ary movements, the lesson will be invaluable, and the present disgrace productive of lasting benefit. But if a repetition of the outrage be countenanced and mob threats become the rule of legislation, then it requires little political sagacity to foretell the speedy downfall of our liberty, and the complete prostration of all rights. The desperado who enters a legislative Hall to day with his bullies, to compel the admission of a particular member, will assuredly, and perhaps on the morrow, demand the passage of a law to promote his private interest at the expense of others. Nor will it be long before he uses the same means in a court of justice, to escape punishment or cheat his neighbor.—Then the difference between guilt and innocence, the value of title deeds, and the sacredness of all rights, will be only nominal. Might will be right; and the minority and the timid slaves.

The evil effects of the late disorder will, I fear, be immediately felt in the pecuniary credit of the commonwealth, unless you, her representatives, act promptly and efficiently. Well may capitalists and creditors doubt the faith of a community to them, when that community is faithless to its own dearest rights. It therefore becomes your imperative duty, gentlemen, not only to your posterity and majesty of the laws, but to yourselves and your own immediate interests, to say to the world that similar outrages shall not again take place, and that what has happened is the work of only a few desperate men, and not of the people of this great state.

This, it seems to me, can be accomplished by the enactment of severe laws against all riotous or violent proceedings at the seat of government during the session of the legislature, and by compelling the county or counties, whose citizens shall be originators or ringleaders of such proceedings, to pay all the loss caused by them and expense incurred in their suppression.

It will also be proper to revise the acts of Assembly relative to election returns, and to render the mode of making them so plain that no one can misunderstand or evade them. In their existing shape, there is some difficulty in arriving at the true intent of the legislature. In the present case, I have not the slightest doubt but that the duties of the proper executive officer, with regard to the disputed returns, was legally and faithfully performed. But the subject is one of such vital importance that the law should be rendered perfectly plain and every shadow of doubt removed.

I am clear in the opinion that the whole of the late difficulties arose from the return judges assuming powers never intended to be delegated to them. They are merely ministerial officers. Their duty is only clerical, and consists exclusively in adding up and declaring the whole vote polled for each candidate within their district, and making return thereof to the proper officer. The law gives them no power to reject or exclude the vote of a district, or part of a district. It is from the unauthorized assumption of such dangerous power, that the whole of the recent disturbances proceeded. I would, therefore, recommend the infliction hereafter of the most severe penalties on similar usurpations.

I shall now proceed to lay before you the message as it was prepared to be transmitted on the 4th inst.

Many subjects of great interest will occupy the time of the Legislature at its present session.

The radical alterations which have taken place in the Constitution, impose duties that will necessarily claim your first attention.—

The people have willed the change, and it is the duty of representatives to carry out and perfect its details.

Of prominent moment among the new features in our organic law is that which relates to the right of suffrage. It consists in, a residence of *one* instead of *two* years within the State; of ten days actual residence within the District in which the elector offers to vote, (which was not required formerly,) and of the payment within two years, of a tax actually assessed on the voter, at least *ten* days before the election. There are also other changes, chiefly declaratory of passages in the old Constitution which were not clearly expressed in that instrument, and which do not require recapitulation.

For years much abuse and evasion of the Constitutional provisions, and of the laws relative to voting, have been supposed by many citizens to exist. The present occasion will afford an opportunity to guard, as far as it can be done, this inestimable right from violation. Another reason now demands more strict and specific Legislation. The number of officers to be directly chosen by the people will give to the elections more of interest, and to each individual vote more of present and local value than they formerly possessed; and will consequently subject the power of the individual voter, which has now, in a great measure, become the direct appointing power, to greater danger from fraud and malpractice than heretofore, when its influence was more remote.

Under these circumstances it is a first duty of the Legislature to form such a code of Laws for the regulation of Elections, as will cause their results to be known and respected as the honestly expressed will of the majority, and also to place around them such guards as shall completely preserve peace and order during their progress.

Both these desirable objects may be accomplished by defining and establishing, beyond cavil or evasion, the evidence of those qualifications required by the Constitution, to be possessed by every elector, and by ensuring the punishment of all violators of the peace at Elections.

Two qualifications in addition to *citizenship*, (which is as heretofore,) entitled to a vote. 1st *Residence*. 2nd the payment of a State or county *Tax*. The Constitutional provisions with regard to neither can be charged nor affected by the Legislature; but the mode of establishing the fact that these qualifications are really possessed, in other words the *evidence*, can.

I would propose then that *general* residence in the State for, and during one year next before the day of Election, may be proved, as heretofore, by the oath of the party offering to vote, if there be any doubt on the subject. This mode must necessarily be relied on, or the voter be perhaps deprived of his right, for in many cases he might not be able to offer any other proof: But that the *particular* residence for ten days, if doubted by any qualified citizen of the District, shall be established by the oath or affirmation of a resident Taxable citizen of the District, who shall have already voted at that election, and not by the oath, or affirmation, of the party himself: and that the party himself shall be obliged to swear or affirm if required that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in the particular District,—that he at the time of voting, has no other residence or home,—and that he did not remove into it for the purpose of obtaining a vote therein. There could be no hardship in such provisions, nor could they deprive any of their just rights, inasmuch as no one could possibly reside during ten days in one District without such fact being known to at least one of its resident citizens. Neither would it be oppression to require *disinterested* proof of actual residence, in the mode proposed, because it would only be demanding the *best proof* the nature of the question admits of, which is done in every other case.

Equally strict proof of the assessment and payments of taxes should be exacted in all instances.

In case of persons claiming to vote on tax assessed and paid within the District for the *current year*, the assessors corrected list, or a certified copy of it, should be the only evidence of assessment. But to prevent all altering of, or tampering with assessor's lists, a certified copy of the list in each township should be published, by being put up, and exposed at the house at which the election is held, *nine* days previous to the day of election. This would both enable each person, constitutionally entitled to a vote, to have himself assessed on the day before the list is completed, and would also present an opportunity to the whole District of examining the list of proposed voters and of taking means to prevent imposition.

And in cases of a right to vote claimed on an assessment for a *former year*, within two years next preceeding the election, and within the District, no other proof should be admitted than the assessors list of the proper year, or the published copy of it just described, which might be preserved for such use from year to year, by being taken down at the end of the election by the Inspector, and sealed up in one of the ballot boxes by the Judges, with a certificate to that effect endorsed on it by the Inspector. The correctness of such a document would not be questioned.

To guard against illegal voting by persons assessed and having paid tax *out of the District*, they should be required to give their names to the assessor, to be by him put up, at least nine days previous to the election, at the election house, appended to the list of assessed taxables before described, that all persons might have an opportunity of knowing the names of those who intend to vote; and an original receipt for the tax, from the proper Collector of the district in which it was paid, should be produced at the time of voting. The hand writing of the Collector should also be proved, by some disinterested person, before a known justice of the peace or alderman, and a minute of such proof endorsed on the receipt.

If to these restrictions with regard to tax receipts, which have been the ready means of much fraud, were added one that no receipt whatever shall be competent to prove payment of tax, unless it express on the face of it the year for which it was assessed, and that no tax assessed more than two years previous to, though actually paid within two years of the election, shall entitle to a vote, there would be little room for evasion or violation of the Constitution. I deem this latter provision proper, as well as necessary, because I suppose it to be the intent of the Constitution, that the tax must not only have been paid but *assessed* within the time named, and that during that period the voter must have contributed to the support of the Government under which he lives. Assessment *and* payment of tax being both required, it is fairly presumable that they were intended to occur, not only *in*, but *for* the period, or at least part of the period, designated by the Constitution.

To preserve order at elections, I would recommend that it be made the duty of the constable of each ward, borough or township within which any election is held to lodge information before some justice of the peace or alderman thereof, of the names of persons engaged in any assault, battery, intimidation, riot, or other breach of the peace, at and during the day of such election, and to return as witnesses, on the part of the Commonwealth, the names of such persons as were assaulted, beaten, intimidated or otherwise injured, or of such other persons as were cognisant of the facts, who, with the parties accused, shall be bound over to appear at the next court of quarter sessions, or Mayor's court, as the case may be: that any constable neglecting or refusing for 24 hours to lodge such information, on being required so to do by the party injured, or by any three qualified voters of the district, shall, upon complaint before a justice of the peace or alderman, and proof of such requisition and neglect, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars; that the party or parties found guilty by the proper court of such assault, battery, intimidation, riot or other breach of the peace, shall be sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and be confined in the proper county gaol, not less than six calendar months; and that it shall be the duty of the proper court before whom each constable makes his quarterly return, to examine him expressly whether the elections held in his district were peaceably conducted, and if he report, or if it be otherwise proved, that they were not, and that he failed to institute the requisite proceeding, then to inflict the foregoing fine on the constable.

And to secure, as much as possible, the purity of elections, I would strongly recommend the passage of a more effectual law against betting on elections, which practice forms the very worst and most pernicious species of gambling. Betting and gaming of other kinds only injure the parties themselves, but this inflicts a wound on the rights of all, and destroys that confidence which every citizen should feel in the decisions of the ballot box. I would therefore urge that, whenever thereto required by any voter of the district, or whenever he shall think it necessary, the inspector of each election shall cause any person offering to vote, to declare on oath or affirmation whether he is or is not directly or indirectly interested, either as principal, partner or stakeholder, in any bet on the result of *any* election to be held on that day; and if he admit that he is, or if he decline to answer, then to refuse such person his vote, and to cause the clerks of the election, to make a minute thereof on the list of voters.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE PATRONS OF THE STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.
January 1, 1839.

Once more the nimble footed Hours,
Have whirl'd the Car of Time along;
A passenger in it I come
To greet you with my New Year's song;
Though young the minstrel, rude his lay,
Unguerdon'd send him not away.

I s'pose you've heard the latest news,
'Tis strange and almost past believing—
That prick'd by conscience for their sins,
Lawyers now seek an honest living!
Of all their pranks the latest caper—
You'll find the proof on't in our paper.

For there, at top of page the first,
The important tidings is convey'd,
That Cooper, Smyser and Co. have
Set up the Editorial trade;
And now with all their might and main
They wield the Editorial pen!

They bid me say they wish you all
A happy New Year, and a merry;
And if 'twould suit you to subscribe,
They would be very thankful—very!
The price? Pshaw! A mere circumstance
'Tis but *two dollars*——IN ADVANCE!

For Job and Advertising work
They say they beat all natur' too—
And, if I might slip in a word
Upon my soul I think its true.
Printing or Law—they're not fastidious,
They'll do it cheap—for CASH or PRODUCE

They are, I do assure you, sirs,
Half horses and half alligators—
They mean to use the rebels up
With all their cut-throat instigators;
And tear and claw with tooth and nail,
The *Government Provisional!*

We've fallen, sure, on evil times
When Traitors desecrate the soil
And trample on the dearest rights,
Our fathers bought with blood and toil
And seek to raise Rebellion's cause,
Above the power of the Laws!

Alas! And has it come to this!
Must Anarchy and Bloodshed reign?
And shall our brave departed sires,
Have fought and bled and died in vain?
Forbid it, Spirits of the mighty dead,
Ye who at Brandywine and Monmouth bled!

Are Law and Order empty sounds?
The Constitution but a name?
And must this fair and goodly land
By civil broils be rent in twain?
And civil war with all its train
Of pillage, rapine, murder reign?

Forbid it, every Heavenly pow'r!
Avenging spirit of the Laws
Awake! Arise! In vengeance come
And vindicate thine Holy cause!
And stamp with everlasting shame
Each baffled, upstart *traitor's* name!

With ARNOLD having cast their lot,
With ARNOLD let their portion be,
Condemn'd to everlasting fame
And never dying infamy;
And bear, like CAIN, a felon's brand
The mark for scorn's unerring hand!

Perhaps you ask the Traitors' names—
They're many—and their name is Legion.
'Tis even said some few are found
In this most highly favor'd region.
I know them, but it might appear
Invidious to name them here.

Enough of this—I had design'd
To canvass divers other themes;
To moralize on human life,
Its visions and its airy dreams:
How Joy and Sorrow sisters are
Twin-born, and near allied to Care.

This Life's at best a chequer'd scene
Of Pains and Pleasures, Hopes and Fears;
And often smiles of rapture beam
From eyes that glisten yet with tears!
Change and Succession is I wot,
Of humankind the common lot.

Hence learn we wisely to improve
Each passing moment as it flies:
Life is a flower of transient growth,
And even whilst it blooms it dies!
Time's ever hurrying stream rolls swiftly by
To swell the abyss of Eternity!

Kind patrons! Should you condescend
To smile on and reward my strain,
I'll do my best, if life is spar'd
To rhyme for you next year again:
Meantime, that you may life and health enjoy
So most sincerely prays the
CARRIER BOY.

County Convention.

The Delegates from the several Townships in the County of Adams, appointed to choose three Conferies to nominate a candidate for the Senate of Pa. in the room of Jacob Cassat, Esq. deceased, met in the Court House in Gettysburg, on Friday the 4th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following named Delegates appeared and took their seats.

Borough.—B. Gilbert, A. B. Kurtz.
Cumberland.—Andrew Walker, Wm. Hamilton.
Straban.—John Dickson, Esq. Saml. F. Neeley.
Tyrone.—Wm. Yeates, Saml. Sadler.
Menallen.—Philip Beamar, John Burkholder.
Franklin.—Daniel Mickley, Col J. D. Paxton.
Huntington.—Thomas Stephens, John L. Sadler.
Hamiltonban.—Joseph Baugher, Geo. Irwin.
Liberty.—Maxwell Shield, Joseph Hunter.
Freedom—James Cunningham, Esq. N. M. Harper.
M't Joy.—Jesse D. Newman, Geo. R. Hoffman.
Germany.—Alfred Cole, Andrew Little.
M't Pleasant.—James Lockart, jr. A. M'Ilwaine.
Reading.—Wm. Jones, Benjamin Meloon.
Hamilton.—Dr. G. L. Fauss, John Picking.
Latimore.—Caleb Beales.
Berwick.—Peter Diehl, Henry Gitt.
Conowago.—J. A. Gubenator, John G. Morningstar.

Convention having organized of adpointing JOHN DICKSON, Esq. Chairman, and *John L. Gubenator*, Esq. Secretary, they proceeded to nominate Conferies to meet those from the Counties of Franklin and Cumberland at Shippensburg, on Monday the 7th inst. which resulted in the choice of Col. J. D. Paxton, James A. Thompson and Peter Diehl.

On motion of A. B. Kurtz, the Chairman appointed B. Gilbert, A. B. Kurtz, and Peter Diehl, to wait upon the Editors of our papers to stay their papers till such time as to enable them to announce the result of the meeting of Conferies.

On motion, Resolved, that the Conferies have power to fill vacancies.

JOHN F. M'FARLANE,
was nominated as the Candidate for Senator.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, an election is about to take place, which is the first that will occur, since the Constitution and Laws have been violated and defied, and rebellion against them, rendered successful by the timidity and treachery of pretended friends; therefore

Resolved, That the questions, submitted to the people of this District, at the coming election, are, *do you approve of the mob which drove the Legislature from the Capitol?* Do you approve of the conduct of those Senators, who for money, or through fear, betrayed their friends—violated their oaths—sanctified the proceedings of the mob—and gave the lie to the votes which they had given but five days before, when they declared that "the 'Hopkins House' *was not organized*, according to the Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth?"

Resolved, That the Delegates to this Convention, after having carefully examined the facts, of which some of them were witnesses, are entirely satisfied that the House over which *Thomas S. Cunningham* was elected Speaker, *was legally and constitutionally organized.*

Resolved, That the Assembly, over which *William Hopkins* was elected Speaker, *was not legally and constitutionally organized*; and that the conduct of a majority of the Senate, in declaring it to be so, was a more fatal stroke to Constitutional Liberty, than all the outrages perpetrated by the mob.

Resolved, That while those Senators who, at one and the same time, betrayed their friends and committed treason against the Constitution of the Commonwealth, are deserving of the execration of every honest man; those who remained firm in the discharge of their duties, are entitled to our unfailing gratitude and respect.

Resolved, That the conduct of our own Representative Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. and those who acted with him, during the reign of anarchy, which we fear is not soon to end, is such as we expected—firm, nobler and disinterested.

Resolved, That we fully approve of his conduct and that of those who acted with him, and believe that if a similar course had been pursued by all, disgrace and ruin would not have come upon the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That our late Representative in the State Senate, Jacob Cassatt, Esq. died nobly contending for the honor and dignity of his native State.

Resolved, That we ask of our constituents to ponder upon the questions submitted to them, and to answer them at the polls on the 15th inst. AYE or NAY?

Resolved, That we will support no man for the office of Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of JACOB CASSAT, Esq. who is an advocate of the law of force, and opposed to the peaceful and proper remedy prescribed by the Constitution and the laws in all cases whatsoever.

Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the honesty, ability and incontemptible integrity of JOHN F. M'FARLANE, Esq. and in order to secure his election we respectfully ask support of our fellow citizens of this Senatorial district.

Resolved, That we look forward upon the result of this contest as a decision whether the people of this district are willing to sustain the supremacy of the laws and the dignity of the Commonwealth, or whether they will surrender their *dearest* rights to the mercy and dictation of a lawless mob and the encroachments of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we, the Roman firmness of our talented and patriotic Senator, the Hon. CHARLES B. PENROSE, Esq. and his associates who so noble stood by him in defence of the Constitution and the laws; whilst we cannot too deeply condemn the perfidious and suicidal course persued by those coward Slaves who would sap the foundation of an hallowed and time-honored Institutions and erect a despotism upon their ruins,

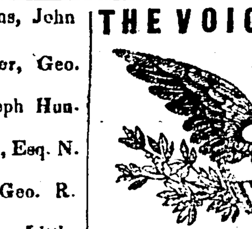
On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published.
JOHN DICKSON, Pres't.
JOHN L. GUBENATOR, Sec'y.

To all Concerned.

THE subscriber informs those indebted to him for Subscription, Job Work, &c. that he will be in Gettysburg *at the January Court*, when he will be obliged to them if they would call and make settlement with him.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
January 8, 1839. 3t-41

THE VOICE OF ADAMS.



LARGE
Meeting of the friends of the Constitution and Laws.

Agreeable to Public Notice a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Adams county, friendly to the Constitution and Laws, met at the Court House, on Friday the 4th inst. The meeting was organized by calling John Dickson, Esq. to the chair.

PRESIDENT
JOHN DICKSON, ESQ.

VICE PRESIDENTS
HENRY GITT,
PETER HULICK,
JOHN BROUGH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
JOHN SADLER, Sen.
CALEB BEALES.
NICHOLAS BUSHEY, Esq.
ROBERT M'CREARY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
VICTOR M'ILHENY,
ANDREW WALKER,
JAMES SMITH,
WM. YEATTS,
GEO. IRWIN,
WM. SADLER,
ABRAHAM KING, Esq.

SECRETARIES
J. G. Morningstar, Esq.
John Picking,
Robert M'Ilheny,
Maxwell Shields,
Peter Diehl,
Capt. Wm. Jones,
Alfred Cole,
Wm. Bell,
John Brinkerhoff,
Joseph Hunter,
Andrew Lowe.
James Ewing.

The meeting was then addressed by DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq. who stated the object of the meeting. And on his motion, a committee of Twenty-six was appointed by the chair to report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and also an Address to the citizens of the County. The following were appointed on said Committee, viz:

Daniel M. Smyser, Esq. Samuel Neely, Capt. John Walter, Daniel Comfort, Sam'l Sadler, Capt. Andrew Little, John Larimer, John L. Sadler, J. D. Newman, John L. Gubernator, Esq. John Cleveland, R. F. M'Conaughy, Esq. James Lockart, jr. John Mickley, jr. Jacob Weldy, James Renshaw, Dr. G. L. Fauss, Geo. Deardoff, Col. J. D. Paxton, Robert Slemmons, J. Baumgartner, Geo. R. Hoffman, Henry Brinkerhoff, Capt. Wm. M'Gaughy, J. King Wilson, James Morrison.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by JAMES COOPER, Esq.

The Committee through their chairman D. M. Smyser, reported the following resolutions and address—

Resolved, That the citizens of this County have seen with regret and alarm proportionate to the magnitude of the injury, the late triumph of a stipendiary and lawless mob led on and instigated by reckless political desperadoes from the counties of Adams, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, over the Laws and Constitution of the State, and the sanctity and inviolability of the Legislative bodies

Resolved, That the example, now for the first time witnessed in republican America, of the Legislative bodies controlled in their acts of Legislation by a mob threatening assassination and outrage, and violently expelled from their Halls, is a precedent of the most alarming and dangerous tendency—an invasion of the most sacred rights of the whole people—a violation of the most solemn guarantees—and the substitution of an irresponsible power resting its claims on violence alone, for the regularly and legally delegated sovreignty of the people.

Resolved, That to represent the late scenes of violence at the seat of government, as a mere collision of party interests, and a struggle between the claims and alledged rights of individuals, is a gross perversion of truth, and falls far short of the fearfully important issue involved—an issue between violence and treason on the one side and order and law on the other, upon the decision of which must depend the fate of Liberty in this Country.

Resolved, That we have learned with sorrow and shame, that some of the citizens of this County, were actively engaged in the late disgraceful transactions—thereby doing their best to bring disgrace and ruin upon all that is most dear and precious to the heart of the patriot.

Resolved, That we avow ourselves, as we have ever been, the friends of the Laws supremacy, and will continue our best efforts to restore and maintain it, undismayed by the fearful examples of treachery and villainy of which the history of the last month furnishes so many examples.

Resolved, That amid the storm of anarchy and treason, the citizens of this County still looked with firm and implicit faith, to the Senate, as the sheet anchor of the patriots hopes—as an impenetrable barrier against which the waves of Revolution might break, but which they could not pass; and therefore view with corresponding astonishment and indignation, the shameful, inexplicable and unlooked for betrayal of such hopes and confidence.

Resolved, That the blood of the Constitution must forever cleave to the skirts of the Senate, because, having it in their power to save, they raised a parricidal arm and struck the final and fatal blow.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to those members of the Senate, as also, of the House of Representatives, who, surrounded by reval treachery and coward fears, remained true to their country and their trust, and strove to avert the fatal catastrophe.

Resolved, That this meeting, profoundly penetrated with grief for the death of their late able, upright and talented Representative in the Senate JACOB CASSATT, Esq. find a consolation in reflecting that his last and expiring energies & efforts were exerted, with a zeal, constancy and fervor worthy of all admiration, to avert the blow which immolated Liberty on the altar of party; failing in this, the heart of the patriot burst in the conflict of feeling, and he died of a broken heart, his memory embalmed with the tears of a nation, happy in escaping the sight of the consummation of the ruin of his native state. The first martyr in this struggle, his memory will long live endeared to the hearts of freemen.

Resolved, That this meeting contemplate with repugnance, the shameful contrast to the noble conduct of Mr. Cassatt, presented by the recreant Senators, Strohm, M'Conkey, Miller, Fullerton, Case and Michler, whose treason, apostacy and cowardice, have brought the State to the brink of ruin, and covered themselves with lasting disgrace.

And whereas James M'Conkey, a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, was in 1835, elected to the seat he now fills from the Senatorial District then composed of the counties of York and Adams, by the party he has misrepresented and betrayed, by a majority of 713 votes of which this County gave him **630**, over his competitor Mr. Small; and whereas a very large majority of the people of this County disapprove of his conduct in voting for the recognition of the body styling itself the House of Representatives over which Mr. Hopkins, of Washington Co. presided, and view it as a betrayal of their rights and interests, Therefore

Resolved, That it is the unanimous wish and opinion of this meeting, that the said James M'Conkey should resign his seat in the Senate forthwith, as an act of justice to the constituents who elected him.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to communicate the preceding Preamble and Resolution to Mr. M'Conkey, and request an answer.

[The Committee appointed under this resolution, are ABRAHAM KING, ROBERT M'ILHENY, and DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esquires.)

Resolved, That we have seen with approbation and gratitude, the firm and manly resistence opposed to the progress of misrule and anarchy, by our talented and distinguished Representative THADDEUS STEVENS, in its first steps and all its subsequent stages; he has merited our thanks, and deserved well of his whole country; and established for himself, new claims to the confidence and support of his constituents.

Resolved, That we approve of his withdrawing for the present from the spurious House of Representatives, and returning to his constituents to ascertain their views and wishes. The question of his returning to Harrisburg, and entering the spurious House begotten by the Mob and fathered by the Senate, we trust entirely to his own judgment, patriotism and sense of duty, in which we have the fullest confidence. Great as our immediate interests are, we do not wish him to return to vindicate them, if he is thereby to sacrifice the paramount interests of the Commonwealth and of posterity. We leave altogether to him to judge, whether circumstances shall occur, which may render it proper for him to enter that defective body, to defend his friends, and the great interests of the State. If he can then do so without a sacrifice of principle and honor, we shall rejoice in it. If, in doing so, either is to be disregarded, we do not claim, nor could we expect him to yield to it. With him we leave the whole question, confident that in his hands, his and our honor are safe.

Resolved, That his colleague, CHARLES KETTLEWELL, has by his conduct in the late trying crisis, also fully justified the confidence of his constituents and deserves our thanks.

Resolved, That at the approaching Special Election on the 15th inst. for a Senator to fill the place of Mr. Cassatt, we will use our utmost efforts to secure the election of the candidate who shall be put in nomination by the friends of our cause and that of the country; because the question is now directly presented to the votes of this district, whether Law or Violence shall rule the destinies of this great Commonwealth. When the issue is, "Mob or no Mob," as patriots, as freemen, as American citizens, we would deem it treasonable to hesitate. The credit of our district is concerned in electing our candidate; for defeat would be at once received by the world and hailed by our opponents, as a verdict of ratification and approval of the doings of the mob.

Resolved, That the several Township and District Committees of vigilance be re established as they existed at and before the last general election, and that they be requested individually and collectively, to use every exertion to secure victory to our standard, and that the County Committee be instructed at once, to enter into the necessary communication and correspondence with them.

And Whereas, under the amended Constitution, there are a large number of County and other officers, to be elected by the people which were heretofore filled by Executive appointment; and whereas it has several times happened that the party professing the principles we hold, although having a very large majority in the County, have through division and want of concentration on one candidate been defeated in the choice of those county offices heretofore elective,

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this meeting request the County Committee to call another County meeting on the Monday of the January Court, for the express purpose of then considering the propriety of hereafter nominating the candidates for Sheriff, Prothonotary and other county offices by the County Delegates, as other parts of the County ticket have been heretofore nominated.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been appointed a Committee to address you, we shall do so without apology; we need none; we are freemen speaking to fellow-freemen, on the subject of dangers common to all, which threaten the interests of all. A detailed account of the outrages committed at Harrisburg we do not pretend to give; the bounds which we have prescribed to ourselves will not permit it—nor is it necessary. It is known to all, that the assembling of the Legislature at the Seat of Government, the present session, was attended with disturbances and outrages, forever disgraceful to Pennsylvania. A blood-thirsty mob drove the Legislature from the Capitol, and the assassins who composed it, denounced death against the members who dared to oppose them. The Hall of the Senate, after the members had been driven from their seats, was occupied by this banditti, who were there harangued by an Officer of the General Government, who incited them to deeds of violence and blood.

The Government was declared to be at end, and a substitute—the name for which was borrowed from the times of revolutionary France—was established in its stead. Over the murderous mob which committed this treason against the Commonwealth, Gen. *Thomas C. Miller* presided, and was afterwards a member of "The Committee of Safety!" We mention this, not for the purpose of heralding the infamy of the individual, and exhibiting him as the companion and associate of cut-throats and assassins, but to show that Adams county participated in the treason.

Here ended the first scene of the drama which exhibited Pennsylvania as a spectacle of degradation. The second was no less wicked, and far more disgraceful.

After the insurgent mob had dispersed, on the appearance of the military force ordered to Harrisburg by the Governor, and a number of the leaders arrested, quiet was in a great measure restored, and men began to hope that the stability of our institutions was established by the suppression of the rebellion. All that was wanted to confirm that hope, was the action of the Senate. No one doubted but that it would recognize the House over which Gen. Cunningham presided, except, perhaps, those who afterwards steeped themselves in infamy, and proved recreant to their friends, their constituents and their country. The House and the Senate were organized on the same principles. Messrs. Day, Reed and their associates, were admitted to seats in the House on the same evidence that Messrs. Hanna and Wagner received their's in Senate. Both were admitted on the same Returns; and it had been agreed upon by our friends in *both bodies*, before the organization of either. But the action of the Senate was delayed from day to day, until the hearts of our friends were made sick by its procrastination—and until the threats and bribes of the enemy had caused the desertion of three men, who acted with our friends in the organization. This, however, was a trivial blow of no importance, except to show that there were those amongst our friends, liable to corruption, and dead to the fear of infamy. All still depended upon the Senate; and at length, on the 20th of December, its determination appeared to be taken, and it declared, by a vote of 20 to 13, that "*the House over which William Hopkins had been elected Speaker on the 4th of December, was* NOT *organized according to the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth.*"

It was thought that the question was settled, and our friends looked for a speedy recognition of the Cunningham House. But delay again took place; the plans of the conspirators were not yet ripe; enough had not been corrupted to ensure the consummation of the devilish plot. Finally, however, on the 25th of December, just five days after the vote by which the Senate declared that the Hopkins House *was* NOT *constitutionally organized*, it declared by another vote, that it WAS *constitutionally organized!* Thus was Pennsylvania disgraced, betrayed and her destinies committed to the hands of a mob!

By this blow, your own representative in the Senate was struck down and died, but he died nobly contending for the Constitution and the Laws—and you are now called on to select a man to fill his place. Will you fill it with one who will endeavor to retrieve the disasters which the Commonwealth has suffered, or, with one, who, if that be possible—will fill still fuller the measure of its ignominy and disgrace?

These are the questions, Fellow citizens, which it is our duty to propose to you and which it is your duty to answer at the polls on the 15th inst. Do so we beseech you—answer "aye or "nay;"—if *aye*, we shall still struggle to save the Commonwealth; if *nay*, we may as well at once fold our arms, commit the ark of our safety to the mob, and bid a final adieu to national freedom. All is at stake; let your exertions be correspondent to the magnitude of the questions involved.

The Committee having reported, the meeting was addressed by THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq for about an hour, who, in the course of his remarks, gave a full history of the transactions of the last month at the seat of Government, and vindicated his course in withdrawing from the spurious House of Representatives. The Address and Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the officers and published.

[*Signed by the Officers.*]

CONFEREE MEETING.
SHIPPENSBURG, Jan. 7, 1839.

This being the day upon which the several Conferees from the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland, were to meet by agreement for the purpose of nominating a Senator for the district, in place of JACOB CASSATT, Esq. deceased, Mr. MADEIRA, of Franklin, was appointed Chairman, and J. J. MYERS, Secretary.

The following gentlemen, from the several counties composing the senatorial district, appeared as Conferees, viz:

Adams.—Col. J. D. Paxton, James A. Thompson, R. F. McConaughy.
Franklin.—Geo. A. Madeira, J. E. Brady, Robert Wallace.
Cumberland.—E. M. Biddle, J. J. Myers, Samuel Smith.

Upon motion of R. F. McConaughy, Esq. Mr. **John F. McFarlane**, of Adams county, received the unanimous vote of the Conferees, and that his name be presented to the voters of the Senatorial district, as the candidate for said office.

On motion of J. E. Brady, Esq., *Resolved*, that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sense of the conferees in regard to the late proceedings at Harrisburg.

Whereupon, the chair appointed J. E. Brady, Esq. E. M. Biddle, and Robt. F. McConaughy,

Esquires, were appointed the Committee. They reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That JOHN F. McFARLANE, of the county of Adams, be recommended to all the voters of the district who are in favor of the supremacy of constitutional law and government, and opposed to the spirit of lawless violence so prevalent in the land—and which has been so fearfully manifested in the late successful attempt to control the action of the Legislature by a mob of hired bullies and bravoes.

Resolved, That in the death of Jacob Cassatt, Esq., this senatorial district has lost a faithful public servant, of unblemished character, of sound principles, of correct judgment, and an uncompromising advocate of the supremacy of the constitution and laws.

Resolved, That we approve of the firm stand taken by the Whig and Anti-masonic members of the Legislature against the brute force which was collected at Harrisburg to intimidate them in the discharge of their duties and to force them to receive into their body men who were not qualified members.

Resolved, That we regret the departure of some of the Whig and Anti-masonic members of the Senate, from the high ground of *principle* upon which they stood, as they have thus concurred in that which they had declared unlawful, and have given to a MOB the power now and hereafter to control the rights of the people.

Resolved, That in the ensuing contest are involved the purity of Elections, the freedom of Legislative action—the rights of representatives, and other important principles of government; we therefore call upon all anxious for the success of our views, to come forward and sustain the candidate of our choice.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the administration of Martin Van Buren—because its measures are destructive of the best interests of the country, and its men are the pliant tools of corruption,

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the Whig and Anti-masonic papers of the district

[*Signed by the officers.*]

was nominated by R. F. McConaughy, Esq. as the candidate to be presented to the voters of the District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of

GETTYSBURG STAR

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, January 8, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION:
FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Daniel Webster.

☞"The Star," by a sale made on the 4th inst. has passed into the hands of Mr. ROBERT S. PAXTON, by whom it will be hereafter conducted. Mr. Paxton is an ardent friend of the "Supremacy of the Laws," and will give his whole attention to the business which he has now embraced. The paper, we need hardly add, will continue what it has hitherto been—a supporter of the Constitution and Laws—opposed to mobs, and all associations, secret or open, which are calculated or intended to injure society.

We bespeak for Mr. Paxton the support of our friends—assured that he will prove deserving of it.

COOPER, SMYSER & CO.

Thomas C. Miller.

☞This man was once thought honest. He *once was*, we suppose, but how is it now? Mobite as he is, that is only one of his like qualities.—When he was elected Sheriff he was bankrupt—now he is worth fifty thousand dollars and more. Has he made it honestly? He has had no productive means (except his office) by which to acquire it. We will tell you how he acquired it, and let him seek his remedy if we slander him. *He extorted it from the poor defendants against whom he had writs, over-charging them in almost every instance. We charge him, in the face of the public, with charging illegal fees to a vast amount.*

He knows our names, and if we slander him, knows his remedy.

The Senator.

☞JOHN F. MACFARLANE, Esq. a gentleman well known throughout the Senatorial District as a firm intelligent and patriotic citizen has been put in nomination by the friends of the Constitution and the Supremacy of the Laws—no man is better calculated to meet the present fearful crisis; determined, yet conciliatory, he will know how to defend the rights of his constituents and of the Country. The friends and defenders of mobs and revolution have very appropriately nominated *Thomas C. Miller*. We rejoice in this; let pirates sail under the bloody flag. Let insurgents select for office the leader of the mob. The people have now offered to them a fair opportunity of deciding on the momentous question which has convulsed the commonwealth; of selecting between a friend of order and the head of an insurrectionary government—between a peaceful citizen and a Captain of cut-throats! Let them come to the polls one and all, and deliver in their verdict.

☞The last "Compiler," we perceive is out against *John F. M'Farlane*, the candidate nominated by the friends of the "Supremacy of the Laws," for the State Senate. This, of course, will be esteemed a recommendation by honest men.—Still we conceive it our duty to contradict its falsehoods and correct its misrepresentations.

This petty organ of rebellion, the "Compiler," asserts, that Mr. Macfarlane was jealous of the esteem in which our late lamented Senator, Jacob Cassatt, Esq. was held by his party, and that "he indulged in the most violent personal abuse of that gentleman for many years." This we pronounce to be as vile and arrant a falsehood as ever was published; got up for the purpose of injuring Mr. Macfarlane, in the estimation of the friends of the deceased Senator. The "Compiler," and the contemptible little junto which control it, will find themselves mistaken. The friends of that Senator, if they possess a tithe of the patriotism which he did, will scorn alike the contrivance and the contrivers. The "Compiler" had better draw the attention of the people to the fact, that it was by his attempt to arrest the treason, which *Thomas C. Miller*, was fomenting, that the death of Senator Cassatt was produced.

Fellow Freemen!

☞We have a few grave questions to propose to you which we desire you to reflect upon and answer.

Are you prepared for a state of Anarchy, in which you no longer require the protection of the laws?

Do you believe that Courts of Justice should be broken up, and every man become the redresser of his own wrongs?

Do you think it conducive to the safety and happiness of the people, that the Legislature has been put in the power of the mob and obliged to act by its dictation?

Do you believe it a proper exercise of popular sovreignty, for some two or three hundred men, who assume to be the people, to compel either branch of the Legislature, to admit to seats, or, deprive of seats, such members as they may think fit?

Upon these questions we desire you would reflect, as upon matters in which you have a personal stake—in which your posterity as well as yourselves are interested. If you answer them in the affirmative, then you declare for anarchy; you reject your old safe-guard the laws, and rely upon your own strength or your own address for the security of your persons and your property. But before you do so, ponder well upon the consequences of such a state of licence as must ensue, when the reign of the Laws end, and that of Anarchy begins. For our own part, before we would forego the protection of the law,

"We'd rather be the meanest craven
That crawls on Old Oppression's sod,
Than underneath our own bright heaven
Lose this fair heritage of God."

☞The issue is now made; THOMAS C. MILLER, the man who presided over the mob which drove the Legislature from the Capitol, has been nominated as a candidate for the State Senate!—In thus offering to the people the leader of the mob, the rebels have declared their approbation of the disgraceful outrages which took place at Harrisburg. We are glad to see it—we are glad that they have cast asside the veil of hypocrisy, and avowed themselves in favor of treason, by nominating a partaker in it. We repeat it; we are glad of it, because thus early, our suspense will be terminated, by the question being submitted to the people, whether they approve of the desecration of the State Capitol by a mob—violence to the Legislature, and Treason to the Commonwealth? If they vote for Thomas C. Miller, who led and presided over the mob, they ratify its doings and declare against the laws. *If they should do so*, we submit; we know our fate; we need struggle no longer for the supremacy of the laws—look no further for the protection which they have hitherto afforded us. We must then arm ourselves, each man to defend his own rights; for then will have commenced, the war of the strong upon the weak. The constituted tribunals for the vindication of our rights will have been cast down, and every man must take upon himself to redress his own injuries and avenge his own wrongs.

We pray heaven that these things may not be; for when they come to pass, "the beginning of the end" will have taken place, and there will be but a few steps more between Liberty and its grave.

☞Treason, amongst all nations, is looked upon as a crime of the deepest atrocity; because it is aimed against society, and is only successful in its dissolution, which can only take place amidst convulsions, breaking up civil organizations and sundering social ties. The general attendants upon this crime are rapine and murder, and its fruit anarchy.

In a republic, treason is a crime, committed more immediately against the people than in other forms of Government. Treason is defined to be, "a crime committed against majesty," which in a republican Government, resides in the people, and is bodied forth in the Constitution and Laws. To attack them, or conspire their overthrow, is treason as much so, as it would be in England, to attack the person of its monarch or conspire his death. The only difference is, that treason, committed against the Constitution and Laws, more directly affects the people by destroying these their safeguards; whereas treason committed against the person of royalty, does not necessarily, as in the former case, deprive the people of the protection afforded by the laws. The monarch may die, and the safety of the people survive his death; but when the laws perish the safety of the people perishes with them.

We have been led to these remarks by the fact, that those who style themselves the people (!) have nominated Thomas C. Miller as a candidate for the Senate—the very man who headed the Harrisburg conspiracy in its overt demonstrations against the Constitutions and Laws. Oh! People of Pennsylvania, how are you disgraced by the demagogues and traitors, who steal your name, and under it, commit crimes against yourselves! In this instance, the very men who were in open rebellion against the people, call themselves "the people," and ask the people to believe them! Shameless impostors what will they not do!

"De minimis, Lex non curat,"
Cried Sheriff Thomas C.
No defendant sure will mind it,
Should I charge a *clever fee.*

A fool is he, who has office got
That does not well improve it,
But I'm not one of those I wot,
Who possess so little wit.

The people, says Thomas, I'll make tools—
Write, "*quare clausum fregit*,"
They'll think the words belong to law rules
And pay *two dollars* for it.

You have listen'd to me a minute,
A good song to you I've sung,
There's something about roguery in it,
And now good folks I have done.

Lancaster County.

☞This noble county, the first in wealth and importance in the Commonwealth, has always led the van in the cause of correct principles. Inhabited by a patriotic and inlightened population, despising every thing that is mercenary and base, this county has always been regarded as the place, where pure principles were carried out in honest practice. And its representatives in the Legislature, taking character from their constituents, have always exhibited a firm and elevated patriotism, equally honorable to themselves their County and the Commonwealth. Holding the first rank amongst the friends of the Supremacy of the Laws, her representatives have been held up as examples, worthy the imatation of the patriotic and the good. But she can no longer display an escutcheon without spot or blemish. Her people are still noble; but she has bred a traitor, who has brought disgrace, both upon her and the Commonwealth. The name of JOHN STROHM, like the name of Benedict Arnold, will become a term of reproach, and will only be repeated, when he that bears it is execrated for his malicious and mercenary treason.

John Strohm.

☞The name of this man, has already become synonymous with that of traitor, and if any man were to call his neighbor, "John Strohm," it would be understood at once, that he meant to charge him with treason. Truly has he become infamous, when to call your neighbor by his name, would subject you to an action of slander!

Public Meetings.
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE
Constitution and Laws.

THE Citizens of Adams county, in favour of the Constitution and Laws, are informed that meetings will be held at the following places, to make arrangements for the important Election which is to be held on Tuesday the 15th inst. It is to be hoped there will be a general rally of the friends of order.

At the house of James Heagy in Cumberland township, on *Tuesday Evening the 8th inst.*

At Petersburg, on *Wednesday evening the 9th inst.*

At Littlestown, on *Thursday evening the 10th inst.*

At Berlin, on *Thursday evening the 10th inst.*

At Abbottstown, on *Friday evening the 11th inst.*

At the Two Taverns, on *Friday evening the 11th inst.*

At Millerstown, on *Saturday evening the 12th inst.*

At Hunterstown, on *Saturday evening the 12th inst.*

At Gettysburg, on *Monday evening the 14th inst.*

By Order of the Committee.
Jan. 7.

EXHIBIT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures, by the Managers of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, from the 10th December, 1837, up to the 11th December, 1838.

DR.

Tolls received of Jacob Bear, Gate-keeper, of Gate No. 1,	$805 88
Do. John Heagy, No. 2,	726 00
Do. Catharine Jones, No. 3,	615 26
Do. Wm. Thompson, No. 4,	586 07
Do. Andrew Dickson, No. 5,	661 25
Tolls received of Stuckton and Stokes, stage toll,	161 11
Rent received for old Gate-house,	25 00
	$3,580 57
Deduct this amount—being counterfeits received by gate-keepers and paid to Treasurer.	19 00
	$3,561 57

CR.

Paid Debt of last year, expenditures being more than the receipts of Tolls, &c. during the year,	$397 96
Paid rent of Gate-houses,	79 25
Paid Printers for publishing accounts, &c.	19 00
Paid 5 Gate-keeper's salaries and probates of returns,	506 00
Paid repairs of Roads and Bridges, &c.	2189 09½
Paid Superintendents of road—their wages,	270 00
Paid Managers' services,	96 00
Paid Secretary's salary,	30 00
Paid Treasurer's salary,	50 00
	$3,637 30½
Receipts,	3,561 57
Balance due by the Company, the expenditures and payments being greater than the receipts,	$75 37½

I do certify that the foregoing Exhibit is a true and correct amount of the business of the Hanover and Carlise Turnpike Road Company, during the above stated periods.—Witness my hand, this 17th day of December, 1838.

THOS. STEPHENS, Treas'r.
Attest—GEORGE EGE, Sec'y.
January 8, 1839. 3t-41

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Speaker of the Senate, of Pennsylvania, CHARLES B. PENNROSE, Esquire, has issued a precept to me directed, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1838, for holding a SPECIAL ELECTION, for a member of said Senate, in the room of JACOB CASSAT, Esq. deceased, in pursuance whereof, I, WILLIAM TAUGHINBAUCH, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do hereby make known, and give the Public Notice, to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that an

ELECTION
Will be held in said County, on
Tuesday, the 15th day of January next,

at the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Courthouse in Gettysburg.

In the Second District composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Alfred Cole, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of that part of the township of Berwick, not included in the 15th district, at the house of John Miloy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the township of Latimore, and that part of Huntingdon township, not included in the 11th District, at the house of Daniel Miller, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of E. Blythe, Esq. in Millerstown.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by Jacob Rushey, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eight District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house occupied by Jacob Sowerbeer, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin at the house now occupied by Henry Minnich, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrystown.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, and all that part of Huntington township south of the road leading from East Berlin to Carlisle, and east of the state road, including all the voters residing contiguous to said State road, at the house of Frederick Bowers, in Heidelberg, in Tyrone township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. Larimer, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of Anthony Smith, in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns—the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the Public School House in the town of Hampton.

In the Fifteenth District, composed of the Borough of Berwick, and that part of Berwick township ONLY, included within the following limits, to wit: beginning where the Hanover and Petersburg turnpike road crosses the York county line, thence along said turnpike, thence along the said Oxford road, until it intersects the new road from George Mummurt's farm, on the said Oxford road, thence along said road to the York county line, near David Hollinger's saw mill, thence along said York county line to place of beginning; at the public school house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth District, composed of the townsip of Freedom, at the house of Mr Nicholas Morritz, in said township.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACE WILL BE ELECTED.

One Member to the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland, (for the unexpired term of Jacob Cassat, Esq. deceased.)

By the 15th section of the act of the 15th of February, 1799, it is provided that the Judges and Inspectors chosen for and before the preceeding general election, shall attend and serve as such respectively at such occasional election; and the said Inspectors and Judges will therefore meet at the proper place in their respective districts, on the day of election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties enjoined on them by law.

The Return Judges of the several Election Districts, are to meet at the Courthouse in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 18th of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with certificates of the Election in their respective districts, to perform the duty required of them by law.

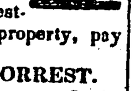
And in and by an act of the General Assembly passed on the 2d of April 1821, it is enacted and declared that every person holding an office of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, wheter a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States; and also, that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge Inspectors or Clerk of any election in this state.

And by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "an act to regulating election districts," passed the 16th day of April, 1839, it is provided in Section 38, That no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any election, shall be eligible to any office at such election, nor shall any person holding an office under the General or State government, be an Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election.

Given at Gettysburg, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1838, and the 62d year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. TAUGAINBAUGH, Sh'ff.
Jan. 8! 3-40

STRAY SHEEP.



CAME to the subscriber, residing in Germany township, near Littlestown, TWO SHEEP. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JONATHAN C. FORREST.
January 8, 1839. 3t-41

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of five Bonds for $20 each, and one of $16, 92, all dated on or about the 10th of Feb. 1816, and payable in the years 1839, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, given by me to my late father Henry Cronister, dec'd, and now in the possession of Wm. Patterson his Executor—as I never received value for said Bonds, and am resolved not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JOHN CRONISTER.
Dec. 25, 1838. 3t-39.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE HARTZEL, deceased, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber, at his residence, in Menallen township, and make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HARTZEL, Adm'r of Geo. Hartzel, dec'd.
Dec. 25, 1838. 6t-39.

Register's Notices.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, *on Monday the 28th day of January, inst*, viz:

The Account of James Bell, jr. Administrator of William Boyd deceased, who was Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Martin, deceased.

The Account of James Bell, jr. Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Martin, deceased.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 5, 1838. tc-41

THRESHING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent for selling FRED'K GRIEB & Co.'s

Treshing Machine.

There is now one of the Machines at the Barn of William M'Clellan, Esq., near the Alms House, where Farmers can have an opportunity of seeing it—being the same kind that is in general use in Chester, Lancaster and York counties, Pa. and in Washinton and Frederick counties, Md. They give general satisfaction, and for fast and clear threshing are surpassed by none.—Price $175.

GEO. ARNOLD.
January 8, 1839. 4t-41

GREAT ATTRACTION.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Black, Blue, Brown and Green CLOTHS, Super Plain and Buckskin Cassimeres, Cassinettes, Blankets, White and Colored Flannels, Linseys, Canton Flannels, English and French Merinoes, Plain and Figured Silks, Velvet and Sattin Vestings, Ribbons, Merino Shawls, Blanket Shawls, Calicoes, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, Carpetting, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

WITH A FULL STOCK OF
GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold on the best terms. Persons wishing to purchase Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and see.

R. G. McCREARY.
January, 8, 1839. 4t-41

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed *Monday the 28th of January inst*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DAVID ZIMMERMAN.
January 8, 1839. tc-41

☞Torch Light, Hagerstown, and Herald, Frederick, will please insert the above, and charge this office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Sup't of the Gettysburg Extension Penn'a R. R. in Gettysburg, until sunset of Monday the 21st of January next, for the grading and formation of 3 sections of said road, viz: 24, 25 and 26.

Plans and specifications of the work will be exhibited at said office the week preceding the letting, and all necessary information furnished.

M. C. CLARKSON, Sup't.
Dec. 22, 1838. 4t-39.

NOTICE TO
Constables, Wholesale Dealers & Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that agreeably to the second section of the Act, graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested, on or before the first day of January term, to wit: *the 28th day of January next*—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale & Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 29th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock P. M. to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st of March next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out Licenses under the provisions of this act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st class, am't of sales,		$50,000—	50
2d	"	40,000	40
3d	"	30,000	40
4th	"	20,000	25
5th	"	15,000	20
6th	"	10,000	15
7th	"	5,000	12 50
8th	"	2,500	10

WM. McCLEAN, GEORGE WILL, } Associate Judges.
JOHN WOLFRED, WILLIAM REX, PETER DIEHL, } Comm'rs.
Jan. 1, 1839. tc-40