Star & Republican Banner.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1837.

Fourth of July.

☞The morning of this day was ushered in by the firing of canon and small arms, the merry peal of the bells, and the loud buzzas of three watching Patriots.

At 9 o'clock, the «Guards" and «Citizens' Band" met in front of the College, and, after organizing, proceeded to the Lutheran Church, where they, together with a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, listened to a truly feeling and eloquent address on the subject of Temperance by the Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, President of Pennsylvania College. *{We must here express our sincere regret, that the Temperance Society failed to solicit a copy of Mr. Krauth's address.}* After which they, with a number of citizens, proceeded to grove near town and after partaking of some refreshments, drank a number of toasts. The «Guards," then fired a few rounds at a target for a medal, which was won by Mr. JOHN SANDERS. They then returned to town, performed a few evolutions in the Diamond, and separted.

Fairfield Celebration.

A large number of Citizens of Adams county met at the house of Maj. Pollard, in Fairfield, on the 4th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence.—The company formed and proceeded under the command of Col. LONGWELL, to an orchard in front of Maj. Pollard's hotel, where an organization took place. Hon. JAMES WILSON was chosen President; JOHN CLAY, Mr. M'NAY, JOHN MARSHALL, and H. J. SCHREINER Vice Presidents, and *John A. M'Ginley*, (of A.) and *Thomas V. Caldwell* Secretaries. After the organization of the company, the *Declaration of Independence* was read by JAMES COOPER, Esq. when an eloquent and patriotic *Oration* was delivered by Doctor J. K. M'CURDY. The company then sat down and partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Maj. Pollard—when the following toasts were drunk—after which the company dispersed, well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—A day sacred to every lover of freedom; may the spirit which it begat, spread until there is not a Despot on a throne.

2. *Gen. Washington*—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

3. *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence*—May their names be honoured in proportion to the importance of their work.

4. *Gen. Lafayette*—The generous stranger, and Hero who left a princely home, to assist in the achievement of American Independence.

5. *The President and Heads of Department*—May they feel themselves elevated by the party, and act for the good of their Country.

6. *The Army and Navy*—Our defence in war, in peace they should not be forgotten.

7. *The Governor of Pennsylvania*—The friend of Education, Temperance and Economy.

8. *The Convention of Pennsylvania to amend the Constitution*—May it make few alterations, and leave the latter—fewer speeches and more work.

9. *Liberty*—A word that should be engraven on every heart—and which every heart should be ready to protect, and every tongue to praise.

10. *Agriculture, Manufactures and Internal Improvements*—May the first feed, the second clothe, and the last unite us.

[6 cheers.

11. *Commerce*—May the flag of our Country be carried to the remotest ports of the world, spreading peace and good will intercourse with all nations.

"The star spangled banner in triumph shall wave."

[4 cheers.

12. *The sons of Erin*—May the soil of America be more productive of happiness to them than their own Green Fields.

"Erin shall Columbia crown
May sorrow's sons find refuge here." [4 cheers.

13. *Woman*—The ornament of society: may she ever be cherished. [3 cheers.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Z. Herbert, Esq. The President and Vice President of the day. [4 cheers.

By James Wilson. The Orator of the day. [3 cheers.

By the Company: Mr. McNay—a Revolutionary Soldier.

By H. Longwill. Internal Improvement—The ground-work on which the interest of Pennsylvania is based; may the grand undertakers be enabled to *excavate* all the *detected* opposition which has been made, and by occular demonstration reduce it to a proper *Grade*.

By John Clay. Love for our country and liberty, and patriots will be plenty.

By H. J. Schreiner: The Gettysburgh Rail-way—The Great Central Depot, which will bring the wealth of the West to our doors.

By Wm. Johnston: The Tariff and Education—They both should be supported, to make us wise and independent—and the proceeds of the one support the other.

By A. M'Ginley: Pennsylvania — One of the first among her sisters for Industry, Education and Improvements.

By H. Longwill: May the Morning Star of Liberty that rose in North America shine on more bright, until the meridian Sun of Freedom and Equal Rights convert the universe.

By Thomas V. Caldwell: "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," the sacred motto that our forefathers adopted; let their children follow in their footsteps.

By James Cooper: Our country and our whole country.

By H. J. Schreiner: Fairfield and its Township (*Liberty* and *Hamiltonban*) may they always retain their present high standing for intelligence.

By the Company: The Host and Hostess—Worthy strangers—May they be patronized by a generous public.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

THE HONORED OF FAME.

A Tribute to the noble Advocate of Free School Education.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PEARSON.

HIGH on a glorious cloud of dazzling white,
Adorn'd with fringe of gold and purple light,
Fame's mighty Manuscript lay wide unroll'd,
Cross'd by a glittering pen of purest gold;
Wreath'd with green olive leaves, and clustering flow'rs,
Cull'd from the everliving laurel bow'rs.
Swifter and brighter than the electric flame,
The Genius of the thousand echoes came:
She took her pen, and with a thoughtful smile,
Turn'd the bright pages of her book the while.

First on a page of pure and dazzling white
Was written WASHINGTON! in lines of light;
Then, but no match, she said, transcendent one!
Thou standest, and wilt ever stand, alone.
She turn'd the leaf, and with attentive eye,
Surveyed an ample page of crimson dye;
On which in blazonry appear'd the name
Of those whom deeds of blood had rais'd to Fame;
From Nimrod, who first lord of earth was throne,
Down to that sport of Fate, Napoleon.
She turned the page, and with these, she said;
They trod the earth like pestilence dread,
Till even in weariness Death turn'd away,
And the insatiate Grave abhor'd the prey.
Then leaf after leaf, and there appear'd to view,
Bright names upon a page of sable hue—
I read Lycurgus, and from thence believ'd
That these were they whose laws the world receive'd.
Then on a page, in silver, she read with these, she said;
They were self righteous men, of vengeful pride,
Who weigh'd and measur'd out due punishment
For crimes they should have studied to prevent.
Another leaf of blue, with letters bright
And the inscription, "Long live the rights of liberal light,
Display'd their names, whose mighty minds had striven
To grasp the rolling sphere, and balance heaven.
She marked Bacon's name with a smile of pride,
And yet I will not write *him* here, she cried.
Next o'er an emerald page their names were spread,
Who studied Nature and the earth we tread:
Bright characters and noble men are here,
Yet not amongst their names must *his* appear.
Now on a motley page shone many a name,
Of such as handicrafts had rais'd to Fame
She took them over with a beaming face,
And said, These men were a blessing to their race;
They took the grief and burden from the toil,
With which the agriculturist tills the soil,
And Science smiles proudly o'er his lot,
While Manufacture's labor is forgot,
And the wide distance of the sea and land
Is now a point by their vast genius spanned;
Blessings on them, and blessings on their lays,
Is with her trappings by their means supplied.

A moment as in musing mood she stood,
Then turn'd a leaf translucent as the flood,
O'er which like pearls upon the ocean's bed,
Its few inimitable names were spread,
In various languages, of every clime,
From Cadmus downward to the present time.
She said, whose names forever must endure;
And yet, not even with this august band
The name of Pennsylvania's pride must stand.
All those my favorites in the days of old,
And these bright names at recent dates enroll'd,
Display'd the powers of the immortal mind,
Which time, or space, nor extend, and be refin'd;
How high, how wide, how deep their genius went!
Strong to explore, to improve, and to invent.
Each at the goal displayed his glittering prize,
A dazzling sunbeam to admiring eyes,
And as each name was found, to follow on,
Along the dazzling path in which they run.
And many look'd with eager longing eyes,
And heavy sighs burst from their inmost breasts,
Then turn'd with bitter feeling to their toil,
To ply their trade, or farm the heavy soil—
For Penury's cold chain lay on their breast,
Yet still their souls aspired to the place which was supprest.
Full many a mind in utter darkness lies,
That might have rank'd amongst the great & wise;
For Learning's gate was lock'd, and would unfold
To none but such as brought a key of gold;
Poverty's Nation frowns, and spurns, and suffers,
Mourn'd an uncultur'd youth, with drooping wing.

He, whom I honor now, beheld with pain,
Amongst proud Pennsylvania's laboring train,
The bright spark smouldering in the unpeer'd mind,
And the rich metal rusting unrefin'd,
And knew how great his country's loss must be
In talent thus wasted and thrown away,
He rose in might! and nobly stem'd the tide,
Of purblind Ignorance and preposterous pride,
And Parsimony, whose low, earthen mind
Was never by a ray from heaven refin'd,
Who'd rather have one glittering coin in store
Than all the wreaths my laurels ever bore.
Firmly amidst opposing ranks he stood,
While o'er his feature's play'd the generous blood;
And with a spirit pent with an ardent fire,
That from his lips like holy incense came,
Till those who gaz'd and listen'd caught the glow
And felt their spirits with the speaker's flow.
He won the day, and Learning's partial door,
Is open now alike to rich and poor;
All have access to Science's holy spring,
And there's no chain on Genius' restless wing;
Its name is from Penny cords,
Shall the germ wither in the inventive mind!
But now Instruction's genial dew shall fall,
And her bright sun shine equally on all.

Long live the great man who gave us a crown,
And he who earns a conqueror's name,
And he is great whose salutary laws
Restrain the bad, and right the sufferer's cause;
And there are great who gave to Science birth,
Who climb'd to the heavens, and meted out the earth,
Measur'd the elements, and weigh'd the air,
And laid the mysterious of Nature bare;
And they are great who bend the inventive mind
To improve the Arts and benefit mankind;
But, as *is greatest*, who with honest soul,
Pursues what most may benefit the WHOLE;
Who, nobly great himself and truly wise,
Pours light and knowledge on all willing eyes,
And sends Instruction with her magic wand
To fledge the wings of Genius tho' the land,
Till she arise and range with eagles,
Through all Time's mysteries, to Eternity.

Then bending o'er a page of morning light,
In brilliant characters I saw her write [name
THADDEUS STEVENS! His the glorious
Thus hasten'd on the eternal roll of Fame;
And future years with their ten thousand tongues
Shall hymn that name in proud and grateful songs.

LIBERTY, Tioga co. Penn.

Constitutional Convention.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

HARRISBURGH, June 25, 1837.

DEAR SIR: In my last letter I informed you that the amendment pending on the 20th inst. was one offered by Mr. BELL to the report of the Committee on the first section of the third article of the Constitution. His amendment was to strike out of the report the words «one year" and insert «six months" as the term requisite for residence, and to add a tax qualification. Mr. BANNAN then moved to amend the amendment, by substituting in substance, the provision of the old constitution, with the exception of requiring the assessment to be made at a period previous to the election, but laying that upon to legislative enactment.

June 21st. This morning the Convention again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. KERR, of Washington, in the Chair, on the third article of the Constitution. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Darlington, after considerable discussion, and on the question of Mr. STEVENS, Mr. Darlington modified his amendment to read as follows: «In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the district one year, if he has not previously a qualified elector of this State six months, and having paid a State or County tax within the Commonwealth within two years next before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector: provided, that all citizens between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, having resided in the State one year next before the election, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid Taxes."

On this vote, the yeas and nays was called at about six o'clock in the evening, when the amendment was agreed to by the following vote; yeas 66, nays 31. It was then reported to the House, adopting the following to the end thereof as follows:—«But no person shall be entitled to vote except in the district in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election and shall have resided there 10 days immediately preceding the election; and free male Citizens qualified by age and residences as aforesaid, who shall within two years next before the election, have paid any county, State, School or municipal corporation tax, assessed by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, shall also be entitled to exercise the right of an elector."

The question then being on striking out the report of the Committee and inserting the above in place thereof, the yeas and nays were ordered—yeas 54, nays 55; so that the amendment as amended was negatived. The question then recurred on the report of the Committee, to which the following was offered as an amendment. «*In Elections by the Citizens, every Freeman of the age of Twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and if he had previously been a qualified elector of this State six months, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least 10 days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector—Provided, that freemen, Citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and having resided in this State one year before the election, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes*"—which was adopted as an amendment to the 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution. The second and third sections were passed without amendment.

This morning, *Wednesday 28th inst.*, the Chairman reported the 3d article of amendment, and the motion the Convention went into committee of the whole on the sixth section, (the 5th having been previously postponed for the present.) The amendments that are to be made to this article in Committee and reported to Convention, will be the subject of another letter.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, June 29, 1837.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, stating the number of banks incorporated in this State since 1776, the amount of capital of each, with other statistical information relative thereto.

Mr. Stevens presented a petition from Adams county, that the right of trial by jury may be guaranteed to every human being where life or liberty is concerned.

Mr. Coats two from Alleghany of the same import.

Mr. Fry offered a resolution to discontinue the Daily Chronicle after the expiration of the present month, and it was taken up for second reading.

Mr. Stevens moved an amendment, which was accepted as a modification, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing said paper. Mr. Brown moved further, which was also accepted, that the committee inquire in what other particulars the expenses of the Convention may be curtailed.

Mr. Cunningham moved to strike out relative to the Daily Chronicle, which was pending, and on which a debate of an hour and a half took place, relative to the manner in which the reports are made for this paper, and much like interesting affairs, when the previous question was called by Mr. Heister and sustained.

The main question, the passage of the resolution, was then put, and it was carried—Yeas 102—Nays 13.

The President appointed the following committee.—

Messrs. Fry, Stevens, Porter, of Northampton; Dickey, and Brown, of Philadelphia County.

Mr. Martin moved the consideration of his resolution for adjournment, offered yesterday, but the Convention refused to take it up.

Mr. Meredith also moved the consideration of his resolution offered yesterday, to rescind the rule which allows the call of the previous question in committee of the whole, but the Convention refused to take it up also—Yeas 55—Nays 63.

The order of the day, the consideration of the sixth Article, was then resumed in committee of the whole, Mr. Chambers in the chair.

Mr. Hayhurst addressed the committee at length upon the subject of the election of officers by the people. He thought that where general qualifications of voters are required, such as integrity, and general intelligence, the people were the best judges, and ought to have the selection; but when some special qualifications are required, such as legal learning, some select body of men would be the best judges.

Mr. Reed was not satisfied with any of the propositions then before the Convention, and read one which he had himself prepared, and which he explained, and considered preferable.

Mr. Sterigere, in order to give Mr. Reed an opportunity to have a vote on one of his propositions, accepted the amendment of Mr. Stevens (vide paper of yesterday,) as a modification.

Mr. Reed then moved an amendment to secure universal term equity—that the county officers, &c. shall not hold more than six in any term of nine years.

On this amendment the vote is not yet taken.

Mr. Reigart opposed it, and the principle of electing court officers generally, with great ability, but the fiat has gone forth, and all that is left with the real conservatives, is, to prevent as little injury to the interests of the state as possible.

Mr. Doran gratified the Convention with a reply to Mr. Sergeant, which must have been finished as a polite effort, for one of the delegates who counted, informs me, he used the word, "Sir," *one hundred and thirteen times* in 20 minutes. This was the most distinguishing feature of the speech, except its unmistakable radicalism.

Messrs. Woodward, Porter, James Clark, Dickey and Earle also addressed the committee on the subject.

Mr. Earle in his speech used the word "democracy" 15 times, and "people" 10 times in six minutes, by the count of one of the delegates. There is nothing like "democracy" and "the people" in these times

HARRISBUGH, June 30.

Mr. Martin again attempted to call up his resolution for a temporary adjournment, but did not succeed.

The resolution of Mr. Meredith, to suspend the rule which allows the call of the previous question in committee of the whole on the 6th, 7th, and 8th sections of article 3, was finally cut short by a call of the previous question—the resolution was negatived: Yeas 53—Nays 64.

The order of the day, the consideration of the sixth Article, was then resumed. The question was upon an amendment of Mr. Reed, to limit the election of the county officers to two terms. Mr. Earle spoke at length in favour of the amendment, and rallied up the democracy with great spirit.—Mr. Porter replied, and showed the "father of reform" up to perfection, as a small lawyer, but would be great democrat. He denied that the *reformer* had a right to dispose of men on which side of party lines it suited his fancy, especially such men as had been known in the State as democrats, before that gentleman emigrated.

Mr. Brown made some very candid, and sensible remarks, as an unction to the wounds of his brother radical, and the debate was further participated by Messrs. Bell and Reed, when the amendment was lost—yeas 36—nays 82.

Mr. Woodward offered an amendment, which he afterwards withdrew, to strike out that part which gives the Legislature power to any which offices shall be united, stating at the time, that he should offer it on second reading.

Mr. Porter then offered one providing that no person shall be appointed Clerk of any court, unless he shall be personally examined by the Judges of said court, or by a committee appointed by said court, and have received a certificate declaring him duly qualified. Not agreed to.

Mr. Bell then offered an amendment to effect the regulation of the county officers by the Legislature septennially, which is now pending.

HARRISBURGH, July 1.

It being Saturday, there was little business done in the Convention, and no afternoon session. Friday's morning session lasted until near two o'clock.

Mr. Purviance submitted a resolution in favour of a continued session of the Convention until the articles of the Constitution have been considered and adopted, and against taking up any of the subjects which have been passed, but which are not found in the present Constitution, such as the corporation of corporations.

The section proposed by Mr. Stevens, and accepted by Mr. Sterigere as a qualification, to provide for the election of the prothonotaries, register and recorders, was then put and adopted—yeas 105, nays 51. Mr. Earle voted in the negative, because he had objections to allowing the Supreme Court to appoint their clerks. He wished every one to have a vote to prevent them from appointing any relatives within the fourth degree, but his amendment to that effect was negatived.

Mr. Dunlop offered amendments to extend the time of those officers from three to five years, and to four years, but they were not agreed to.

Mr. Meredith proposed to give the appointment of the clerks of the courts to the judges, but it was negatived, yeas 15, nays 92.

Mr. Stevens then offered a new section, to give the election of all officers to the people, whose qualifications of the officer are of a ministerial character, such as Inspectors, and the previous question was called by Mr. Clark, and 19 others, and sustained, which is all of it.

Mr. Stevens in support of this section, referred to the reform spirit which had been generated by the debates, and arguments of the members in the Convention, and the necessity of giving to the people, every thing which they could possibly transact themselves, to prevent their having control of those departments, which would be ruinous to their interests—referring to the judiciary.

The Johnstown Mountaineer (ship plaster print) thinks Van Buren had better not have written the letter to Sherrod Williams. We think so too. He will now be obliged to eat his own words, or send a Message to Congress like his Inaugural Address—*non committal*.

Van Buren, we opine, will not dare to urge again upon the people the absurd dogma—the «VISIONARY THEORIES," as Tallmadge calls them—of General Jackson. His mouth-piece has already *sounded a RETREAT* from the "high ground" lately occupied by the old chief of tinkers.

{Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Buren partisans, immediately passed such a law, but the Senate, which is composed of men of different political views, *refused* to give its assent, and the Legislature broke up in a fracas.

How stands the matter in Pennsylvania? Governor *RITNER refused* to countenance the illegal and unwarrantable conduct of the Van Buren party in *destroying the currency*, and the *SPECIE SYSTEM!* The Governors of Maryland and Louisiana, both Whigs, have also refused to call their Legislatures together, for so improper an object.

With these *undeniable* facts staring us in the face, we have come to the *incontrovertible conclusion*, ☞*that all the evils we are now enduring has been brought upon us by the Van Buren Safety Fund Deposite BANK SYSTEM.*☜—that the conduct of *that party has caused the SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS* and brought upon the country *the flood of SHIN PLASTERS* which now has been put forth by every corporation in America—that the conduct of the Legislatures of the leading Van Buren States, has done much to fasten this *SHIN PLASTER SYSTEM* upon us—that much, as it is impossible for the Pennsylvania Banks to resume specie payment *so long as the New York Banks refuse*; Who does not therefore see, that the *Van Buren party* are responsible for the *shin plaster* system, and have earned the title of the *"SHIN PLASTER PARTY."* By their application that party will hereafter be known.

VIRGINIA.—The extra session of the Virginia Legislature was brought to a close on Saturday evening after a duration of two weeks. Although it was productive of plenty of speechifying, the Legislature also did some business, during his short, called session. They passed six acts, three of which were of a local character, and three of a general character, and the Whig of yesterday says—"expended about $20,000 of the money of the Commonwealth." The three acts of a general character, which were passed are these:—An act to stay proceedings on executions, trust deeds and other evidences of debt, in case of refusal to receive Bank notes. An act for the temporary relief of the Banks of the Commonwealth. An act concerning the State's proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, and for other purposes.

It is worthy of remark that these infallible "democrats" of the Virginia Legislature, as they are termed by the Whig, have been the first to resort to the measures of a gray law and that too without being invited to the adoption of that measure by public sentiment. The Whig says, of these faithful legislators, who pretend to so much veneration for the public, that "they have given the people a stay law, which *was not asked for*, and no relief in the way of small change, which was clamorously sought by large bodies of the people."

The failure of the bill authorizing the issue of small bills after a strong and direct vote in its favor, was the result of a little double dealing, or crooked policy, on the part of the Van Buren leaders in the House. The bill had been ordered to a third reading by a majority of ten votes, its final passage was deemed sure and certain, of course, and this emboldened the party leaders to put their vote for blind-folding the people to their own special advantage. The Whig of Monday, in noticing the subject says, "the belief in the safety of the bill (which was generally expected for the public convenience) induced the leaders in the House to make a show of hostility, but never for a moment thinking that the opposition, which was only intended for effect in the country, would avail any thing in the House. That it did, was a source of more chagrin to them, than to the advocates of the bill."

The thread of their policy was drawn a little too fine, in the case, and snapped in two, quite unexpectedly to the honest architects.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A False Prophet.

In 1834, when the President had seized the public revenue and placed it in the state banks, contrary to the wishes of Congress, and in violation of the charter of the U. S. Bank, the Globe prophesied as follows:

"*In seven months from this time, Bank rags will be in the hands of every* WHOLE *COUNTRY WILL be OVERSPREAD WITH GOLD. Every farmer and merchant of the West will have a long silk purse of open network, through the interstices of which, THE BRIGHT GOLD WILL SHINE AND GLITTER.*"

"The "seven months" have come, but where is the gold? Are the "bank rags" abolished. The "open network" instead of substituting "gold" for "bank rags," has seven banished the silver and introduced "shin plasters." The prophecy and the result are quite different. The Government prophet had lived in the days of the ancients, they would have been stoned to death for "false prophets."—*Chambersburgh Whig.*

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

CIRCULAR LETTER

Addressed by the Anti-Masonic State Committee to the Committees of other States.

Extract from the proceedings of the Democratic Anti-Masonic Convention of Pennsylvania, held in Harrisburgh on the 29th and 30th of May 1837.

"Whereas, in pursuance of a resolution of the democratic Anti-Masonic State Committee, delegates representing the Anti Masonic citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, assembled in Harrisburgh, on the 22d day of September, 1835, and then and there adopted a Address, and elected to said Convention for the purpose of taking such measures as might be deemed proper to promote the objects for which the party was originally organized, and to promote the interests amongst its friends; Therefore, as the opinion of said Convention.

Resolved, that it is expedient and proper, and in accordance with usage of the Anti-Masonic party, to hold a National Convention, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States

Resolved, that it is recommended to the Anti-Masonic party of the United States, to meet in Convention, in a National Convention, to be held in the city of Washington, on the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States: and that each State, in the manner it shall think best, elect delegates equal in number to its Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, that it is inexpedient and improper to instruct our delegates to a National Convention, because we have full confidence that they will do all such things as shall be best calculated to promote and advance the interests of the Anti-Masonic party of this State and of the Union.

Resolved, that the State Committee of Correspondence take immediate measures to inform the National Anti Masonic Committee, and the Anti-Masonic in other States, of the time and place appointed for the meeting of the National Convention, and respectfully invite their cordial and prompt co-operation.

Delegates appointed under the foregoing resolutions to represent Pennsylvania.

Senatorial Delegates.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Adams.
James Todd, of Philadelphia.

Representative Delegates.

City and county of Philadelphia.—Horatio G Jones, Francis Parke, John Caldwell, John Alter.
Lancaster, Chester and Delaware.—Samuel Parke, Arthur Andrews, Dr. Geo. Smith.
Montgomery.—D H. Mulvaney.
Berks.—Benjamin Riegle.
Berks.—Daniel Hieber.
Northampton, Monroe, Wayne & Pike.—Jenkins Rice.
Lehigh and Schuylkill.—Walter C. Livingston.
Luzerne and Columbia.—Nathan Beach.
Dauphin and Lebanon—John Fox.
York.—John Kauffelt.
Adams and Franklin.—Jno. Cooper.
Cumberland and Perry — John M'Crehan.
Union, Northumberland and Lycoming.—Ner Middlekauff.
Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga —George Walker.
Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre.—John Williamson.
Bedford, Somerset and Cambria.—Joshua F. Cox
Fayette and Westmoreland.—Nathaniel Ewing.
Washington.—Dr. Julius Rowan.
Allegheny.—Harmer Denny.
Beaver and Lawrence.—Gen'l. Joseph Markle.
Armstrong, Butler, Jefferson and Clearfield.—Jos. Buffington.
Beaver and Mercer.—John J. Pearson.
Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren.—J. Stewart Riddle.

☞Sir:—By order of the Anti-Masonic State Convention recently held in this place, we have the pleasure of transmitting to you the foregoing resolutions and list of Delegates.

Permit us in the name of the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania—a party which by rigid adherence to the pure an exclusive principles of Anti-Masonry, made our cause, has nearly accomplished the political regeneration of this state—to appeal to you in behalf of national Anti-Masonry.

We feel assured that it is imperious for renewed and successful effort against those secret bonds of tyranny which have so long and so shamefully perverted the use and ends of our free institutions, and controlled the operations of our political system.

The old principles of Democracy, so long lost sight of in the selection of officers, and in the management of the affairs of the U. States, have probably regain their wonted influence. With proper effort on the part of the friends of true republicanism, this may be effected. No cause can do more to promote such results than that of Anti-Masonry. Its principles of equal rights and equality to all exclusive privileges and monopoly, are the radical doctrines of pure Democracy.—Before our breaking up of old party arrangements, if the anti-democratic party of our cause be kept flying, it will form the rallying standard of all who go for principles and not men.

It is now manifest that wherever the vigorous and pure principles of Anti-Masonry have had free sway, there has been a decided reformation. While her whole energies have been uniformly and unanimously devoted to the accomplishment of the great object for which she was first aroused she has at all times been also free and ready to assist in the maintenance of such the rights of the people were opposed to the oppressions of government, or to the lawless assumption of power by officers or individuals.

Now that the advantages of political Anti-Masonry been any where more apparent than in the agency which its published principles have exerted in opposition to the lawless and unconstitutional measures of the late years been introduced by foreigners, into our atlantic and other commercial cities. These, it is believed, would have been overwhelmed in their spread and influence, had it not been for the example of successful resistance furnished by the content maintained by the Anti-Masons of the country against the treasonable designs of the Masonic order. The outrages perpetrated by that society in the United States, and the investigations and startling developements consequent upon them, have aroused the anxious attention of the intelligent and patriotic of all creeds. It may now with great safety be asserted that oath-bound and lawless combinations of every description, have not only reached the height of their mischievous power, but are about to receive the undisguised condemnation of the whole civilized world. The voice of patriotism on either side of the Atlantic ever resounds with the sentiment, the lowest of all countries, to the standard of equal rights, first unfurled to the breeze by the Anti-Masons of America.

Now that the effect of Anti-Masonry in other cases, the same agency must exercise early prove wholesome in our national affairs. It is in this spirit that our late State Convention appointed Delegates to a National Convention, to be holden in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in September next. You will perceive that the duty has been assigned to the most trusted veterans of the party, and that they are instructed for no candidate or for no set of measures, except such as may be found conducive to the good of National Anti-Masonry. It is in this spirit also that your cooperation in carrying out the objects in the manner represented, is now asked. Be assured, and from Pennsylvania the words have experience to strengthen them, that prosperity follows exclusive adherence to our principles, are all that are necessary to the general prostration of secret societies.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BURROWES,
THOMAS ELDER,
ABRAHAM BOMBAUGH,
THEOPHILUS FENN,
AMOS ELLMAKER,
FRANCIS JAMES,
WILLIAM W. IRVIN,
JAMES STEEL,
WILLIAM AYRES,
HARMER DENNY,
SAMUEL H. FISHER,
WILLIAM SMITH,

State Anti-Masonic committee of correspondence.

Harrisburgh, June 29, 1837.

SPECIE.—Ten thousand dollars worth of American Gold sold at the New York Board of Brokers, on Thursday morning, at 12 per cent. premium; 2,300 Mexican dollars at 13 do; 1200 half dollars at 12 do; Sovereigns are selling at $5 40½ a $5 47. The asking price for doubloons is $18.12; and Patriot do. $17.20.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1837.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$8 to 8¾.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞The «Dialogue" handed in by a valued friend will be inserted shortly.

"The Honored of Fame."

☞Our readers will find in this week's paper an article headed as above, from the pen of a valued and esteemed correspondent. We need not urge them to give it an attentive perusal, because we know what a great favorite the author is with them. The articles from her pen heretofore given were all of a high order, surpassed but by few, if any, of the productions of the present day; and the one now given will not detract, but add another bright gem to the wreath which she has already entwined for herself, and which so deservedly adorns her own fair brow. May her talents be justly appreciated and cherished, and her labors well rewarded by all the lovers of Pure Literature and Female worth.

☞On our first page, copied from the Baltimore Monument, is an article which cannot fail to interest every reader. It is from the pen of the Lady above spoken of, is well written, instructive and highly interesting.

A Warning.

☞A son of Maj. SANDERS, we regret to say, was very much injured on Tuesday last by the explosion in his hand of a horn filled with powder. It had been inadvertently given to him by some person to take care of and by some means fire was communicated to its contents, and the child was seriously burnt and disfigured. Powder should never be put into the hands of such children.

New York Mirror.

☞The first number of the 15th volume of this beautiful and deservedly popular Journal has been received. It is not only filled with excellent original articles from the pens of Capt. Marryatt, C. F. Hoffman, N. P. Willis, C. C. Pise, D. D. and others, but is embellished with splendid engravings of «the Vignette" and the «Last Arrow."

Persons desirous of subscribing, would do well to do so now, as we doubt not the present volume will much surpass any hitherto published.

☞The splendid sight spoken of in the subjoined article from the Lancaster Union, was witnessed by a number of our citizens.

AURORA BOREALIS.—Our heavens were again illumined by this splendid meteor, on Saturday night last. A bright white light, spread over the northern horizon, continued without perceptible form or motion, until about ten o'clock, when distinct rays, now of a deep delicate and transparent pencilling, blended with the ever-varying hues of the rainbow, shot up towards the zenith, from almost every part of the northern hemisphere. Broad and exquisitely beautiful waves of light rolled upward in rapid succession and communicated a tremulous appearance to the whole meteor. The phenomenon was exceedingly beautiful about eleven o'clock. Before twelve it had "evanished." ☞The next morning was quite cool—and yesterday rain.

Splendid Achievement!

☞We refer our readers to the subjoined account of the GREAT and GLORIOUS VICTORY achieved in the 7th Congressional District of this State, by the friends of Law, Liberty and a Sound Currency, over CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, a disciple of Fanny Wright, G. M. Dallas & Co., and a believer in the "Divine Right of Locofocos" to rule and ride roughshod over the rights of the people, and such we clearly deem to be. Such a law does essentially «impair the obligations of contracts;" and the passage of any law of the kind is expressly forbidden by the Constitution.—The Banks have promised to pay their notes «a billion on demand." It was on the faith of this promise, that the people have received them; and the refusal of the Banks to pay them in the legal currency of the country, is a breach of the contract—*and any law that gives them authority to do so, in their refusal to pay,* "IMPAIRS THE CONTRACT." This subject will be pursued further at some other time.

Appointments by the Governor,

☞Col. JOSEPH J. KUHN and Mr. GEO. CLARK, of East Berlin, and Mr. JONATHAN C. FORNEY, of Germany township, to be Justices of the Peace.

O'Connell an Anti-Mason.

☞From the following letter it will be perceived the fearful prophecy of Daniel O'CONNELL has broken ground against Free-Masonry.

LONDON, 9th April, 1837.

SIR—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the Irish newspapers purporting to have my sanction, and stating that I had been at one time master of a Masonic Lodge in Dublin, and still belong to that society.

I have since received letters addressed to me as a Free-Mason, and feel it incumbent on me to state the real facts.

It is true that I was a Free-Mason and master of a lodge. It was at a very early period of my life, and either before the ecclesiastical censure had been published in the Catholic church in Ireland prohibiting the taking of the Masonic oaths, or at least before I was aware of that censure. I now wish to state that having become acquainted with it, I submitted to its influence, and many, very many years ago, unequivocally signified over the northern tyrant, the late Archbishop, Dr. Troy, to make that renunciation public, but he deemed it unnecessary. I am not sorry to have this opportunity of doing so.

Free-Masonry in Ireland may be said to have (*apart from its oaths*) no evil tendency, *but it has in many countenced in some degree the exertions of benevolent laudable and useful institutions*—institutions deserving of every encouragement—the Temperance Society for example.

But the great—the important objection is this, the profane taking in vain the awful name of the Deity—in the wanton and multiplied taking of oaths—of oaths administered on the book of God either in mockery or derision, or with a solemnity which renders the taking of them without any adequate motive, only the more criminal. This obtained in which, perhaps, I do not state strongly enough—is alone abundantly sufficient to prevent any serious Christian from belonging to that body.

My name having been dragged before the public on this subject, it is, I think, my duty to prevent any person supposing that he was following my example in taking oaths which I now certainly would not take, and consequently becoming a Free-Mason, which I certainly would not now do.

I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Texas, Mexico and Florida.

The man who shall attempt to decide on the actual condition of Texas, Mexico or Florida, on the basis of any information that is received from either of the three regions of the world, will find himself engaged in the solution of a problem far more intricate than the square of the circle. Day by day you are informed that Texas is on the turnpike to victory, glory, and splendor; tomorrow you are informed on the authority of letters from that country, that she is on the very verge of anarchy and confusion—that she is destitute of all the necessaries of life, incapable of maintaining subordination and that the President is in a fair way to be deposed. One side of the account must be given to falsehood. You cannot form any thing like a correct estimate of the actual condition of Texas.

As for Mexico, no two accounts from that country agree. To-day you are told that she is in a state of civil discord; riot and rebellion stalks over her domains, and the probability is, that she will very soon yield to her insurgent subjects, or quietly surrender her affairs to the guidance of Texas, her armies are neither clothed or fed—her colliers are destitute of cash—she is torn asunder by distracting factions, and all her resources are absorbed and squandered by a desolating priesthood. To-morrow, what do you get? That she is in a most flourishing condition—all is harmony and happiness within her boundaries, and she has raised an army well disciplined, well fed, and abundantly capable of exterminating the largest and the smallest creeping things in Texas.

And now for Florida. The mail of to-day tells you that Micanopy, and Jumper, and Osceola have burst the bands that bound them and are once more devastating with fire and sword the villages and vales, and hills of Florida, all is blood, ruin, and carnage. The mail of to-morrow avows that Florida is at peace—her people are happy, and Jesup is smoking his pipe and drinking whiskey in the wigwams of the Seminoles. In fact, it is impossible to get any thing like truth from Texas, Mexico or Florida—the world is given to lying." We shall not attempt to keep run of the falsehoods of the day—and yet we must keep an eye on Texas, Mexico and Florida.

The New Orleans American of the 20th ult. states that "no less than 780 of the most respectable citizens—importers and their sureties, have been held to bail during last week, on Custom house bonds!"

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steam Boat Crusader, which plies between Pascagoula and New Orleans, burst her boiler on the 19th ult. by which accident, one man was instantly killed, and 11 others scalded, nearly all fatally, 3 of whom died before the boat reached the landing.

The "Philadelphia Commercial Pilot," contains a list of the Banks in the United States which continue to pay their notes, amount to 27—only one of which is located in this State, namely the Franklin Bank, at Washington.

JOSEPH I. MERRICK, Esq. whig, of Hagerstown, Maryland, has been nominated for Congress in the sixth Congressional district, and there is every hope of his election over the Van Buren candidate, Mr. THOMAS.

R