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American Volunteer.

By G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.

OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Whole No. 1907.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday August 15, 1839.

New Series—Vol. 4, No. 9.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville.
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippenburg.
WILLIAM M. MATHEW, Esq. Lee's Roads.
JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township.
ABRAHAM HAMILTON, Hopewell.
GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg.
FREDERICK WUNDERLICH,
JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield.
DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown.
JACOB LONGNECKER, E. Pennsboro' township.
GEORGE ERNEST, Cedar Spring, Allen tp.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following described valuable real estate, situated in Allen township, Cumberland county, containing 114 acres, more or less, of patented land, about 90 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the residue covered with thriving timber. The improvements are a TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, And Double Log Barn, two Apple Orchards, one of which is of choice fruit, a never failing spring of water, and a fountain pump at the door—also, a Tenant House. The above mentioned tract is nearly all limestone land, of a good quality, and is in a healthy neighborhood—within two miles of Mechanicsburg and the Cumberland and Valley Rail Road, and about one mile from Shepherdstown. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises. JAMES GRAHAM, if

May 30, 1839.

List of Causes FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1839.

Second week—commencing 19th August.
Commonwealth vs P Livingston
J M Woodburn vs F Noble
Turnpike Company vs C V R R Company
J McNeill vs M Diller
Thos Duhbs ex'rs vs M Ely co-cognizer &c
C V R R Company vs John Moore
K McKibben vs J McKibben ex'r
S Lee vs J Anderson
M Love adm' vs M Ely co-cognizer
R S McCune vs D Mahon
G R Leeper vs F Herron et al
W E Grozier vs J Casey
J Stueck vs Moore & Biddle
J Meisel vs P Diller
W Leck & wife vs all kinds et al
Comptrol' for use vs J McFeely
R R Church &c vs J M Feely
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
Carlisle, July 1, 1839.

Silk, Scotch Gingham & Cotton Umbrell is and a large assortment of plain and figured Parasols for sale by ARNOLD & Co. At their store in Mechanicsburg.

HARDWARE & GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has just received from the city of Baltimore, an extensive assortment of merchandise suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

HARDWARE,

consisting of Case Knives and Forks, Spoons, Locks, Bolts, Hinges and Screws, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Tucks and Springs, Spades & Shovels, Hay and Dung Forks, scythes, stones, rakes, &c. &c. Also, superior American and English Scythes.

He has also on hand an excellent assortment of Patent Family Medicines, such as pills, ointments and ointments of the real estate of John Carey, late of Spring Spring township, deceased, the Sheriff returned the said writ duly executed, on motion of Mr. Biddle confirmed and Rule on the heirs and legal representatives to appear at the Orphans' Court to be held on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and accept or refuse to accept of said real estate at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Cum gratia, ss. Certified extract from the records of the Orphans' Court, in and for said county. WILLIS FOULK, Clk' of C. C.

GROCERIES.

Rice, St. Domingo, and Java Coffees, New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar, Orleans and Sugar, Black Molasses, Young Hicon, Imperial and House Teas, Chocolate, Rice, Barley, Soda and Water Crackers, Spices of all kinds, Raisins, Prunes, Biscuits, Ground Alum and Fine Salt, Tar, Soap and Candles wholesale and retail, at city prices.

LIQUORS.

Wine, Brandy, New England Rum, Harvst Whiskey, Wine and Cider, Vinegar, &c.
Cavendish, Roll and Plug, Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars, Mucabau, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SHOES & BOOTS.

Riding, Gig and Jockey Whips and Lashes.—Brushes, Brooms, Painted Buckets, &c.
Carpet Chain of all colors.—The above articles being carefully selected, are offered to customers at the lowest prices. JOHN GRAY, Agent, Carlisle, July 4, 1839.

GOLDEN BALL HOTEL.

WEST HIGH STREET CARLISLE. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken that well known tavern stand at the West end of High street, in Carlisle, formerly kept by Mr. Henry Rhoads, and that he is now prepared to accommodate Drivers, Wagoners, Travellers, and all others who may favor him with a call, in the very best manner. His Table will be constantly furnished with the best the country can produce. His Bar is supplied with the choicest liquors, and his Stable which is large and convenient, will be in charge of a careful and attentive ostler. He flatters himself that, from his experience as an Innkeeper, he will be able to render general satisfaction. GEORGE SHAFFER, if Carlisle, May 2, 1839.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

The subscribers have just received a fresh supply (from the importers,) of GERMAN ANCHOR STAMPED B O L T I N G C L O T H S, which they will sell at lower prices than they have ever been sold at in Carlisle or elsewhere. SAM'L MYERS & CO. Carlisle, July 18, 1839.

CORN BROOMS.

Just received and for sale a lot of CORN BROOMS of the best quality. Hamilton & Grien.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be sold on the premises on Friday the 6th of September, 1839, a first rate

part of the estate of Henry Longnecker, dec'd, situated in Allen township, Cumberland county, about 2 miles from Shepherdstown, bounded by lands of Mary M'Grew, Geo. Crist, Abraham Waggoner and others containing about 120 ACRES, 100 acres of which is cleared, the balance covered with timber. The improvements are a two story stone HOUSE, a BARN and the necessary outhouses. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when terms of sale will be made known by JNO. K. LONGNECKER, Adm'r. of H. Longnecker, dec'd. August 1, 1839.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the borough of Carlisle, on Sunday last, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named Isaac Stevens Waterbury. He is about 19 years of age, height 5 feet 6 inches high, about 19 years of age, boyish appearance, very talkative and conceited, of fair complexion, light hair, and had on when he went away a mulberry colored frock coat, striped cotton kersemer pants and palm leaf hat. He also took other clothing with him. I will give the above reward and pay all reasonable expenses to any person who will bring him back, and I will forwarn all persons from harboring him, and I will enforce the law to its fullest extent against all such. WM. SPOTTSWOOD, if Carlisle, Aug. 1, 1839.

DR. J. C. NEFF, SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Carlisle and its vicinity that he sets Artificial Teeth in the most approved manner. He also scales, phos-phor separates teeth to arrest decay.

Dr. N. prepares a tooth powder, which whitens the teeth, without injuring the enamel, colors the gums a fine red and refreshes the mouth. The tooth ache will be cured, in most cases, without extraction; and an odontalgic wash is prepared for healing sore gums and fasten the teeth.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine his collection of Porcelain or Incomparable teeth, which will never decay or change color, and are free from all unpleasant odor, durable and well adapted for chewing, which will be inserted in the best manner and at fair prices.

All persons wishing Dr. N. to call at their dwellings will please to leave a line at his residence, No. 7 Harper's Row, when he will punctually attend to every call in the line of his profession. From a long and successful practice, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Carlisle, August 1, 1839.

NOTICE.

AT an Orphans' Court held on the 30th day of April 1839, and holden at Carlisle, in and for Cumberland county, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

30th April 1839, in the case of the Partition and Valuation of the real estate of John Carey, late of Spring Spring township, deceased, the Sheriff returned the said writ duly executed, on motion of Mr. Biddle confirmed and Rule on the heirs and legal representatives to appear at the Orphans' Court to be held on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and accept or refuse to accept of said real estate at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Cum gratia, ss. Certified extract from the records of the Orphans' Court, in and for said county. WILLIS FOULK, Clk' of C. C.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert M'Laughlin, Esq. late of the borough of Newville, dec'd, are requested to call and settle their respective dues before the 31st of August inst, on which day all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of John Johnson, Esq. for collection. WILLIAM BARR, Es'r. August 1, 1839.

200 TONS OF SHAMOKIN COAL.

From the Buck Ridge Mines. THE subscriber is ready to deliver the above superior article at any point in town, or forwarded to any point on the rail roads or canals, east or west. Also, fine COAL for Lime burning. 1000 cords of hickory, maple, oak and pine wood. JOHN ZEARING, if Without st. near the canal, Harrisburg. August 1, 1839.

ATTENTION ARTILLERY.

YOU are ordered to parade on your usual ground on Saturday the 24th of August inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, completely equipped for drill. By order of the Capt. T. SPOTTSWOOD, G. S. N. B.—The Court of Appeal will be held on said day at the house of Major Rehbar, and a silver MEDAL will be shot for on that day. August 8.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Hoover, late of Millin township, Cumberland county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in North Middleton township, he hereby gives notice to all persons in any way indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement. ASA F. SMITH, Adm'r. July 25, 1839.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in the borough of Carlisle, on the 13th ult, a large white and red spotted Cow, with very large horns. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. JACOB KRIEGER, if August 8, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A first-rate Piano Forte. Enquire of the Editors of the Volunteer. July 18, 1839.

FRESH SUMMER GOODS.

ARNOLD & CO. are just receiving a large assortment of Goods suitable for summer wear. The public are respectfully invited to call. June 20

ARNOLD & CO.

At their New Store in Mechanicsburg, have just received a large assortment of summer goods, consisting of Cassimeres, Drillings, Linen and Hempan Gords, Nankeens, &c. &c. June 20.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa. July 31st, 1839. Enquirers will please say advertised.

Boistlin Michael
Bowyer Samuel W
Bell Peter
Brown George
Brooks Andrew
Barden Mary
Birkett Margaret
Brown Jacob
Bossman E 2
Bradley Henry
Burkholder Jacob
Brannen Henry
Baxtresser Catharin
Brydon Edward
Beal Jacob
Bargel Andrew
Black John
Blair Henry, Dick. tp.
Braden or Wm Adair
C
Coon John
Crammer Emanuel
Coppersmith Rhacel
Cint Oliver Esq
D
Dull Joseph
Diller Joseph
Davis Eliza Mrs
Dusy Jacob
Ditlow David
E
Early Elizabeth
Emrich Peter
Erb John
F
Fields Sarah
Fickes Jacob 2
Fehl John
Friese Michael
Fellor John 2
Foursalt John
G
Gargas John D
Gasswat Jonathan
Gould Ann Miss
Giffin Robert
Gher Margaret Miss
Graham Elizabeth
Grason Thomas
Gline Samuel
Glauser Shofar
Gangewer Alfred M
Gordon Andrew
H
Hippenheimer David
Hoerner Henry
Hans Henry
Hutton Sarah
Hastings Elizabeth Ann
Hackett James
Holl Levi
Henry Weems
Hatfield John 2
Hoyt Philip F
Herrick John
Harris Robert
Holekiss Charles
Hink John
Hill Levi Esq
Haines Mrs
Hood William
Haines or Jacob Sower
Heartz Abraham
I
Irvin Andrew
Ilgenritz Jacob
J
Johnson Rachel
Jacobs Thomas
Jones Hester
K
Kissinger George 2
Krauff Heinrich Chris-
toph
Kunkel Ann E
Kurtz Samuel
Kutz Samuel 2
L
Lamberton, P. M.

Kimmel Anthony Col
Longacker Benjamin
Lockard Isaac
Lyon W H Esq
M
Moore Jane (widow)
Mayer David
Molvin Catharine
Mellon Daniel
Moresmith Catharine
Messersmith Margaret
Ann
Morris John
Marlin Richard
Norrest Samuel
Myers Abraham
Menich Peter
Morrow Mary Miss
Messinger Wm
Miller Joseph
Myers Henry
Mills John
McFay Hotty
McCullough J W
McGragor James
McGaulie Daniel
McLaughlin Thomas
Munn N
Newman Henry
P
Patton Joseph W
Patterson Geo W Esq
Plank Jacob
Pechart Daniel
Plumb Christian Esq
R
Rinehart Henry
Rhodes Samuel
Raisinger D
Reighner John M
Ruppert Henry
Rietgers Adam
S
Seawright Elizabeth
Simson Joseph
Sillers Ann Miss
Stressler Philip
Speyer John Ann
Stevenson Elizabeth
Stewart Miss
Shindel Joseph
Steward Margaret
Strickler Samuel jr
Stoehover Peter
Shedder John
Small P A & S
Sands Mary
Spencer M Esq
Stubs Jane Miss
Stubs George
Stewart Sarah
Shambaugh Philip
Stevens Mary A Miss
T
Thomas William
Thompson Nicholas
Trego John
W
Walls Sabina
Wilson John H.
Wilson James
Williams David
Wheeler Mary
Wonder Barbara
Wise Michael
Wagner Samuel
Walker Eliza
Walker Lucyann
Wagner John
Wareham Mary
Wise William
Y
Young Archibald
Z
Zieger Philip 2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 18, 1839. Mr. SNOWDEN, from the committee to whom was referred an inquiry into the origin of the difficulties which took place at the seat of government in December last, and the necessity for the employment of the military, together with all the facts connected therewith, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT. That pursuant to the power given them by the house, they have examined a number of witnesses in relation to the subject committed to their charge. The testimony taken and appended to this report, exhibits very clearly the true origin of the difficulties which took place at the seat of government in December last, and which threatened the overthrow of our republican institutions.

The late general election was an exciting and interesting one. The administration then in power, never had received the sanction of a majority of the people of the State. It came into existence in consequence of a division in the democratic party, and sought to perpetuate that existence by every possible means which its power and patronage could bestow. The contest was emphatically one between the people and a corrupt minority administration, and was a struggle of the minority against the majority; and however startling the announcement must be to every true American, yet the advocacy of this principle, by wicked and designing men, is the true and legitimate source of all the disturbances which recently convulsed our beloved Commonwealth.

The result of the late election exhibited the triumph of republicanism over bank aristocracy and federal antismasonry. The ballot boxes proclaimed that the people had triumphed. That party, however, which arrogates to itself the name of "whig," openly and shamelessly announced their determination to "treat the election as if they had not been defeated." That extraordinary manifesto, emanating from one then high in office, affords a clue to the whole of their subsequent proceedings, which, if successful, would have prostrated the fair fabric of republican liberty, founded upon the blood and treasure of our glorious ancestors. That sound principle, the right of the majority to govern, which constitutes the basis of our free institutions would have been obliterated and trodden under foot, and our government ceased to be a republic.

But we will pass on to notice briefly the facts and circumstances which bear upon the inquiry under consideration. The testimony has more immediate reference to the county of Philadelphia, inasmuch as there existed a determination by the federal party to defraud the people of that county of their true representatives, and place in their stead, men who had been defeated by the public will at the ballot boxes. The evidence clearly exhibits the frauds they resorted to before the election, at the time of the election, and after the election. We will state a few of them as briefly as possible, embracing the most prominent and atrocious.

I. Fictitious names were placed on the registry, together with the names of non-residents in the respective wards by whig officers, and names were added to the registry by them after the time fixed by law for so doing had expired. These facts are abundantly substantiated by the testimony of Thomas Doyle, William Piersol, John Miller, Joseph W. Blight and others, and also by the record of the court of common pleas herewith attached, which in connexion with the evidence, proves that the whig officers had placed three hundred and sixty-two fictitious names upon the registry in the first ward, Spring Garden; and when assembled to correct the registry, although requested at the time pointed out by law so to do refused to mark the letter "C" to their names to indicate that their right to vote would be challenged at the polls. The court, however, after full hearing, directed the letter "C" to be marked to their names, and it appears by the testimony of John Miller, that but two or three persons voted in the names of these persons. If these judicial proceedings had, however, not been instituted, and the progress of the fraud thus in this instance legally arrested, there can exist no doubt but that other persons would have voted in the names of these thus fraudulently requested.

II. Federal officers of the election treated the sacred obligations of an oath with the most deliberate and startling indifference, and unblushingly proclaimed their intention, previous to the election, "to cheat." In corroboration of this fact, your committee refers to the testimony of John Miller, who fastens this revolting declaration upon Bela Badger, one of the federal judges. This is confirmed by the testimony of John Abraham, who swears that he heard Geo. Hooker, a federal officer of the 5th ward, N. L., openly declare "that Naylor would have a majority of two hundred in that ward, and if there was not, he would make it, and more too, and that if Mr. Ingersoll had two hundred majority, he could not be elected." See also, the testimony of Joshua S. Fletcher, of Moyamensing, who heard Dr. Michael F. Groves, the federal judge of that district, say "that he was up for the highest bidder," and afterwards said, "the democratic county ticket is to be defeated." Witness asked, "in what manner?" The inspector of the election said "you will hear—we have made arrangements, and the democratic county ticket must be defeated."

III. Bribes were offered and paid to change the result of the polls. Read the testimony of Isaac Abraham jr.—constable of the 7th ward, Northern Liberties, who swears that B. Badger, the federal return judge of the Northern Liberties paid him fifty dollars as a reward, to reduce the democratic majority in that ward, and promised him two hundred dollars, if he would reduce it 50 votes. Badger further furnished him with a number of tickets headed by Ritner for governor, and Naylor for Congress, with instructions to palm them after dark, upon his democratic friends who could not read, and for this purpose he, Badger sent men into the ward, in the evening to put out the lights." The fact of this bribe having been actually paid, is corroborated by the testimony of Daniel M. Leisenring, a witness who was examined at the instance of the minority of the committee, who swears that Badger admitted the fact, in his presence. As to the fact that bribes were offered, see the testimony of Joshua S. Fletcher, who states that "Michael F. Groves the federal inspector of Moyamensing, told him that he (Fletcher) should have fifty dollars, if he would act with the inspector, and have ten dollars if he would go in the election house and act as clerk. Groves said "they had three thousand dollars to carry on the elections, in the county, and with it they could make something out of it."

IV. Juries of individuals, under the pretext of being officers to preserve the peace, were employed and stationed near the respective election houses, with the view of intimidating the democrats from the free exercise of the right of suffrage. We refer upon this point, to the testimony of Dr. Hotz, who states, that he saw five hundred clubs or maces, each two and a half feet in length, and one and a half inches in thickness, in James street, provided by the federal Sheriff, for use upon the election ground. Also, to the testimony of Charles Thompson, who states, that John Conrad, Mayor of the Northern Liberties, offered him one hundred dollars if he "would stow away one hundred men for him." Which, however, the witness indignantly rejected. See also, in the testimony of John G. Watmaugh the sheriff, where he admits that he had five hundred men employed; and the mayor of the Northern Liberties, in his examination, also admits he had about one hundred men employed, armed with maces, besides these, a number of young men from the city acquaintances of his sons, volunteered their services, on the night of the election.

V. Tickets were taken from the boxes before the close of the polls, and before any canvassing took place. In support of this allegation, we refer to the testimony of Daniel Hotz, who swears that he was at the first ward, Spring Garden, on the day of the election, that he then and there saw a Mr. Rowan, a federal clerk in that ward, thrust his hands into the Governor and Congress boxes, and upon being detected, returned his hand into his coat pocket, and refused all explanation.

VI. In other districts, tickets were thrown into the boxes and counted, which had never been deposited in the legal manner, by qualified voters. In support of this fact, your committee refer to the testimony of George M. Whartnaby, who swears, that he saw Banks, the federal deputy sheriff, on the morning of the election, pick up a parcel of tickets and when the officers backs were turned, raise his hand over the boxes, and drop them into the assembly box. Also, to the testimony of M. D. Wartman, who states, that he saw an individual named Stout, a federal officer of the third ward, Spring Garden, pick up a quantity of tickets, and throw them on the pile of whig tickets, and that they were opened and counted.

VII. Blank naturalization papers were filled up without the sanction of the court. Your committee refer to the testimony of Michael Cochran, who refused a detailed explanation of this subject upon the plea that it would criminate himself and his friends. Thus virtually acknowledging the commission of frauds. Also the testimony of John Lewis, who heard Cochran admit the above fact.

VIII. Abandoned men who had bet largely upon the result, were appointed to officiate at the election. We refer as a striking illustration to the case of Peter Albright, inspector of the 1st ward, Northern Liberties, whom a number of witnesses concur in describing as an individual of a bad reputation, notorious for the commissions of frauds at elections, and who has made it a matter of pride that upon one occasion he was enabled to deposit one hundred and twenty tickets in the ballot box himself. This man was examined before the committee at the instance of the minority of the committee, perhaps for the purpose of explaining his conduct. Let his testimony be read in connection with that of the others to the same point, and no one can believe a word he says, he is contradicted in every particular by respectable witnesses, and it is proved by an unimpeachable witness that he said he would not tell the whole truth before the committee. This man had bet five hundred dollars on the result, and yet we find him acting as inspector in the Northern Liberties. In another instance it appears an individual officiated as clerk who was not a citizen of the State; we refer in support thereof to the testimony of John Miller.

IX. All information as to the result of the election in certain districts was withheld by the federal officer, even after the ballots had been canvassed and the result ascertained. Read the testimony of Jacob R. Kline, clerk in the 7th ward, N. L. who made inquiry as to the result after the ballots had been canvassed, which was refused by the federal judges, see also the testimony of Joseph M. Blight, James Galloway, and others in regard to the declarations of the above named Peter Albright, giving at different periods of time varied and contradictory statements of the result of the polls in the Northern Liberties.

X. Important election papers were either lost or destroyed by federal election officers. We refer to the testimony of Jacob R. Kline, a clerk at the 7th ward, N. L., who swears that John C. Gerrish, presiding whig judge of the 7th ward, N. L., was observed during the progress of the canvassing, to carry away a tally list containing 841 names, which has never since come to light. The testimony of Mr. Kline is corroborated by that of Dan-

iel Jeffries, Daniel S. Siner and others.

XI. False receipts for taxes were manufactured. Refer to the testimony of Alexander M'Calmont, Esq. in relation to the declarations and admissions made by Peter Albright the before mentioned inspector of the 1st ward, N. L. See also the testimony of Joshua S. Fletcher, who swears that Dr. Groves, inspector in Moyamensing, told him, "that there were 105 democrats taken to work on the canal and rail road, and if they would support Ritner they would be permitted to vote, that the tax receipts would be made up for them, that he had done the like before and could do it again."

The foregoing is a review of some of the most prominent outrages resorted to by the federal and whig party to deprive the citizens of the county of Philadelphia and of the entire Commonwealth of their just and most sacred rights,—outrages which we sincerely believe are without a parallel in the history of any election that has ever occurred within our Commonwealth. Base and dishonorable as they unquestionably were—destructive to the purity of the elective franchise, and subversive of social order, they however formed but the prelude to others, which were, if possible more corrupt, and calculated to impair still more deeply the foundations of social order and civil liberty. And progressing with the events as they transpired, we will now call the attention of the house to the proceedings which took place at the meeting of the return judges.

The county of Philadelphia, it will be recollected, is composed of seventeen election districts. One return judge from each district is deputed to produce the return from his district, at a meeting of the return judges on the Friday subsequent to the election at the state house in Philadelphia, for the purpose of counting up the votes of the entire district and ascertaining the result of the election. Pursuant to the law and their appointment, these judges assembled, and organized by the election of a chairman and clerks. They had proceeded in the discharge of the duties, until the return from the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties was produced. This return was objected to on the ground of fraud, and illegality. The judges proceeded to examine by the testimony of witnesses into the truth of the alleged frauds, and after hearing the evidence, a majority were satisfied that the return should be rejected, as the proofs were clear that frauds to an alarming extent had been committed in that district. It was accordingly rejected by a vote of ten to seven. Hereupon the judges proceeded in the discharge of their duties, to the hearing of seven participants so far as to the hearing of their returns. Upon summing the votes it was ascertained, that Charles Brown and Samuel Stevenson were duly elected senators, and Charles Pray, John W. Ryan, Miles N. Carpenter, Thos. H. Brittain, Benjamin Crispin, Abraham Helfenstein, John W. Nesbitt, and Thomas J. Heston, were duly elected members of the house of Representatives, (see table A.)—Accordingly, returns were signed by the ten judges and certificates made out for the persons elected. Persons were chosen to give the papers the proper direction, and on motion the judges adjourned sine die. During all this time and up to the adjournment no disposition was manifested by the minority judges to make out separate returns, and when the adjournment took place no such intention was expressed. At a subsequent period of the same day, however six of these minority judges convened in another part of the building, and having procured the attendance of one of the clerks, Mr. Samuel J. Robbins, they made out other returns.—These returns comprise the following districts; Spring Garden, Oxford, Incorporated Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Blockley Germantown and Bristol.

It is proper to remark, that the judge from Blockley was not present but the other judges took the return for that district from the general list taken down by Mr. Robbins.—At first view it would seem strange, that they should have taken this one district from Mr. Robbins' paper and not the others, as Mr. Robbins states that they had the same opportunity to take all the other districts as well as Blockley. This, however, would not have angered their purpose, as they would then have been under the necessity of returning the democratic members elected. The exclusion of the Northern Liberties made not a shadow of difference in the result of the election, so far as regards the senators and members of the house of representatives. The democratic candidates were elected whether this district was included or excluded. The design of those six judges in making a false return is, therefore, clearly and indisputably manifest. They affected to consider the exclusion of the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties a sufficient reason for their separate action, the fallacy of which position, however, is clearly exposed by the fact, that with regard to all the other districts, not a single evidence of illegality was adduced or ever surmised. These minority judges, therefore, although solemnly sworn "to make a true and perfect return of all the election," fraudulently prepared a return embracing but seven of the seventeen districts to which it was their province to certify, although the papers were before them from which they might have been enabled to make a full and true return embracing all the districts in the county. It is nevertheless a fact of essential importance that there were still some limits to the audacity and recklessness of these minority return judges. The paper signed by them does not certify that the whig candidates were elected, but that it seems was a stretch of recklessness upon which even they would not venture. It merely certifies that the candidates "appear to have received" the number of votes set opposite their respective names." (See table B.)

Not less important is the truth, that these returns were void in another essential particular not having been completed on the day prescribed by law, the Friday subsequent to