STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

Senatorial Electors.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

Representative Delegates:

1st District:		LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d	do	CHARLES WALTON,
3d	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th	do	AMOS ELMAKER,
	do	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
	do	DAVID POTTS,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDEU,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER FILBERT,
9th	do	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM MCELWAINE,
12th	do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN MEEKHAN,
14th	do	JOHN REID,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	SAMUEL MIDDLESWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BERNHARD CONDELLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HAMAR DENNY,
23d	do	JOSEPH RUFFINGTON,
24th	do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Star and Banner."

MR. EDITOR:—Whilst "Socrates, Xantippe, Theodocia" &c. have shone conspicuously in your columns, we have not with us a perusal by the public; may not *Plato* also find a place in your columns, and waft his sentiments abroad. His course will however, be widely different from that of Socrates or Xantippe, and his subject be received in quite a different light. Their subject was "whether the intellectual powers of women are equal to those of men?" But his subject will be, *The defective modes of Education*, especially in common or primary schools. And to this he proceeds with considerable hesitancy, fearing that he may perhaps not succeed well, or offend the public. He trusts however that it may receive an attentive perusal. And with these preliminary remarks he proceeds to his *task*.

There are few subjects, which have so frequently engaged the attention of the literary public as the instruction of the young; and yet there is no subject about which so many vague and erroneous notions generally prevail. No term has been more abused and misapplied than *Education*.

By the great majority of our countrymen, Education is considered as consisting merely in the acquisition of pronunciation, spelling, reading, writing and some little Arithmetic; which, by them, is deemed *sufficient* for an ordinary occupation. Nor would we presume to say that it may not be sufficient, but we do say that they ought to be more properly and thoroughly instructed in these branches, and not be contented with but a superficial knowledge of them. It is to be deeply regretted, that, up to the present time, with a few exceptions,—in an age deemed *liberal* and *enlightened*, the system on which Education is conducted is repugnant to the dictates of reason, insufficient for enlightening and meliorating the human mind, and is little short of an insult offered to the understandings of the young. Whilst many an elementary book has for its motto,—

"Delight ul task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
And pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind."

The great objects which *Education* ought to promote have not been sufficiently neglected, A farrago of words has been substituted in the place of *things*; the elements of *language* have been preferred to the elements of *thought*. The *key* of knowledge has been exhibited instead of *knowledge* itself; and the youthful mind at the termination of the common process of instruction, is almost as destitute of ideas as at its commencement.

At that period when the minds of the young begin to expand,—when they ardently thirst after novelty and variety,—when they are active to the beauties and sublimities of nature, and listen with delight to the descriptions of other countries, and the tales of other times;—instead of being gratified with the exhibition of all that is interesting in the scenes of creation and the history of man,—they are set down in a corner to pler over unknown characters and strange sounds,—no pleasing objects are exhibited to inspire the youthful minds with delight,—their memories are burdened, and their understandings are neglected, and, after painful efforts, attemingled with cries and tears, while the detested task is hanging over their heads, they are enabled to repeat their dry lessons, pouring out their words with a velocity like water burst ing forth from a spout, without a *single idea* connected with their exercises, "understanding neither what they say, or whereof they affirm." Hence it has too frequently happened that the school-room has been viewed as a prison, the teacher as a tyrant, and the scholastic exercises, in which they engaged, as repugnant to their natural vivacity. And hence they have frequently been driven to the school, like sheep to the slaughter, and like criminals to jail; or carried on the shoulders of their companions or even parents amidst cries, lamentations and fearful forebodings of punishment. And of this I have myself been a witness. And is this, I ask, a proper way of promoting the education of the young? Every sensible and unprejudiced reader will, I fondly hope, answer in the negative. There ought to be no such compulsion, and we are assured, that were the Education of the young properly conducted, and in such a manner as would be pleasing to the young, there would be no occasion for such compulsion; children would with joy flee to the school as a source of great pleasure and delight. And it is a delightful task to the teacher to instruct the youthful mind in those things which will add to their pleasure. How pleasing! to see them look up with sparkling eyes and joyful countenance eager to catch every syllable uttered by their teacher. But let us return to our subject.

After a superficial knowledge of the characters of the Alphabet, and of the principle elementary sounds, is acquired; the scholar is led through a series of dry and uninteresting lessons and spelling exercises, such as ba, be, bi, bo, bu; bl, ab, ib, ob, ub; gra, gre, gri, gro, gru, in which his memory and his faculty of pronunciation are solely exercised. And, after being sometimes engaged in these spelling exercises, he is made to read when he cannot even *spell* the words contained in his reading lesson. The *New Testament* is next put into his hands, and after reading a portion of it with great difficulty and awkwardness, and before he is able to read one sentence with accuracy, he is introduced into another and much more difficult book, in which there is scarcely one selection interesting to the youthful mind, or level to its comprehension. But this seems by many to be considered as a matter of minor importance, for it is seldom or never attempted, particularly in country schools, to convey to the minds of the young the ideas contained in the lessons they read and commit to memory.

Writing is next attempted, but this beautiful art is shamefully neglected by a great portion of our countrymen. To many this art has not even been extended; and would you require proof for the assertion, I would go abroad and point out hundreds, who are deprived of this useful art. But we rejoice to see that at present it is attended to by the most all classes of people. But still the mode of teaching it is defective in some parts of the country. The pupil is furnished with the whole alphabet for his first copy, without the least instruction how to hold his pen or to commence his letters, soon after he is furnished with regular copies, even before he knows all the letters. And thus his hand writing is literally "spoiled."

Arithmetic follows in the rear, and the scholar, after hurrying through its four fundamental rules, without any *practical illustrations* of the different operations, is exercised in calculations respecting Practice, Tare and Tret, Interest and Annuities, the square and Cube Roots, Exchange, Discount, Fellowship, &c., before he has the least knowledge of the nature of these transactions; and consequently lose walking in the dark is unable to perceive the drift and tendency of most of his operations, or the foundations of the rules by which he calculates. And hence it often happens that, when he actually engages in the business of life, he has almost the whole of his arithmetical processes to study over again, in order to investigate the foundations, objects, and principles of his operations, in their application to the transactions in which he is engaged.

Geography and English Grammer are branches which are very little attended to in our country schools, notwithstanding their great importance and utility. But the reason is very satisfactory, it is because the teachers employed in the country schools are not competent to teach these branches. But suppose they are taught by some (which we would not presume to deny) it is still on an imperfect manner. Geography is attended to by merely getting by note the question without any instructions whatever. And hence it follows that pupils can form no idea at all of the structure of the earth and the situation and condition of different countries, for without satisfactory explanations and instructions the youthful mind is perplexed nothing will be impressed upon it that it might be useful. When the scholar is introduced to the study of the English Grammer, after feeling much apathy and weariness during the last exercises, and experiencing many days of ungrateful labor, he is able to repeat a few of its rules and definitions. And like a parrot he may tell you by words what is a *verb* and *adverb* or *proposition*, without understanding what he says, or annexing a single idea to any of the rules or definitions he repeats. By Webster's or Walker's or Webster's Dictionary he learns that *virtue* is a noun, because *a*, annexed to it; that *virtuous* is an adjective, because *ad* is annexed to it; that *to learn* is a verb, because *re* is annexed to it; and so with all the parts of speech; but beyond such reasons he seldom attempts to aspire.

Such is the amount of Education which a great mass of our population receive prior to their entrance on the scenes of active life. To affirm that it is attended by no beneficial effects, would be to fly in the face of all observation and experience. It prepares the mind, in some measure, for certain avocations in civil society and for the reception of knowledge in after life, should it ever be attended in a more judicious and intelligent manner; and in some instances, when combined with judicious domestic instruction, it will assist and direct the pupil, in the pursuit of knowledge and of mental improvement. But considered by itself, as a system of culture for rational and immortal beings, in order to the development of their moral and intellectual powers, and as a preparation for a higher state of existence, it is *miserably deficient*, both in the means which are employed, in the range of instruction, and in the objects which it is calculated to accomplish. PLATO.

For the Star & Banner.

Frederick County Beat.

Having visited the new & extensive Merchant Mill of Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD, in Germany township, Pa. I pronounce it one of the best establishments of the kind, I have at any time seen. The Mill House is large & commodious, containing four run of stones and one pair of rubbers. The machinery is less complicated than that of any Mill I have seen, and, at the same time, well calculated to do all that many Mills with double the machinery can do. It is built upon the most modern and improved plan, and is in fact complete. The gearing is all of the bevel or side work and the workmanship and materials of the very best kind. It is due to Mr. A. to say that in the building and planning of his Mill, he has manifested both skill and judgment, and I would here recommend to any gehileman intending to build a mill to visit Mr. Arnold's. I have no hesitation in saying that in point of finish and convenience it is not equalled by any in the County in which I reside. The Mill-dam is built entirely of hewn stone, and is one of the best and most permanent I have ever seen.

A Citizen of Frederick county Md.
June 12, 1836.

☞ *From Harrisburg.*

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURG, June 7, 1839.

In the Senate, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Myers read from a newspaper the deposition of J. B. Longenecker, in relation to a conversation between the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth and Mr. Senator Miller, (of Adams,) in which he admitted that the action of the riot last fall was to hang Stevens and Penrose—He asked the chairman of the committee (Mr. Barclay) how such paper could find way into the newspapers, and whether he admitted the journal of the committee to inspection.

Mr. Barclay replied that the doors of the committee were open, and any person was permitted to take notes and publish if they pleased. The subject was postponed on motion of Mr. Rogers, *the friend* of Mr. Myers.

June 11.

In the Senate Mr. Brown from the committee to examine the accounts of the late Board of Canal Commissioners, in repairing the Juniata Beach last summer, after the great flood, made a report of a resolution that the amount should be paid, and the same was adopted.

It will be remembered, that the late board of Canal Commissioners, after the disaster, repaired to the spot, and immediately commenced the repair. They procured the money from the United States Bank, which volunteered the loan, the Governor not owing fit to convoke the Legislature. The money has until this time been unpaid, but is now provided for, under a law to one. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Pearson, censuring the conduct of the governor in his late insulting message on the subject of the payment of the contractors on the Gettysburg Rail Road. He pronounced the message unbecoming the Governor, and discourteous, and not giving the information required by the Senate. Some forty or fifty sections of the election bill were considered, and numerous private bills passed.

June 13

In the House, a resolution to pay off the notes given by the late Governor and Canal Commissioners to the U. S. Bank, to raise money to complete the Juniatta Canal beach, was considered. The preamble of the resolution was supported by Mr. Cox, and opposed by Mr. Brodhead. In the course of the debate it appeared that the money to pay the debt had been borrowed in March last, that it now remains in deposit in the Girard Bank, and that the State is paying the debt at the rate of 10 per cent. on 400,000 dollars. The United States Bank must of course receive interest, as well as the loan holders. Mr. Brodhead went upon the ground of fraud in that repair, though the Senate Committee put such impressions down. Mr. Cox called for a settlement of the account. He said all that was wanted was information. The resolution was finally referred to the Judiciary committee.

The Senate went in Committee of the whole on the Improvement Bill, and the commitee decided on substituting the North Branch Line by an appropriation of 500,000 dollars. Mr. Rogers supported it, and stated his belief that the New York connection would be made.—Mr. Michler, one of the committee which visited Albany, held the same view. He said all parties were more or less interested in it—that the Ex-Governor and present Governor were in favor of it.

A Bill to form a new County to be called "Clinton" out of parts of Lycoming and Clearfield, passed second reading.

June 14.

The House, to-day, showed an unexpected instance of justice and propriety, by passing Mr. Conigmacher's bill to establish an asylum for the insane poor of this Commonwealth. There is not another instance of a more humane bill. In some parts of the country there is very gross ignorance relative to the manner of treating the unfortunate insane. There is an instance in Cumberland county of an individual who has now been *chained* for twenty years, without intermission. Open a way for kind treatment for the insane, and humanity will be relieved from a vast amount of suffering. Mr. Konigmacher deserves very great credit for his industry and perseverance in this matter. By thousands of individuals he will be called "blessed."

The bill to extend the Reading and Philadelphia Rail Road was defeated. It was taken up in committee of the whole, when the committee rose they were to sit again on the 4th of July.

In Senate, the bill to increase the salaries of all the Judges in the State passed. Their salaries are increased about 25 per cent.—Judge President receives judges. Improvement bill again in committee of the whole, but no question of importance. The bill to remove the cause pending about Lafayette College, to another county, passed committee of the whole.

June, 17.

In the House, the bill relative to the Nicholson and Boynton lands, passed second and third reading. The bill from the Senate relative to Elections, was taken up in committee of the whole, and some thirty sections passed. One of the sections provided that naturalized persons, after a certain length of residence, may be allowed to vote on oath, without the production of their naturalization papers. Mr. Speakman moved to strike this section out. The amendment of course was negatived.

The bill making an appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for repairs of the public works, was then taken up, and it passed through final reading. Mr. T. S. Smith moved an amendment, to reduce the amount to 500,000 dollars; and by a party it was negatived. The bill passed by a party vote altogether.

In the Senate, the Improvement bill went through committee of the whole. The principal matter in discussion was the mode of avoiding the Shuylkill inclined plane. It was finally agreed to have a report from the Board of Commissioners on the subject. The Valley route, and the West Philadelphia route, were each advocated. Black Eddy lock was negatived.

Mr. Stevens has been expected in town to-day with much interest, by his friends, but he has not arrived. He will be here to morrow without doubt, and will if permitted, take his seat on Wednesday.

June 18.

In the House, Mr. T. S. Cunningham offered a joint resolution to authorise the Governor to borrow money to pay off contractors for work done, when the appropriations shall have been exhausted, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Hogins offered a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members in Congress to use their exertions to have a sand bar removed in the Susquehanna river, near Havre de Grace, by the General Government, to prevent obstruction to the river navigation, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Snowden from the committee to investigate the disturbances in the Capitol in December last, made a report of the testimony taken by the committee, and after some debate 5,000 copies in English, and 1,500 in German were ordered to be printed.

Bill to incorporate the Mount Carmel Cemetery Company passed second and final reading.

The bill to apply one-half of the Shop tax to keep open the Delaware in winter, was up, and after much difficulty passed second reading. Mr. Pray opposed it.

In the Senate, a bill providing for the appointment or election of sundry public officers, such as County Surveyors, was under consideration and finally passed. By the amendments the Canal Commissioners were to be elected by the people at large, for three years, one to be elected each year. The Prosecuting Attorneys to be elected by the people in each county. On these amendments the Whigs voted to place power in the hands of the people, and *self-styled democrats* voted to keep the patronage in the hands of the Governor, where it is now in the consideration of the Election Bill. So many amendments were adopted to the bill, as it passed the Senate, that it is not probable it can pass this session. There are three working days now left, and the Improvemnbt Bill is still pending in the Senate.

The House passed a resolution to require the Auditor General to settle the accounts of the late Board of Canal Commissioners for repairing the great canal breach last summer.

The Supreme Court is at this time engaged in the consideration of the quo warranto case against Judge Collins, of Lancaster. For the Commonwealth J. M. Porter, Esq. and the Attorney General appears; for the defendant, T. Stevens and Samuel Parke Esq. Mr. Porter finished the opening argument this evening, and Mr. Parke will reply to-morrow. The Judge was himself in Court beside his counsel. The case attracts considerable interest.

June 21.

In the House, Mr Smith of Franklin, from a committee of conference made a report relative to the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, which was accepted.

The bill relating to the Lumberman's Bank passed final reading—Yeas 43 Nays 33.

In the Senate, the Improvement bill passed third reading, and was sent to the House. It appropriates above two million of dollars, viz. 500,000, the new loan, 800,000 each.

Numerous bills passed; among them one to incorporate the Penn Township cemetery.

The Supreme Court finished the hearing of the arguments in the quo warranto case to-day. The arguments were brief, Mr. Stevens' in particular. The result is looked upon by some able lawyers as doubtful.

June 22.

The House of Representatives this morning considered the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill relative to the election of Prothonotaries, &c. The most important amendments provided for the election of Canal Commissioners, Public Notaries and Deputy of the Attorney General by the people. These were all non-concurred in by a party vote of 51 to 36.

A report was read in the Senate by Mr. Strohm in relation to the treatment of Contractors on the Public Works. By it, it appears that they have been engaged ever since their appointment in the laudable object of ruining contractors, who had work under the late administration. These men say that they are ruined at any rate, and that they prefer the Public Work shall stop. In that case they will receive their back pay contractors—ten per cent.

The Hon. Calvin Blythe resigned his judgeship yesterday. Mr. B. has been a most excellent Judge, and a good man—in the place he occupies he will be missed. His reasons for resigning are private. Mr. B. has been frequently spoken of as a candidate for Governor.

From Our Harrisburg Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, June 22, 1839.

MR. PAXTON:—The bill that passed the Senate submitting to the people, the right to elect the Canal Commissioners, came up this morning before the House, Mr. Stevens very ably supported the measure, and after some remarks by T. B. M'Elree the question was decided in the negative, 36 voting for, and 51 against the people. The majority being that portion of the members of the House who so lately made so much noise about the rights of the dear people, and Democratic principles, in this case they have a full example of how far they are willing to confide in the voice of the people, or trust to their care the election of their officers.

The bill as amended by the Senate providing for the repairs and improvements of the public Works, came under consideration. Mr. Stevens proposed to amend after the enacting clause, by making it lawful for contractors, whose contracts have been declared forfeited, within the last two years, to bring suit against the canal Commissioners before the Judges of the Court of the county wherein such abandoned contract were situated. After some discussion the amendment was negatived 28 for it, and 50 against it—before the bill was passed through, the House adjourned.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

June 25.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die*, this evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. This day and yesterday have been altogether occupied in considering amendments. Amidst the noise and confusion, so frequently the most important bills pass as mendments—it is difficult to ascertain their import. To-day an improvement bill went through as an amendment to another bill, but it is a judicious bill. It amounts to two millions.

The last day of the session is always more or less occupied in settling of accounts.

The printers and officers are then to be paid off Among the bills to-day, was one of twenty-five thousand dollars, for printing the English Journal. This is an immense bill. Mr. Stevens thought the Committee of accounts had made some mistake in settling it, and he moved an audit of it, but the party vote of session then prevailed—last year the same printing, as stated by Mr. Stevens, cost $14,000, and the year 1836, when there was also an extra session it cost $6000. I hereby give this as an indication of the times. Thousands will not satisfy now, where hundreds would a few years ago.

In Senate, Mr. Williams called up his resolution, declaring the message of the Governor, relative to the Gettysburg Rail Road discourteous, &c. The message was sent in some days ago, and the resolution was then offered. It passed to-day, 15 to 9.

The Speaker of the Senate, in announcing the final adjournment, made a few very feeling and appropriate remarks, which had visible effect upon the members. They seemed to part in the Senate Chamber with the best feeling towards each other, personally. So the session ended.

Opinions Abroad.

The following from the Buffalo Patriot, shows the opinion entertained in other States of the late outrage, and violation of the constitution by the Rump House:

LOCO FOCO RULE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Our readers are already apprised of the outrage upon the rights of the people of Adams county, Pennsylvania, committed by the Loco Foco majority in the Legislature of that State, in refusing to allow Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, member elect, to take his seat as a Representative of that county. It appears that the Representatives *Jack Cades*, first virtually expelled Mr. Stevens; and then appointed a committee to inquire if he had not forfeited his seat! This is your true Loco Foco Lynch law mode of administering justice.

From the annexed correspondence, however which we find in the *Philadelphia* papers, it would seem that Mr. Stevens declines to go through the form of trial as the party defendant, turns prosecutor; and makes the self constituted court take the place of the culprit. His reply to the committee, is well spiced with the biting sarcasm which the writer knows so well to apply; and the contempt the brigands in the Legislature leave him alone, the less pepper they will be compelled to swallow. You can't get Swan's—down from a purcupino.

"NO INSINUATION!"—The Madisonian says—A report to the Pennsylvania Legislature, eminent as it is for the ravings of insane and idiot persons in that Commonwealth to be twenty-three hundred. Some few of them we have the charity to believe, have got into the Legislature.

A GREAT PETITION.—The national petition of the Chartists was at the last dates twenty three miles long, and contained 1,150,000 signatures. It was carried to London in procession, with flags, banners &c.

ASSAULTING AN EDITOR.—Mr. Fenn, of the Harrisburg Telegraph, was attacked on Thursday last, by three persons at the door of his boarding house, as he was about leaving town to dine, and received a beating on with considerable severity. Legal proceedings have been commenced against the authors of this outrage.

YOUNG CROCKETT, of Tenn., a gallant son of a gallant father, has no opposition to his re-election to Congress. G. W. L. Marr, for a while took the field against him, but, as the newspapers say, retreated on the first fire, and is now among the missing.

Loco Foco Democracy.

We see it stated that the Federal Administration has appointed a special agent to go to England, to purchase Razors, Penknives, Paper, Carpets, Tapestry, &c. for the use of the Government. Thus the funds of the people—the money of hard working Farmers and Mechanics of our own country are sent abroad to encourage and foster the Mechanics and Manufacturers of European aristocracy, and by a special agent of the Government, that they may see how much Mr. Van Buren admires the Aristocracy, and trappings of royality.

If any thing were wanting to add to this demonstration of the love of the *dirty* head for pomp and power, we might add that his son, John, has just returned to this country from the Court of St. James, where he has been residing for a year, in the debauchery, and perfecting himself in the vices and corruptions of royality. It is stated that Mr. Van Buren intends to retire to three himself, at the close of his administration.—*Penn. Telegraph.*

Enlisted Soldiers.

The St. Louis Gazette states that a surgeon in the United States Army, recently obtained permission to inquire of the members of a company of fifty-five, the reason of their enlistment. Every man was called upon to tell his own story, and it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drafted or enlisted against the wishes of their enlistment. Most of these were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been men of elevated stations in life. Four have been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

Murder most Foul.

"Pistols for two—but one man offer to fire!"

We learn from the New Orleans Louisiannan that a horrible duel took place near New Orleans on the 30th ult., between a Spaniard and an Italian, both fruit dealers who had a dispute about their business. An individual passing near the road where they fought, was attracted by groans, and followed the direction, discovered one of the parties in the agonies of death. The body of the second was lying near him with a poniard in his hand. The first man had received three strokes of a poniard, which was the weapon they fought with. The other had five wounds in the right breast. The bodies were taken to the city and an inquest held over them.

We hope the Senate, when they decide upon Gen. Miller's speech, which he did not deliver, will remember the following anecdote of King Canute the Second: He was urged to punish a printer for publishing a spurious speech, purporting to be the King's. Dead mildly with him, said the monarch, I have read both of them, and as I understand either, I like his much better than my own.—*Lancaster Union.*

AN ANCIENT AMERICA CITY.—The oldest town in the United States, it is said, is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, July 2, 1839.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would inform our correspondents, if they wish their communications to be attended to they must be VERY brief, and always accompanied with the real name of the author, otherwise they will not meet with attention.

☞ For the proceedings of the Legislature, we refer our readers to the opposite page.

☞ We are requested to state, that the Stores in this borough, will be closed on the 4th of July.

The Chambersburg Convention.

We think, after all, that this *concern* will ultimately result in good to the country. The proceedings of the majority, were of a kind to open the eyes of the people to its true character. This majority was not an assemblage of Whigs collected to promote Whig principles but an assemblage of men, guided by Masonic influence, concealed under an affected devotion for the worth and talents of the man, Henry Clay.

If this convention had called to advance the Whig cause, its members were singulary unfortunate in the way they took to promote it; for we have been assured, by one of the members, that "every word, said against Martin Van Buren and the corruptions of his administration, there were five spoken against Anti-Masonry and Anti-Masons."

The whole, however, will work we hope, for good. The untramelled portion of that Convention, will now be aware of the influence of Masonry; and we manifest enough, if they be not found hereafter allied with the true Whigs the Antimasons, contending against corruption and usurpation, whether practised in secret by the Lodge or openly by the administration of the Government.

We feel sure that all the true friends of the country, in this State, will rally under the genuine Whig banner, inscribed with the name of Harrison; whilst the "Corporal's Guard," led by such men as Chandler, Ingersoll, and other masons whom we could name, will ultimately be found, fighting under the black flag carried by the band of plunderers and robbers, known, as the administration of the General Government. The loss of these men will be little felt; and the country shall be rid of them need not lament. It is such men that procure for a party, such a sobriquet as the "eternal minority."

Martin Van Buren.

The President of the United States arrived at York, Pa., on Friday week last, and on Saturday morning pursued his journey to Harrisburg, taking that route to New York, in which state he intends to remain during the month of July. He professes in his present tour great anxiety to avoid display—refuses to receive any public entertainments, and has succeeded in his race pretty almost to stubbiness. "We believe," says the York Republican, (from which the above has been obtained) "that this affectation of republican simplicity, is merely a mere theatrical attempt at humbugging the people. The whole thing is alien and uncongenial to his disposition; but he is again in the candidate for the presidency, he is traveling among a plain and industrious people, and hopes by an assumption of this kind to confirm and strengthen his popularity with them, and draw off their attention from the destructive and selfish course of his public policy. We therefore regard this pretence of plainness as an insult to the people; and while we cordially admit, that as President of the United States, courtesy and civility should be extended towards him, we would nevertheless point to the measures of his administration, as the things which should impel all true republicans to oppose his re-election to the Presidential chair."

☞ The editor of the "Lancaster Intelligencer" one of the rankest Loco Foco Party Journals in the State and not inferior to the "Iron Gray," itself in point, of not commendable profanity, is now mouthed abuse of men, who would think themselves disgraced by holding the smallest communication with such wretches; in speaking of the famous "Committee of Safety" says:

"They were a body of patriotic citizens, met together for a high and solemn purpose —the preservation of law and the maintainance of Constitutional Liberty. They were deserving of the thanks of all good men, and that they were the benefactors of their country."

Well now Johnny if you lived in our "parts" they would call you a fool. Preserves of the Law, Maintainers of the Government indeed! Who declared that the "*Government was at an end*," what there was no law? and established a "provisional Government," was it not the "*Committee of Safety?*" deny it if you dare.

The Legislature.

The Legislature of this state, which adjourned on Tuesday last, the extra session of which will cost the state about *sixty thousand dollars*, though all the business transacted could well have been done at the regular sessions had the majority been men capable of performing the duties entrusted to them and consulted the public good more that the advancement of the party. But it is a notorious fact that such a corrupt, imbecile, and prodigate body never disgraced the legislative halls of any state in the Union before. It never was exceeded in ignorance of character or deficiency of intellect. But how could it be expected that known violators of the land, and contemers of every correct principle of morality would be find to make laws for the regulation of a moral community.

Resignation of Judge Blythe.

The resignation of the Hon. Calvin Blythe, President Judge of the fourth Judicial District will give the Loco Focos the opportunity to ardently sought after, to save the rebels from the consequences of their attempt to overthrow the government in December last, without compelling David R. Porter to grant them a pardon. "Their plan is as follows: During the recess of the Legislature the Governor will call an extra session which occur in the Judiciary, and James Madison Porter being already appointed in the room of the State Judge, (whose well known integrity gave no room to hope that he would lend his aid to carry out the iniquitous designs of the conspirators,) if under those circumstances the Sheriff of Dauphin County cannot succeed in packing a jury to acquit the rebels, James M. Porter is to accomplish that object by twisting the Law and browbeating the Jury!!

The Loco Focos dread an impartial trial. Their conduct at the April term fully proves this, and the Governor has virtually refused to nominate a candidate for confirmation or rejection by the Senate, whilst that body was in session. Should such a subterfuge enable the rebels to escape the penalty of the law, it will prove to the public, that the consciousness of guilt which haunts the criminal compelled the rebels to employ the power of the party Executive to screen them from the punishment due to their crimes.

☞ Below is a specimen of the way in which the late Chambersburg Convention was constituted. From the call for the meeting to appoint delegates, it will be seen that *the Whigs*, there, did not go behind the bush." The call was addressed to those "FRIENDLY TO THE ELECTION OF HENRY CLAY" and the meeting held, *on the same day the call was published!* The citizens of Schuylkill county had, certainly a very good opportunity of expressing their preference, when the call was issued and the meeting held on the same day!! This however is the way Mr. Clay must be nominated. If nominated at all, he must *steal a nomination.*

We have seen nothing, as we deem good ground, objection stated to the constitution of the late Chambersburg Convention. It is of the utmost importance to the Whig party that a convention in the State generally should be ascertained, and the preferences existing for the presidential candidates. The Chambersburg Convention, styled a "Whig Convention," passed resolutions in favor of votes favorable to Mr. Clay. We give below a call for a meeting in Schuylkill county to appoint delegates to that body."

Chambersburg Convention.

"A meeting of the citizens of Schuylkill county, friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency, will be held at Henry Stager's Hotel, in the Borough of Pottsville, this day, June 8th, 1839, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Chambersburg Convention, and also to choose two Conferees to meet those appointed in Schuylkill county, to appoint Delegates to the National Convention to be held in December next at Harrisburg."

A course such as this, is, to use the most lenient term, bad policy. We entertain no doubt, that Mr. Clay, and any one of our fellow citizens possibly can, and would wish him, above all others, to succeed the present Chief Magistrate. But personal preference should not blind the judgment. We do not believe from the evidence of the past that Mr. Clay can get the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. Ohio he will also lose, and probably Indiana.—*National Gazette.*

Improvement Bill.

From the "Telegraph" we learn that after the bill was lost on account of the Committee of conference of the two Houses not being able to agree upon the amendments; Mr. Strohm offered a resolution making the appropriations which passed the Senate, unconstitutional, and to attempt at humbugging the people. The whole thing is alien and uncongenial to his disposition; but he is again in the candidate for the presidency, he is traveling among a plain and industrious people, and hopes by an assumption of this kind to confirm and strengthen his popularity with them, and draw off their attention from the destructive and selfish course of his public policy. We therefore regard this pretence of plainess as an insult to the people; and while we cordially admit, that as President of the United States, courtesy and civility should be extended towards him, we would nevertheless point to the measures of his administration, as the things which should impel all true republicans to oppose his re-election to the Presidential chair."

☞ The editor of the "Lancaster Intelligencer" one of the rankest Loco Foco Party Journals in the State and not inferior to the "Iron Gray," itself in point, of not commendable profanity, is now mouthed abuse of men, who would think themselves disgraced by holding the smallest communication with such wretches; in speaking of the famous "Committee of Safety" says:

"They were a body of patriotic citizens, met together for a high and solemn purpose —the preservation of law and the maintainance of Constitutional Liberty. They were deserving of the thanks of all good men, and that they were the benefactors of their country."

Well now Johnny if you lived in our "parts" they would call you a fool. Preserves of the Law, Maintainers of the Government indeed! Who declared that the "*Government was at an end*," what there was no law? and established a "provisional Government," was it not the "*Committee of Safety?*" deny it if you dare.

The Chambersburg Convention.

"Pistols for two—but one man offer to fire!"

We learn from the New Orleans Louisiannan that a horrible duel took place near New Orleans on the 30th ult., between a Spaniard and an Italian, both fruit dealers who had a dispute about their business. An individual passing near the road where they fought, was attracted by groans, and followed the direction, discovered one of the parties in the agonies of death. The body of the second was lying near him with a poniard in his hand. The first man had received three strokes of a poniard, which was the weapons they fought with. The other had five wounds in the right breast. The bodies were taken to the city and an inquest held over them.

We hope the Senate, when they decide upon Gen. Miller's speech, which he did not deliver, will remember the following anecdote of King Canute the Second: He was urged to punish a printer for publishing a spurious speech, purporting to be the King's. Dead mildly with him, said the monarch, I have read both of them, and as I understand either, I like his much better than my own.—*Lancaster Union.*

AN ANCIENT AMERICA CITY.—The oldest town in the United States, it is said, is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

DIED.

At La Grange, Schuylkill county, Illinois, on the 12th of Junelast, MR. JOHN R. MCLEAN, son of Mr. James McLean, deceased, formerly of Hamiltonban township, Adams county.

On the 14th ult., at the residence of Mr. John Shryock, Mr. JOHN PLONE, aged 42 years 3 months and 4 days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ *The Rev. Mr. BAUGHER will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, and the Rev. Mr. KULLER in the evening.*

☞ The Rev. Mr. WATTON will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

Those persons having books in their possession belonging to the "Gettysburg Library Association," will please return them immed ately to Mr, Conrad Baker's office

By order of the Proprietors.

TEMPERANCE.

A Stated meeting of the Total Abstinence Temparance Society, will be held in the German Lutheran Church, *on the evening of the 4th of July next.* Temperance Intendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. ☞ JAS. COOPER, Esq. was appointed to address the meeting. E. A. ATLEE, Sec'y.

July 4, 1839. td

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a Semi-Annual Meeting of the Littlestown Temperance Society, in the Church of that place, on the Evening *of the 4th of July next.* It is expected that there will be several addresses delivered on the occasion.

JOHN McILWAINE, Sec'y.

July 2, 1839.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber has been informed, that reports have been put in circulation calculated, to injure the sale of his Medicines in Gettysburg, with the view, it will known to him, he hereby publickly informs that individual that the law will be put in force against him on a repetition of the offence, the subscriber requests a fair and accurate examination of his work and is prepared to exhibit testimonials of the good quality of the work finished at his shop, he invites those wishing to purchase, to call at the different shops and judge for themselves,—grateful for the share of public patronage hitherto extended to him, he requests a continuance, and is determined to use every exertion to merit the same.

E. BUCKINGHAM.

Gettysburg, July 2, 1839. 3t-14

Brass Knockers, Potatoe Steamers, Iron Furnaces, &c. &c.

Manufactured and for sale at the Gettysburg Foundry.

GEO. ARNOLD.

June 25, 1839. 4t-13

SHERIFF CANDIDATES.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through kind persuasions from many of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit your votes. And should I be so fortunate as to receive your confidence, by being elected to that office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

FREDERICK DIEHL.

Franklin township, }
March 19, 1839. } tc-51

SHERIFFALTY.

To the free and Independant voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself again to your consideration as a Candidate for the

Office of Sheriff.

at the ensuing Election, (if I receive the nomination of our next General County Delegation) I would then warmly solicit your suffrages. And should I be so fortunate as to become the Honored Candidate of your choice, I would evince my gratitude to you all, by a faithful discharge of the duties of said Office, and by adhering to punctuality, and to important, humane, and social feelings.

The Public's Humble Servant,

WM. ALBRIGHT.

Conowago Township, April 23. tf-4

SHERIFFALTY.

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for placing him on the returns with the present and former Sheriff, and again offers himself once more as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing Election. Should he be honored with their confidence in placing him in that office, no exertion on his part shall be wanting to a faithful discharge of the duties of that important trust.

March 19, 1839. tc-51

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the encouragement of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

for said County at the ensuing Election, should I receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a county ticket, and be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of that Office promptly and impartially.

JACOB KELLER.

Monntj