Star of Republican Banner.
At $2 per annum, half yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURG, PENN.
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1836.

Look at this, Freemen of Adams.

The Surplus Revenue.

"It is my firm conviction, that any system by which a distribution is made amongst the states, of moneys collected by the federal government, would introduce vices into the legislation of both government, productive of the most injurious effects, as well up on the best interests of the country as upon the perpetuity of our political institutions. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will PREVENT THE ADOPTION OF ANY SUCH PLAN."

"It is now for the majority of the people to decide whether the measure referred to shall only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, forced upon the country by a conjunction of extraordinary circumstances—or, whether the distribution of the public deposites shall be the parent and forerunner of FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS of the public revenue."

"I hope and believe that the public voice WILL DEMAND, that this species of legislation shall terminate with the emergency that produced it,—that early and EFFICIENT measures will be taken to prevent the concurrence of a state of things called to furnish ANY EXCUSE for any MEASURE OF DISTRIBUTION."

M. Van Buren.

Look at this, Poor Men!

☞We call the attention of the *poor man* to the following certificate. Martin Van Buren, the purse proud aristocrat, suffers his *English* coachman to drive over poor *American* citizens, destroy their property, hazard their lives, and then modestly refuse to compensate them for the injury done! Read, fellow-citizens, the statement of the *poor Mechanic*, and then act for yourselves:—

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22d 1836.

SIR: Sometime, as nearly as I now recollect, in March 1834, I was riding down Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington City, in a chaise. I heard a carriage driving very furiously behind me, and turned to the right to give it space. The carriage turned at a sharp angle and ran directly upon my gig and horse, broke the gig, and crippled my horse, endangering my life. I SAW IT WAS THE CARRIAGE OF MR. VAN BUREN, with a *white driver*, a foreigner, and an outrider. After having shattered my gig, they pressed and hooted up a little, and laughed while I was gathering up the fragments of my gig. I wrote a letter to Mr. Van Buren stating the facts, observing that I presumed all that he wanted was, to be informed of the facts, to make me suitable reparation, and referred him to Governor Tomlinson as to my character and veracity. He did speak to Mr. Tomlinson, who told him that whatever I said was entitled to full credit, as Mr. Tomlinson informed me afterwards. *Mr. Van Buren gave the coachman my letter, who came to me and abused me in a most insulting manner for having informed his master.*

I then called upon Mr. Van Buren at his house, and recapitulated the facts as I had stated them in the letter, in the presence of Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Van Buren said that I must be aware that he was not responsible for the acts of his drivers, and that I must look to him (his driver) for whatever damages he had done me, and he never has made me any reparation whatever.

Yours, respectfully,
H. F. CAMP.

BALTIMORE CITY, STATE OF MARYLAND, S. S. } September 22 1836.

This day came H. F. Camp before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the said City, and made oath that the statements contained in the foregoing letter are true. WM. ASHMAN.

Van Buren never had any personal popularity among the people. His habits, deportment, principles and associations, are not calculated to gain the favour of the honest democracy. The democratic cause is for Van Buren, because Van Buren is an enemy to domestic manufactures, as shewn by his riding in an *English carriage*. The manufacturer cannot vote for him, because nothing less than British *broad cloth* will answer for his clothing. The agricultural interest cannot vote for him, because he has declared that nothing less than an *English blood horse*, shall ever draw his *English made carriage*.

And yet Van Buren, with these powerful interests against him, expects to be President. Preposterous!—*Phil. Jaq.*

☞The Van Burenites, talk a great deal about "white-slavery." What did Martin Van Buren do in 1821, when he was a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of New York? Why he voted to give the BLOOD NEGROES the privilege of voting, and to EXCLUDE THE POOR WHITE MAN, *who worked on the highways, was paying the military duty—and was fourth the battles of their country!!* They cannot be

Look at Van Buren's Opponent, GENERAL HARRISON.

A correspondent of the Springfield Gazette gives the following sketch of the principal incidents in the life of Gen. Harrison:

The inquiry is sometimes made, *Who is Gen. Harrison?* As the history of his life does not seem to be universally known, and as he now stands very prominent before the country, an outline of his life and services may not be amiss.

He was born in 1773. His father was Benj. Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The son was educated at Sydney college in Virginia, and afterwards studied medicine. But Indian difficulties breaking out in the west, he took a commission in the army, and repaired to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, and joined Gen. St. Clair. The following year he was made aid to Gen. Wayne, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions. In 1797, he resigned his commission, and was an ardent Secretary of the N. Western Territory.

In 1798, he was elected delegate to Congress, to represent the interest of the Territory, now forming the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and distinguished himself by laying the foundation, in an elaborate Report, of a Public Land System, for the benefit of the poor settler, and to restrain the cupidity of speculators and monopolists.

In 1801, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson Governor of Indiana and Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In this latter capacity he concluded fifteen treaties, by which purchasing the title to more than seventy millions of acres of land. His conduct as Governor and Commissioner speaks strongly for him on the score of talents and prudence, and "justice tempered with mildness" characterized his intercourse with the Indians.

In 1811, hostilities against the Indians became necessary; and Gov. Harrison, with a large force, was ordered to take charge of the war. On the 7th of November of that year, he fought the celebrated action at Tippecanoe. In consequence of which, the Legislature of Kentucky bestowed upon him by resolution, the titles of "hero and patriot"

From this time till the war with Great Britain Gen. Harrison was continually engaged in operations with the Indians.

In 1812, he was appointed Maj. Genral in the army of the U. States and took the command just after Hull's disgraceful surrender. On the 5th October 1813, he gained the brilliant victory, more than twenty miles over the British and Indians under Gen. Proctor, for which service Congress voted him a gold medal. In 1814, he resigned his commission, against the wishes of President Madison, and retired to his farm at North Bend, in Ohio.

In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress.

In 1822, he was elected by the State of Ohio, to the Senate of the U. S.

In 1825, President Adams appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Republic of Colombia.

In all these situations, he distinguished himself by promptness, sagacity and good money and as a public speaker manifested great readiness and clearness, which are equally visible in his written productions—especially in his letter to Bolivar, while in Colombia. This is the most celebrated production of his pen, and was written to dissuade Bolivar, from assuming supreme power.

Since Gen. Harrison has been brought forward by the people of the Western and Middle States for the Presidency, his character, public and private, has been the object of numerous partisan assaults. But from all of them, his character has come out untarnished. It is remarkable, that every charge against him has recoiled upon his enemies.

With more than ordinary gifts of intellect, with a cultivated mind, with great experience in public life, as a citizen, soldier, statesman, and diplomatist, and with undisputed honesty and integrity—he may, if elected President by the people, be confided in as a safe and prudent chief magistrate.

General Harrison at home.

Extract of a letter from Hezekiah Atlee, dated CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.

GENERAL HARRISON is not here at present. I am gratified to find that intelligent men pay the most unequivocal testimony to the worth and high attributes of character of General Harrison. No man in the Western country has been placed in situations, where more inviting opportunities were presented of employing the influence of office to private emolument. The best proof of his integrity and fidelity to his trust is that he has retired poor from his public stations, unimpaired by the exactions and fees which he had it in his power to institute. His farm at the North Bend was entered at the minimum price of one dollar and a quarter, per acre, though now the whole would unquestionably from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. On his farm the General indulges in the most unlimited hospitality. He is the soul of generosity. A gentleman well acquainted with his concerns informs me that his family at the North Bend always embraces from thirty to forty extra guests. If a poor relative comes to him for aid—he gives him a *carte blanch* to go and make himself comfortable at the North Bend. These traits of character are certainly creditable.

The New Bedford Mercury says,—Seth Thayer, jr. clerk of the steamboat Rhode Island, was the person who stole $19,000 in gold from the Comptoir office. He has confessed the crime, and the whole sum has been returned to the agent of the Bank in New York. The steward of the boat is also suspected of being an accomplice.—Young Thayer is 19 years of age, and of the highly respectable commander of the Rhode Island. He has, we learn, left the country.

INDIA RUBBER, is used in London for making candles. A Dr. Birbeck has manufactured a quantity which are said to burn admirably.

Official Returns of the Election held in Adams County, Pa., October 11, 1836.

OFFICES.	1. Cumberland town'p	2. Germany's g'e	3. Cumberland town'p	4. York Springs	5. Mifflentown	6. Berlin	7. Menallen	8. Huntertown	9. Franklin	10. Conewago	11. Heilletsburg	12. Mountjoy	13. Bonaughtown	14. Hamilton	15. Abbottstown	TOTAL
CONGRESS—James McSherry,	125	86	211	92	102	108	170	23	127	73	91	72	47	84	73	41	30	1344
Daniel Sheffer,	101	60	161	60	33	210	138	73	83	131	100	44	60	49	34	85	38	1313
ASSEMBLY—*William M. Cordy*,	105	83	195	45	145	137	53	30	111	79	109	19	59	59	36	96	38	1377
Christian Picking,	93	67	160	84	44	204	117	69	84	128	107	63	59	49	34	101	38	1346
Thaddeus Stevens,	143	76	219	65	89	137	186	22	131	75	82	52	51	73	59	31	46	1319
George L. Fauss,	129	69	198	64	90	121	178	44	136	73	78	52	48	75	72	30	44	1297
COMMISSIONER—John Wilfong,	127	80	207	63	96	136	191	21	131	75	83	63	48	84	71	50	29	1348
Henry Myers,	107	67	174	86	39	146	122	75	89	128	107	51	61	47	36	85	55	1287
AUDITOR—*Frederick Diehl*,	102	62	164	88	39	210	127	68	98	131	120	47	60	54	41	85	55	1367
Joseph J Kuhn,	129	78	207	62	90	110	182	26	120	69	68	48	75	65	42	25	25	1259
DIRECTOR OF POOR—Bail't Snyder,	135	86	221	61	94	121	190	17	126	85	86	63	47	90	70	41	41	1353
J. N. Graft,	98	60	158	90	38	201	122	77	92	113	103	49	61	43	37	85	42	1309
CORONERS—John Ash,	128	81	209	64	93	119	193	18	129	81	82	60	52	81	71	40	42	1336
Adam Walter,	106	67	173	87	41	198	117	72	81	121	106	51	56	50	34	84	42	1313
Joseph Hill,	96	63	159	87	40	109	116	72	79	120	106	50	56	45	34	84	42	1260
Joseph Smith,	115	74	189	53	84	117	189	18	138	82	82	60	52	64	47	41	32	1248
SHERIFFS—*Wm. Tingthinough*,	42	41	83	46	46	23	61	64	109	122	53	31	74	31	46	109	47	1164
Geo. W. McClellan,	92	71	165	82	83	82	178	15	99	57	70	29	44	56	38	30	21	1109
Michael C. Clarkson,	163	79	244	23	22	6	135	64	42	61	50	31	5	29	12	49	43	881
Wm. Albright,	17	7	24	62	77	6	4	4	8	39	7	107	33	22	47	10	17	507
John Jenkins,	63	27	90	33	11	38	37	12	22	38	14	3	2	33	16	11	7	267
James McIlhenny,	17	27	44	18	8	38	61	3	21	43	19	2	7	59	4	7	1	324
Abraham Mumma,	5	3	8	17	9	14	39	3	84	6	112	1	0	5	0	3	5	311

☞The Masonic ticket is *Italic*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Ship Sheffield, Capt. Waite, from Liverpool, which left the port of New York, on Saturday, furnished the editors of the New York Gazette with English papers to the 3d inclusive. Their contents are not of a very interesting character.

The dates from Paris are to the 31st of August, at which time no definite arrangement had been made to form a new ministry. M. Duchatel, M. Gizzot, M. Molé, and M. de Montalivet, had had interviews with the King, but there appeared to be obstacles to an arrangement which should include all these gentlemen. A Thiers proposed to quit France for Germany or Italy.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 22d August. No serious disturbances had taken place since the 18th, but the inhabitants were in a state of alarm. Gen. Cordova had arrived in France from Spain, having been exposed to considerable danger on his way. Mina had resigned his command in Catalonia, on the plea of ill health. The command of the army had devolved on Espartero who had been engaged against Gomez with success.

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as king of Bohemia, was to take place on the 1st of Sept. and that of the Empress on the 10th.

A very extensive fire occurred in London, at Southwark, on the 30th of August, which destroyed all the valuable warehouses on Fenning's wharf, other buildings, and a quantity of valuable goods. The loss is said to have been the most extensive conflagration which had been witnessed in London since 1766.

Several persons in high office,—Generals, Colonels and Ulemas,—have been secretly put to death by the Sultan, in consequence of a conspiracy discovered at Constantinople in the beginning of August.

The Foreign Office has at last received some important sen ences. of which the repetition may prove fatal to the system of duelling. They have given damages to the widow or orphans of the injured and the slayer. The Royal Court of Bordeaux seems to have set the example by giving the widow Chebalet damages against Dutheuil, who had killed her husband in a duel. It applied the same principle in another case and an appeal being made to the court of Cassation, the sentence was confirmed.—The trial of young Sivy, for killing M. Dupesme in a duel, has occasioned the Assize Court of Paris for many days, and it terminated on Sunday, by a verdict of damages in favor of the widow.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ships St. Andrew, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool and Samson, Capt. Chadwick, from London, arrived at New York on Tuesday. The former left Liverpool on the 13th ult., and the latter Portsmouth on the 11th. The accounts by these vessels from London and from Liverpool are to the 10th September.

A new French Ministry has been formed of which Count Molé is the President. He has served under all the revolutionary ascendant. He has served under all the governments which have existed in France, from Napoleon to the present time. He belongs with a majority of the Cabinet to the Doctrinaire school, which repudiates intervention with foreign nations, and contends for strong measures to suppress popular excesses. The late ministry commanded large majorities in the Chambers. It is to be seen if the Chambers will follow their successors with equal subserviency.

Paris had been alarmed by rumors of conspiracies and contemplated insurrections, but they did not appear to have existed in reality to any extent.

The Queen of Spain has caused to be published an exposition addressed to her by the ministers on the state of affairs in that country, principally in relation, to the pecuniary measures it is now necessary to take, and in conformity with their recommendation two decrees have been issued directing the application of church property to public purposes and a forced loan. Don Carlos is mean time evidently gaining great strength, and we should not be surprised if the other powers of Europe countenance his views on the throne with all his despotic principles, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the kingdom. A report had been current that the constitution of 1812 had also been proclaimed in Lisbon, but it subsequently was found without any foundation.

Another series of ordonnances accepts the resignations of Marshal Maison, Minister of the War Department, and of M. Passy, the Minister of Commerce and Public Works. Admiral Rosamel is to fill the former station *ad interim*, and M. Duchatel to replace Mr. Passy until his successor shall have been appointed.

Count de Montalivet resumes his former post of Intendant General of the King's Household, and Baron Fain, who held that office, has been appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, First Secretary of the Cabinet, Honorary Intendant General of the Civil List, and charged *ad interim* with its administration.

Count D'Argout likewise resumes his situation as Governor of the Bank of France, in consequence of the resignation of Baron Davilier, who is to preserve the title of Honorary Governor of the Bank of France.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY. The Monitor of Sept. 7th, contains a series of Royal ordonnances, appointing

M. Molé, Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council.

M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Persil, Minister of Justice.

M. Duchatel, Minister of Finance.

M. Gasparin, Minister of the Interior.

Admiral Rosamel, Minister of Marine.

Fires in Germany.—Hamburg, Sept 2. Different accounts state that on the 23d August. 27 buildings were destroyed by fire, at Reppner, in the Duchy of Brunswick, and that on the 28th, in the town of Blankenburg, 64 houses, with a church, &c. The loss in Blankenburg is estimated at between 350 000 and 400,000 dollars.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The town of the Dardanelles, which has been almost totally burnt, contained a population of 20,000 souls. The inhabitants were chiefly occupated in evil designs or not. The last batteries have fallen a prey to the flames.

German Courier.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Internal Improvement in Virginia.—This State, determined not to remain inactive while a spirit of improvement is animating every other part of the country, has resolved on the construction of a highly important chain of communication between Richmond and the South-west, by which the trade and travel of a large and fertile region will be secured to the city. The Convention assembled at Charlotte Court House recommend the following:

The construction of a railroad from the town of Farmville to Danville, to pass through the county of Charlotte by or near the Court-house.

Towards the latter route the citizens of Petersburgh have already subscribed $175,000, and a meeting of citizens is to be held in Richmond to-day to deliberate upon the means to secure the construction of the whole.—*Balt. Transcript.*

Arkansas.—The Legislature of this State elected on the 19th ult., *Ambrose H. Sevier*, and *Wm. H. Fulton* Senators for Congress. The former received the vote of every member of the Legislature present, and the latter every vote but four.

Robert A. Wickliffe has been appointed Secretary of State for four years; and a law has passed the Legislature directing the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President in that State to be by general ticket.—*Ibid.*

The Georgia Election took place on Monday week for members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. Returns from four Counties, viz. Richmond, Columbia, Burke, and Hancock, give an average aggregate of about 1,050 votes for the Union Ticket, (V. B.) and of 1,800 for the State Rights Men, (White.) General Glasscock, one of the present Representatives, is run on both tickets.

We learn from the Claremont, N. H. Eagle, that the Hon. William C. Jarvis, late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, committed suicide in Wethersfield, Vt. on the 2d inst. by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. He was deranged it is supposed.

THE LOST GOLD RECOVERED.—It will be remembered that two weeks since the steamboat Rhode Island was robbed, on her passage from this city to Providence, of $19,000 in gold, which was consigned to the Fulton Bank of Boston. Up to yesterday morning, no part of the money had been discovered, nor had any clue been given to the detection of the robbers. The Rhode Island, in the meantime has been plying for the past week between this and Albany and on her passage down yesterday morning, Mr. Smith, the engineer of the boat, in hauling a can, containing the oil used about the machinery, fancied that its weight was somewhat unusually heavy, and on examining into the cause of it, found to his great astonishment, a large quantity of gold, consisting as it afterwards turned out, of $20,000 of the above mentioned missing money. With commendable honesty, when the boat arrived at the dock, he apprised Mr. S. Snyder, agent of the Boston and New York Transportation Company, of the discovery he had made, when the latter immediately ordered the boat to be moved off Jersey City. This being done, a further inquiry into the circumstances took place, which resulted in the recovery of nearly the whole balance of the thirty-nine thousand dollars—and the arrest of two persons implicated in the robbery.—*N. Y. Trans.*

The ecclesiastical Council in the case of Rev. Barnabas Phinney, of Westborough, have pronounced him guilty of the charges preferred against him, viz. seduction, adultery and falsehood—and removed him from the Christian ministry, which he has so scandalously disgraced.

LOWER CANADA—THE CRISIS.—We are in possession of the Quebec papers of Saturday, and Montreal of Monday. The House of Assembly after an extended and exciting debate, has adopted an answer to the king's reply to the address of last session, which brings the difficulties between the popular and conservative branches of the government to a crisis. The address does not allow the minister's assumption, that their proceedings, in the last session, arose from misapprehension, but persists in all former demands, and in the resolution to withhold all supplies, and to cease the exercise of all legislative functions, until those demands are complied with. No one demands are some to which the parent government can never assent—at least not until the constitution of that government shall undergo a radical change. Of course lord Gosford has no other alternative but to dissolve the Parliament.

The Montreal Courier of Monday says—"The crisis has at now, THEREFORE BE SAID TO HAVE ARRIVED. We are glad of it, and would call upon all who dissent from the party proceedings of the House of Assembly, and those who seem to be the slaves of the Ultra Anti-Masonic party, to take energetic measures they must now adopt for their own and their country's interest.—Something must be done.

EMIGRATING INDIANS.—The Huntsville (Alabama) Times of the 27th ult. mentions that a body of about 2500 Creeks, under charge of the removing agent, Col. W. A. Campbell, passed through that place on the previous Thursday, for their new residence beyond the Mississippi. They are stated to be the Upper Creeks, and chiefly from the towns of Tallahassee and Talladega. They were to proceed by land to cantonment Gibson. The Times says—The whole nation, about 18,000 in number are said to have expressed their journey to the wilder regions of the West, where, if they do not find more congenial homes, they will at least be free for a while, from the avarice and cupidity of the white man.

FLARE UP AT LOWELL—The Factory Girls at Lowell turned out on Saturday last, because their wages were reduced twelve and a half cents a week or rather because the Companies have increased the price of board so as to produce that effect. We learn from the Lowell Advertiser that on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock the girls were assembled in the grove on Chapel Hill, between Gorham and South street, to the number of about two thousand. They were accompanied by several hundred men and boys, grave the whole scene the appearance of a "general muster." They appeared cheerful and happy, and seemed to think it a fine holiday. They had a regular meeting in the City Hall on Saturday evening, but concluded to hold their meetings in the day time, as more becoming the character of their sex.

HONEST BY COMPULSION.—A correspondent describing the London Fire Department, says, among other things, "they wear a uniform dress, viz: a dark, nearly black cloth, Without Pockets. Formerly they wore what was called a Brumagem, which was an old fashioned coat with a pocket of enormous dimensions. This was found too tempting to resist the purloining of small articles." This may indeed be said to be "making a virtue out of necessity."

Great Meeting of the People!

At a very large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Anti-Masons of Adams County held in the Court House, in Gettysburgh, on Thursday evening last, the 12th instant, WALTER SMITH, Esq. was called to the Chair; Mr. ROBERT MCCREARY and Capt. WM. MCGAUGHY were appointed Vice-Presidents; and Major *Robert McIlhenny* and Mr. *James Mickley, Jr.* Secretaries.

The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. STEVENS, DORRIS, COOPER and SNYDER, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr. SNYDER, adopted without a dissenting voice—viz:

Resolved, That whilst we unfeignedly deplore the calamitous result of the late General Election in the County, and look forward with painful solicitude to the consequences to which it may lead, we are nevertheless unmoved in our determination to maintain the stand which we have taken in favor of the Supremacy of the Laws, the integrity of the Constitution and the rights vested under it, and the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That this meeting ascribe the result of the late Election, not to any accession of strength on the part of the disorganizing faction who are seeking to revolutionize the whole structure of civil society in this State, but to the very uncomfortable and criminal apathy and lukewarmness of the friends of our cause, and their want of guide-assurance of success, by which they were betrayed into a fatal security.

Resolved, That this meeting, and we believe the public at large, retain undiminished confidence in the integrity and fitness of THADDEUS STEVENS and JAMES MCSHERRY, and assure the friends of our cause abroad, that it is vote on the recent occasion is to be considered as a temporary yielding any evidence of a withdrawal of such confidence, but to be ascribed to the cause, above mentioned, co operating with others equally alien to the true grounds of the present contest.

Resolved, That, knowing the Enemy have triumphed not through their own strength, but our own remissness, we will use all the exertions in our power to secure the freemen of Adams to a sense of their danger from the creatures and parasites of Masonry, and the mad efforts of the disorganizers, so as to secure a general rally of the free and untrammeled voters to the rescue of the Constitution and the Laws, on the 4th of November next.

Resolved, That for this purpose it be recommended to the Committees of Vigilance of the respective Townships, to call meetings of the people in their several districts, between now and the Presidential Election, at such time and place as shall be most convenient.

Resolved. That we will never cease from our warfare against the Masonic Institution, until it is forever and effectually prostrated by the strong arm of Constitutional law.

Resolved, That those of our friends who may now be utterly deploring the fatal results of their own criminal apathy, will have a noble opportunity of retrieving their error by turning out at the Presidential Election, and then voting for Delegates to amend the State Constitution, so as to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster, and to secure to the people the rights of suffrage, and to secure to the people the rights of suffrage, and to secure to the people the rights of suffrage