One word to the Voters of Adams:

☞The Van Buren Leaders in Gettysburgh and Z. HERBERT in Millerstown have been engaged all the past week preparing ears to be sent abroad in handbills on the eve of the election. We are told that the Compiler of to-morrow is to deny that the candidates in this county and district, are in favor of Revolution—BUT BELIEVE THEM NOT. Their candidates ARE, every one of them, ***Pledged to support the doctrines proclaimed by George M. Dallas,*** the Leader of their party.

We are told also that Herbert and Miller deny that Van Buren voted, in the New York Convention, TO DEPRIVE POOR MEN OF THE RIGHT OF VOTING unless they owned a freehold worth an hundred pounds. These men would say any thing—BELIEVE THEM NOT. After publishing the VILE SLANDER that Gen. Harrison voted to sell white men into slavery, *what* would they not publish—what would they not do! These miserable demagogues would deny their Saviour to advance their party.

Anti-Masons to the rescue!

☞The rejoicings of the Lodge, convey it if it calls the "death wound" of Anti-Masonry, are loud and long. In Philadelphia, the Lodge has had a *jollification* "over the corpse of Anti Masonry!"

Anti Masons of Adams! Will you hear this, and not come to the rescue? Will you be resolved to spit upon by the Lodge, and not rally in defence of your principles? It you will suffer the Lodge to smite and buffet you, do so, but don't call yourselves *Anti-Masonic Freemen.*

The Convention Question.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County!

The Convention to amend the Constitution, save George M. Dallas, the Leader of the Van Buren party in Pennsylvania, will have the power

"To restore Slavery among us, make our Penal Code as BLOODY as that of DRACO

Withdraw the charters of our cities.

Take away the TRIAL BY JURY.

Permanently suspend the privilege of the WRIT of HABEAS CORPUS—and

Supercede a standing Judiciary by a scheme of OCCASIONAL arbitrament and Umpirage."

Fellow-Citizens!

Such are the mad doctrines of the Van buren party of Pennsylvania. Such are the doctrines avowed and contended for by the Van Buren party in Adams County, who have nominated their tools to carry out such doctrines *Henry Myers, John Rosenbaugh, Isaac Robinson and Adam Wert!* Can you vote for them? Can you support men who not only maintain such monstrous doctrines, but will *put them in practice*, if they are permitted to succeed in the elections for Delegates on FRIDAY NEXT?—"Do you want to see the BLOODY LAWS REVIVED—SLAVERY RESTORED—SCAFFOLDS and AXES in every village and district—THE TRIAL BY JURY taken away—THE HABEAS CORPUS (that grand security against the exercise of tyrannical power) *permanently suspended*—THE CHARTERS of your towns & cities and the PATENTS and DEEDS for your property *destroyed*—and the LAWS, the JUDGES, and COURTS OF LAW swept to Perdition? Do you want to see these things? Do you want to see our whole beautiful system of Republican Government topsy turvey, and *Anarchy and Revolution* appear in their *worst and most bloody forms!" then stay at home on Friday next*, and neglect your duty to yourselves, your country and your families, *by not* turning out and voting the whole Harrison Ticket: for Delegates to amend the Constitution.

FELLOW CITIZENS! We are approaching a FEARFUL CRISIS—a party has grown up in this Union and State, *whose head is Martin Van Buren*, aided by EUROPEAN PAUPERS and CONVICTS, who advocate the doctrine of an *equal distribution* among the worthless of property they never earned, and who have *earned it by the* SWEAT OF YOUR BROWS—Who are ready to set at nought *all laws*, and trample upon all the institutions of our beloved country, that stand in the way of their unhallowed purposes—who would plunge this country, and her peaceful, happy, and prosperous cities, towns and farms, in REVOLUTION and BLOODSHED; nay, who would destroy, and desolate all that is valuable and dear to honest, upright, peaceful, and orderly citizens, rather than *be defeated in their objects*, which are THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL constitutions, laws, and ordinances, that now enshroud, preserve, and perpetuate our rights, liberties and property; in the expectation of benefits to be derived therefrom to themselves. Do not, therefore, we beseech you, STAND WITH THESE ARMED ENEMIES of the peace and happiness of your country and those dear to you, but act as men ought to act, who are the defence of all that is dear to man on earth—the preservation of their *wives*, their *children*, and their *firesides*.

ACTION, ACTION, ACTION! is now the bounden duty of all, who have no interest in preserving *their property, their rights, their liberties*, and the *laws and institutions of our beloved country*. ACTION, ACTION, ACTION! is the bounden duty of all of you who desire to preserve the *Right of Trial by Jury*—who are opposed to the *institution of Slavery among us*—who are opposed to the *suspending permanently of the Habeas Corpus Act*, and who are in favor of preserving *all vested rights*, among which are the *Titles by which your lands and houses are now held*, guaranteed to us by present Constitution and Laws.

TO THE POLLS, THEN—TO THE POLLS.—Freemen of Adams county, ON FRIDAY NEXT, and by voting for the Electoral Ticket in favor of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, FRANCIS GRANGER, and JAMES DUNLOP, LEVI MERKLE, THADDEUS STEVENS and JAMES M'SHERRY, for Delegates to amend the Constitution of this State, you will avoid all the evils that a sad fate has in store for you.

Again, we say, TO THE POLLS, AND DO YOUR DUTY to yourselves, your families, and your country. TO THE POLLS, and by giving a *long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether*, you will preserve and perpetuate the rights, liberties, and privileges guaranteed to you by the present glorious Constitution of the State; that glorious Constitution, under which our fathers and ourselves, have enjoyed such unbounded prosperity, *happiness, property, peace, order, and happiness*, for a period of nearly FIFTY YEARS.

Another Slander blown sky-high!

☞The York Republican says—Before the election the Van Buren men were busily circulating in private, and since then here published a story that Gen. Harrison ordered the Moravian town in Canada to be burned shortly after the battle of the Thames. A committee was appointed to address Gen. Harrison on the subject. The following is the General's answer, which puts the VILE SLANDER TO REST:—

YORK, Pa. October 8th. 1836.

Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiry in relation to the burning of the town occupied by the Moravian Indians, near to the scene of the action of the River Thames, in the year 1813, I state, THAT IT WAS NOT BURNED BY MY ORDER, but by order of Major General of the Kentucky Militia, after I had left THE ARMY ON MY RETURN TO DETROIT.

This gentleman has always been opposed to me in politics, but although he was blamed by others, I thought he was perfectly justifiable in doing so, because the Indians to whom it had fought against us in the action; and if the town had been left, it would have afforded a place of rendezvous for the British Indians during the winter, and would have enabled them greatly to annoy our outposts and the settlements of Detroit. In war, nothing is more common than the destruction of the houses, even of our friends, where they can be used to advantage by the enemy. Thus Gen. Jackson very properly destroyed all the houses in and in the immediate vicinity of his line near New Orleans. No general who does not do so, where the necessity occurs, would deserve to have an army entrusted to him.

I will add, that there were no Provisions or Stores of any kind in the town, as they had all been previously removed by the British troops and Indians; nor was there a barrel of flour belonging to our army within fifty miles. The story, therefore, of the Moravians being supplied by Com. Perry is A WILFUL FABRICATION.

I am, respectfully, &c.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Messrs. Calvin Mason, Jacob A. Fischer and George Hay, York. Pa.

ALL HAIL, OHIO!

"Old Tippecanoe" Triumphant on his old Battle-ground!!!

The election in Ohio has resulted most gloriously and triumphantly for the friends of Gen. HARRISON—Ohio is redeemed—which is 1836 gave Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, a majority of 3122, Vance, the Harrison candidate, now has a majority of **4746.** Gen. Vance, according to the People's Press, is elected by a majority of not less than 7000. and not more than 9000 votes, in a state which two years ago elected a Jackson Governor by more than 3000 majority. There is therefore a difference between Van Burenism and Jacksonism of twenty. Eleven Harrison men are elected to Congress—two years we had but 10. Eigh: Van Burenites are also probably elected—two years ago they had nine. This is a Harrison gain of two members, we having lost one and gained three. Thus has Ohio come out in her strength for Harrison, her favorite son, and by a triumphant support of his friends stamped the LIE on all the slanders which his enemies had forged against him. Think you that if Harrison had voted to sell white men into slavery for debt in the Senate of that state, Ohio would have thus sustained him? It is impossible, and thus this vilest of all the calumnies is put to rest by the sovereign voice of the people. ALL HAIL OHIO!!!—*York Republican.*

As goes Ohio, so goes Democratic Pennsylvania!

Highly Important Letter.

☞A committee was appointed recently to address those nominated by the Van Buren party of Allegheny county as delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution, and solicit their answers to the following questions:

First. Will you vote the Electoral ticket pledged to support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson?

Second. Will the Convention about to assemble, if you shall be a member thereof, have the power to amend the charter of the Bank of the United States?

Third. If the convention have the power to amend the charter of the Bank of the United States, will it be, in your opinion, expedient to amend it, and will you vote in favor of doing so?

We subjoin the reply, to the above queries, of WALTER FORWARD, Esq. one of the most able Lawyers of the West:

MR. FORWARD'S LETTER.

PITTSBURGH, October 20th, 1836.

Gentlemen—I received your note of the 18th inst., conveying the preamble and resolutions adopted by a meeting held on the Saturday preceding. My constant engagements in the District Court of the United States, during the last two days, have prevented my attention to the subject of those resolutions, except in the weary interval of sickness. My reply is therefore written in haste, and without the precision and method which further time would have enabled me to give it.

The democratic delegates thought proper while I was absent in a neighboring county, to place me on their ticket as a candidate for the Convention. I had no previous notice of their kind intention towards me—the nomination was unsolicited and unconditional. It had been dictated, as I supposed by a single reference to the subject of constitutional reform—the only object that can *rightfully* occupy the deliberations of a convention to amend the Constitution. I had no idea, that as the October election should be over, I would be required to subscribe to opinions, and give pledges in regard to questions which the preamble to the resolutions admits to have been indifferent at the time of my nomination.

I am now sufficiently informed in said preamble, that at the date of the nomination, the questions propounded by you were not thought of by the people," but that they "have arisen *since that time*, and are now agitating the public mind"—This is assigned as the reason for the call made upon me at this late period. Professing the highest consideration for those who attended the meeting, and for each of you, gentlemen, personally, I must be allowed to say, that both they and you have fallen into a small mistake. The high station of Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are no new matters. The extraordinary merits of these gentlemen, and the necessity of their election to save the country from ruin, were quite as loudly and strenuously asserted before the nomination as afterwards; and you well know, gentlemen, that for several weeks prior to the October elections, that question, as it is called, of vesting the United Bank by the Convention, was not only "thought of by the people," but made a subject of vehement party declamation.

I am therefore constrained most respectfully to say to you that the reason for changing the grounds of my nomination, and attaching new conditions to my continuance upon the ticket, are to my mind very unsatisfactory. I think it highly probable that the importance and the equity of these new conditions are not yet discovered by the delegates from the country, by whom I was nominated, and that they may yet be induced to hesitate and ponder the matter very seriously, before they shall place a candidate from their ranks because he denies the power of the convention to annul charters, and destroy private property.

I remember that at the time I was nominated the reform of the constitution was not considered a party matter. I have never regarded it as such, and my nomination shall ever gladden me to enter the Convention as a party man.

Before the commencement of the last Assembly for calling a Convention, our public meetings upon that subject were attended by all parties—the representatives were selected from both of the several conferences held by the committee last appointed, one of which I was a member, the unanimity and danger of converting the reform of the Constitution into a party question, were frequently mentioned and unanimously admitted. I have acted upon these principles ever since, and will continue to act upon them, until premeditated letter reasons than any I have yet heard, to induce a different course.

Constitutions are designed to secure the rights and liberties of individuals by fundamental laws—by laws which shall curb the power of tyrannical majorities. We all know, and we are sometimes made to feel that dominant parties are generally wishing to make the most of their power—they are prone to yield to the impulse of passion and prejudice. Our Constitution is to restrict their capacity and means of corruption and tyranny.

I have no doubt that these were the sentiments of the gentlemen by whom I was nominated, and that they will be received with surprise, that reform of our constitution is to be made subservient to the fortunes of presidential candidates. Their surprise will increase, when they find party politics completely supersoeding, and excluding every question of constitutional reform, from a large judicial meeting assembled with reference to that very matter and that in the preamble and resolutions of that meeting, the subject of reform is not even mentioned.

The questions submitted to me by the meeting, refer to the vote which I intend to give at the election of electors in November, and to the opinions as to the power and duty of the convention to annul the charter of the Bank of the United States. The letter will be first attended to. Charters obtained by imposition and fraud, may be annulled into proof of the fact. If the charter in question were thus obtained, it can and ought to be repealed, and were a general law passed constituting a new and distinct corporation, the vitiated character of the original charter, would be a sufficient reason for its repeal. Professing the highest consideration for those who attended the meeting, and for each of you, gentlemen, personally, I must be allowed to say, that both they and you have fallen into a small mistake. The high station of Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are no new matters. The extraordinary merits of these gentlemen, and the necessity of their election to save the country from ruin, were quite as loudly and strenuously asserted before the nomination as afterwards; and you well know, gentlemen, that for several weeks prior to the October elections, that question, as it is called, of vesting the United Bank by the Convention, was not only "thought of by the people," but made a subject of vehement party declamation.

I am therefore constrained most respectfully to say to you that the reason for changing the grounds of my nomination, and attaching new conditions to my continuance upon the ticket, are to my mind very unsatisfactory. I think it highly probable that the importance and the equity of these new conditions are not yet discovered by the delegates from the country, by whom I was nominated, and that they may yet be induced to hesitate and ponder the matter very seriously, before they shall place a candidate from their ranks because he denies the power of the convention to annul charters, and destroy private property.

I remember that at the time I was nominated the reform of the constitution was not considered a party matter. I have never regarded it as such, and my nomination shall ever gladden me to enter the Convention as a party man.

Before the commencement of the last Assembly for calling a Convention, our public meetings upon that subject were attended by all parties—the representatives were selected from both of the several conferences held by the committee last appointed, one of which I was a member, the unanimity and danger of converting the reform of the Constitution into a party question, were frequently mentioned and unanimously admitted. I have acted upon these principles ever since, and will continue to act upon them, until premeditated letter reasons than any I have yet heard, to induce a different course.

Constitutions are designed to secure the rights and liberties of individuals by fundamental laws—by laws which shall curb the power of tyrannical majorities. We all know, and we are sometimes made to feel that dominant parties are generally wishing to make the most of their power—they are prone to yield to the impulse of passion and prejudice. Our Constitution is to restrict their capacity and means of corruption and tyranny.

I have no doubt that these were the sentiments of the gentlemen by whom I was nominated, and that they will be received with surprise, that reform of our constitution is to be made subservient to the fortunes of presidential candidates. Their surprise will increase, when they find party politics completely supersoeding, and excluding every question of constitutional reform, from a large judicial meeting assembled with reference to that very matter and that in the preamble and resolutions of that meeting, the subject of reform is not even mentioned.

The questions submitted to me by the meeting, refer to the vote which I intend to give at the election of electors in November, and to the opinions as to the power and duty of the convention to annul the charter of the Bank of the United States. The letter will be first attended to. Charters obtained by imposition and fraud, may be annulled into proof of the fact. If the charter in question were thus obtained, it can and ought to be repealed, and were a general law passed constituting a new and distinct corporation, the vitiated character of the original charter, would be a sufficient reason for its repeal. I will add that the charge of corruption having been made and reiterated, I think a rigorous inquiry should be had as early as possible, and if the fact be established, let the Bank be crushed at once.

The Act of Assembly creating the Bank, has granted against the abuse of its privileges by expressly reserving to the Legislature and the Judiciary of the State, the power to cause examinations to be made of its books and papers to put its officers under oath; and if it shall be found upon a trial by jury, that the charter has been violated, to declare it void. Thus far there is no need of extraordinary powers of a convention. The agency of that body is only needed when charters have been *honestly* obtained, and are to be destroyed without a trial by the ministers from the State courts and the question propounded to me is simply this, whether in virtue of this, its sovereign will, it can annul, and annihilate the Bank of the United States, although the charter may have been fairly procured, and the Bank itself honestly administered.

I answer that it cannot! *First*, because the people in October 1835, rejected the calling of a convention, expressly and unanimously limited its powers. The language of their votes was as follows:—"For a convention to submit to the people for their votes the people." It is obvious that annulling a charter cannot be an amendment of the constitution; and if it were, it would be liable to be nullified by the people themselves.

Secondly, assuming that the convention will be clothed with all the authority, rights, powers, and privileges that the people can impart, still it cannot annul charters. Every body knows, and even the dullest can see that they a charter is a contract between the government and individuals, and has all the essential attributes of any other contract. It is also admitted that the State of Pennsylvania has full power to grant charters, and that in the absence of a reservation of a power for that purpose, neither the legislature nor the courts can repeal them, *unless obtained by fraud, or forfeited by mal practice*. No one will dispute that the stock, canal stock, and bridge stock, are private property in the same sense and for the same ends, namely, profit and income, as acres, bonds, mortgages, furniture, houses, or lands.

It is conceded that the annulling of charters is the destruction of contracts, and the annihilation of vested rights of property. The question, therefore, in its plain and naked terms is just this, can a majority of the people invest a body of delegates with the power to annul contracts, and destroy vested private rights? I take the negative side of this question, for the *following* reasons:

Because there are just twenty-five States of the Union, pledged to the defence of every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania against the exercise of such a power; and though we may cut ourselves loose from the Union, yet we shall still remain, yet the government of the Union, which for this purpose holds the power of those States, will take special care, as in the case of South Carolina, that our audacious usurpation and tyranny be seasoned by put down. Be pleased gentlemen to read the following section of the ninth article of the Constitution of the United States: "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque or reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bills of attainder, ex post facto law, *or law impairing the obligation of contracts.*" The prohibition contained in this clause of the federal constitution, is explicit and direct, and admits of but one exception, namely, that Pennsylvania when represented in the convention, will cease to be a "State," a condition to which I admit she would be degraded by a body of delegates, declared by the people themselves to be absolutely lawless.

The clause prohibiting state governments from passing laws impairing contracts, has been enforced by the Supreme Court of the United States, in every instance where the validity of such laws has been brought in question; and unless the judges of that court shall become the profligate instruments of faction, we may safely rely on their aid in the future. In a contest before that court, the question will be whether *the obligation of a contract has been impaired*, and the State of Pennsylvania can only succeed by showing that her grant of the charter in consideration of several millions of dollars, either paid or to be paid by the stockholders of the Bank, *was not a contract with* those stockholders. Her position may be rendered tenable by those who are apprized that the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that a charter is a contract, and therefore secure against violation by state governments. Parties before that court are upon a footing of equality, and the decision will be in future which is supposed to represent the wisdom and intelligence of the people, has made an independent bargain, giving security against the future. The answer to such a plea, would be that States, like individuals, must submit to the consequences of their own bargains, and that they have consented themselves with the resolution to look more sharply in future.

Violent parties in their zeal for victory, are too apt to countenance false principles and false reasoning—I mention the attempt to deprive an old citizen, a freeman, that the exorbitant and savage power of breaking lawful contracts, and destroying private rights without compensation, should any where exist. It is for instance that such a power be strictly denied, and the attempt to exercise it universally repelled. For the fate of others to day, may be his fate to-morrow; and the property of the citizen can never be safe so long as party conflicts are permitted to involve the right to enjoy it. My opinion is that the stockholders of the Bank are entitled to a fair trial by jury, and that in the term of its duration, it should have had no advantage over the other state banks. But I know that the granting the charter is constitutional; and that unless procured by fraud, the stockholders are secure in their rights. Why should it be otherwise? Can any one give a reason why the rights of a candidate for office, depend upon the numbers that may constitute one of the parties to a contract, and why the rights of a citizen be allowed to say one thing and mean another, should he permitted to keep or break its stipulations according as a majority may decree? The individual claiming this privilege would be set down as a knave. The obligation of a contract is a moral obligation, and therefore, just as binding upon governments and communities, represented by governments as upon individuals. A contract doctrine substitutes force in the place of right, and wherever disguised, it is an attack upon right.

But is it not presumptuous to deny the right of a *majority* of the people to nullify their contract. Is now their power unlimited and unrestricted—These questions are answered by another. Do you deny the competency of the people to make a contract? If you do, then I ask, upon what reason of natural justice, or common honesty, they should be at liberty to break it? Suppose a bond signed by five thousand or five millions, would be no less binding than if executed by one. Payment might be enforced against the individual tribunal could enforce it; but the perfidy and injustice would be none the less flagrant.

The legislature which granted the bank charter was clothed with limited powers; but to the extent of those powers it represented the people and bound them. It is for this reason, that the charter is constitutional. In other words, the people, by an act delegated to the people it is therefore their own act; just as much as if they were all assembled in person. There was no more to come into court to annul the sale of his goods made under a power of attorney, given for that purpose, than to plead that the person who quite sufficient to transfer the goods, did not extend to himself. He would be laughed out of court. It seems that when the people confer an authority to bind them in one matter, they may make void every act done, required under it, for the strange reason, that their sovereign power in reference to *other matters* had been withheld!

I should be glad to know what is meant by the expression "sovereign power?" Is it a power of confounding moral distinctions—of transmuting wrong into right—of annihilating the eternal law? I understand those who contend for the power of the convention to annul charters, to regard it as *rightful power*, and not of the mere sway of the strongest. They it is said that the people are sovereign, *government*, in this instance, however, they neither propose nor intend to do it. But if they did, and the government were to attempt to exercise it, the majority would not be at the mercy of the convention.—The same doctrine of rights, which proclaims it as all power is inherent in the people, and that they may alter or abolish their government, asserts that "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, among which are the rights of *acquiring, possessing and protecting* property"—These rights are antecedent to all political government, and are so sacred as to the will of a convention than the right of breathing the air or beholding the sun.

It is to be recollected that it is not the military power of destroying life, which is the power of U. States, is ceded to the convention, but a power to destroy all charters and annihilate the rights they confer. In any exception, let the friends of absolute power point it out, and let them show the limits that shall circumscribe the omnipotence of the convention. No such limit can be assigned. The power to annul charters, is the power to annul property. The Bank is but one or the other can be done by the convention, they may expel or force out banks and subscribers, and it happens that it is now made a party question whether the bank of the United States shall remain or not. We may find it next year made a party question whether the people shall be prevented from crossing our bridges without paying toll, or whether public lands sold for a tenth part of their value, should not revert to the State. The distinction between the *kinds* of property that may be seized, or to solve in with the hope that ours may be saved by popular favour, will not have the effect of quieting our fears. Where is the security against the sacrifice with the destruction of the bank, but by subjecting the rights of all others are to jeopardy.

In regard to this odious bank, I have not, and had a particle of interest in it, other than that which belongs to every citizen. I never owned a dollar's worth of its stock, never borrowed a dollar of its accommodation. If the charter was obtained by foul means I hold it as willing as any one of you to see it annulled. But when I am called on to admit that innocent stockholders in that institution can be deprived of their vested rights by the mere will of a convention my repugnance to such doctrine I cannot be accustomed to any such measure. I deny the right of any majority, however overwhelming, to take their property, without making them a just compensation. Even the threat of so great an outrage, appears to me, to be a ground for general alarm

You request me to state whether I will vote for the electors nominated by the friends of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. I do not see what bearing my opinion of those gentlemen can have upon the question of amending the Constitution, but I have no desire that it should be concealed. There are circumstances which are obvious to you all that would impel me to support Martin Van Buren, if such support could be consistently rendered. But finding his name connected with principles which appear to me to militate against the public good, and to weaken the security of private property, I SHALL VOTE AGAINST HIM.

My opinions upon the subject of constitutional reform mentioned in your letter, must be already known to the public. I have not taken from the people any all power of appointment. Justices of the Peace should be elected by the people, and hold their office for a term of years. The people should also elect their Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Recorders and other county officers. State officers, and the Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts might be elected by vote of both houses of the Legislature. Where the tenure of the office of the inferior judges should be changed, it should be lengthened from the strict line of the term of years. I am for limiting the eligibility of the Executive to the term of three years, so that he could not be tempted from the strict line of his duty by the hope of re election

The evils of excessive banking, and improvident granting of charters, call for reformation. Let the Convention provide that no bank charters be granted unless notice of the intended application be given six months prior to the session of the Legislature, and not more than two charters be granted at any one session in favor of the measure.

I am, with respect, gentlemen, yours, &c

WALTER FORWARD.

To Messrs. Shaler, Livingston and others.

For the Star.

Anti-Masons.

I, with you, must be gratified to hear of the meetings that are called for the purpose of adopting measures to secure to the people of this county those rights which have temporarily passed into other hands, by the wily organization of an artful enemy, and our own false repose in conscious strength. There is no danger to be feared from such means as to repose in security, when our opponents are active; to rely upon our neighbor doing his duty, when we should be up and doing; and to suppose that the cause of triumph has lost many a victory: superior *power* has often been unnihilated by intrigue and deception; and the dearest rights of mankind have been sacrificed by an infatuated delusion that the purity of those rights could not be invaded, and the power of a majority be defeated by the sleepless energy of a minority.

The late election in our county has demonstrated this axiom. We have to contend with a party that never slumbers. The leaf of a snake dies with the going down of the sun, but no sun sets upon the resistance of our political opponents—by day or by night, their scheming stops not! The bird that seeks for carrion to sustain a famished existence, is not more watchful than the well-drilled satellites that ingloriously rally around a sinking cause. Contending for exalted principles of liberty, where has been our enemy? our organization and oft tried fidelity?

Does not our imbecility cry aloud *shame! shame! shame!!* Should our not defeat call each man to the re-coil? Are we not contending for the same cause for which we have heretofore buckled on our armour? Why are we then so slack? Why not every each man struggled to be first in the onset and firmest in the fight! Is not Anti-Masonry a dear one as it has been of old? Is it not the principle that has made our fathers dear sun, like some hideous monster whose pestiferous breath destroys more than the animal is able to devour! It still reigns in midnight darkness! The Lodge has not changed its spots; its unhallowed secret organizations still mark the course of its misdoings. The serpent lives, though its head may have been bruised—the fangs and the venom still remain!

How often have the independent voters of this county rallied as a band of brothers to defeat the progress! Like our glorious ancestors in the incipient stage of the Revolution, who pitched the Tea into the depths of the ocean, so were this people the first to throw Masonry overboard! Let us now halt, or, like the patriots of '76, merge every consideration in our efforts to silence forever its insidious attempts to govern a free people! Shall we pause, when in shout of triumph some strike upon our ear? While its laugh of scorn is mocking our lethargy, and the vain boasting of its followers rejoice as if they were holding a jubilee over the fall of a rival institution? Shall we have fallen into a deep sleep, and the harlot has shorn us, like Samson of old, of our locks of strength! Let us, then, like the strong man, awake, and, in the majesty of a righteous cause, make the day of retribution one long to be remembered.

Our Constitution is to be modified—innovation upon long established Laws and customs is to take place—a new constitution, which has sheltered us from many a storm, is to be torn down, and a new one erected! The subject is one of awful responsibility—it is to be contemplated with a holy reverence for its consummation, and approached with that abiding interest which we must feel when legislating for the welfare of unborn millions. None but the wisest and the best should be architects in such a sublime undertaking. *Such* men the Anti-Masonic party have found in THADDEUS STEVENS and JAMES M'SHERRY.

I delineate no panegyric upon these distinguished individuals. They have both rendered the State much service. They are known to you all, and it constitutes could be proud of representatives, so well versed in the science of government. If constituents can have confidence in Representatives, we can have a full measure in them. If we are asked, *who* are the advocates of our cause, we can point to the mighty mind, the unflinching firmness, the Roman devotion of THADDEUS STEVENS; the experience, ability, and Spartan virtue of JAMES M'SHERRY.

Let us, then, with acclamation, crowd to the polls on the day of election. The plough may stand idle, and the cattle be at rest, for the Farmer is called to the service of his country—as ye saw, ye shall hence forward be sent on the wing of the lightning, and the laborer cease from his toil. Let it be a political Sabbath—a day devoted to the cause of humanity, worthy as the *home* of freedom.

Can we boast of our high mountains and verdant valleys—our inland seas, and richest thrice blessed; can the Farmer gather his grain into his garner; can our people progress in intelligence; can we as a Nation be free, independent and happy, if we are reduced to a state of political degradation?

NEVER! Then let me appeal to you, Anti-Masons, poor and rich—one and all—arouse yourselves to the contest, and WE WILL ELECT OUR CANDIDTES BY A TRIUMPHANT MAJORITY! C. K.

York Springs, Oct. 27, 1836.

For the Star & Banner.

Look at this, Freemen of Adams.

Mr. Editor,—It is well known to every person who reads the papers, that the people of the several Townships in Adams county have called meetings for the purpose of discussing the several subjects at issue between the political parties of the State in reference to the approaching Election for President, and for Delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution. These meetings the candidates of each party, and the advocates of their respective doctrines, were invited to attend and explain and defend their principles, so that the people might be enabled to judge understandingly before us them.

In compliance with this invitation, the candidates and advocates of the Anti Masonic party, have uniformly presented themselves before the people, and explained and defended their principles.

Where were the candidates of the Van Buren party on these occasions? Where were their reckless partizans and lawless demagogues? Where were ADAM WERT and ISAAC ROBINSON? *Andy Miller*, who stands godfather for all the ills spawned into being through that vile print, the Compiler—and—but he is too trifling to talk about, little Mosy McClean? Like contemptible cowards and base recreants, they shrunk from avowing and defending their doctrines face to face with the people, and before those who they knew could and would expose their absurdity and falsehood, naked to the people!

It suits Andy Miller and the other hopeful tools of the hopeful school, much better to glide about in the dark, and creep about in secret spreading their lies and calumnies in secret, than to meet *honest and honorable* men in open and honorable contest! Why else, if but one half of what they allege against Stevens and M'Sherry be true, do they shrink from the opportunity proffered them, openly to proclaim, substantiate and prove it! Truth ever shuns disguise and concealment, and rejoices in the light of open day.

Why, in especial, did Messrs. Wert and Robinson, whilst asking the people for their votes, presume to treat them with such practical contempt? Or is it, that a consciousness of their own ignorance and the fallacy of their doctrines, led them to shrink from exposure and certain discomfiture?

As to Mr. *Lawyer Miller*, there is nothing surprising in his conduct. A skulking, dastardly politician, as he has shown himself to be, as witness the time when he suffered himself to be made the tool of the leaders of his troops, in the face of the County by the then Sheriff, and fled home sword in hand before the wrathful functionary! It suits him much better to aim the assassin's stab at the character of honorable men, with his poisoned pen, and then fly from the place, like a poisonous reptile, and hide himself in secret, than to meet an honorable foe in open and honorable contest! Let him go on circulating his base falsehoods and calumnies against *McClellan and Thompson* in an adjoining County, or seeking to revenge on Mr. Stevens, that which is the greatest injury to a little mind a heart, he has pressed—the fangs and the venom still remain!

How often have the independent voters of this county rallied as a band of brothers to defeat the progress! Like our glorious ancestors in the incipient stage of the Revolution, who pitched the Tea into the depths of the ocean, so were this people the first to throw Masonry overboard! Let us now halt, or, like the patriots of '76, merge every consideration in our efforts to silence forever its insidious attempts to govern a free people! Shall we pause, when in shout of triumph some strike upon our ear? While its laugh of scorn is mocking our lethargy, and the vain boasting of its followers rejoice as if they were holding a jubilee over the fall of a rival institution? Shall we have fallen into a deep sleep, and the harlot has shorn us, like Samson of old, of our locks of strength! Let us, then, like the strong man, awake, and, in the majesty of a righteous cause, make the day of retribution one long to be remembered.

Our Constitution is to be modified—innovation upon long established Laws and customs is to take place—a new constitution, which has sheltered us from many a storm, is to be torn down, and a new one erected! The subject is one of awful responsibility—it is to be contemplated with a holy reverence for its consummation, and approached with that abiding interest which we must feel when legislating for the welfare of unborn millions. None but the wisest and the best should be architects in such a sublime undertaking. *Such* men the Anti-Masonic party have found in THADDEUS STEVENS and JAMES M'SHERRY.

I delineate no panegyric upon these distinguished individuals. They have both rendered the State much service. They are known to you all, and it constitutes could be proud of representatives, so well versed in the science of government. If constituents can have confidence in Representatives, we can have a full measure in them. If we are asked, *who* are the advocates of our cause, we can point to the mighty mind, the unflinching firmness, the Roman devotion of THADDEUS STEVENS; the experience, ability, and Spartan virtue of JAMES M'SHERRY.

Let us, then, with acclamation, crowd to the polls on the day of election. The plough may stand idle, and the cattle be at rest, for the Farmer is called to the service of his country—as ye saw, ye shall hence forward be sent on the wing of the lightning, and the laborer cease from his toil. Let it be a political Sabbath—a day devoted to the cause of humanity, worthy as the *home* of freedom.

Can we boast of our high mountains and verdant valleys—our inland seas, and richest thrice blessed; can the Farmer gather his grain into his garner; can our people progress in intelligence; can we as a Nation be free, independent and happy, if we are reduced to a state of political degradation?

NEVER! Then let me appeal to you,

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, October 31, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

John Gest	Senatorial.
Alexander Plumer	
Levis Passmore	Cadwallader Evans
Charles Brewster	Samuel Rover
Jonathan Gillingham	Chester Butler
William Johnson	Ner Middlesworth
Samuel Grosh	Isaac Myer
Thomas Ashbridge	Frederick Gebhart
James Paul	Benj. R. Marchand
Benjamin Riegel	Thomas Hughes, sen.
Jacob Weygandt	John Reed
Walter C. Livingston	Samuel C. Orr
David Grim	William A. Denniman
John Fox	William S Rankin
Charles Diehl	James Cochran
Thomas Carson	Louis Evans

Delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution,

SENATORIAL.

JAMES DUNLOP,
LEVI MERKLE,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JAMES M'SHERRY.

☞Reader! Do not overlook the admirable letter of WALTER FORWARD.

Beware of the *Lies* of the Van Buren Party!

☞The Van Buren party are in the habit of circulating lying handbills and papers in the country just before an election, taking care to keep them back until the morning of the election, or the day before, so as to prevent refutation until they have done their work of deception. Such bills, papers, and lies will be sent forth at the election on Friday next. A parcel of them are already printed, and sent to faithful agents in each district, to be ready for their midnight frauds. *A. G. Miller*, the chief inventor of POLITICAL FALSEHOODS for the county, is preparing more; and being very fertile in that production, will doubtless send forth a plentiful supply.

To shew that we do not wantonly charge him, and to put the honest people of this county on their guard against so dangerous and unprincipled a politician, we publish the following facts:—

After the late election, it was reported all over the county by the Masonic party, that Mr. McCLELLAN had procured Mr. THOMPSON (the Regulator) to go to Harrisburg and prevent the commissioning of Mr. Taughinbaugh. Many of that party honestly believed it, having yet some faith in the word of the author. Mr. McClellan, feeling indignant at such slander, (having been cheated out of his election by a similar one,) traced the report to ANDREW G. MILLER. The following correspondence then took place between them—in which it will be seen, that *Miller* denied ever having said so, and attempted to throw the blame upon Thompson, who was also a Democrat. Messrs. McClellan and Thompson from all such suspicion. Mr. McClellan then wrote to Carlisle and procured the certificate of Mr. HARPER, late Prothonotary of that county, a gentleman of high respectability. THIS FIXES THE LIE DIRECT UPON ANDREW G. MILLER! Many more certificates to the same effect could have been had, but were deemed unnecessary.

MR. McCLELLAN TO MAJOR ANDREW G. MILLER.

Mr. A. G. MILLER, *Sir*—I have this moment heard that you had circulated a report at Carlisle, that I had sent James A. Thompson to Harrisburg, to prevent Mr. Taughinbaugh from being commissioned. Had you reported this at home, I should have paid no attention to it, as there would have been no one to have passed for its worth, where we are both known. Your answer is expected immediately.

Gettysburg, Oct. 17, 1836. G. W. McCLELLAN.

MAJOR MILLER'S REPLY.

Mr G. W. McCLELLAN, *Sir*—Your note respecting a report that I should have circulated in Carlisle, is received. I assure you it is not correct. I never believed you would send Mr. Thompson to Harrisburg, or that you would accept a commission or do those things which you attribute to him, or any thing which would be