

improvements are a large Two-Story A IBERICHI ERQUSE. Frame Back Building, Cooper Shop,

LOG BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn Clib, Stone Spring House, an excellent Well of Water, a good Orchard, &c. ---- A L S 0 ---

A FARM,

Containing 165 Acros, more or less, in the immediate neighborhood of the above, about one half being cleared, and the balance covered with excellent Timber. The improvements are a Two-Story

Stone Donse.

Stone Bank Barn, (nearly new,) Wagon Shed; Corn Crib, and other out buildings. There are four never failing Springs on the premi barnyard-and an excellent Orchard.

---- A-L S O ----

at least, are truisms which no man dare deny. tors for the presidential chair. As the law But although we conquered from reluctant then stood, the candidate who received the England, and obtained from all the govern- highest vote became president, and he who rements of Europe, the recognition of our gov- ceived the next highest vote the vice-president.

eye upon our republican institutions, and we Mr. Jefferson vice-president. Many persons, such a party since, that practically have denied | produced. Mr. Adams entered upon the presman's right and ability to govern himself. When the constitutions of the several states affiliating to a great extent with the views of

in their endeavors to clothe the government | the patronage of the general government among with strong, if not with arbitrary power : to those of like character. With the powers of keep, as they said, the people in check. They the government and the monied influence of took all the power they could from the people the bank combined, this administration soon ses, one of them being on the edge of the just powers from the consent of the governed : prevent the freemen of their country from

ernment, thus established, yet the despots of On counting the electoral votes, it was decidthe old world have ever looked with a jealous ed that Mr. Adams was elected president, and idential duties on the 4th of March, 1897, and

ment, to either verballv provisions in their organic law. In some of the states, the aristocracy has so entrenched upon or investigate the improper acts of the parties are involved in the coming contest in exertions to emancipate their bleeding country; or in writing itself behind the barriers of wealth and exclu-sive privileges, that, even in this age of pro-liberty of the press, the great palladium of the honest and candid, avow their principles in gress of 1775 to the Irish nation, that the fergress, the people have not yet been able to people's rights. By the alien law they gave open day ; they bear the same honest name tile regions of America would afford them a dislodge them : and, if not in their organic law, the president the power to order any foreigner in their ordinary legislation the people of those out of the country at his own discretion, and states have been 'subjected to a restriction of in case of refusal, to suffer imprisonment so the people of the party their residence. Rufus reproach has won us way to public confidence. King, a high-toned lederalist, one of the party their rights, and a tyranny in their government long as the president might think the public and esteem, and so much is the power of that of the "well-born." and a faithful representascarcely exceeded in those countries where safety required. They raised a large standing name felt, that ancient federalism, now modern tive of their intolerance and bigotry, was, at army, unnecessarily expended millions in the whiggery, has often sought to steal it, to deceive that time, the American minister in London, In framing the constitution of the United increase of the navy; imposed direct and indi- the people. Democracy advocates the equal at the court of St. James, and resisted the em-States, these opponents of the people's rights rect taxes upon everything which the citizens rights of all our citizens, it abhors all exclu- igration of these Irish patriots. A number of endervored to establish a consolidated govern- owned, and filled the country with hosts of sive privileges to the few. it knows no distincment, which should tend to centralize in the revenue officers : that, like the locusts of Egypt. | tion between our native born and naturalized general government all the powers and rights ate up their substance, and became the pliant citizens, other than those which the constituof the several states as well as of the people. tools of government in being spies upon the tion has created. One of its first acfs when They claimed to establish a strong and mag- people and prosecuting them for alleged sedinificent government, with numerous officers, tion and treason, under the laws to which we the laws and facilitate the means for the naturalization of foreigners. It remembered among The reign of this party, emphatically and the causes assigned for declaring our country had the opportunity, they carried these views | truly styled "the reign of terror," happily was | independent, an important one, that the king of of short duration, and expired with the term | England had obstructed the laws for the natufor which Mr. Adams had been declared to be ralization of foreigners; and in this as in all tion, was composed of those who asserted and elected. Federal vituperation and abuse had other acts they have carried out the principles maintained the rights of the people, who put been resorted to without stint, to caluminate of 1776-not the principles of the miscalled forth the Declaration of Independence, and the great republican portion of our citizens. "sons of the sires of '76." Administrator of 30 HV ROTH, deceased, in the Dechardeous of Independence, and the great reproduct of our efficiency. Some of the sires of 70." will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Salurday, the 30th day of September ner!, the following Real Estate of said deceased, viz: and it has been a model for all subsequent cratic tendencies of the republican party. The and it has been a model for all subsequent cratic tendencies of the republican party. The excite among others projudices foreign and in-governments. In the stormy days of the tevo-lution, the Union of the states was held to-gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger, and gether more by a sense of mutual danger. The constitution of the United States believing that the term democrat, which the sympathics and prejudices of portions of the opinical domoration plain the sympathics of the United States. The constitution of the United States in relation to two subjects calculated to excite the male states of the opinical democration plain the sympathics of the United States. The constitution of the United States in relation to two subjects calculated to excite the male states of the opinical democration plain the sympathics of the United States. The constitution of the United States in relation to two subjects calculated to excite the male states of the opinical democration plain the sympathics of the United States. The constitution of the United States the male states of the opinical democration plain the sympathics of the United States. The constitution of the United States the male states of the opinical democration plain the sympathics of the United States. The sympathics of the United States of the States a sense of mutual dependence, than any coer- in its signification meant an advocate of the our entizens. The constitution of the United cive authority existing in the government of government of the people, was correct. assum- States left the institution of slavery, which had the Union. In the organization of the several ed the name, and gloriously carried out its been imposed upon us by the mercenary cu-The improvements are a one and a half story state governments, the friends of the people meaning. Pennsylvania, the keystone of the pidity of Great Britain, just where it found it King. Here was a denial of hospitality as endeavored to make them as democratic, as political arch, in the election of 1799, glorious-they could. Still, the influence of habit, an ly triumphed in her democratic principles and attachment to the ordinary forms to which gave an earnest of what was to follow in the upon the close of the revolution, abolished this men, by this conduct of the federalists, are in- he will turn to the statistics of last year he buildings; an excellent Well of water near they had been accustomed, a partial ignorance succeeding year. In the fall of 1800, the peo-the door, and a first rate young bearing Or-of the forms in which their principles could be ple of the Union elected Thomas Jefferson and the northern states have since followed her ex-a letter to Mr. King, "I should have brought works amounted to \$833,896,90. Nearly a the best carried out, and a disinclination to enter Aaron Burr, the two highest candidates for ample. Before the revolution, it existed in all along with me my father and his family, in- million of dollars. And in the face of all this property are requested to call upon the sub- upon new and untried theories, prevented as president of the U. States. If the true motives of its abolition cluding a brother, (the lamented Robert Em- he has the hardihood to tell the people what is full and complete a reform in their governments each receiving an equal number of votes, al- could be reached, we fear that the northern met) whose name perhaps even you will not glaringly false, and to appeal to tax payers for as experience has since shown to be necessary, though it was perfectly well understood that states would not be entitled to as much credit read without emotions of sympathy and resand enabled those of the other party to succeed the former was to be president and the latter as many claim for its abolition. It was found pect-and others nearly connected with me burdened with a tax in order to maintain our said day, when attendance will be given and in their views to a greater extent than they the vice president. The election had to pass that slave labor was unprofitable for mere farm- would have become partners in my emigration. ought to have done. When the throes and the into the house of representatives to select the ung purposes, and these, the motives of pecu- But all of them have been torn from me. I troubles of the revolution were passed, and it president and vice president from the two. and niary interest, superaided to what were deemed have been prevented from saving a brother, was found necessary to establish a better form if we before had specimens of a federal airo- the principles of humanity, procured its aboli- from receiving the dying blessing of a father, of government for the Union than the old ar-ticles of confederation afforded, the convention fullest evidence of their utter profigacy as a and Delaware. The compromises of the con-agonics by my cares - and this, sir, by your of 1787-8 assembled to accomplish this pur- party. They whispered into the ear of Aaron stitution upon this subject, which prevented unwarrantable and unfeeling interference. pose. Here the same antagonistic elements Burr, who was a bold, bad man, as the sequel any action by the general government on the were found at work. The friends of the peo-showed, that if he would accede to their views. ple, believing that the country was best gov-they would defeat the voice of the people - they out by the democratic party, in every portion and heard, we do most sincerely wish that crued in which the government was least felt would make him president. They were en-by-the people, were in favor of retaining to the abled for a long time (the members voting by people and to the state governments, all power states) to present the majority of the states is another. people and to the state governments, all power states) to present the majority of the states ly belongs to another. not necessarily requisite to the transaction of going for Mr. Jefferson. They never were able The congress of the United States has the the bus ness of the general government. They to obtain a majority for Burr. The democratic power to admit new states into the Union, and blessings they enjoy to all the human family wished to confer upon the general gov-members proved true to their trust, and the they have wisely determined that, in creating that desired to partake them, and who sought enment only certain specific and enumerated federal members of one state at length yielded. territories and admitting new states, the peo-our shores as a refuge from oppression in-their we are assured that all would admit Gov: Bigpowers, that were absolutely necessary for and Mr. Jefferson received the majority. He ple of such new states or territories shall have native land. The other party dreading the ler's vast superiority for the position to which such a limited government or confederation. was inaugurated on the 4th day of March, 18'll. a right to make their own laws upon the sub- expansion of that spirit of liberty, and that both aspire. Cannot our State Central Com-Their opponents, as has been stated, were for He surrounded himself with the ablest and ject of slavery, or any other subject that he hatred to titled dignitaries and various forms clothing the general government with almost best-men of his party, and having obtained the longs rightfully to a municipal povernment. of oppression in monarchial governments, that unlimited powers, which, if granted, must have majority in each house of congress, he repealed Our adversaries taking advantage of the agitamade it consolidated, and in the end swallow the obnoxious laws passed during the adminis- tion produced on this subject of slavery by the Europe, have always advocated such restricup the state governments entirely. The result tration of his prefecessor, simplified our gov-or that convention was to establish a govern-erment, reformed the abuses in its adminis-Nebraska, are charging the democratic party ment for the Union, of univalled excellence. tration, lessened its expenses, and abolished with favoring the cause of human slavery, tinued in power, and been enabled to carry made a speech at the Whig Meeting held in which combines the federative and the demo- all parade and ostentation -in fact, made it They have done no such thing. They have their views into effect, the now flourishing and Bedford on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., in cratic principle, and makes it a government of the model republican government it was intend- merely determined that congress, according to populous western states of this Union would compromise, in which the powers of govern- ed to be, and generally has been since. After the constitution, has no right to interfere with still have been territories, and our national DAVID F. Roussox, Esq., for Congress. ment are limited, restricted and confined, to administering the government for eight years. the subject, and that to the people of the terri- character degraded and disgraced, instead of those expressly granted, or which follow by he voluntarily withdrew, and was succeeded torigs and states, respectively; this whole sub-direct and necessary (not merely convenient) by Mr. Madison. During the whole of the ject belongs, and they have unquestionably de-implication from those granted. This govern-administration of these two statesmen, the fed-incent, when properly administered, has all the real party were rancorous and malignant in state of the Union, might to-morrow revive the powers, necessary for its nurses, and yet their appointer to the construction of the state of the Union. might to-morrow revive the powers, necessary for its nurses, and yet their appointer to the construction of the state of the Union. might were thought right. Not successful to the construction of the state of the time in the time of the state of the construction of the set of 1795 extended the ment, when properly administered, has all the eral party were rancorous and malignant in state of the Union, might to-morrow revive the only required a residence of two years to be-powers necessary for its purposes, and yet their opposition to the government of the U- institution, if it were thought right. Yet our come a citizen. The act of 1795 extended the ship Almighty God according to the dictates leaves to the people and to the states all their nion, (verging well night on to treason.) in the adversaries are endeavoring to excite your sym-tights unfringed. The interval Werkington and the federalists dis-treason of the Essex Junto-the Hartford Con-pathies in the cause of humanity, so as to in-The immortal Washington was, by unani-the refusal to furnish men and means 'duce you, practically, to violate the constitu-they generally voted the republican ticket, con-April 24. GILLESPIE'S. GOODS, of every style, De Bige emment. He called around him the statesmen with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, en- They are also endcavoring to foment diffi-materials. dence; and the revolution-yet in his cabi-phatically called the second war of indepen- cultics between different classes of our-citizens as still further extended by the act of June Temmings to suit, for sale sheep at the were found very discordant materials. dence; and their constant apologies for the acts and to array our native born and naturalized for the acts and to array our native born and naturalized for the admission of friends darg not deny this to the second war of integration of our constant apologies for the acts and to array our native born and naturalized for the admission of friends darg not deny this to the second war of integration of the acts and to array our native born and naturalized for the admission of friends darg not deny this to the second sec GRAMMER'S New Store. Both the antagonistical principles to which of Great Bitaia during that war, mourning citizens in opposition to each other, and to effect of intention five years before the admission of friends dure not deny this i....

had not taken place." The democratic party have ever been true

to their professions. Recognizing to their fullest extent the right and ability of the people to govern themselves, they have deemed it the best nolicy to have the people governed as little as possible-to abstain from the passage of had a party among us during the war of the however, were even then strongly impressed all arbitrary laws affecting their persons, proprevolution, and we have never been without with the belief that this result was unfairly erty or rights-to require the citizen to give up the fewest of his natural rights, that will be consistent with the safety of society, and ciothe he public servants with only those powers of the Union were under consideration, this Colonel Hamilton, selected his cabinet from that are absolutely necessary for these endsparty, without an exception, were strenuous those entertaining like views, and disposed of to require that all power delegated to public servan's, should return at stated and short periods to the people, to whom all power belongs, that the same may be conferred either and vested it in the government, thus reversing began to show their disposition for arbitrary or upon others more meritorious. For although cause of liberty in our own revolutionary strug-the declaration, that governments derived their power. By the sedition law they sought to power does not always corrupt, of which we gle, were engaged in initiating our example,

and it has taken the friends of the people from speaking their thoughts, and made it a crimi-that time to the present to correct these arbi-nal offence punishable by fine and imprison-say we have had not a few. Mr. Jefferson came into power was to amend doing. In answer to a letter written him by "sons of the sires of '76." Our adversaries are endeavoring to crawl in-to power at this time by a concentration of all there is a proper, and an attempt to excite among others projudices foreign and in--a mere municipal regulation of the states in | crucl as it was anti-republican. The sufferings | ceeds the revenue. In this he has shown last which it existed. Pennsylvania, immediately which were caused to many of the patriot Irishinstitution within her borders, and almost all calculable. "As to me," said Mr. Emmet in will find that the net revenue of the public"

immediately make report in writing to the follows: collector or other chief officer of the customs, to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worth their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nation to which they belong and owe allegiance, their occupation, and a description of their persons; and on failure to do so, to forfeit the sum of three hundred dollars ; and in default of payment the vessel was to be detained by such collector or other officer. The collector was also required forthwith to transmit to the department of state true copies of all such returns. This was virtually closing our harbors to foreign emigration, at the most im-portant crisis of the Irish rebellion, when many of the heroes and patriots of that gallant peolector was also required forthwith to transmit of the heroes and patriots of that gallant people which rendered so much service to the

them who were confined in dismal dangeons, and who had an offer of their release on condition of their going to America, applied to Mr. Jackson, an avowed republican and an enthusiastic friend of liberty, Mr. King said : English.) they might become a disadvantage instead of a enelit to our country." Of course they would, in the opinion of Mr. This is the leaven that has leavened the ceived the idea of punishing them for their con-

ton wrote to the Rolyan Catholics of the United States "As man! i ri become mare liberal, they will be more a

members of the community, are equally entitied to the pro-tection of civil government. I hope ever to see. America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liber-ty. And I presume that your fellow citizons will not forget the patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance; received from, a nation, in which they interval and the set of the set of the interval of their the important assistance; received from, a nation, in which they when, therefore, fellow-citizens, we find that a consolition

ted gove ament, a love for actusive privileges and monied stitution, and exercise them for their own selfish purport and to establish a restriction to citizenship, constitute "principles and not nen.". Yot in popular elections mer on the former incumbents, when found worthy, or upon others more meritorious. For although power does not always corrupt, of which we have had many admirable examples, yet its tendency is to corrupt, of which we regret to say we have bad not a few. The principles of these two antagonistical The principles of these two antagonistical

George O. Wolker, Socretary, 1910 Contained and Chairman. From the Hadrisburg Patriot Judge Pollock on the Stump, mit super-The Pittsburg Journal publishes a synopsis of Judge Pollock's speech in that city, on Tuesday last, and from that and other sources we learn the positions taken by Judge" P. In the" present campaign .--- Ilis speeches buil over with red hot Abolitionism, and it, is said that tor, hear him one would think he is the pensioned emissary of the ranting Abolitionists. In his King to withdraw his opposition to their so eagerness to secare the votes of this faction we are told that the Judge crawls to a lower depth, is and indulges in more extravagant abuse, than, is acceptable to the ears of many Whigs, Judge Pollock announced to his intelligent hearers that the division of the school fund is profound gentleman be good enough to tell us who advocates the division? It is scarcely fair for his Honor to raise this bugbear in order to frighten men out of their votes, when he must know that wherever our legislative records show the slightest squinting at a distribution of the school fund, it was when the Whigs were in power: No Democrat, much and less Gov. Bigler. contends for any such measure. But Judge Pollock, says the sale of the public works is an issue. "Does he not know that a Democratic Legislature passed, and a Democratic executive approved of a bill for their sale ? In his Pittsburg speech he asserted that the annual expenses for keeping up the works exmentable ignorance or utter recklessness. If their votes, alleging that every year they are public improvements. We are told the Judge talked a great deal about civil and religious liberty, and concluded by throwing out a bait for the Know Nothings. He did not come out boldly and manfully and declare his sentiments, but hinted that the Catholic church has entered the political-arena; he said when a church does this the free and full extension of the rights and policy, and we feel confident that Gov. B. would take the wind out of Pollock's sails to mittee make arrangements for a meeting ?

A Tract of Woodland,

situate in Liberty township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Gregory P. Topper, James Moore, and others, containing about 25 Acres, about 6 Acres of which have been cleared.

Properties are requested to call on either of the. Executors, the first named residing in Gettysburg, and the last named in Liberty township. Bale to commence at 10 o'clock, AJM., on said day, when attendance will be given

and terms made known by JOEL B. DANNER, WM. L. MCKEE, Executors.

If the above Farms and Mills are not sold on said day, they will be RENTED at public outery, for one year. August 21, 1854. ts

A LOT OF GROUND At Public Sale.

TN pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of JOHN ROTH, deceased,

A LOT OF GROUND, containing 8 ACRES, more or less, situate in Butler township, Adams county, in the immediate vicinity of Middletown, adjoining lands of Francis Knouse, William Bream, Henry Hartzell and others. A portion is in Timber.

Frame Dwelling, Frame Stable, with Threshing Floor attached, Log Shop, and other out the door, and a first rate young bearing Orchard. Fersons wishing to view the scriber, residing in the same township, or on Mrs. Roth, residing on the lot.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on terms made known by

JACOB EICHOLTZ, Admir. By the Court-Eden Norris, Clerk. August 28, 1854. is

Executor's Notice.

MARY MCCONNELL'S ESTATE.-Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary McConnell, late of Gettysburg, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant twp, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. LOTT, Ex'r. August 21, 1851. 6t

Administratrix's Notice. HENRY CHAMBERS'S ESTATE-Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Chambers; late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residting in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA MARHARET CHAMBERS. August 21, 1854 6t

SODA, Sugar, and Water CRACKERS, Ginger Nuts, Scotch and Jenny Lind Cakes. (a new article, and not to be beat,) for sale, cheap, by the pound or less, at GILLESPIE'S. April 24.

Trimmings to suit, for sale cheap at April 3.

despotism prevails.

high salaries, a standing army, and a large have already referred. navy, and whenever they were in power, and

into effect.

The other party, in the days of the revolu-

- Kicking Out!

We learn from the Fulton Democral that WILLIAM LYON, Esq., late the Whig candidate which he declared that he would not support

Freemen of Pennsylvania,

Bear in mind, that every vote cast for James Pollock is a blow against the constitution, of conscience!

Voters of Pennsylvania!

Remember, that James Pollock stands

