But man is an intellectual as well as a physical being; he partakes of the nature of angels as well as of the lower animals, and he becomes as we philanthropists and as Christians to inquire, how this second department of our interests is affected by the Sabbath. So intimate is the connection between soul and body, so variegated and constant the reciprocal influence of the one upon the other, as to have led Dr. Rush to maintain, that for all the purposes of medical practice, they may be treated as one. Without admitting the physiological absurdity, which he does not affirm, that matter and mind, that flesh and thought are the same, the intimacy of their connection, the closeness of their sympathies, and the constancy of their reciprocal influence, are matters of daily observation.— Does not that which fatigues the body, also disqualify the mind for action? And is not occasional state rest, as much a matter of constitutional necessity, as deeply engraven as a law of nature and of God on the structure of the mind as of the body? All the testimony we have adduced for the necessity and advantage of bodily rest, is equally applicable to the mind. Indeed, if there is any difference, the necessity for occasional mental relaxation is greater. The neglect of Sabbath rest not only impairs the efficiency of those who are guilty of violence to this law of their nature, but has often undermined the most powerful intellects, and prematurely extinguished the most brilliant lights of literature and science. Among the recent instances mention as a melancholy example, Lord Castlereagh of England, and of the latter, if we are rightly informed, a late eminent jurist of our own State, whose lifestrings seem to have been snapped by over-tension, unrelieved by Sabbath intermission. Do not such phenomena present a powerful appeal to the sons of genius, in the different professions? If they neither fear God or regard man, yet for their own sakes ought they not to regard this divine institution? Nor are these cases rare. The nervous system especially requires rest. The settled quietness of the Sabbath, says Dr. Harrison, takes off from the brain that excessive flow of blood, which the mental exertion of the preceding six days is calculated to produce. "And the working of the mind, says Dr. Dewe, in uninterrupted succession of thought, is destructive of life in the most distinguished class of society, and Senators themselves have referred to this particular. Deprived of the benefit of their deliberately neglecting this economy in life."

But the whole of man's nature is considered, when his physical and intellectual nature has been viewed. The highest, the noblest, the moral powers yet remain; those which rightly improved make the poor sinful man kin to angels, those which give proper direction to all his energies on earth, and qualify him for taking his place in the ranks of unfaltering spirits in heaven.— It is these powers, that the Sabbath is especially calculated to cultivate. These it elevates and links in sympathy with the throne of God, and by thus bringing our whole life into near relation with eternity and heaven, diffuses the sweet influence of the better world over the occupations and enjoyments of this. The faithful observation of the Sabbath gives a higher direction to the efforts of the individual, it purifies and elevates the intercourse and enjoyments of the domestic circle, it gives a fresh impulse to the wheel in the nation and the heavings and commotions of the political elements, it promotes to bind nations together in the bonds of a united brotherhood, and it conducts the church universal, as the light of the world, through the wilderness of life, to the Sabbath of rest in heaven, of which it is on earth the delightful emblem. Let us contemplate these influences somewhat more in detail.

Among the most fruitful sources of crime in our country is Sabbath desecration. Of one hundred men admitted to the Massachusetts State Prison in one year, nine out of ten had been habitual violators of the Lord's day and neglecters of public worship, and the lower ranks of society furnish the most numerous and their desecration of the Sabbath, as their first and fatal step in their downward progress to ruin. Sufficient therefore, on the ground of patriotism, philanthropy and religion, call on us to be active in removing these prolific sources of national misery and crime and expenditure. The proper observance of the Sabbath will do more to suppress criminal offences and secure the rights of persons and property, than all jails, penitentiaries and gibbets in the land. For the Sabbath was designed not only to promote the worship of God to our adoration, love and obedience, but also to promote the security and happiness of man, and the required rest even for irrational animals in our employment; which if permitted to rest one day in seven, will do more work in the remaining six, will live longer and enjoy better health.

Nor are we without encouragement in this enterprise. The God of the Sabbath has smiled on the efforts of his children. Great progress has been made in waking up public attention. Numerous conventions have been held in different parts of our country, and the first intellects of the nation have brought the subject of our Sabbath before the public. Petitions mails have been stopped on about 100,000 miles of road, and thus thousands of persons previously employed on the Lord's day have been restored to its rest and privileges. Sabbath breaking, by travelling and other secular pursuits, is becoming more disreputable. Steamboats, canalboats and stages have been discontinued on some routes, and there is every reason to believe, that if the wise, and good, and patriotic of our land, persevere, and especially if ministers of the gospel generally bring the influence of the pulpit to bear on this subject, the day is not far distant when by the blessing of the God of the Sabbath, the greater part of our nation will be almost externally a Sabbath keeping people. But let us remember at every step of our progress that abstinence from secular employment does not constitute the whole of Sabbath consecration, though it is all that the arm of civil power can or ought to enforce.

Let us at the same time by the light of our example and by the kindly influence of moral suasion, urge our fellow-citizens to the duty of the spiritual consecration of the day of God. Especially let the attractive influences of the christian pulpit exert their power and carry on the blessed work, by diffusing intelligence, by inculcating correct principles, and through the aid of the Spirit, by christianizing that love to God and love to man, which constitute the best worship of the Creator. Thus combining external with internal consecration, we shall yield acceptable obedience to the command of Jehovah, to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Thus we shall promote our own interests, we shall be indebted and domestic happiness will be diffused throughout our borders, the pillars of our government will be strengthened, and the Church of God in all her branches will prosper, and our nation enjoy the blessedness of that people whose God is the Lord!

Rex's Doings.—Charles Tindall, a laborer residing in Mercer county, N. J., was found dead near his residence, on Wednesday evening last. It appears that he had purchased a jug of rum the evening before, and drinking freely of it along the road, was overcome by its effects, and probably perished within sight of his home. He left a wife and two small children.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Return of Major Gen. Butler—Capture of the Kentucky Cavalry—Position of Gen. Taylor—The Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, &c.

The propeller Washington arrived at N. Orleans on Sunday, the 28th ult., from the Brazos, having sailed on the 23d ult. Major Gen. Butler came passenger on her. He is still suffering so much from the effects of the wound he received at Monterey, as to be disabled for active service.

We append two letters, says the Picayune, from a correspondent "H." From the first we learn that Capt. Albert Pike has not been taken prisoner as we were informed and believed.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Feb. 20, 1847

The following letter was received here to-day, by Capt. Cross, confirming a report which reached this place some days since, and which has, no doubt, been communicated to you:

SALTILLO, Feb. 8, 1847.

My Dear Captain—I have only time to write a few lines, and have but little news to communicate.

Capt. Heady and nineteen men were captured by Mexican cavalry on the 28th ult. This is now confirmed.

Gen. Taylor, with Majors Squadron, Briggs and Thomas' batteries and the Mississippi regiment, arrived here on the 2d inst. He has taken his position at Ayua Nueva. All the troops will go there day after to-morrow, except a few, who will remain in town, and Pike's squadron which will go to Agua Palomas. The enemy are still near us, but will not attack us.

There is little doubt now but that Gen. Minon will give Gen. Taylor considerable trouble. A regiment of Texan Rangers is very much needed. They should be allowed to enlist for six months, if they are averse to engaging for an indefinite time. Gen. Taylor wants light troops to thoroughly understand this kind of warfare, as the Texans do.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Feb. 22, 1847.

Gentlemen—It seems that Gen. Taylor is busy, making water tanks, and collecting a large train of wagons and pack mules.— The enemy has left that part of the country for parts unknown, but is supposed to be moving forward towards Vera Cruz.

World's division is now all afloat except the dragoons and light batteries, and one or two companies that were left out of their regiments for want of room on ship board.

The wind has been blowing from the north these two or three days, and the lights are now reported to have been adrift. The whole division would have been embarked before this, if the weather had permitted.— During two-thirds of the time it is too pleasant to expect the fair people of our city Gen. Worth will sail on the Edith in a day or two.

The vessels lying here are dressed off in their prettiest attire to-day, it being the 22d, and salutes have been fired. No steamer has arrived since the Alabama but we are looking impatiently for the New Orleans. A portion of the Virginia troops, under Maj. Randolph, arrived here a day or two since, and will land at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and proceed to Saltillo.— The volunteers, or most of them, who shall hereafter arrive, will join Gen. Taylor.

A letter from Brazos to the New Orleans Mercury, dated February 22d, says:

Gen. Worth and staffare to sail to-morrow for Tampico, in the steamer Edith, leaving Col. Harney to bring up the rear as speedily as possible.

The regiment of Virginia volunteers have arrived off this place. The Virginians are to debark at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and are to proceed by the headquarters of Gen. Taylor, now at Ayua Nueva, about thirty miles beyond Saltillo. We have had frequent reports recently of the march of Santa Anna upon Saltillo, but as yet we have nothing reliable.

The Mercury adds:

A Mexican cavalry attack was apprehended, as on the night of the 11th a considerable body of Mexican cavalry approached the outskirts of the city, and dismounting from their horses, crept up to the pickets unperceived. They were discovered as they passed in defile over the old Mexican entrenchment, and were fired upon by the guard stationed at the upper end of the town.

The alarm was soon given in the city, and our troops were under arms and at their stations without the loss of time, and in excellent order. The Mexicans made good their retreat. The belief was that this demonstration was made with a view of ascertaining the practicability of a night attack. Since then, we learn from the Flag, Col. Drake, commanding the post, has, with a zeal and promptitude which cannot be too much commended, strengthened and almost completed the fortification of the main Plaza. The streets leading into it are now crossedby a wide and deep ditch and embankment, and cannon have been placed so as to defend every approach.

There are some cases of small pox at Matamoras, but they were of a mild nature, and yielded easily to medical treatment.

A postscrip to a letter from the regular correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, at Matamoras, says:

"I have no doubt Gen. Taylor has withdrawn the forces from Saltillo, and is now engaged in strengthening his position at Monterey. Gen. Patterson's place at Victoria, it is said, is supplied by Gen. Urrea with a large force of Mexicans. Gen. Patterson has had the misfortune to get a broken leg in an accidental fall from a precipice. He is now doing well at Tampico."

FROM TAMPICO.

Arrival of Gen. Scott—Evacuation of Vera Cruz by the Mexicans—Mexican preparations to attack Monterey, Saltillo, Matamoras, &c.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the Schooner Cecilia, Captain Ham, the Picayune has dates from that city to the 20th of February.

Gen. Scott arrived at Tampico on the 19th ult. He was received with a salute from the land and the U.S. schooner Nonata. An accident occurred in group on shore, by the explosion of some musket cartridges, by which two men were pretty severely, but not dangerously wounded.

The Gen. was looking in excellent health, and Tampico was alive with excitement. The Mexicans had the utmost curiosity to see the "great general" of whom they had heard so much.

Quite the most important news by this is the reported evacuation of Vera Cruz, by order of Santa Anna. This news was received here in the following letter from a most respectable source:

TAMPICO, Feb. 18, 1847.

This afternoon the mail carrier from Vera Cruz arrived, bringing letters for foreign merchants in this city, which stated that the commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz had received positive orders from Santa Anna to withdraw all the forces from that city and to march them into the interior, and it is supposed by all now, that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops, without a blow being struck.

Preparations were making at Tampico for the embarkation of troops with rapidity.

A letter has been received here dated the morning of the 18th ult. from Tampico, which declares that Gen Urrea had received positive orders to move against Saltillo, and that the Brazos. We annex a letter from Lomsn on received by the Ocella.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune]

TAMPICO, Feb. 18, 1847.

A vessel is to sail early to-morrow morning for New Orleans, and I avail myself of the occasion to send you what little news I have picked up since my last.

I have seen an extract from a letter written by a gentleman of the first rank in Tampico, which declares that Santa Anna was to march upon Saltillo preparatory to attacking Monterey; that Urrea, with some 5,000 troops at Victoria, was to attack Matamoras, and that both expeditions must prove successful. The writer indulges in the most sanguine expressions. He says "the Yankees will see a strong blow struck against them, and be made to pay dearly for what they have done." It is pretty certain that Santa Anna is at Saltillo, and it is even reported that he has engaged Gen. Taylor. This, however, we do not believe in Tampico.

I must confess that the extract of the letter to which I have alluded gives me some concern. "We shall give the Yankees some hot work in the North while they are marching on Vera Cruz," is the confident language of the writer. I know a lancer, who is some other than the private secretary of Santa Anna. Of this I am altogether well assured.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Another arrival from Santa Fe—Fight between Col. Doniphan's troops and Mexicans—Thirty Mexicans killed and seven Americans wounded—Conspiracy discovered in Santa Fe.

The St. Louis Republican (Extra) of February 26, states that their correspondent at Independence announces, in the following letter, the arrival of a company of Traders from Santa Fe, and the reception of important intelligence from New Mexico. He writes:

INDEPENDENCE, MO. Feb. 15, 1847.

As news of some importance from Santa Fe has just reached us, I hasten to give you the information. A company of twenty wagons direct from Santa Fe, reached here this evening, who bring intelligence of a battle having been fought between Col. Doniphan's regiment and the Mexicans, about 55 miles from El Passo Del Norte. I have just had an interview with Mr. M. L. Kritzer, a trader from this place, who has been one of the company, and the particulars which he gave me are as follows:

Col. Doniphan was on his march down the country, intending, on arriving at Passo Del Norte, to join Wool at Chihuahua. When within about fifty miles of Passo Del Norte, they observed a body of Mexicans approaching under a white flag. Doniphan halted and sent out an interpreter to know what was meant by it. The answer was a demand for an unconditional surrender. Col. Doniphan asked fifteen minutes to think of the matter; and in less than the time asked, formed his men in battle array, and the same time ordered his men; as soon as they formed, to spread close to the ground, which they did. The Mexicans fired. Doniphan did not return the fire, hoping to avoid a battle.

The Mexicans fired again, which wounded several Americans. Doniphan thinking it a little more serious than at first, ordered his men to fire, which they did with considerable effect. The Mexicans stood not to receive a second from our unerring marksmen, they broke ranks and scattered in confusion, leaving thirty killed on the field.— Doniphan had about 900 men with him at the time, and they report that there were 1200 Mexicans. None of the Americans were killed—7 wounded.

There had been an insurrection planned at Santa Fe, headed by the priests, but it was discovered in time to prevent it. At the time the company left, the Americans had twenty of the ring-leaders arrested, nearly all of them priests; and it was thought that they would be executed.

There has been a great deal of sickness in the American army, which was very fatal—fever of a typhoid character was sweeping them off daily. Part of Price's whole regiment, there was not three hundred men able to perform duty. However, a portion of this regiment was in the mountains, but our informant has reference to those in Santa Fe. Doniphans regiment had been much more healthy.

At the present time England possesses the sovereignty of forty colonial governments.

ISABELLA NURSERY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, (grafted in the root,) can be had of the subscriber on reasonable terms. Please call and judge for yourselves.

G. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

CLOTHS, Cassimets, and plain and fancy Cassimere can be had *very low* at the Cheap Store of

W.M. RUTHRAUFF.

BIRDSELL'S PATENT STEEL *Shovel Cultivators*

CAN be had for Cumberland township at C. W. HOFFMAN'S Coach-Shop, Gettysburg, Pa. Please call and see them and judge for yourself.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTINGS; also, Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ringgold, Palo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at

C. WEAVER.

Nov. 6.

Perfumery, Soap, &c.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for FLAX-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at

R. W. M'SHERRY'S

Nov. 6.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet RIBBONS, Ladies' Silk Gloves and SCARFS, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at

W.M. RUTHRAUFF'S

Nov. 6.

TO THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of COOLKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHADED and PLAIN MERINOES, SHAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 6.

HOUSE SPOUTING

WILL be made and put up by the subscriber, who will attend promptly to all orders, and upon as reasonable terms as can be procured at any establishment in the country.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 1-4 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 1-2 and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1-2.

Nov. 6.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 6.

TIN WARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell on reasonable terms at his Establishment in *Chambersburg street.* ☞ Call and see.

G. R. RUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 19, 1846.

PEA NUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, &c., of the best quality, to be had at the Confectionary of

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

AT R. W. M'SHERRY'S Store for 6 cts a yard; good fast colors 4 ps worth 8 cts, beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1-2.

Nov. 6.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

THE Cheapest and richest, canbe had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, adjoining the Bank, Hotel and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 12, 1845.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED,

(Of Carlisle,)

PRESENTS his respects to his friends, and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the same regulation of the times for holding them.

Jan. 30, 1846. tf

J. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Adams County. His Office is the one on the public square in Gettysburg, *lately occupied as a Law-Office by* WM. M'SHERRY, Esq. He hopes also made arrangements to have the advice and assistance of his Father, JAMES REED, of Carlisle, in all difficult cases.

September 20.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, March 12, 1847.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSEPH W. PATTON.

WHIG BOROUGH MEETING.

☞The Whigs of the Borough are requested to assemble at the house of A. B. KURTZ ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates to be supported at the Election on Friday next. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

Spring Elections.

☞Our friends throughout the County will bear in mind that no Election for Judges, Inspectors, Assessors, &c. will be held in the several townships on Friday next. We need scarcely urge upon them the importance of nominating and *electing* men of the right stamp. See to it that the matter is attended to.

Our Candidates.

☞In accordance with the decision of the Whig State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, on the 9th inst., we to-day place at our masthead the name of JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, as the candidate of the Whig party of Pennsylvania for the office of Governor, and that of JOSEPH W. PATTON, of Cumberland county, for Canal Commissioner. It thus visiting our preferences, long entert ined and often expressed, to the declared will of a majority of the great and glorious Whig party with which it has been our privilege and our pride to think and act, we are but doing what would have been expected, under other circumstances, from those whose preferences differed from ours, and what we know is expected from us by every good Whig. Many reasons had influenced us to prefer the selection of our distinguished fellow-citizen, whose distinguished ability, great moral worth, and extended personal popularity would result, when put out as our most available candidate. For his nomination we looked with much confidence, and so expressed ourselves, until the Chester and Bucks county delegatests, followed in rapid succession by those of Bedford, Berks and Erie, left but little room for doubt that it was the will of a majority of our political friends that another than JAMES COOPER should be our candidate at the approaching contest. To this decision we bow with good will, and assure our political brethren throughout the State that on the Second Tuesday of October next the Whigs of the "Young Guard" will, as usual, be at their posts, battling for Whig principles, and the nominee of the Whig party.

As has been well remarked by a cotemporary, "Democrats will find a sample of Cooper, cheap, and first-rate Democrat, and the sooner they get a good (having been rejected) Minister to France."

DAVID TORR, of Ohio, Minister to Brazil, in the place of M. Henry A. Wise, recalled at his own request.

JOHN R. CLAY, Chargé d'Affaires at Prussia.

GEN. W. HOPKINS, of Va. Chargé d'Affaire at Portugal.

MAJOR GENERALS—Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, vice Brigadier Gen. Cadwallader.

BRIGADIER GENERALS—Gen. Cadwallader, of Pa., Edmund Rogers, of N. Y., and Franklin Pierce of N. Hampshire.

☞The Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Beaumont, of Pa. as Commissioner of Public Buildings. Charles Douglass, of Connecticut, was subsequently nominated and confirmed.

☞Gen. RAMSEY, of York, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate as Col. of the Pennsylvania and Va. Regiment; Capt. Johnson of the army, as Lieut. Col.; Messrs. Hunter, of Carlisle, and Morgan, of Bradford county, as Majors.

☞A resolution passed both Houses of Congress on Friday last, authorizing the Chiquis Macedonian and the sloop-of-war Jamestown, to be used for the purpose of transporting provisions to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland.

☞Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll has received another merited rebuke, in being *rejected* by the U. S. Senate as Minister to France.— The vote stood, 20 to 22. Mr. Webster did not vote. Mr. Calhoun was absent.

☞The terms of the following Whig Senators expired with the late Congress:—Messrs. Archer, Thomas Clayton, Evans, Simmons, and Woodbridge—all able men, who have served their country with fidelity and ability.

Expense of recovering a Claim.

☞The amount of appropriations demanded by the Administration to carry on the war in June 1848, is

The Mexican claim is	$74,000,000
Excess already appropriated	2,000,000
	72,000,000

☞The commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College took place at Philadelphia on Friday. Thirty-two young men received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, (among whom are Ezekiel Hartzell, and Wm. F. Krebbs, lately of this town,) and the honorary degree on Richard S. Taliaferro, of Va. and John Paddock, of St. Johns, N. B.

☞The Hon. D. R. ATCHISSON, of Missouri, was elected President, pro tempore, of the U. S. Senate on the night of the adjournment of Congress.

☞A State election took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday. The canvass was a spirited one, and the prospect of a Whig triumph, fair.

☞Old father Richie, expelled by his friends from the U. S Senate, says he won't accept of the Vice Presidency of the U. States!— Sour grapes.

☞The Whigs of Buffalo have succeeded in electing their Mayor, and most of the other municipal officers, after a hard contest.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the "Star and Banner."

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1847.

Whig State Convention—Nomination of Gen. Irvin on the first ballot—Unanimous confirmation.

The Whig State Convention assembled in the Court-house this morning at 10 o'clock; every county in the State is fully represented, and the convention presents an array of talent and worth seldom, if ever, equalled by similar bodies. The crisis to which the mal-administration of National and State rulers has been rapidly hurrying the destiny of our people, has called out from the busy pursuits of active industry, and the quiet retreats of private life, the great and good of the land; and the Whig party of Pennsylvania is here to-day, in all the pride and majesty of its delegated intellect and wealth, counselling for the redemption of our good old Commonwealth from the thraldom of ruin-working, withering, blighting Locofocoism.

At the hour fixed for the meeting of the Convention, some difficulty arose in regard to the appointment of a temporary President, Messrs. Samuel Bell and John S. Richards, of Reading, having been both nominated by different individuals, and declared elected to that office—Mr. Bell, by the friends of Gen. Irvin, and Mr. Richards by the friends of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Bard, of Franklin, immediately arose, and in a few eloquent and admirable remarks, invoked calm and conciliatory action from the friends of the different candidates before the convention, and suggested the propriety of both the gentlemen vacating their seats, and that the undisputed delegates select a president from the names should be announced by the clerks. The proposition was unanimously adopted, and on calling over the list of delegates, the vote stood, for John J. Pearson 18, for Samuel Bell 20.

After the appointment of a committee on contested seats, and one to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, it was resolved to adjourn until 2 o'clock.

The Convention having reassembled, the Committee to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, reported Hon. NEB MIDDLESWARTH, of Union county, as President, with 21 Vice Presidents and 3 Secretaries—Col. J. D. Paxton being one of the Vice Presidents.

The Committee on disputed seats reported in favor of D. W. Foster, in the 29th Senatorial district, and recommended that in the 4th and 16th districts both delegates be admitted. The reports of both Committees were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Quay, of Clinton, having moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, Judge Durkee, of York, moved to amend by a Resolution declaring it to be expedient that the Convention meet in private conference, before proceeding to a nomination, in order that the merits and claims of the several candidates might be canvassed with a view to more intelligent and harmonious action, and resolved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn for that purpose.

This amendment gave rise to an animated and interesting debate, in which Messrs. Durkee, Bard, Ogle, Adams, Ellaman Smith, Cowan, Mills and Brown advocated, and Messrs. Quay, Johnson, Hale, and Pearson opposed the amendment. The amendment was negatived by a decided vote.

Mr Bard then moved to amend Mr. Quay's resolution by adding to the end of it, "and that the Convention will then immediately go into a public discussion of the merits, qualifications and claims of the several candidates presented to the Convention." After a spirited debate in which Messrs. Bard, Hall and Cowan advocated the amendment, it was also negatived by a vote of 61 yeas to 73 nays. The friends of Mr. Cooper voted in favor of both amendments, while those of Gen Irvin, with some few exceptions, opposed them.

The original motion being then adopted, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the office of Governor, as follows:

Mr. Pearson nominated *James Irvin.*
Mr. Reinhart *Luther Reverend.*
Mr. Brown " *Peter S. Michler.*
Mr. Durkee " *James Cooper.*

Mr. Bard again submitted his resolution to go into a public discussion of the merits, qualifications and claims of the candidates, which the president ruled it out of order, but stated that the question was open for discussion without any resolution; whereupon Messrs. Baily & Ogle took the floor, called upon the friends of Gen. Irvin for some testimony as to his claims and qualifications and for an explanation of sundry charges which had been preferred against him by the Locofoco press. An animated and highly interesting discussion followed, in which, Messrs. Wilson, Pearson, Cowan, Hale, Ball, Bard, Durkee, Allison, Adams, Smith, Ogle, Baily and Johnson participated. Messrs. Wilson, Pearson, Hale and Ball spoke eloquently and warmly in vindication and eulogy of Gen. Irvin, and in favor of his nomination by the Convention, while Messrs. Durkee, Ogle, Bard and others, with equal warmth and eloquence, bore testimony to the talent, worth and availability of Mr. Cooper.

The discussion throughout was conducted in admirable spirit, all the speakers speaking in the warmest terms of commendation of the candidates, and pledging their best energies to his support whenever brought before them as the candidate of the Whig party. The speaking frequently drew forth enthusiastic applause from the crowd that thronged the Court-room, and at its close, Messrs. Bard, Durkee, Cowan, Adams, Ogle, and other friends of Mr. Cooper expressed themselves gratified with the discussion that had taken place, and successively pledged themselves to the support of Gen. Irvin, amid the most enthusiastic applause.

On proceeding to ballot for a candidate for Governor, the vote stood as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Andrus, Ball, Samuel Bell, Beitler, Bernhaster, Brinton, Brock, Brooke, Calvin, Chandler, Clark, Conrad, Criswell, David Deche, Dickey, Dinker, Sanderson, Samuel Duffield, Thos. W. Duffield, Dungan, Fisher, Fetter, Foster, Franklin, Frick, Glasgow, Hagar, Hale, Hoyt, Hough, Alex. Irvin, Richard Irvin, William Jackson, Johnson, Chas. Keeling, Jos. C. Kerr, Jos. Kerr, Kline, Knankel, Lane, Linn, Lowry, Lyon, Mahon, Mahony, Key, M. [illegible] Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell