George M Phillips, George Rupley.
Chester—Arthur Andrews, John Baldwin, Isaac Richardson, Dr J B Brinton, Benjamin Conard.
Columbia—John Conner.
Crawford—J W Farrelly, Dan Bemis.
Clearfield—Josiah W Smith.
Centre—James Irwin.
Dauphin—Thomas Harper, William McClure.
Delaware—Y S Walker, H J Brooke.
Erie—Charles M Reed, David Sawdey, Joseph M Sterrett.
Franklin—Henry Funk, Wm Smith.
Fayette—Jeremiah Kendall, Dr Joseph Rodgers, William Colvin, jr.
Green—Walter B Hudson.
Huntingdon—William L Spear, Seth R McCune.
Indiana—William McClarin, jr.
Lebanon—John Stine, David Smith.
Luzerne—E. Carey, Nathan Beach, Caleb Atherton.
Lycoming—Wm M Patterson.
Lancaster—John Bare, John Leaman, Isaac B Burrowes, A J Kauffman, John Zook, Jonathan Owen, George Ford, Dr Simon Meredith.
Lehigh—Walter C Livingston, G A Sage, Daniel Kline.
Mercer—Walter Oliver, Thomas S Cunningham, John J Pearson.
Montgomery—Wm Schall, Christian Snyder, Abraham Huntsicker, Frederick B Lewis.
Northumberland—John L. Wilson, H. Bellas.
Northampton—Peter Snyder, E. A. Reeder.
Philadelphia City and County—John Caldwell, Francis Parke, Chas. T Jones, Jesse Moore, John Thompson, printer, Samuel Shirk, John Parr, Jacob S Sinket, Nathan L Jones, Jonathan Gillingham, Frederick Emhart, Michael Day, Joseph Metcalfe, James Buckman, John Hanna, George Hoffner, David Miller, William Simpson, Samuel Weyant.
Potter and McKean—J Hartman.
Perry—Isaac Murphey.
Pike and Wayne—William Brodhead.
Somerset and Cambria—M D Magehan, George Pile, Joshua F Cox.
Susquehanna—Jesse Lane.
Schuylkill—W Aurenried, Samuel D Leib.
Union, Mifflin and Juniata—John Valvalzah, Colonel William Reed, Thomas Kinsloe. *Senatorial*—William H Patterson, Ner Middleswarth.
Venango—L F Reno.
Washington—Robert Moore, Samuel Livingston, T S Bentley, jr. John H Ewing.
Westmoreland—John Armstrong, C. Painter, William Graham.
York—W. McIlvain, James K. Menough, Benjamin H. Musser, Andrew Clarkson, James McConkey.

Mr. John H. Ewing, of Washington, then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the office of Governor, which being agreed to, General Thomas S. Cunningham, of Mercer, nominated Joseph Ritner, of Washington county.

On motion, the nominations were then closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot *viva voce*. The Secretaries having reported that they agreed in their tally, it appeared that JOSEPH RITNER, of Washington county, had ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR VOTES—the unanimous vote of the convention.

Whereupon, JOSEPH RITNER, of Washington county, was declared to be

Pennsylvania for the year 1838.

Mr George Ford then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare business for further action of the Convention, which, being agreed to, the Chairman announced the following Committee to carry out the resolution: Messrs Ford, of Lancaster, Cooper of Adams, Cox of Somerset, Irvin of Centre, Beach of Luzerne, Thompson of Philadelphia, Parke of Philadelphia, Ewing of Washington, Brodhead of Pike.

A motion was then made that the Convention adjourn for half an hour, which was agreed to. The time of adjournment having expired, the Convention again came to order, when the following report was made:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to prepare resolutions generally for the action of this Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare an Address to the people of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the next General Election.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed on the subject of the Presidency.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to nominate a State Committee; and also a committee of five to appoint committees of Correspondence for the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of managing the financial concerns of the Convention.

Which being adopted, another temporary adjournment took place to enable the President to appoint the committees called for in the report. When the Convention again met, the Chairman reported the following Committees:

On Resolutions.

John H. Ewing, of Washington,
Daniel W. Smyser, of Adams,
Samuel Weyant, of Philadelphia,
David Miller, of Philadelphia co.
Wm. B. Patterson, of Lycoming,
I. B. Burrowes, of Lancaster,
Wm Graham, of Westmoreland,
W. Audenried, of Schuylkill,
Wm Addams, of Berks,
Fred. B. Lewis, of Montgomery.

On Address.

James Cooper, of Adams,
T. S. Cunningham, of Mercer,
Robert Moore, of Washington,
Simon Meredith, of Lancaster,
Alexander King, of Bedford,
Y. S. Walter, of Delaware,
George Kinny, of Bradford.

On the Presidency.

Joshua E. Cox, of Somerset,
James Irvin, of Centre,
Wm M'Clure, of Dauphin,
Benj Weaver, of Allegheny,
John Caldwell, of Philadelphia,
Jonathan Owen, of Lancaster,
Wm Reed, of Mifflin,
J. L. Watson, of Northumberland,
Arthur Andrews, of Chester.

Mr Knight, of Butler, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a special committee to report resolutions, whose object it shall be to set forth the principles which influence our deliberations and govern our actions, which was laid on the table.

The Convention then adjourned to 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9½ o'clock.

The Convention assembled and proceeded to business.

Mr. Cooper, from the committee to prepare an Address to the people of Pennsylvania, reported the following:

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

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

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

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

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

The competitor of Joseph Ritner in the contest which has now commenced, besides being an advocate of those measures so disastrous in their results, is an adhering subject of that Institution, whose ceremonies are impious mockeries of the sacred rites of religion, and whose oaths and obligations are inconsistent with morality, and at variance with the majesty of the laws. The Van Buren party have, at last, tendered to the people the proper issue—*Masonry or no Masonry?* For out of more than twenty candidates, twenty of whom were no Masons, they selected David R. Porter, a Royal Arch Companion of the Order. The question is fairly made, and to the people we appeal for a decision.

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

Which being read, on motion, the second reading was dispensed with, and the report unanimously adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Ewing, of Washington, made a report as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Which having been read, and the Convention having proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the same, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M'Geehan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention would recommend to the Democratic Anti-Masonic young men of Pennsylvania the propriety of holding two Conventions; one at Reading, on the 4th June—the other at Pittsburg, on the first Monday of September next, to further and carry out the great principles of our free institutions.

The resolution was amended by inserting the word 'State' before Convention; and then the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Gen. Thomas S. Cunningham of Mercer:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform Joseph Ritner of his nomination by this Convention, as the candidate of the Democratic Antimasonic party for Governor at the next election—which being adopted, it was ordered that the committee consist of three.

The Chair appointed Messrs. T S Cuningham, Gillingham, and Bear, to compose said committee.

Mr. Cox, from the committee on the Presidency, made the following report:

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

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

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

The Convention then proceeded to take up the Resolutions reported by the committee on second reading—when the same were considered and unanimously adopted.

Mr Cunningham, of the committee to apprize Gov. Ritner of his nomination, made the following report:

The committee appointed to inform Governor Ritner that he was nominated by this Convention their candidate for Governor at the next election.

Report, That they had the honor of performing that pleasing duty: and that Mr. Ritner informed them that he cheerfully accepted the nomination, and felt grateful for the continued confidence evinced in him by his fellow citizens of this respectable Convention; and that, if elected, all he could promise was, that he would perform the duties of the office of Governor with honesty, fidelity, and to the best of the abilities which it has pleased a kind Providence to bestow on him

The Chair announced the following committee to nominate a State Committee: Messrs. Ford, Farrelly, J. W. Smith, Mengel, Brinton, Pile, Day, Murphy, Case, and Stine.

Adjourned to ½ past 3 o'clock.

Tuesday Afternoon, 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure the re-election of Joseph Ritner to the Gubernatorial Chair at the ensuing general election. Which was, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cox also offered the following resolutions:

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

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

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

Which having been read, the Convention then proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the same, and they were unanimously adopted.

The committee to nominate a State Committee, through their chairman, reported the names of the following persons to compose said committee, viz:

Messrs Thomas H Burrowes, Thomas Elder, Theopolis Fenn, Amos Ellmaker, Francis James, Wm W. Irwin, William Ayres, Harmar Denny, Samuel H. Fisher, William Smith, Ner Middleswarth, William M'Clure, George Mowry, Levi Merkel, and Maxwell Kincaid.

Accepted and adopted.

Mr Ford offered the following resolutions:

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

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

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

Resolved, That it is only by the relinquishment of the institution on the part of its members that peace and social order can be restored in the place where Anti-Masonry exists, and the public mind be brought once more into a healthy action.

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

On the second reading and consideration of said Resolutions, they were severally adopted unanimously.

Gen. Irvin offered the following:

Resolved, That the practice of duelling is one which ought to be discountenanced in all civilized countries, as at once barbarous and subversive of morality and law.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend it to Congress, to pass such laws as will effectually prohibit for the future, this bloody and wicked practice in the District of Columbia, by making it penal, either to challenge any person, or, to be the bearer of any challenge—or by disqualifying any such person or persons from holding any office of honor or profit.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this Convention be a committee to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators, and also to each of the members of the House of Representatives in Congress.

Dr. Brinton offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Ner Middleswarth, President, and to the several Vice Presidents and Secretaries of this Convention, for the able menner in which they have conducted its proceedings.

On motion of D. M. Smyser:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Commissioners of Dauphin county.

After the usual motion for signing and printing the proceedings, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

From the Mercer Co. Pa. Luminary, of Feb. 21.

NOVEL CASE.

Considerable excitement, we understand, prevails in the south-west part of this county, caused by some recent development of the conduct of one or two of the citizens. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the merits of the case, but merely to state one or two facts which came out in the testimony taken before his honor, Judge Brown. From this it appears that Dr. ———, (a physician of some standing, residing in that part of the county alluded to) returned from a trip to the eastward last fall, bringing with him a young student, apparently about 20 years of age, who continued to live with him until within a week or ten days since, when—for reasons best known to themselves—suspicions were excited in the minds of the citizens that the aforesaid student was a—FEMALE!—On the strength of these suspicions application was made to a justice for warrants to arrest the Dr. and his student. These were granted—the arrests were made—the suspicions prove true—and both were bound over, in the sum of $500 each, to appear at the March court,