COMMUNICATIONS.

ADAMS COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Adams County Temperance Convention, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the borough of Gettysburgh, on the 4th of March, 1837.

Agreeably to public notice, the Convention met, and was organized by calling GEORGE SMYSER, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing R. F. McCONAUGHY Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Credentials of the Delegates be presented, and a list of the names be prepared by the Secretary.

The following is a list of the Delegates in attendance, with the names of the Societies they represented:

Temperance Society of Gettysburgh and Vicinity.—Rev. S. S. Schmucker, Edwin A. Atlee, Geo. Smyser, Esq. J. F. Macfarlane, Esq. James Cooper, Esq. D. M. Smyser, Esq.

Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburgh.—Rev. J. C. Watson, Rev. R. Bond, Rev. Wm. N. Reynolds, William M'Clean, Esq. William W. Paxton, Esq. Dr. David Gilbert.

Young Men's-Temperance Society of Gettysburgh.—W. G. Sloan, R. F. McConaughy, Esq. J. A. Adair, Geo. Swope, John Heck, Godlieb S. Orth.

West Abstinence Society of Pennsylvania College.—Geo. Diehl, Wm. Heilig, Jas. Macfarlane, Thos. Means, C. C. Baughman, W. A. Wadsworth.

Temperance Society of Hunterstown.—Peter Hulick, John M'Ilhenry, Robert Majors, John Dickson, Esq. Wm. Black, Jacob King.

Union Seminary and Hampton Temperance Society.—John Neely, Leonard Marsden, Joseph Hill, Moses M. Neely, Peter F. Holtzinger, John Spangler.

Rock Creek Temperance Society.—Jas. Barr, Eli Horner, Abraham F. McCreary, Robert Allison, John Wilson.

Fairfield Temperance Society.—J. Moore, Dr. John M'Curdy, John A. M'Ginley, J. Kittinger, John Eicker, Maxwell Shields.

Mountjoy Temperance Society—James M'Allister, Josiah Benner, Robert Young, Peter Bercaw.

On motion of R. F. McConaughy,

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each delegation, be appointed to report officers for this Convention and that they be instructed to report a President, *two* Vice Presidents, and *two* Secretaries.

The following persons were appointed said Committee, viz. Jas. Cooper, Esq. Rev. J. C. Watson, R. F. McConaughy, Jas. Macfarlane, Peter Hulick, Joseph Hill, John Wilson, J. Moore and Robert Young.

On motion of D. M. Smyser,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to prepare business for this Convention.

The following were appointed said committee, viz. D. M. Smyser, Rev. R. Bond, John Dickson, Esq. Dr. John M'Curdy and James Barr.

The Committee appointed to report officers, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following as officers of the Convention, viz. For President, JOHN DICKSON, Esq.; Vice Presidents, JOSEPH HILL and GEORGE SMYSER, Esqs. Secretaries, *John A. M'Ginley* and *R. F. M'Conaughy*.

The officers having taken their seats, the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. S. Schmucker.

The Committee appointed to prepare business, reported a series of resolutions which after being amended were adopted, as follows, viz:

Resolved, That after the minutes of the last Convention are read, the delegations from the different Societies represented in this Convention, be called on to make report of the condition of their respective Societies, agreeably to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Convention.

The further consideration of the resolutions was postponed, in order to receive the reports from the different Societies, they were as follows:

Temperance Society of Gettysburgh & Vicinity.

This Society is in a flourishing condition.

Whole number of members,	240
Accession within the year,	50
Withdrawn,	

Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburgh.

This Society was formed the 21st day of October, 1836.

Whole number of members,	77
Expelled,	1

Young Men's Temperance Society of Gettysburg.

Whole number of members,	129
Accession within the year,	12

Total Abstinence Society of Pennsylvania College.

This Society is in a flourishing condition.

Whole number of members,	74
Accession within the year,	34
Withdrawn,	

Temperance Society of Hunterstown.

Whole number of members,	76
Accession within the year,	12

Union Seminary and Hampton Temperance Society.

Whole number of members,	58
In connection with other Societies,	
Accession within the year,	10

Rock Creek Temperance Society.

Whole number of members,	103
Accession within the year,	10

Fairfield Temperance Society.

Whole number of members,	118
Accession within the year,	21

Mountjoy Temperance Society.

Whole number of members,	32
Accession within the year,	*not known*

The Convention resumed the consideration of the resolutions.

2d. WHEREAS, The progress of the cause of Temperance in our county calls for the gratitude of the friends, and encourages them to make still greater exertions in this great and glorious cause:

And, Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the establishment of houses of entertainment in our different towns and villages, on the principle of Temperance, would greatly advance said cause: Therefore,

Resolved, That should any such houses be established in our respective districts, the members of this Convention will make use of every proper exertion to encourage the same, by their own example, and recommendation to others.

3d. *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend the use of special efforts for the promotion of temperance among our colored population.

4th. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the people of Pennsylvania to petition the "Convention to alter the Constitution" of the State, which will assemble in May next—so to amend the same, as to leave it with the people of the several townships, boroughs and cities of the Commonwealth, to say how many houses for the vending of Ardent Spirits, are necessary in each such township, borough, or city, or whether any should be licensed therein or not.

5th. *Resolved*. That this Convention organize itself into a County Temperance Society, to be composed annually by representations chosen by the several Societies in the county, and to be auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society." The basis of representation and organization of said Society to be that which has heretofore been adopted as that of this Convention—the Society to be constituted in accordance with the fundamental resolutions on which the County Convention was based.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Officers of this Society shall continue in office for one year, or until superseded by a new election; and that hereafter all the officers of the Society shall hold their offices for the like term.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Secretary cause to be made out, and forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary of the "Pennsylvania State Temperance Society," an annual report of the condition of the several Societies in Adams county in connection with this Society, distinguishing therein particularly the whole number of members in each Society, the accession of new members within the year, how many have been expelled, how many have voluntarily withdrawn, and generally such other information as may be interesting and useful, to mark the progress and prospects of the temperance cause in this county—and that such report be transmitted on or before the 1st day of April in each year.

On motion of MAXWELL SHIELDS,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft and circulate the petition referred to in Resolution No. 4.

Messrs. Shields, Cooper and D. M. Smyser were appointed.

On motion of Rev. J. C. WATSON,

WHEREAS, it appears that one person is a member of two or more societies at the same time; and, Whereas, this circumstance is a great barrier in the way of procuring correct statistical reports in regard to the temperance reformation in our country:

Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the members of our Societies, to belong to one, and but one Society of the same character at the same time.

On motion of Rev. W. N. REYNOLDS,

Resolved, That this Convention is happy to hear of the formation of Temperance Societies upon the principle of total abstinence from every thing that can intoxicate, and that it heartily recommends this course to all Temperance Societies.

On motion of Rev. S. S. SCHMUCKER,

Resolved, That the "Journal of the American Temperance Union" be recommended to the patronage of the friends of the temperance cause in this county.

On motion of Dr. D. GILBERT,

Resolved, That a copy of Resolution No. 4, be transmitted to the pennsylvania State Temperance Society, and respectfully ask the co-operation of that Society in carrying out the requisition of that resolution.

On motion of D. M. SMYSER,

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed by the chair, viz:

1st. A committee of three on the existing License laws, their abuses and defects, the remedy proposed, and the appropriate remedies.

2d. A committee of three on Distilleries, and the effects of distillation of Ardent Spirits on the morals, wealth, religion, and happiness of the community, as also the practicability and efficacy of an abandonment of the system.

3d. A committee of three on the traffic in ardent, vinous and fermented liquors.

4th. A committee of five to draft an address to the people of Adams county.

And that said committees respectively make report to the next meeting of this association, by handing them to the Secretary, to be by him laid before the Society at its next meeting.

The Chair announced the following committees:

Committee on 1st Resolution—Rev. S. S. Schmucker, Wm. M'Clean, Esq. Walter G. Sloan.

2d. Rev. Wm. N. Reynolds, George Smyser, Esq. John Wilson.

3d. Jas. Cooper, Esq. Robert Young, Dr. John M'Curdy.

4th. Rev. J. C. Watson, D. M. Smyser, Esq. Peter Hulick, John Neely, Jas. Barr.

On motion of D. M. SMYSER,

Resolved, That the Secretaries cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in all the papers of this county, and also furnish a copy of the same to each Society therein.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this Society meet again on the *first Monday in April, January next*, in Christ Church, in the borough of Gettysburgh.

JOHN DICKSON, Pres't.

JOSEPH HILL, } V. Pres's.
GEO. SMYSER, }
John A. M'Ginley, } Sec'ies.
R. F. McConaughy, }

☞ *The Voice of Old Adams!*

At a meeting of delegates from the several townships of Adams County, for the purpose of electing delegates to an Anti-Masonic Convention, to be held in Harrisburgh, on the 22d day of May next, there appeared from the

Borough—Quintin Armstrong, James Cooper.

Cumberland—Abraham H. McCreary, Daniel Weldy.

Mountjoy—Henry Brinkerhoff, Esq. Samuel Metzgar.

Hamiltonban—Alexander Harbaugh, Robert Slemmons.

Liberty—Joseph Hunter, John Carpenter.

Berwick—Peter Diehl, Frederick W. Kohler.

Straban—Rob't McIlhenny, John Dickson.

Huntington—Daniel Funk, John Elliott.

Latimore—Col. J. Wolford, Caleb Beals.

Tyrone—Samuel Duffield.

The Convention was organized by appointing Col. JOHN WOLFORD Chairman, and JAMES COOPER Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then elected delegates to represent Adams County in said Convention, to wit—THADDEUS STEVENS and JAMES McSHERRY, Esqs. and the following gentlemen were elected to represent the *Senatorial District*, composed of the counties of Adams, Cumberland and Franklin in said Convention, to wit: LEVI MERKLE and JAMES COOPER, Esqs. subject to the concurrence or non concurrence of the other two counties composing the said district—in the event of the non-concurrence of said counties, the Chairman of this meeting to have the power to appoint conferees to meet at Shippensburgh, to choose Senatorial Delegates to represent the district in the Convention.

The following resolutions were offered by F. W. KOEHLER, Esq. and unanimously adopted:—namely—

Resolved, That the duties incumbent on Anti-Masons is not at an end; that opposition to their principles is as powerful as ever, and that such opposition makes a corresponding vigilance and activity on their part necessary.

Resolved, That THADDEUS STEVENS, JAMES MCSHERRY, LEVI MERKLE and JAMES COOPER, Esqs. the delegates elected to the Anti Masonic Convention, to be held in Harrisburgh in May next, be and are hereby instructed, to use their influence to procure, at some suitable time, between this and the next Presidential election, the holding of a National *Anti-Masonic Convention*, for the purpose of advancing the interest of the party and securing the welfare of the country.

Resolved, That the above named delegates have power to fill vacancies.

On motion of ROBERT M'ILHENY, Esq.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the papers in the District.

JOHN WOLFORD, Char'n.
JAMES COOPER, Sec'ry.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh STAR.

HARRISBURGH, March 16th, 1837.

Since the date of my last the members of the Bank Committee, also the *Corruption Hunters*, have had two or three sittings, for the purpose of carrying on their humbug examination of witnesses in relation to the mode, manner and means, which the Bank employed to pay the tax on personal property and chartering the Bank of the U. States, and which afforded so much relief to the people, was passed by the late Legislature. On Monday afternoon last, among other witnesses examined by these inquisitors, was a Mr. MORDECAI HART; and on Tuesday, Mr. MICHAEL DAY, of the county of Philadelphia, and one or two other witnesses were examined, but what the sum and substance of the City of Philadelphia, he was now convinced that not a single copy should go forth to the people! Mr. DARSIE, of Allegheny, a Mason, by the way, opposed the motion of his colleague, Mr. WATTS, and after battling the question for some time, he renewed the amendment made by Mr. ALRICKS to print only the «usual number." This was resisted by Mr. FORD at some length in which he set forth some strong principles in support of Anti-Masonry; after some time, the vote was taken on the motion made by Mr. DARSIE: The Yeas and Nays being called for, the vote on being cast up was as follows: in favor of the amendment 44, against it 45, but just as the Speaker was about to make the announcement, up jumped a Mr. FARES, from Bucks County, and asked leave to change his vote, declaring the same, on that he said, through a mistaken view of the question! Whether he was really mistaken or not, is not for me to determine; suffice it to say, permission was given him to alter his vote, and that changed the result, so that there were 45 Yeas, 44 Nays, and the majority thus solemnly resolved that the information received by them should not be disseminated among their constituents! The House did not adjourn until near 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Communication is a long and able document, and is a most complete vindication of the character of the great *Inter Patria*, from the foul and base bum-shells heaped on him by the cotland slaves of the Lodge. I am gratified to learn, that the Anti-Masons, within laudable determination to preserve the name and fame of that great man pure and unsullied from the hold slanders which have been so openly propagated by this sworn adherents alluded to, have contributed most liberally for the purpose of printing the report of the Committee and accompanying Evidence, in order that the facts therein contained may be widely disseminated. From the movements which have been made in Harrisburgh, in the Legislature, and by the Citizens in all parts of Pennsylvania, we have the strongest evidence that Anti-Masonry, instead of being dead, is not only on the increase, but is in a most rapid state of revolution.

Tuesday morning the Improvement Bill was again taken up and the Fourth Section of the Bill passed. By this section an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is made towards the construction of the Gettysburgh Extension of the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Today, the Sixth Section has been under consideration. Considerable debate was elicited on it, and various motions were made to amend the same, by striking out certain provisions and adding others, but with little effect. This section, which the opponents define to be the most objectionable, will hardly pass for two or three days, if at all.—The opponents of the Bill as it stands, seem determined to worry all those who have come in for a portion of the loaf, and see thus securing for their respective districts, without regard being had to the interests of the State, such appropriations as will be calculated to render them popular among their constituents with the idea that the people discover that all this is to be done at the expense of the public money, I very much question whether they will endanger the sets of their representatives in thus squandering away the public moneys, which might be applied to many other and more valuable purposes, than in the shape of subscriptions to Railroad and turnpike companies.

The Bill entitled a supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State," &c. was lost this morning in Senate.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the packet ship Silvie Grasse, Havre papers to the evening of the 22d February, and Paris to the evening of the 1st, are received.—There is, however, little news.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt in different parts of Switzerland, on the 24th January. At Oberwalder one of the shocks was so violent as to set the bells ringing, and to throw the inhabitants from their beds.

Paris, Jan. 27.—A Royal ordinance authorises the payment of the 5th instalment of the debt due to the United States, recognized by the treaty of the 4th July, 1831. The amount of this payment, with interest, is 4,222,999, 80c.

An English brig called the Vixen, was captured in the Black Sea by a Russian cruiser on the 26th of November. The affair created much commotion at present in England, and some of the papers denounce it as a flagrant insult to the British flag, at the same time calling upon the government to vindicate the rights and honor of the country. It appears from the account of the Russian official account of the transaction, that the Vixen was engaged in smuggling salt, and was seized and condemned on that account.

Dr. Abraham, the Roman Catholic bishop of Waterford, died in that city on Monday night, after a few day's illness, from inflammatory sore throat.

The influenza had attacked the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, and many members were seriously afflicted with it. It had attacked the troops, 30 or 40 of whom per day were sent to the hospital. Many of the doctors also were subjects of it. About one tenth of the lawyers had suits of the disease on hand, while their suits at court were relatively postponed. At Rome, a general amnesty of the prisoners confined in the fortresses of the state was about to take place, and they were to embark for America—(very pretty indeed to pardon their criminals by sending them over to forage and forray upon us. The seas of Western Africa were infested by Gunemen who were committing acts of piracy, and who had pillaged an American ship bound for Mocha, and were supposed also to have captured another vessel for the Cape de Verds, which had not for five weeks been heard from. In Berlin, from 70,000 to 80,000 Prussian soldiers had been attacked with the influenza or Grippe. The Turkish Government have offered to indemnify Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, for the sufferings he endured and the brutal treatment he received from his employees, with a small box set in diamonds; and also by conferring certain commercial privileges. The Duke of Orleans wishes to conduct the expedition against Constantine, but the French Government wish him to remain in Paris. A new treaty between Spain and England is talked of at Madrid, by which England engages to furnish 10,000 troops of the line, and six millions of francs per month for their pay.

STILL LATER.—By the Havre packet ship Poland, Paris papers to the 6th of February have been received by the New York Commercial, containing advices from London to the 4th inclusive.

The French journals bestow much comment upon the total omission of all reference to France, in the King of England's speech at the opening of Parliament.

The English ministerial journals speak very guardedly in relation to the capture of Vixen, by the Russians. The Morning Chronicle after stating the question involved in the affair, concludes with an intimation that the British government will probably demand explanations, and this expression of its own opinion. «We may be in error, but it appears to us that the seizure of the Vixen can in no way be justified."—The Chronicle is understood to be the ministerial organ.

The King and crown prince of Prussia had not undergone an attack of the *grippe*, but were convalescent on the 27th of January.

The King and Queen of Greece arrived at Trieste on the 27th, and were to embark on the 30th or 31st of January, for their own kingdom.

There was a species of riot at Lyons on the 25th of January, in which two or three soldiers were wounded, and a large body of troops bivouacked for the night in the public square. The origin of the disturbance was a *charivari*.

Marshal Clausel arrived in Paris the 6th February.

Letters from Madrid say that General Rodil is to be appointed to the command of the army of the North, in the place of Espartero, who was lying dangerously ill at Bilbon, and moreover somewhat out of favor on account of his inactivity.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, by an ex Janissary, who shot at him with an air-gun. The assassin and nine accomplices were tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus.

Prince Ferdinand, husband of the Queen of Portugal, was insulted by a Frenchman named Mercier on the 25th of January, who threw a large stone at him; it did not strike the Prince, who was on horseback. Mercier was seized. He had been an ensign in the Queen's service, and was supposed to be insane.

The Portuguese Cortes commenced its session on the 26th of January. The Queen, who, by the way, is said to promise an heir to the throne, opened the session in person by a speech.

The tranquility of Lisbon remained perfectly undisturbed, during and after the opening of the session, notwithstanding the hugbear predictions of the letter writers for the Public Journals.

The London dates by this arrival are to the 4th, 2 days later than were received by the Oxford.

A notice of a motion was given in the House of Commons relative to the seizure of the English brig Vixen, by a Russian man-of-war.

The claim of the United States under the will of Mr. Smithson, came before the Court of Chancery, about the beginning of February; in consequence of some insufficient setting forth, however, in the bill filed by Mr. Rush, the matter was put over for amendment.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.—The editor of the DELAWARIAN, published at Wilmington, Delaware, proposes to compile a NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, setting forth the name, location, politics, &c. of every paper in the Union, and to enable him to do so, asks a favor, that each newspaper published throughout the United States will forward him by mail one copy of their paper. As a requital of this favor, a copy of his DIRECTORY, when completed, will be sent to the address of each newspaper which shall have been so forwarded.

NANTUCKET HARBOR.—The Inquirer of the 1st inst. states that such was the severity of the weather in that region, that the waters of that harbor were then recently uncovered for the first time since the 7th December—being a period of more than two months, during which that port was closed, uninterruptedly, by ice. The Inquirer adds: "The appearance of the steamboat Telegraph, on Sunday last, after an absence, was a most welcome sight;—seeming to "make assurance doubly sure," that "the winter is over and gone."

The English papers are filled with lamentable accounts of the ragings of the influenza in various parts of England and Scotland. The deaths of numerous persons are announced; 91 of the old Greenwich pensioners had died. A paper states that on a Wednesday, at a hosiers Stepney, the influenza proved extremely fatal to a family of the name of Edwards, a master bricklayer. Of his three children, two died from it on that day, and on Thursday the remaining one, eight years old, went off, from a general amnesty of the prisoners confined in the fortresses of the state was about to take place, and they were to embark for America—(very pretty indeed to pardon their criminals by sending them over to forage and forray upon us. The seas of Western Africa were infested by Gunemen who were committing acts of piracy, and who had pillaged an American ship bound for Mocha, and were supposed also to have captured another vessel for the Cape de Verds, which had not for five weeks been heard from. In Berlin, from 70,000 to 80,000 Prussian soldiers had been attacked with the influenza or Grippe. The Turkish Government have offered to indemnify Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, for the sufferings he endured and the brutal treatment he received from his employees, with a small box set in diamonds; and also by conferring certain commercial privileges. The Duke of Orleans wishes to conduct the expedition against Constantine, but the French Government wish him to remain in Paris. A new treaty between Spain and England is talked of at Madrid, by which England engages to furnish 10,000 troops of the line, and six millions of francs per month for their pay.

WIND VICTORY.—The city of Lowell, in Massachusetts, where a string of *gals*, a mile long, turned out from the factories, to greet General Jackson, on his visit to that place, has frightfully fallen off in its political moralities, since the departure of the hero from among them; and, as if to add sin to iniquity, has been so imprudent as to effect a Whig Major, by a majority of 194 votes; a Whig Lieutenant Governor, by a majority, and a Whig Common Council in 4 out of 6 of the wards. The saucy Whigs are indulging in great glorifications on the occasion.

COMPLIMENT.—The London Morning Chronicle speaks of Governor Ritner's annual message to the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, as a very eloquent document.

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

As this is the age of improvement, and as our city is daily improving its condition and enlarging its dimensions, we feel it an incumbent duty to keep pace with the times. In this view, it is our intention, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to issue the BALTIMORE PATRIOT in a much enlarged form, and in other respects to improve its appearance and condition. Our leading effort will be to obtain a printing machine that will work off our whole edition in one third at least, of the time that is now required for that purpose, in which case, we can supply our subscribers at a much earlier hour in the day than we are now enabled to do. This is "in consummation devoutly to be wished"—it can and must be accomplished—it is called for by the improving spirit of the times, and as a reward for the very distinguished patronage that has been conferred upon our establishment. Within the last three years the Subscription list of the BALTIMORE PATRIOT, as well as its Advertising patronage, has been more than doubled; and it is a source of great gratification to find that both are steadily on the increase from day to day. We shall not probably be enabled to bring out the PATRIOT in the manner we contemplate before the first of July, which ends the present half year.—But on the second, third, and all times, the public generally may rely upon our unabated efforts to make the BALTIMORE PATRIOT in all respects worthy of the extensive patronage it so liberally receives in this city, and from all parts of the country.

GOV. CASSIN. FRANCE.—A letter from Paris says—"The king gave last week a grand diplomatic dinner for Mr. Cass. Four other distinguished Americans were invited in compliment to the minister, who was placed at table to the right of Louis Philippe. His company conversed with him the whole time in the English language, which he speaks very fluently, and loaded him with all sorts of kindness."

THE HARRISBURG REPORTER OUTRAGE.—The Harrisburgh Reporter says,—"It is generally known that a most infamous outrage was recently committed in this place, by a gang of depraved wretches. We are gratified to learn that the miscreants concerned in this transaction, have been arrested and committed to prison.

JOSEPH WALLACE, Esq., who was appointed a delegate, among others, to represent Dauphin county in the proposed Convention of "friends to the integrity of the Union," (falsely called a Slavery Convention) very properly declines the honor intended him. He says he is not an abolitionist nor does "no possible danger in the formation of the Union or abolition necessitate," and that "so long as meetings of the people are held openly, in the face of the world, the friends of equal rights and the supremacy of the laws have nothing to fear."

Mr. Wallace is opposed in sentiment to the abolitionists, but he is not an aristocrat, and consequently desires not to crush those who differ from him in opinion, place the gag in the mouths of his neighbors, fetter the press and smother the voice of freedom. We were satisfied, from our knowledge of his pure republican principles, he would prove to be found in such a course as would respect for his private character permit him to sit in a convention with one who has repeatedly and publicly been charged with the crime of kidnapping.—*Norris's F. Press.*

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act directing that the election of members of Congress shall be by the Districts, instead of the State as heretofore, and appointing the fourth Thursday in April as the day.

A CUTTING REPLY.—The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, tells a good anecdote at the expence of Mr. Farvin, of Maine, Chairman of the committee of Naval Affairs. On the last night of the session Mr. Jarvis spoke of Dr. Sutherland, and charged him with having on a previous occasion made use of declamation and buffoonery, alleging that it was his (Mr. J's) intention studiously to avoid running into any excesses of that sort. To which Dr. Sutherland, with the utmost gravity, replied, that if the gentleman did not wish to play the buffoon, he must change his face and pull off his wig!

AN INHUMAN MASTER.—The Pittsburgh Gazette of a late date gives the following, which the Editor says he received from undoubted authority. "A few weeks ago, a fellow from one of the slave states, sold out at a house in Westmoland county, and stated that he was in pursuit of a runnaway slave. He said he would pay two hundred dollars to any person who would deliver the slave either dead or alive, and that he did not care much which. He declared that, dead or alive he intended to drag him back by the side of his horse, and on the example, would do more good among his slaves at home." He is a splendid bird!

The Branch of the United States Bank at Erie, Penn., was to have been opened for business on the 6th inst. The Cashier is P. Benson, Esq.

A fire occurred at Johnstown, N. Y. on the 6th instant, which destroyed property to the amount of nearly $20,000.

☞ Is it true that *Strong* has declared, «that if Gen. Harrison is nominated by the Anti-Masonic will strike his flag and march into the Van Buren ranks!" «We pause for a reply."

From the New York Transcript.

The Late Congress.

As the members that constituted the late House of Representatives of the United States, have finished their period of probation for a time, as the lawgivers of the land, and have generally returned to mingle with their constituents and give an account of their stewardships, it may not be improper to dwell for a moment on the manner in which they executed their trusts, and performed the duties committed to their charge, that the public may know how to appreciate their services. Among the members of that body, collec'ed as representatives of all the states, there were a number who were eminently qualified by talents, judgment, wisdom and experience, to conduct the business of legislation to advantage; men, who not only knew, but were anxious to meet the calls of the country, and to heed the appeals of their fellow-citizens. These meanwere indefatigable in their endeavors to accomplish the purposes for which they were elected, were almost always at their posts and were neither discouraged by the defeat, or unduly elevated by the successful results of their measures. They kept office and went to Washington *to act* for the interests and the welfare of all the people. These were properly, the salt and savour of the virtue and character of the House. But it is to be regretted that while some were so faithful, so active and industrious, a larger portion were evidently of a different character. Never in the annals of legislation has a more noisy, or, on any other that professes to be enlightened and civilized, have such improprieties of conduct, such shameless proceedings, such a total disregard for order, such a disgusting assiduity in the pursuit of popularity, such a flagrant irreverence for rules been exhibited and permitted, as during the last session of Congress. There, the sacredness that ought to characterize a legislative hall, the solemnity that ought to reign in the temple of the laws, the deliberation that ought to govern parliamentary proceedings, were literally trampled upon, descerated and contemned.

Disagreeable and disgusting quarrels and disputes, unseemly acts of contention and strife, unhallowed words of provocation and abuse, and bitterness, anger, malice and wrath, strode conspicuously over order and decorum, civility and respect. *Rant* assumed the prerogative of *reason*, and the speeches of many were more like the incoherent ravings of maniacs, than like the calmness of debate, or the ratiocination of enlightened minds. And so many, and so fierce were the strifes that were waged, that the House might be compared to an insurrectionary camp, the members of which were about to plant a battle to the right of Louis Philippe, the impurity conversed with him when the whole time in the English language, which he speaks very fluently, and loaded him with all sorts of kindness."

National Convention.

☞ By referring to the proceedings of the County Convention of Monday last, it will be seen that the Delegates appointed have been instructed to go to a National Convention.

Governor's Communication.

☞ We ask the particular attention of *the people* to that part of our Harrisburgh Correspondence referring to the Answer of the Governor to a call from the House of Representatives respecting Gen. WASHINGTON'S Masonry. The document itself will be specdily published.

Slavery Meeting.

☞ We have received the proceedings of the SLAVERY meeting in another column. Their pretence about the «integrity of the Union" is all humbug. They are at heart the friends of Slavery, *and what men would do well not to commit themselves in such a cause.*

Abolition Discussion.

☞ Our Borough has been relieved of the ennui of every day affairs, during the past week by a public discussion on the subject of ABOLITION—Mr. BLANCHARD for, and Messrs. COOPER and SWESEY against.

The first meeting, (Monday evening last,) found the Court-house crowded. Some person had called an Anti-Abolition meeting, to attempt to raise a County meeting, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention to be held sometime in May next, in Harrisburgh, by the friends of Slavery. When the vote was put to call such a meeting, *our citizens, not knowing its object*, let it pass.

After which, Col. MICHAEL C. CLARKSON was appointed President; WILLIAM McCLELLAN, Esq. Vice-President, and *William H. Paxton*, Esq. Secretary.

The debate was then opened by Mr. BLANCHARD, who addressed the meeting for one hour.—Mr. COOPER followed in reply. Mr. BLANCHARD rejoined, after which Mr. SWESEY offered resolutions condemning the Abolitionists. Mr. BLANCHARD objected to the offering of the Resolutions at that early stage of the debate. He said the people had been only on one point, that they ought not to be made to vote, without first allowing them to hear all the had to say upon the subject—and that the object of the resolutions, thus early offered upon the meeting, could only be, to get the people committed against Abolition before they knew what arguments could be brought to support it. The resolutions, however, were put, and carried.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. BLANCHARD delivered an address in the Court-house, on the question, «*Will Abolition dissolve the Union?*" Mr. BLANCHARD was quite successful, we thought, in convincing those present that it was not calculated to destroy the Union.

In the evening, the Court-house was again crowded to hear the debate was opened by DANIEL M. SWESEY, Esq. He was understood him aright, he endeavored to establish that the tendency of Abolitionism was to alienate the North from the South, and to excite the Slaves to rebel. His positions were sustained in a very eloquent address. Mr. BLANCHARD replied, and contended that Slavery had always been productive of an alienation between the South and the North, if their love slouuld dissolve the Union. He also contended, that the Abolition of Slavery was the only thing which would save the Union from dissolution; that Slavery was the most formidable enemy and good report. Then is little honor now in holding a seat in Congress.

DEATH OF MAJOR LEE.—The following is a notice of the death of Major LEE, author of the Life of NAPOLEON, and much that appeared under the signature of ANDREW *Lee, author of the Life of Napoleon*, and much of his political career, is from a late number of Galignani's (Paris) Messenger:

DEATH OF MAJOR HENRY LEE. This distinguished American has fallen a victim to the epidemic which now pervades the capital. He expired yesterday morning. after much suffering, from a short illness of complicated influenza.

"In the prime of life, and in the full vigor of a well cultivated intellect, the riches of which have already contributed to the literature of the age, his untimely ending assiduity has been suddenly arrested in the most brilliant career in which his hopeful friends, with so much pleasure, saw him fast advancing.

"While letters lose in him a zealous votary, his numerous friends, who knew the greatness of soul which characterised his actions, the suavity of his temper, his modesty and urbanity of manners, will mingle their tears with those of a disconsolate widow, and long regret that "that hand which was as firm in friendship as it was strong in battle" has been so soon palsied by the cold grasp of death."

GAME TO THE LAST.—An eagle was lately shot on Bergen Hill, N. J. while flying over the spectator's head with a pig in his talons. Brought down by a wound in the wing, he fought two dogs for an hour, and drove them off severely wounded. He was finally captured by having a stone thrown over him. He is a splendid bird!

Real estate in Jackson, Mississippi, is looking up. The Eagle Hotel lately sold for $75,000.

☞ "Oh-making up" our outside form March 27, instead of 20, was inadvertently inserted.

☞ "Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$10 00.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ We have several communications on hand, which will all be attended to in a short time.

☞ Our paper appears something later than usual, today, in consequence of a sudden call from home on Sunbday last.

☞ For a rich intellectual treat, we refer the reader to the Address on our first page. It is well worth the space it occupies.

☞ We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. EVANS, who has opened a Writing School in this place. His recommendations are from well known gentlemen.

Literary Notices.

☞ The LADY'S BOOK for this month has been received, containing its usual amount of entertaining matter, besides a plate representing the «*Latest Fashions.*"

☞ The Baltimore «MONUMENT" of Saturday week last, is entirely filled with original matter, and is embellished with a plate of the *Patapsco Female Institute*, at Ellicott's Mills, Md.

☞ THE KNICKERBOCKER for March was received a few days since. We quote the following notice of this entertaining periodical from the Baltimore Patriot:—

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—The March number of this popular New York Monthly has come to hand, and we do not recollect any of its titles to regard exhibited by its predecessors. In merit it is probably equal, and in variety perhaps superior, to almost any of the previous numbers of the work. Its leading article is a paper on "Popular and Liberal Education," which contains some sound practical views, as well in reference to its "popular" branch, so called, as to the important subject of education, generally.—In another vein, is its "Autobiography of a Broomstick," which cannot fail to amuse the reader.

HARRISBURGH March 9.

On Thursday, after a spirited discussion between Mr. Flanagan, in favor and Messrs. Parker, Johnston and Oliver in opposition to the bill to make Waynesburgh a point in the Gettysburgh Rail Road, it passed and was sent to the Senate, by a vote of 56 to 26.

JOEL R. POINSETT, the man who introduced Masonry into Mexico, and had to seek protection from the fury of the populace of that country, under the American flag, for his interference with the politics of that country, is appointed SECRETARY OF WAR under President Van Buren.—*Chambersburgh Whig.*

A TEMPERANCE COUNTY.—We learn from the reports made during the proceedings of a meeting of the Adams County (Pa.) Temperance Society, held at Gettysburgh on the 4th inst. that there are 240 members in nine Temperance Societies, in full operation, in that county. The whole number of members attached to these societies is eleven hundred and eighty, of whom twelve hundred and sixty have been added during the past year. Such facts as these speak well for the progress of the temperance cause, and for the sober habits of the people of Adams County. They afford an example, in this good work, which is worthy of general imitation, and should lead to a like system of the neighbouring counties.—*Balt. Pat.*

☞ Or, the Star might have added, if he had not been "too quick on the trigger," similar to those stated in an act more recently reported in the same newspaper, that one Philip Lenhart, of Alleghany county, for a like service to the Commonwealth—all, in both cases, unless, and capable of bearing arms! Surely, this is a part of the "*Protective System*" with a vengeance. Why, we can *import* any quantity of the same article one hundred per cent. cheaper.—We are opposed to nullification. But if this part of the compact, upon which our liberty sort of Anti-Malthusian Tariff, continue, to the injury of Free Trade, we shall unquestionably *secede* from the *Union*—of many who might otherwise have died "Old Maids and Bachelors!"—*Lan. Union.*

From the Lancaster Examiner.

POLITICAL BANKS.

One of the most serious charges brought by General Jackson against the late U. S. Bank was that it interfered in the politics of the country. Whether the charge was true or false, is now a matter of little consequence, though we think that the country is not likely to question it in respect to the substitution of the Deposite or Pet Banks. In looking over the letters which have been brought to light by the Whitney committee, we find one from the Seventh Ward Bank of New York, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, soliciting, a share of "*the fiscal patronage of the Treasury of the United States.*" The following paragraphs are extracted from the letter:

"The services of the Seventh Ward Bank are respectfully offered to the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The directors feel more confidence in this application, being (*without exception*) as well as the stockholders (*with few exceptions*) FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

"The directors *having the highest personal consideration for General Jackson*, respectfully request the Secretary to lay this letter before the President."

(Signed) WALTER BOWNE, *President.*

This letter not having brought the expected share of "*the fiscal patronage of the Treasury of the United States*," the following was indited and despatched with much better success.

"NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1833.

"We, the subscribers, officers and Directors of the Seventh Ward Bank, in the city of New York, FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, and of the REVERED CHIEF AT THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT, do solicit a share of the fiscal patronage of the United States Treasury for the Seventh Ward Bank.

(Signed by the President, Cashier and Directors of the Bank.)

The sickening servility to the idol of power had the desired effect. The seventh ward bank was immediately placed upon the list of Deposite or Pet banks. Oh! *consistency*—CONSISTENCY—thou art indeed a jewel!

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A vessel arrived at Halifax on the 12th ult. from Kingston, Jamaica, which reports that when two days out, she fell in with a Spanish slaver, bound to