THE PRESIDENCY.

Resolved, That all the citizens of this Commonwealth who are opposed to Martin Van Buren, be and are hereby urged and requested to elect delegates in their respective counties and districts of the State, equal in number to the representatives to which they are entitled in the Legislature, to assemble in Convention at Harrisburgh, Wednesday the 4th of September next, then and there to take measures to unite the Anti-Van Buren party, and secure by such union its triumph in the next Presidential election.

The above resolution was adopted by the Whig portion of the members of the Legislature, at a meeting on the 22d of June last.

We wish to call the attention of our readers and those opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States to this important subject. The Presidential question has assumed an aspect which demands the serious consideration of all those who have their country's welfare at heart. The Whig party, as it heedless of evil consequences, is dividing into two factions. Their *principles* are the same; yet they will let their preferences for men threaten the ruin of our otherwise fair prospects. One portion of the Whig party are advocating the claims of Mr. Clay, and another those of Gen. Harrison. In this State too, the schism is perhaps more fearful than in any other. Now, both the gentlemen named are sound Whigs, and either of them would fill the Presidential chair with honor to himself and profit to the country; yet unless the whole Anti-Van Buren force in the Union is brought together we might as well give up the contest at once. But the above resolution is full of hope—it is of a conciliatory character; & if union and harmony can be effected, the Whig banner will in 1840 be carried in triumph to the high places in the city of Washington.

But we are sorry to see that in Philadelphia the friends of Clay are electing, and recommending to his friends in the country the election of delegates to represent them in the National Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the first Wednesday in December next; thus disregarding every thing like a spirit of union and harmony, and taking rather unfair means to secure the election of exclusive Clay delegates to the Convention.

As for ourselves (and we think we do not differ materially from any Anti-Van Buren man in this county) we have an exalted opinion of both General Harrison and Henry Clay, and can cheerfully support either of them to the highest office in the gift of the American people. We therefore recommend the election of delegates to the National Convention be dispensed with until after the 4th of September Convention—having that district represented in the latter body. This we believe to be the only way to secure a union of the whole Anti-Van Buren party in this State.

West Branch Republican.

A TRUE WHIG.

The origin of the term WHIG, as now applied to designate a large political division of the people of the United States, was thus explained, a few days ago, in a public address by Col. Gentry the Whig candidate in the district (Tennessee) lately represented by Mr. Maury:

"The name Whig (said Col. Gentry) made its appearance in Tennessee when power first began to encroach on the rights of the People. It made its appearance in England when the Kingly power sought to destroy every vestage of human liberty—It made its appearance in the thirteen Colonies when the British Crown attempted to fasten cords of slavery on the People, and compel obedience to the dictation of a single man! Is the name a reproach? Think do all those patriots who have stood up for the right of the People, in opposition to tyranny, since the foundation of the world, be the state, they are all Whigs. The name implies opposition to power, and that opposition was exercised in Tennessee as soon as the enemies of political liberty endeavored to stretch their dominion so far as to include her. I AM A WHIG, and am proud of the name!"

LOCO FOCOISM.—We yesterday spoke of the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in regard to the appointing power of the Governor in the case of Secretary of State. Since that decision has been made known, the Loco foco press of Illinois are pouring out floods of billingsgate upon the Judiciary. The following is the language of the Vandalia Register, the government organ of Illinois, applied to the judges:

'Shall we amend the constitution, republicans? We say not. It needs no amendment. It is right as it is. Political corrupt spirits have given it a construction which its framers never put in it. let us not insult the memory of their republicans who framed our constitution, by telling them that it needs an amendment to take a wing out of it! Let us not do so much injustice to those independent republican Senators who stood by the constitution last winter, although in a minority, and who, by their votes, declared, as the constitution declares that the Government *shall* appoint a Secretary of State.

Let us not then amend the constitution! There is a far better, a far easier remedy—ADDRESS THE JUDGES OUT OF COURT! One of them has been found willing to abscond from the bench already—so he cannot complain!

Political conspirators! The highest judiciary of Illinois spoken of as a body of political conspirators! 'Address them out of court!' says this disciple of the Shaw, Bang and Minga' school. And this is the very essence of the democracy of the Van Buren party! Infuriated appeals to the lowest and worst passions of human nature in order to bring into contempt the most sacred tribunals of the country! The next step will drag justice forcibly from her seat, and make the judges do the bidding of the infuriated mobs under threats of the vengeance of Lynch Law.—Why,

From the Carlisle Herald & Expositor.

We have heard, from good authority, that a Loco Foco Congressman well known to the people of this district, lost in one night TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS at the game of Faro. This is a matter of recent occurence and happened at one of the celebrated watering places in this State, where the lawmakers and great folks of the land congregate during the dog-days, to mix a little water with their liquor, and spend late in the gambling business. Where he got the money *to lose*, is perhaps none of our business, (though to some people more deeply interested it is an absorbing question,) but he is a *public man*, and as such we have have no business with his *private* character. If he be a gambler—and the fact we have stated warrants the inference—we say he is unfit to represent a moral people; he is a violator of the law, and therefore an unsafe depository of the public interests! he is an aider and abetter of one of the most notorious and infamous systems of robbery known to the community; he is in fact a robber himself—for what is a gambler but a robber and swindler)—and therefore more worthy a cell in the penitentiary than a seat in Congress. The man who would seat himself at the gaming table with the deliberate intention to cheat his fellow man (tho' a thief like himself) would put his fingers into the coffers of the widow and the orphan, or if circumstances were urgent, would steal the jewels of a church, or pilfer from the widow of the dead. He would do even worse than this; like Judas, he would sell his God, or, like the gambler Arnold, betray his country.

We put it to the people, calmly and solemnly, is *such* a man a proper representative? Is he worthy of confidence? Can you believe that he will perform faithfully the trust to you, when he does not hesitate boldly to defy the Almighty, and trample his ordinances under foot?

Are the pecuniary interests of the country safe in his hands? No. The man who would recklessly squander his own patrimony at the gaming table, would as recklessly appropriate the public money to vile and foolish purposes. He would tarnish the honor of his country with the stains of dishonestness that he would his own; and he would sell her into bondage and fasten the chains of tyranny around her, with as little hesitancy as he binds himself in the fetters of the lowest vices & most revolting crimes.

Our political parties are principally composed of members of the various churches throughout the land; and we say, in all boldness and sincerity of belief, that when the church links herself with politics to elect into such men, winebibbers, gamblers, fornicators, adulterers, whoremongers, unchastity and uncleanse in all their outward conduct and secret acts, she prepares herself; insults and defies her Maker; writes hypocrisy upon her front; interposes a barrier of the blackest sin between herself and the smiles of Jehovah; and in the end, heaps living fires of damnation upon her own head.

The moral man and patriot who votes for such men, does it at the risk of tainting the morals of community and destroying the prosperity and independence of his country.

The professor of religion who votes for men of infamous character, is a liar and a hypocrite; every such vote he casts, he betrays and crucifies his master; the eucharist which he pollutes by his presence at the table of the Lord, is over and over as much as it occurs "damnation to his own soul."

We desire to call the serious attention of the moral and religious classes of society to this subject, because the evil is a great, growing one, besetting all political parties and by none of them repudiated. In our State Legislature, the majority is constituted of such men as we have spoken of, many of them prominent leaders of divisions, & "captains of tens and twenties." In Congress the evil is still greater. Mr. PARKER, the talented Whig Senator from Mississippi, report says, lost $40,000 during the session, at the different hells and horse races in Washington. SILAS WRIGHT, the administration leader in the Senate, and the man of the important committee of Ways and Means, is a perfect "BLOAT." Like Mr Elwee of the House of Representatives of his State, it is said that he is frequently seen in the Senate reeling drunk. Washington letter writers state that there are grog-shops and gambling tables in the Capitol, and Mr. Wise, in one of his speeches delivered session before last confirms the fact. What are we to expect from such representatives but dishonor, infamy and ruin. Look to it, people of Cumberland—look to it people of Pennsylvania—look to it people of the Union. Great as your nation is, its sins may weigh it down; and its iniquities, like those of Sodom, down it to the sudden and terrible wrath of a justly offended God.

THE TRUTH.

Judge White in his speech at Knoxville says it down as a principle that every administration will impress its own character upon its inferior officers. This is as true as holy writ. If officers find there is to be strict accountability, and no excuses taken, there will be few defaulters; but whenever they find as they have done, that it will end in a few vile threats and a good letter or two certifying that they are good Democrats, and a good electioneers, we shall have little save defalcations, to expect from them.

Boston Atlas.

PRICK THE PEOPLE.—The boarding expences of Martin Van Buren one week at the Washington Hotel N. York was $676. And the bill was passed by the Loco Foco corporation out of the peoples' Funds.—Gov. Marcy, we believe, charged the state fifty cents for getting a patch put on his old *breeches*. But the *breeches* of little Van, will cost a much larger amount.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL is signed, but the loan has not been affected. Poor Dayy's administration is in rather bad repute. Money lenders must be afraid that he will come the "big figure"—"Take notice that I have applied." &c. &c.

UNION AND HARMONY.

The prospect of Union and Harmony begins to brighten—the heavy clouds which hung over the minds of the friends of the Constitution are being scattered, and light breaks forth to cheer them on to victory. Several counties have already appointed delegates to the 4th of September convention, and others are busily engaged in the good work of preparation. We urge *our friends in every county of the State to be up and doing*—be not deceived by the arch enemy of our noble cause—remember that *all our hopes of victory* depend upon the union and harmony of the great Anti-Van Buren party upon that occasion.—*State Journal.*

The Loco focos of Allegheny county are now divided into two factions, and are cutting each other most unmercifully. The Pittsburgh Gazette designates the faction headed by Messrs. Patton, Anderson, & Co. as the "*Huntingdon County Squeezers.*" *State Journal.*

QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED BY THE PEOPLE. The United States Gazette gives the annexed questions which are to be decided by the next Presidential election. They are to the point, and if there virtue enough in the land it is not difficult to say what the result will be.

First.—Shall the President of the U. States by means of the immense and dangerous patronage he now possesses, force upon the people, against their oft and decided expression of disapprobation, the Sub-Treasury scheme, whereby the Executive influence and power, already dangerous to their rights, will be greatly increased?

Secondly.—Will they sanction the enormous peculations and defalcations of the public officers, amounting to MILLIONS of dollars, by continuing in power those who have sanctioned this public robbery by reappointing the defaulters to office, instead of punishing them?

Third.—Will the people permit the Executive to go on increasing his power, and ruling the country through the means of party discipline, with a sway more absolute than any constitutional monarchy in Europe dare exercise?

Fourth.—Is the President to be the Chief Magistrate of the nation, or the mere head and chief of a party?

TRUE DEMOCRACY!—Martin Van Buren, the democrat, went from New York to Staten Island, on the 4th in a steam boat, chartered *exclusively* for the purpose at $400; William L. Seward, the aristocratic whig, went in a line boat, fare 12½ cents!

ELECTIONS IN INDIANA.

The Whig loss in this state is greater than was expected. The admitted *probability* of Mr. Clays nomination by the National Convention has driven thousands of those who joined us when General Harrison was our candidate, back to the party to which they were ever before attached. This can not be called *defection* nor are the Whigs to be blamed for it. Gen. Harrison to bear responsibility. Those who joined us in Indiana came not to our ranks as Whigs but as friends of Harrison, consequently when the General ceased to be our candidate they felt no longer an attachment to our cause or an obligation to *support it*, hence they re-asociated themselves with the party with which they had ever been connected. Mr. Clay was *defeated* in Indiana in 1832 by 6,080 majority; General Harrison *carried* it in 1835 by a majority of 8,893. We shall say nothing then of the causes of our recent losses there, beyond what is conveyed in these acts.

OPINIONS OF THE WHIG PRESS —THE PRESIDENCY

The conviction is daily becoming stronger and more generally avowed, that the party can look for success only with General Harrison, and for nothing but defeat from the nomination of Mr. Clay. We still join some recent expressions of sentiment.

NEW YORK.

The Ontario N. Y. Repository, the organ of Mr. Granger, speaking of Mr. Clay's recent visit to that state, says—

"The same bells that chime our rejoicings at his nomination, will hold a requiem over the defeat of the whig party and the prostration of all our political hopes."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Atlas says, "It is in vain to try to bring into the field the unbroken of the whig party upon the name of Henry Clay, and the sooner his friends know it the better."

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, "If General Harrison is not the candidate of the whig party, Martin Van Buren will wield the executive power for another term."

The Cincinnati Republican, says, "Having repeatedly expressed our belief that the nomination of Gen. Harrison, is the only event which give us an assurance of victory in the approaching contest, it is only necessary to remark, that the present position of affairs warrants the belief that such a consummation is daily becoming a matter of more absolute certainty."

A RARE CHANCE.

We find the following advertisement in the Nashville Banner of June 10.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart, intelligent Van Buren man that can converse fluently, to *talk politics* with me. To such an one, very accommodating wages, which a pleasant summer retreat can afford, will be given.

I am induced to make this publication from the entire one-sidedness of my neighbors and my great fondness for political controversy. I can't get an argument. None need apply unless he comes up to the foregoing requisites.

J. J. HOOPER

Veto Springs, June 1.

The want can be supplied. We know one man in Frederick, one man not far from Frederick, and on man in the Middletown Valley, either of whom "will come up to the requisites."—*Frederick Herald.*

UNION AND HARMONY.—The following counties have elected or are about to elect, delegates to the Harrisburg Anti-September Convention, viz: Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Northampton, Bucks, Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Union, Centre, Northumberland, Somerset, Butler, Bradford, Westmoreland, Clearfield, Lycoming, Luzerne, Clinton, Columbia, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, and some others that we do not recollect. There seems to be a general move among the people in favor of this measure.—*Columbia Courant.*

IT is a fact, that a Loco Foco was seen in the streets about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, hugging a lamp post by the waist and coaxing it to go to the polls and vote for Mr. Guthrie. "Come, my dear fellow," said the Loko—"get into this hack & come and give Guthrie a lift; for, if he is shipped, all your property will fall fifty per cent in less than a month."—*Louis. Jour.*

A TRUE LOCO FOCO COUNTY. Orange, in North Carolina, which gave the Van Buren candidate for Congress a majority of 1200, has gone almost unanimously against the common school system.

Where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise."

TRIAL LIST—
August Term, 1839.

From the Boston Evening Journal.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

This snake is peculiar, we believe to North America—and was formerly found in great abundance in New England—but since the country has become settled,—and more cultivated, and the war declared against these noxious reptiles, their numbers have rapidly decreased,—and now they are seldom seen. They are still to be found, however, occasionally, in some of the more parts of country New England state—but generally confine themselves to rocky ledges in uncultivated tracts of the country. In Chester, N. H., there is a hill, which, from no great number of these reptiles, which formerly made it their abiding place, is called Rattlesnake Hill. A few still remain; and they are sometimes found in the surrounding towns, where they wander in search of water.

A number of years have passed away since an occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Chester, which certainly was the occasion of considerable excitement in the neighboring families at the time, and which is still worth relating. Some men were employed in mowing a meadow, which was at a distance from any dwelling or road—& as the weather was sultry, and many parts of the meadow covered with water, one of them, Mr. R., thought proper to divest himself of nearly all his garments, and led the van of the mowers, *sans culotte!* It is well known that at this season, when drought generally prevails, rattlesnakes are frequent to come down from the high lands in quest of water—and as Mr. R. got at the end of his mowing, and came out on the dry land, he placed his foot almost in contact with a huge rattlesnake, which raised its tail, gave it a few quick and sharp shakes, and darting at the poor man just as he turned to flee, half frightened to death, from the venomous reptile! His crooked poisonous fangs entered the lower part of the only garment which Mr. R. wore at that time—the texture of which was particularly austrong, and they could not easily be disengaged. Mr. R. gave a scream and started off on the full run, the snake sticking to him closer than a brother. He passed through woods, bushes, fields, and pastures—he crossed fences, ditches, brooks and bogs—he jumped, half-dressed, poisoned, and nearly crazed, seemingly trying to rid himself of his ugly-looking associate. Although, crazy with fear and fatigue, he reached the public road, he passed along it, on his way to his dwelling house, at a rate which would have astonished the most desperate pedestrian—looking neither to the right nor left, without screaming, whenever he beheld the horrid appendage to his house span garment. He passed several persons in the road, who were thunderstruck at the sight of the unfortunate man coming at such a rate, using such violent exercise—and exhibiting himself in disharbille, without regard to propriety or decency. Mr R. at length reached his own dwelling, a distance of two miles from the meadow—the door of which stood invitingly open, through which he rushed to the consternation of his wife—who was yet ignorant of the cause of the grim-looking reptile. By this time he was completely overcome with terror, heat, and fatigue, and fell fainting on the floor. The poor rattlesnake, however, had got the worst of it—and had been threshed about at such an unmerciful rate, that his life, as well as a large portion of his tail, had departed, long before he reached the goal!

SINGULAR INCIDENT!

THE TENESSEE MOTHER.

Some few years ago, a young man left his home in the State of Tenessee, with a horse drover, for the purpose of assuring in driving a lot of horses into the "George Market" The Tenesseean meeting with a sale for *all* his horses, and not wishing to return one to carry the young man home, advised him to remain in Georgia and seek employment as a labourer on one of our railroads, stating that it was a profitable business, by persuing which, he could not fail to make money. Naturally a simpleton, the young man followed the advice of the individual who should have protected him, and who had enticed him from his home and sought employment on the Monroe Railroad. Here he was unfortunately thrown into bad company, and was induced to forge an order, amounting to about forty dollars, on a store for goods. The forgery immediately was detected, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. His trial took place at the March term of the Superior Court, in Monroe county, 1838, since which time he has been confined to hard labour in the Penitentiary.

His mother, an old lady of sixty years, residing 450 miles from Milledgeville, hearing of the unfortunate condition in which her son was placed, and knowing the innocenity of his mind, with all a mothers affection, determined to proceed at once to this place, and to make his true situation known to the proper authorities. But this! how was a poor and lonely woman, without money or friends, having no conveyance of her own, to get to Milledgeville? With a resolution truly heroic, this old lady determined to travel on foot the whole distance, accompanied by a sister ten years younger than herself, she actually started, over mountain stream and valley, she walked the extraordinary distance of four hundred and fifty miles, to petition the Governor to pardon her unfortunate son. An investigation of the case induced the Governor to extend to the unfortunate youth a remission of his sentence, and we had the melancholy pleasure of seeing the old lady and her sister, together with the son, slowly wending their way back to their homes in Tenessee.—What will not a mother's affections accomplish! The incident, in the "Heart of Mid Lothian," of Jeanie Deed's trip to London, bears no comparison to this proof of filial affection on the part of a mother to an unfortunate son. May they all reach their homes in safety, and may the young man, with the guardianship of the aged mother, be retained, in future, from the commission of crime! The drover who enticed him from home, and left him to suffer in a land of strangers, knowing his imbecility, should supply his place in the Penitentiary.

GROWTH OF WHEELING.

The Wheeling Gazette gives the following items of the increase of that place since 1830. It appears that from 1830 to the present time, the number of licensed merchants have increased from ninety nine to one hundred and fourteen. Instead of three foundries, there are now five and one extensive rolling mill. At the first mentioned period, there was but one glass manufactory, the annual product of which was worth from 24 to 25 000 dollars; now there are two green and window, one crown and one manufactory of glass tubes, the product of which is about 140,000 dollars without including the latter. In 1830 we had one paper mill, manufacturing about 10,000 dollars worth of paper—now we have four, three of which make about 130,000 dollars worth. Instead of one steam saw mill then, we have five now, and other manufactures have increased in a similar proportion. In 1829 there were four hundred & thirty-eight steamboat arrivals and departures—in 1838 there were eight hundred and sixty five do. In 1830, eight steamboats were owned in part or whole by our citizens—in 1838 there were eight built here, and this year there will be at least ten. The sale of goods by the merchants of Wheeling amounts to one-ninth of the whole product of the country, and will greatly increase this year. The quantity of lumber sawed in this place, and to make boats here, is about 20 millions of feet annually, and the quantity of coal used in the manufactories of the place, and for the steamboats, is about 140,000 dollars annually.

THE FATALISM OF THE RUSSIANS.

The fatalism of the Russian peasants is so extraordinary, that they will sleep in the most dangerous situations, stretched upon the edge of some roof they are repairing, on the edge of the narrowest parapet, or on the top of a chimney, while a hard storm blows strongest part of the stream. They use a kind of ladder sixty fee high, composed of a single tree, with steps about fifteen inches long and fifteen inches apart. They use no hold for hands or feet—on the very top of that machine a man may be seen brushing and whistle swinging away as thoughtless as tho' upon the ground—while some companions below shifts the ladder every minute to bring his comrade into a new position.—Some times a man falls and is dashed to pieces; the mangled body is carried to the hospital, and the survivor calmly raising the ladder, mounts to the vacant post, humming his interrupted song, before the blood has dried upon the ground. Tell him of his danger in thus exposing himself, remonstrate with him on his rashness, and he will not understand you. He does not know what fear is; his fatalism makes him careless of life.

THANKSGIVING.

Several papers throughout the Western and Southern States, recommend that a day be set apart for Public Thanksgiving and Praise to the beneficent Ruler of the Universe for the abundance with which he has blessed the land." If ever there was a time when we ought to express our gratitude to Him who has so bountiful rewarded the labors of the husbandman, that time is the present. The country has been blessed not only with abundant crops, but with an unusual degree of health. How could a nation which has received such favors from the hands of Providence, engage in a more appriate day than to express heartfelt gratitude by devoting one day to the great Giver of all good? An open avowel of gratitude to the Lord of the Harvest, need not be confined to those who make open and public professions of piety. It is a subject in which we are all interested, whether religious or irreligious. We hope the time is not far distant when the Executive of Pennsylvania, in imitation of the Governors of New England, will set apart a day for Thanksgiving, that the people of this Commonwealth may know that they are not wholly ungrateful for the gifts of Providence.—*Columbia Courant.*

Hard Rub.—Mr. Biddad W——, of K—n, one of the pleasantest towns in Plymouth, Massachusetts, was a stone cutter, and within sixteen years, he cut the Courthouse in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th of August, 1839, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—for the purpose of framing a Ticket to be supported by the Anti Masonic Citizens of Adam County. The following Delegates were in attendance:

Borough—Thos. J. Cooper, M. C. Clarkson.

Cumberland—Wm. M'Gaughy, Col. Robert Miller.

Germany—James Renshaw, David Schriver.

Berwick borough—Joseph Carl, F. W. Koehler.

Berwick township—John L. Noel, M. D. G. Pfeiffer.

Hamiltonban—Wm. B. Brandon, Benjamin Gardner.

Hamiltonban—George Irvin, John Donaldson.

Huntingdon—Samuel M'Farland, R. M. Hutchison.

Menallen—Frederick Wolf, Eli Cover.

Straban—John Cress, Jacob King.

Franklin—James Cover, Jacob Miller.

Conowago—John G. Morningstar, Jacob Dellone.

Tyrone—Wm. Sadler, Wm. Yetts.

Mountjoy—Samuel Durborow, David Zuck.

Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Abraham Reever.

Reading—Alex'r Long, John Brough.

Freedom—Wm. M. Harper.

Latimore—Aaron Cox, Wm. Hunt.

Liberty—Martin Newman, John M'Keon sen.

JAMES RENSHAW, Esq. was called the Chair, and JOHN M'KESSON and M. C. CLARKSON appointed Secretaries.

On motion of THOMAS J COOPER, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That before proceeding to nominate Candidates for the different county offices, we unitedly and solemnly bind ourselves to support the ticket agreed upon, and to use our individual exertions for the Election of the whole Ticket.

On motion of M. C. CLARKSON, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, under the New Constitution, we are called upon, for the first time, to nominate candidates for the county offices, to be elected for three years; and believing it proper to adopt, at the commencement, a permanent rule; and believing, also, that no person should be elected to either of the offices for more than one term; therefore,

Resolved, That the candidates elected to fill the offices of Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, ought not to be considered candidates for re-election, more frequently than three out of any six years.

Resolved, That M. C. Clarkson, Thos. J. Cooper, and George Irvine, be a committee to present the above Resolution, as the opinion of this Convention, to the County meeting to be held in the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th inst. and ask that Meeting to take it under their consideration, and act upon it, that a general expression of opinion may be had.

Resolved, That John Donaldson, Col. R. Cobean, Jacob Cover, James Renshaw, and James Cooper, Esqs. be a committee to report to the County meeting to be held on the 26th inst. at the Court-house, upon the increase of the State debt since David R. Porter was inducted into office, and what will probably be the amount of said debt at the expiration of the present Gubernatorial term.

Nominations of candidates for the different offices were then made, and the Convention adjourned until half past one o'clock.

—— *½ past 1 o'clock.*

The Convention met, and proceeded to ballot for the different candidates—which resulted in the choice of the following individuals:

ASSEMBLY,
Daniel M. Smyser,
William Albright.

PROTHONOTARY,
Amos M'Ginly.

REGISTER & RECORDER,
William King.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
Samuel R. Russell.

COMMISSIONER,
Joseph J. Kuhn.

AUDITOR,
Samuel Durborow.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Jacob Sterner

SHERIFF,
George W. M'Clellan.

CORONER,
Anthony B Kurtz

UNION AND HARMONY.

THE Whigs of the County of Adams and all the opponents of the existing National Administration, in favour of procuring concert and harmony of action, as well in reference to the October as the Presidential election, met in the Court of the House in the Borough of Gettysburg, on MONDAY EVENING, the

26th day of AUGUST NEXT,

(being the Monday of Court week) to appoint Delegates to a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration of the General Government. Let ALL the friends of the "Good Cause and the best interests of the Country," attend.

Anti-Masonic
COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of public notice, the Delegates from the several Townships and Boroughs of Adams county, met at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th of August, 1839, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—for the purpose of framing a Ticket to be supported by the Anti Masonic Citizens of Adam County. The following Delegates were in attendance:

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Germany—James Renshaw, David Schriver.

Berwick borough—Joseph Carl, F. W. Koehler.

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Huntingdon—Samuel M'Farland, R. M. Hutchison.

Menallen—Frederick Wolf, Eli Cover.

Straban—John Cress, Jacob King.

Franklin—James Cover, Jacob Miller.

Conowago—John G. Morningstar, Jacob Dellone.

Tyrone—Wm. Sadler, Wm. Yetts.

Mountjoy—Samuel Durborow, David Zuck.

Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Abraham Reever.

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On motion of THOMAS J COOPER, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That before proceeding to nominate Candidates for the different county offices, we unitedly and solemnly bind ourselves to support the ticket agreed upon, and to use our individual exertions for the Election of the whole Ticket.

On motion of M. C. CLARKSON, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, under the New Constitution, we are called upon, for the first time, to nominate candidates for the county offices, to be elected for three years; and believing it proper to adopt, at the commencement, a permanent rule; and believing, also, that no person should be elected to either of the offices for more than one term; therefore,

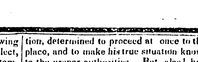
Resolved, That the candidates elected to fill the offices of Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, ought not to be considered candidates for re-election, more frequently than three out of any six years.

Resolved, That M. C. Clarkson, Thos. J. Cooper, and George Irvine, be a committee to present the above Resolution, as the opinion of this Convention, to the County meeting to be held in the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th inst. and ask that Meeting to take it under their consideration, and act upon it, that a general expression of opinion may be had.

Resolved, That John Donaldson, Col. R. Cobean, Jacob Cover, James Renshaw, and James Cooper, Esqs. be a committee to report to the County meeting to be held on the 26th inst. at the Court-house, upon the increase of the State debt since David R. Porter was inducted into office, and what will probably be the amount of said debt at the expiration of the present Gubernatorial term.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Establishment.



CHAIR FACTORY.

THE Subscribers begs leave, respectfully to inform the citizens of Gettysburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced, the above business, together with HOUSE PAINTING, AND TURNING, &c. &c., in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Apothecary and Book store of Mr. S. H. Buehler, where he will at all times be prepared to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and despatch; he will also keep a supply of Chairs of every description constantly on hand, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any manufactured in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ADAM KITZMILLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 13, 1839. 6m20.

TRIAL LIST—
August Term, 1839.

Commonwealth vs. William Laub and others.

Thaddeus Stevens vs. John Brotherton and others.

Leah Groff vs. Peter Hoover.

Philip Berlin and John Radebaugh vs. John M Swanson

William M'Creary vs George Winters.

John Brotherton vs. I. D Paxton and others.

Henry Myers's Ex'rs. vs. James H. Johnston.

J. & A. Beseecker vs. Andrew Heintzelman.

Jacob Beseecker vs. Daniel Lady.

Neal Sullivan vs. Samuel Lowden.

J. & J Hutchinson vs. A. S. E. Duncan.

Michael Crouf vs. Jacob Gemintzer.

August 13, 1839.

GRAND JURY—
For August Term, 1839.

Huntington—Christian Pickingpaugh.

Conowago—John Keim.

Straban—Peter Bulick, William Cashman jr.

Germany—Thomas Himes, Jonathan C. Forest, John Bart, John Hicky.

Freedom—John Kol ler.

Mountpleasant—John Kuhn.

Berwick—Peter Diehl, tanner.

Menallen—William H. Wright, Andrew Nunn.

Hamiltonban—Jacob Raffensberger, William White, Ismel Irvine.

Mountjoy—James Barr.

Tyrone—Leonard Deluy.

Reading—John Bosserman jr.

Cumberland—James Boyd.

Gettysburg—Wm. Boyer, David Zeigler.

Franklin—Jacob Miller.

Latimore—Joel Grist.

General Jury—August Term.

Tyrone—Jesse Cline, Jonathan Reiman, Frederick Bowers, John Stealy, Thomas M'Cleary, Jacob Brame.

Menallen—Frederick Wolf, Eli Cover.

Straban—John Cress, Jacob King.

Franklin—James Cover, Jacob Miller.

Conowago—John G. Morningstar, Jacob Dellone.

Tyrone—Wm. Sadler, Wm. Yetts.

Mountjoy—Samuel Durborow, David Zuck.

Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Abraham Reever.

Reading—Alex'r Long, John Brough.

Freedom—Wm. M. Harper.

Latimore—Aaron Cox, Wm. Hunt.

Liberty—Martin Newman, John M'Keon sen.

Germany—Thomas Himes, Jonathan C. Forest, John Bart, John Hicky.

Freedom—John Kol ler.

Mountpleasant—John Kuhn.

Berwick—Peter Diehl, tanner.

Menallen—William H. Wright, Andrew Nunn.

Hamiltonban—Jacob Raffensberger, William White, Ismel Irvine.

Mountjoy—James Barr.

Tyrone—Leonard Deluy.

Reading—John Bosserman jr.

Cumberland—James Boyd.

Gettysburg—Wm. Boyer, David Zeigler.

Franklin—Jacob Miller.

Latimore—Joel Grist.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber residing in Gettysburg, on the estate of

JOHN FLOHR,

deceased formerly of Park county Indiana. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID McCREARY.
August 6, 1839 6t-19

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws; and that they have appointed *Monday the 26th day of August next*, for the hearing of me, and my creditors, at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg; when, and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN McELROY.
July 30, 1839. 4t-19.

JOB PRINTING,
Such as Handbills, Advertisements, Cards, Pamphlets, and Blanks of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the STAR.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,
GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, August 20, 1839.

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 WATTSON,
3d	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th	do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
4th	do	JOHN K. ZEIGLER,
5th	do	DAVID FOULK,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDEE,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER PIEROT,
9th	do	JOSEPH H SPAYD,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM WAINE,
12th	do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN MCCLURE,
14th	do	JOHN REED,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th	do	JOHN MCCALLEN,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d	do	JOSEPH BURNSTON,
24th	do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

Nominations of candidates for the different offices were then made, and the Convention adjourned until half past one o'clock.

—— *½ past 1 o'clock.*

The Convention met, and proceeded to ballot for the different candidates—which resulted in the choice of the following individuals:

ASSEMBLY,
Daniel M. Smyser,
William Albright.

PROTHONOTARY,
Amos M'Ginly.

REGISTER & RECORDER,
William King.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
Samuel R. Russell.

COMMISSIONER,
Joseph J. Kuhn.

AUDITOR,
Samuel Durborow.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Jacob Sterner

SHERIFF,
George W. M'Clellan.

CORONER,
Anthony B Kurtz

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Anti-Van Buren papers of Adams county.

JAMES RENSHAW, *Pres't.*
JOHN M'KESSON, M. C. CLARKSON, } *Secretaries.*

In selling the above ticket the voice of the whole county was consulted. Every township in the county but one was fully represented, and that was represented in part. The ticket settled is a good one—such as will be acceptable to the friends of Law and Order. We hope the friends of Law and Order will rally to the support of the ticket, the whole ticket—strike out none, vote for all.

"In Union there is Strength."

In calling upon our friends throughout the county to come forward unanimously in support of the ticket recommended by the convention on Monday last, we would take occasion to say that the nominations are such as must meet the approbation of every friend of the Constitution and laws within the limits of the County, and such as should meet the undivided support of every freeman, zealous for his country's good. Some of the men have had our preferences for particular individuals, and anxiously desired to see them elevated to the place of importance and trust, yet did the delegates from each Township and Borough pledge themselves to sustain the candidates nominated, and will we turn recreant to our duty, and dishonor our delegated authority? Let every man speak no. We would have but a slender opinion indeed of the integrity and patriotism of the people of Adams county, could we for a moment suppose such to be the case. On the