POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Carrying out the Principle.

The loco foco majority in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives appear determined to set both law and usage at defiance, in regard to the right of Mr. Stevens to a seat in that body. They persist in refusing to let him take his seat, as instructed to do by his constituents; and so far as law and usage, or the rights of the constituent body whose representative is thus outraged, are involved, the majority of the House possess no more right to refuse Mr. Stevens a seat, than they would have to expel the whole minority of the House, without examination or trial. Not so much, indeed; for expulsion, however high handed and unrighteous the measure may be, is the legal order of events. For offences, real or imputed, an unscrupulous and tyrannical majority may expel an obnoxious member, as a point of fact they often have done. But to refuse admission to a representative duly elected, and whose election is admitted and not contested by any party, is an act of arbitrary oppression and of wrong to the constituent body, of which there is no previous example on record. It is a simple exertion of might, utterly regardless of right; and is witnessed in the proceedings of the Pennsylvania loco focos, for the first time, in the annals of legislation. But it is in character. The determination to exclude from his seat a formidable and feared opponent, though elected by an uncontested majority of the votes of Adams county, is in good keeping with the spirit of mobism brought to bear upon both Houses, in conducting the proceedings and overawing their members, at the meeting of the legislature last fall. It is but a carrying out the lawless principle, adhered to in all government which was then first incited, tolerated, encouraged, demoted, and finally rewarded by the loco foco House of Representatives. As it is convenient to the loco foco majority to prevent the member elect from Adams county from taking his seat, it is quite probable they may have resolved to do so. The act being partly or law and justice and reason, would scarcely constitute an objection. And in point of legislative character it will be conceded that the body which could deliberately resolve to pay regular wages to the mob of last fall, would not have much to fear on that score.

From the Lancaster Herald and Examiner.

Infamous Outrage upon the Constitution and Rights of the People!

It is known to our readers that a meeting of the citizens of Adams County, lately held, passed resolutions approving of the conduct of THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. in staying out of the "Hopkins House" during the winter session, but suggesting to him the propriety of entering it at the ensuing session, to aid in passing laws to carry into effect the Amended Constitution. He readily complied with their wishes, appeared at the door of the House on the 7th inst. and asked to have the oath of office administered to him. He had previously been regularly returned, and his name appears on the list of Members elect.

The Loco Focos having learnt that he intended to enter the House, held a caucus the day previous and determined to prevent it. "Without assigning any reason, and without his desire to be qualified, *McElwee*, of Bedford, that epitome of infamy, rose and objected, and moved to appoint a committee to inquire whether he had not forfeited his seat by malpractice, et cetera. As his reason, among other vile slang, he stated that Mr. Stevens had abused the House; called them a usurping body, and other hard names; and that he was not sufficiently decent and moral to associate with that House! The Loco Focos all voted with the *Drunken Blackguard* who moved it, AND REFUSED TO SWEAR IN MR. STEVENS!!!!

Every provision of the Constitution has been thus violated by these bully usurpers! The people are slaves without seeming to know it! But the object of these debauchees and fools is to persevere in their attempt to destroy the reputation of Mr. Stevens, moral and political, as well as of Mr. Pearson and Burrowes,—hoping thereby to drive others from speaking and determined a front to this robber gang! It will not all do: These gentlemen have too much talents, and have too faithfully served the public, to be overcome by this filth and scum of society which now rules and ruins the state.

When a Tory Parliment expelled John Wilkes because he had a tyrant for aristocracy, the people and the press everywhere raised the shout of WILKES AND LIBERTY! and hurled the oppressors from power. So in Pennsylvania, the cry will be

Stevens and Liberty!

until this debauched and traitorous horde is driven from power and covered with infamy!

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.

Mr. Stevens' Letter.

A careful perusal of the note addressed by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the forfeiture of his constitutional right to a seat in the House, has left upon our mind a lasting impression of the intellectual elevation of this dreaded man, above the grovelling propensities of his Loco Foco persecutors. We might safely add too, from a close observation of his political and private career, that if T. B. M'Elwee and his degraded followers, possessed one tithe of his patriotism, or one-twentieth part of the virtues that adorn his private character, good man might reasonably entertain of hope of seeing our beloved Commonwealth again ransomed from the moral and political degradation they now so much deplore. The great evil of the times consists in the greedness persons have for the power and emoluments of office. It is lamentably unfashionable too, to be scrupulous of the means of attaining their end. Moral principle is not unfrequently prostituted for this purpose, but men have the effrontery oppenly to avow it, and to laugh in the face of a decent man who is so green as to revolt at it. Ever since it became a part of political creed "that to victors belong the spoils," have we beheld its practical diffusion through the arteries and veins of the body politic; corrupting it in all the departments of government. Not only virtue and intelligence, but the very Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth are made to succumb to its power. We commend the letter to the consideration of our readers. Mr. Stevens, in a very brief and irresistible argument, brushes away the cobweb pretext in which the majority have tried to veil their base motives.

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.

Thaddeus Stevens.

We have never been the apologist of this man's *bad* acts, if so be, he is guilty of any; for we can conscientiously affirm that we are ignorant of ought in his public or private character that does dishonor to the fame or reflects upon his greatness as a statesman and philanthropist, both of which distinguished relations he sustains to the people of this Commonwealth, in an eminent degree. His enemies—those who fear him, and tremble at his name—have aspersed his fame, and with an industry, worthy a better cause, have labored to destroy his usefulness, and malign his reputation. We have known Mr. Stevens for a number of years, and at one time were not of those who admired him, though we never dared homage to his talents. Subsequent intimacy, and a close observation of his acts in public, and his expansive benevolence in private life, has wrested from us a full reparation due at all times to great goodness of heart, and signal acts of private benevolence.

As a politician, no public man in Pennsylvania has bared his breast to the storm of Loco Foco intolerance with firmer nerve and a more dauntless spirit. His common sense judgment has caused the scorn of his opinions of power to quail beneath its thunders; and there can be none found among his direst enemies who would be willing to impeach his greatness intellectual in argument, or to endure the withering scourge of his incensed ire in debate.

Lives there a true hearted Pennsylvanian who has not marked with a glow of pride, the noble efforts of Mr. Stevens in the cause of Education? With what an entire devotion he has given his great powers to the advancement of this glorious object! How earnestly and diligently he has labored in the State Councils, and in the walks of private life to rear up a system of General Education worthy the intelligent freemen who *adopted* State as imperishable as her everlasting mountains! Nor have his services in this behalf been one whit more important to the general weal, than have been his unflattering and unwearied labors to break down the dominant party in the Federal Government. To this object he has directed the whole energies of his soul. With him there was no medium—no compromise; to vindicate the insulted honor of his country he labored and now he rises fully and how well he has discharged his duty as a champion of the pure principles of republicanism, his distinguished public acts attest. With unwavering constancy Mr. Stevens combatted the errors of the present and preceding administrations, and the unprecedented act of opposition which he assumed, accounts for the embittered and unrelenting virulence with which his antagonists assail him.

Summoning this tried man to the great Whig party of this State and of the country, though he is not known by that distinctive appellation, it was reasonable to expect that the late unprecedented act of high handed tyranny on the part of the Loco Focos towards him, would have called forth from the entire and united Whig press in this State, one simultaneous burst of spontaneous indignation and reprobation. Was not such an expression alike due to Mr. Stevens and to the insulted Laws and violated Constitution? Does the fact of Mr. Stevens choosing to combat error and maintain correct principles, under another name than that of Whig, place him without the pale of our sympathies, and render harmless, in his case, what would be pronounced infamous in the case of another? Such is the construction which the silence, we might almost say, acquiescence of the Whig press of this State bears in this instance. If alluded to at all, it is in terms of censure so disproportioned in severity to the enormity of the outrage, as to scarce deserve the name of censure! Justice demands that we make exceptions to this general, and what may be considered by some, rather sweeping charge. We do so cheerfully, for in this State there are Whig presses that have met this question in a proper spirit, and have characterized the act as it deserves. Personal antipathies in such cases have in been allowed to interfere with a just estimate of the gross wrong done to Mr. Stevens, and through him to the dearest rights of the people.

In other States, all free and unaffiliated presses speak of it in language fitting the villainy. Is it they affect to perceive the infallible evidences of a corrupt and disbased public sentiment, otherwise such an act could not be tolerated among a people jealous of their precious rights, and proud of their dear-bought liberties. In this they are correct—the morbid state of public opinion, and the indifference shown by those who should stay the march of anarchy and lawlessness, is such as to dishearten the true patriot, and cause fearful apprehensions for the perpetuity of our liberties, and the stability of our institutions.

St. Louis Redeemed.

The Municipal election in St. Louis, which took place on the 1st ult., resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and Democratic Council men in three or four wards. The Loco Focos and Agrarians, with the Great Humbugger at their head, were thoroughly beaten and foot. The following was the vote for Mayor:

For W. C. Lane, (Dem. Whig.)	552
Charles Collins, (V. Buren or Loco)	282
Scattering.	104

Letter from the Committee to Mr. Stevens.

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

Sir:—The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, "to inquire whether Thaddeus Stevens, a member elect from the county of Adams, has not forfeited his right to a seat in the House," will meet for that purpose, in the East Committee room of the House, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., or at an earlier period if you desire it, where you may attend and be heard.

CHARLES M. HEGINS,
Chairman.

Harrisburg, Saturday Morning, May 11, 1839.

MR. STEVEN'S REPLY,

Harrisburg, May 13, 1839.

Chas. W. Hegins, Esq.

Sir:—I received your letter of the 11th instant, informing me, that the committee appointed by the House of Representatives "to inquire whether Thaddeus Stevens, a member elect from the county of Adams, has not forfeited his right to a seat in the House," will meet on Saturday next, when I might attend and be heard.

I decline to appear before the committee, because I will not consent to a palpable violation of the constitution and laws. If, as on recent occasions, I am compelled by force to witness such scenes, I can at least withhold from them my sanction; both express and implied.

The resolution admits the legality of my election and return, but proposes to inquire whether I have not forfeited my seat before my admission into the House. The grounds of such forfeiture are not specified in the resolution, and I can only infer them from the remarks of the original mover of the resolution, T. B. M'Elwee. As set forth by him, they consist in *non-user* and contempt of the House by calling it an illegal body—the offspring of a mob; and for sundry personal improprieties. No *constitutional* disqualification was or is alleged, and for none other can the house, without usurpation, exercise an inquisitorial power, to vent a member elect from taking his seat. Expulsion for good cause, after admission, stands on different grounds, and is authorized by the Constitution.

I think it will trouble the committee to find a precedent of the declared forfeiture for *non user* of an elective representative office. For two whole sessions the minority in the British Parliament absented themselves from the House. Yet, neither the King, nor Speaker, nor the majority dared to exercise the high handed tyranny now attempted by what is called the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

That certain public, executive or ministerial offices may be forfeited for *non user* in England where no written paramount Constitution exists, is true. The business of several departments of government could not otherwise be transacted. But it must be a *continuing non-user*. It would be in strict conformity with the established usages of this House.

We contend therefore, 1st. That the absence of a constitutional disqualification, the Speaker cannot refuse to administer the oath of office to a member elect, when he appears at the bar to be sworn; nor can the House, without an illegal assumption of power, exclude such member elect from a seat. The inquiry contemplated by the resolution above referred to, cannot therefore be entered upon, because the House has no power to punish a member elect for mal-conduct before admission.

It matters not how grave are the charges against him—it matters not how gross may be his mal-conduct as a private individual—it is of no consequence that he may have spoke and written disrespectfully of the House and its members. The Constitution however indicates these things as operating to disqualify a member elect from taking his seat in the first instance, and the House has no legal power to raise a committee to try an offender, whom they have no power to punish if found guilty of the charges preferred against him.

We contend, 2d. That the principle advocated in this House, that *non user* of office is sufficient to work forfeiture, is false as applied to an elective member of an office, which is representative office, and that no precedent can be found even among the Parliamentary records of Great Britain for the establishment of such a principle, though in that country the Parliment is the supreme power, and there is no written Constitution to restrain its action. *Magna Charta* and the Bill of Rights may be considered to be such. It is true that in England there are offices of an executive character, of which non user may cause a forfeiture; but even there the forfeiture must be declared while the *non user* continues, and before the claimant shall appear to assume the duties of his office. In a Republican Government, where the Constitution is the supreme law, no forfeiture can take place, except for causes indicated by the Constitution itself.

We contend, 3d. That this House has no power to exclude a member elect for writing or speaking contemptuously of the House, its proceedings, or its members—because a member elect, being unqualified by oath, is to such intents and purposes a private citizen; and the 7th section of the ninth article of the Constitution, which declares that "the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any man shall be responsible for his sentiments, and be made to restrain the right thereof," withdraws the citizen from any jurisdiction which the Legislature may seek to exercise for the use of this privilege.

We contend, 4th. That no vacancy has been created in the representation of the county of Adams by the resignation of Messrs. Butler, Stuvdevant and Montelius, and that in no other conceivable mode could the seat of Thaddeus Stevens have been vacated, but by the action of the House or by law. He could not be expelled, because he was not a qualified member of the House, and the House had no power of expulsion from a seat he did not hold.

It cannot be presumed that he has resigned, for the reason that he could not resign to any other than the presiding officer of the body of which he was a member elect; and no such resignation has been made.

The people of Adams county who elected him to a seat in this House, could not have received his resignation, nor could they have proceeded to fill by a new election the place so resigned; because such an election would not be valid under the Constitution, nor could the House have recognized its validity by receiving the returns.

If a vacancy could have been created by a resolution of the House, or by law; then, it such resolution or law had been passed, it would have been the duty of the Speaker, in accordance with the nineteenth section of the first article of the Constitution, and the provisions of the act of the tenth of February, 1799, to issue his writ directed to the Sheriff of Adams county, commanding him, on a day therein expressed, to hold an election for the supply of the vacancy. No such resolution or law has been passed, and therefore the right of Thaddeus Stevens to a seat in this House has never been impaired, and cannot now be disputed.

For these reasons, the undersigned do solemnly PROTEST against the action of the majority in refusing to admit Thaddeus Stevens, a member elect from the county of Adams, to his seat in this House—believing that the refusal is a direct violation of the Law and the Constitution, and involves a principle destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of this Commonwealth.

Jos. Colemnin Fisher, Charles Kettlewell,
John Sheriff, William Morton,
H. G. Smith, W. A. Crabb,
William M. Watts, James Sprott,
A. N. Cassel, Martin Kendig,
Wm. A. Penniman, Jonas Kerm,
G. R. Smith, Beynard Way,
R. M. Barnard, William M'Claran,jr.
Robert Carothers, J. F. Cox,
John Morrison, William Ramsey,
H. G. Long, Samuel Hutchins,
William K. Correy, John Funk,
John M'Dowell, Christian Ehrman,
M. Richardson, Jacob Gretz,
Henry S. Spackman, P. S. Cunningham,
B. M. Bincham, Francis Beaty,
G. Kintzle, Joseph Konigmacher.

I was not present, but concur in the objections to the proceedings of the House.

Thomas S. Smith.

I also was absent, but concur in the above objections.

B. G. Herr.

I also was absent, but concur in the above.

J. Cunningham.

Although not present when the vote was taken on the resolution referred to, I cheerfully concur in the above protest.

Samuel A. Purviance.

Messrs. Butler, Stuvdevant and Montelius.

We observe among the names of those who are bent on the destruction of Mr. Stevens, the names of these three traitors to their party, to the country and honesty. The two first of these men profess to be Whigs. This is the evidence of it. Since we left Muncilius, we have never been surprised at the course he pursued at the commencement of the session, nor do we now. We have no doubt but the prominent leaders of our heart, formed from narrowly watching his conduct the past winter, that he is too big a fool to know right from wrong. We do not use the term without considering its import. We can never consider him accountable for any of his acts. He is a mere mass of flesh, and we think he is more of a Loco Foco Whig or Antimason, or even honest men in Luzerne county, they judge by a different standard from what the people in this county or any where else do.—*Columbia Courant.*

PRIMARY MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE

Harrison meetings are becoming the order of the day every where throughout this State. The great deep of public sentiment is breaking up, and is setting in a strong current in favor of Gen. Harrison. The people buckle on their armor for the contest, and with an ardent zeal and enthusiastic spirit, prepare for the great political battle, certainly we are justified in the belief of favorable results. Indeed an early movement of this kind is indispensable to the success of the Whig party in the ensuing October struggle. The cry of rallying cry, and what name so "potent" and inspiriting as that of "TIPPECANOE!" With this watchword the "home and native" of the country will rally. Never is a music in it to the ear of the sturdy farmer—and it never fails to call up reminiscences which fire his patriotism and beget in him an ardor unquenchable. Let the impression from prevail that the cause of the Hero of North Bend is involved in the October contest and the yeomanry will come forth with a vigor and enthusiasm, such as will bear down with the irresistible impetuosity of the avalanche, all interposing obstacles to victory. We speak advisedly when we say that if the question of who shall be Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency, be left open until the October election, the Whig party will suffer the most signal defeat ever met with in this State! The people will not be trifled with on this all-important subject, any longer. They have made known their preference, and they will have none other.

The papers from the interior of the State teem with the proceedings of popular assemblages, and the universal tone of public sentiment points to Gen. Harrison as the only man who is capable of uniting the party in this State. Give them but this favorite for their candidate and they promise to redeem our beloved Commonwealth from the miasmic and abominable taint of the spoils men. In a large majority of the counties there exists no diversity of opinion on this subject, the most gratifying unanimity prevails among all parties, and all hearts. The Beaver Argus, a high-toned, able and ultra Whig paper, says, "we do not know a Clay man in the county; unless we place more reliance than we are disposed to do upon the declarations of a few *Loco Focos*, who would endeavor to dupe the Whigs," into the suicidal policy of nominating Henry Clay."—*Evening Star.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.—JAMES BOYD, to be Deputy Surveyor for the county of Adams.

Mr. Stevens' application for a seat in the House rejected.

—THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION MOST GROSSLY OUTRAGED!—The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the right of Mr. Stevens to a seat in that body, have reported against his application. That is, having FORFEITED, they say HE HAS NO RIGHT TO A SEAT; and have therefore reported it VACANT. This is the consummation commenced and perpetrated on the 4th of December by the loco focos. Where those lawless desperadoes will end their violations of the law and constitution we know not; but they have very little further to go to upset our entire Republican system of Government in this State. Already they have deliberately *disfranchised one County* of their representation, and they have fairly begun to do but to disfranchise the rest, to put an end to the State government; and if they have a right to disfranchise one county, they have a right to disfranchise *twenty-six*. Let the people calmly deliberate over the crisis to which we are hastening.—If they will tolerate such infractions of the law, we hope they will take early measures to make it know it. We wish not to have our lives, property and more remote civil rights taken from us. If they cannot be protected, we will remove from such a state of usurpation and tyranny. The privileges upon which our whole system of government are founded, have been denied the people of Adams county and what will prevent their from denying the same to the citizens of Dauphin or any other county in the State, whose representatives may find loco foco rebels of the House?—*Chronicle.*

The Columbia Rail-Road.

This road is present miserably managed. Travellers experience the full benefit of locofoco 'reform.' Formerly, passengers leaving Harrisburg at 8 o'clock in the morning arrived in Philadelphia at 4 in the afternoon; now, those leaving this place at ½ past 7 in the morning arrive at Philadelphia in the *course of time*. Last week we were detained at Downingtown from 9 o'clock P. M having been nearly *thirteen hours* on the road. We had, however a couple of accidents, and would not have complained had we not been detained over an hour and a half at the Schuylkill plane, where "Pink eye" figures as one of the State agents. We observed closely the management of affairs, and came to the conclusion that with one or two more 'reforms' like the late one, there will be no such thing as getting to the city at all.

Coming up on Friday night we reached Mount Joy at 3 o'clock, A. M., and reached Harrisburg at ½ past 4 P. M., having been *ten hours and a half* on the road, at least two hours longer than necessary. The fault was all with the State road, as on the company road to Lancaster business is very properly managed.

Our travelling and transporting public deeply feel the loss of the late able superintendant, Mr. Mehaffy, and the efficient and courteous Mr. Cameron, the former commander of our heart, formed from narrowly watching his conduct the past winter, that he is too big a fool to know right from wrong. We do not use the term without considering its import. We can never consider him accountable for any of his acts. He is a mere mass of flesh, and we think he is more of a Loco Foco Whig or Antimason, or even honest men in Luzerne county, they judge by a different standard from what the people in this county or any where else do.—*Columbia Courant.*

The Maine War.

The cost of the Aroostook or Maine War, is from $700,000 to $1,000,000, and the Federal Government will pay one half of the expense. Let Swartwout be brought back and made to disgorge, or Leg Treasurers and Border Ruffians to refund the DIRECT TAX upon the people over and above the FORTY MILLIONS that they are now taxed to support a host of knaves, idlers and vagabonds, in the shape of "Public Pensioners."—*Pean. Telegraph.*

Really Distressing.

It grieves us exceedingly to hear that there is great distress prevailing among the State Agents because they are denied the opportunity of showing their patriotism, and love for the interest of the State. Their misery exhibits itself in different ways, and on all occasions. When the train of passenger cars arrived at Lancaster a few days ago, one good fellow what had been anxious by but vainly expecting for the last month to be called into service, with pitiful and woe begone countenance, made the most affecting appeal to the more fortunate fellow officer. "For God's sake John," said he, "let me make one trip. Here I have been loafing a whole month, without having anything to do, and I'm sick of the business." John's heart was softened or not.—*Columbia Courant.*

FOR THE WAR AND BANNER.

An Opening for Enterprise.

It is a fact well known that Horse Power and Thrashing Machines are getting into very general use among Farmers, not only in this, but almost every section of the country, there is now a very considerable demand for them. Shops have been successfully started in many places and carry on the business extensively—the writer would here suggest to some enterprising mechanic, with some capital that Gettysburg is a good location, and holds out many inducements for an establishment of the kind, first rate castings can be obtained at the Gettysburg Foundry, and all other materials easily procured on the best terms, a large section of country lies round for the sale of Machines, and no doubt a shop of the kind properly conducted would in time succeed and profitable to the proprietor.

Z.

Gettysburg, May 28, 1839.

GETTYSBURG STAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, May 28, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

☞ Our fellow citizen, John Dickson, Esq. has been nominated as Elector for this District.

Mr. Stevens.

The Committee appointed to investigate the claim of Mr. Stevens to a seat, in the House of Representatives, have reported, that he is *not entitled to his seat*, having, *resigned it*, by the letter which he addressed to his constituents last winter.

Thus is Adams County, deprived of a Representative, by the brutal taunts, who compose a majority of the House of Representatives; for we have no doubt, that the report of the Committee will be adopted by the House! These wretch es, in the name of *democracy*, and with *liberty* and with *the rights of the people*' always in their mouths, have committed the most outrageous infraction of popular rights, ever perpetrated by arbitrary, and lawless despots. And there is no remedy. No redress. We see our rights wrested from us; the Constitution and Laws violated; those old safe-guards, without one particle of remedial power, to restore us to the privileges which have been violently taken away from us. *The end must be nigh, even at the doors, when such things come to pass!* Well may we exclaim, in the language, of one of France's best and most beautiful children; "Oh! liberty what crimes are not committed in thy sacred name!"

But we must suffer on; we must see our Representative the subject of public outrage and persecution; while at the same time, he is to be made the victim of a *private conspiracy*, to gratify the malice of a few individuals, who have leagued together, to hunt him down and slander him to destruction.

Senator Miller!

The condition of this man, in the Senate, is truly pitiable; much as we detest his principles and conduct, we cannot but commiserate him. Some time ago, he *attempted* to make a speech in the Senate, which speech, in language, substance and manner, was *one of the most cowardly* that *perpetrated*, on the floor of a deliberative body. This speech would have filled some *half a column* of an ordinary newspaper; but shortly afterwards, a report of this speech, appeared in the 'Reporter' and 'Keystone,' grown in three or four days, from *a half a column to four columns*, and striped of its vulgarisms of style, though if possible, increased in vulgarity of sentiment, and containing reflections on the character of Senators, which the *gallant general, would not have dared to utter.* The *General*, has been called on, by the Senator from Allegheny, to avow or disavow this speech, and a committee has been called for, to inquire, whether the Senator from Allegheny, did or did not deliver said speech—and if he did not, *who wrote it for him?* When he was charged with publishing *as delivered*, a speech he *never delivered*; and when the lash was applied to him, he by a hand which opened his calous hide to the quick, he groaned in spirit, and rose and delivered himself as follows "I rise to explain, that I did not *speak in the Senate, and my mouth is shut*;" and then sat down, an object, of ouce, of pity and contempt.

Never was impudent ignorance more sorely chastised, than in his presentication, T. C. Miller.

Gen. Harrison.

This distinguished soldier and statesman, whose name heads this article is now before the people of this Commonwealth, as a candidate for the Presidency, and an Electoral Ticket has been nominated in this county in favor of his election. The Loco Foco party of this Borough, and Adams county, and what will prevent their from denying the same to the citizens of Dauphin or any other county in the State, whose representatives may find loco foco rebels of the House?—*Chronicle.*

To the People of Adams County.

Fellow Citizens:

In accordance with your wishes, I presented myself to the body now exercising the duties of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and offered to be administered to me the oaths prescribed by law. A majority of that body, using the same unconstitutional and unlawful means which were used to exclude a member, refused to allow me to occupy that seat to which I had been called by the free choice of my fellow citizens. Under the most shallow, hypocritical pretext, the majority have declared my seat vacant, and imposed upon you the expense of a new election to be held on the 14th day of June next. In doing so they have committed an unprecedent outrage on the rights of the people.—If submitted to by that people, LIBERTY has become but a mere name. Already is the Constitution disregarded, and the most sacred contracts between the State and individuals are violated with the most daring and reckless audacity. The tyrants, who have usurped power, have determined to oppress and plunder the people. It is for you to say whether you will be their willing slaves. If they are permitted finally to triumph, you hold your liberty, your lives, your reputation, and your property, at their will alone.

I had hoped that no circumstances would occur, which would render it necessary for me to be again a candidate for your suffrages. Both my inclination and my interest require me to retire from public life. But I will not executie that settled intention, when it will be construed into cowardice or despondency. To retire, at such a crisis, now, would be seized upon by my enemies as an evidence that I distrust the people, and am afraid to intrust to them the redress of my wrongs. I will not seek that—no such distrust. Without intending any invidious comparison, I have always said, what I still believe, that the people of Adams county have more intelligence, and not less honesty, than the people of any other county in the State. To such a people I can have no fear in appealing against lawless aggression. To them I do appeal to restore to me that which was their free gift, and therefore my right—and of which I have been robbed by those who "feel power and forget right."

I present myself to you as a candidate to fill that vacancy which was created to wound my and your feelings. I do not wait to receive a pecuniary recompense. The question now to be decided is above all party considerations, and would be disgraced by sinking it to the level of a party contest.—Every freeman should be inspired to resist this public outrage as a personal wrong to himself. Every thing fear to him as insecure, my liberty, the liberty of his children, and the safety of his property, admonish him to rise above every paltry personal and party consideration, and rebuke tyranny at that great tribunal of freemen—the ballot box.

While, however, you are determined, resolute and energetic, let me implore you not to mimic the example of our oppressors; but do every thing peaceably and temperately. This admonition is hardly necessary to the orderly citizens of Adams county at a time when oppression is so intolerable, as at present, it is difficult for the most peaceable and quiet men to control their indignation.

With respect and gratitude,
I am your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Harrisburg, May 28, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Store.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has taken that stand formerly occupied by Wm. Gillespie, in Baltimore street, directly opposite Veath's Hotel, where he has prepared to offer an entire, New—Large and Splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Queensware,

Selected with great care and bought upon the very best terms for Cash. Among his very general assortment are the following articles:

Blue, Black, and Brown Cloths,
Polish and Invisible Green Cloths,
Black, Ribbed and Plain Cassimeres,
Fancy Mohairs Ribbed, do
Plain Fancy Colored, do
Superior Black Satin Vestings Fig. & Plain,
Black Silk Velvet,
Superior Tabby Velvet,
White Linen Drillings, Ribbed and Plain,
Brown do do do do.
Black Summer Cloths,
Melbourn Ribbed do.
Elephant and Bung up Cords,
Irish Linens,
10-4 Table Diapers,
10-4 Irish Sheetings,
Russia and Scottish do
Black Sicilonia Lustring,
Blue Black,
Figured and Plain Gro de Naps,
Plain Gro de Berlines,
Fancy Gauze, Satin & Lace Bordered Shawls,
White and Black Silk Gloves,
Lace and Pie Nic, do.
Kid and Beaver, do.
Gentlemens Silk, Kid and Beaver do
White and Black Silk Hose,
White and Black Silk 1-2 do.
White and Black Colored do.

ALSO—A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF Bonnet Ribbons, Lawns, Calicoes, (as low as 6¼) Mousselaine de Laines,

With a great variety of almost every thing usually kept in a Store, all of which he would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and neighborhood, as from the "*unusual*" terms upon which they were bought, he will be enabled—as he is determined to sell them at very reduced and *unusual* prices.

D. H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1839. tf-4

N. B. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

MARSH CREEK

FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he still carries on business at the above Factory, situated on Marsh Creek, about half a mile from Cash town, near the old York Road, and about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and is prepared to

CARD WOOL

INTO ROLLS, AND MANUFACTURE IT INTO Cloth, Cassimere, Flannel, Blankets, Flannel and Linsey.

Having the Machinery all in good repair, and having also competent workmen, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage, and holds himself accountable for all damages done him.

☞ Persons sending Wool or Cloth to the Factory, will be careful to attach written directions to the same.

The Subscriber is also prepared to do

COUNTRY WEAVING,

OF ALL KINDS—Such as BLANKETS, twilled and plain; FLANNELS plain or barred; LINSEY, CASSINETTE, CARPETS, &c.

CLOTH DRESSING,

In all its branches, carried on at this Factory.

PETER SHOLL.

April 23, 1839. 3t-4

FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

S. WITHEROW

HAS just returned from the City, and is now receiving and opening at the corner of the Centre Square and Baltimore street, a most splendid assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—amongst which are a fine supply of

Superfine Cloths, of all colors, the best ever brought to the borough of Gettysburg:

Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Satinetts, Mouselaine de Laines, and Shawls, Irish Linen, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured Bombazins, Summer Cloths;

AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF *Silks, black, blue-black, colored, & figured,* Centlemen and Ladies' Silk Mitts, Barr'd do. do.
Calicoes and Chintz from 6¼ to 50;

BONNETS,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETINGS

in fact, every thing in his line from "a needle to an anchor."—Also,

Hardware, Queensware,

Groceries, &c. &c.

all of which have been purchased on the very lowest terms, and with great care; and can be sold, he ventures to say, as cheap as they can be procured at any establishment in this country. He invites the public to call and view his assortment—feeling that no one desirous of purchasing will be able to resist the tempting BARGAINS he is enabled to offer them.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1839. tf-4

JOB PRINTING,

Such as Handbills, Advertisements, Cards Pamphlets, and Blanks of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the STAR.

May 18.

In the Senate, a petition was presented by Mr. Williams, from the contractors on the North Branch Canal, representing their grievances to arise from oppression by the Canal Commissioners. After considerable debate, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, with instructions to inquire into the subject. The Canal Commissioners have adopted the plan of under-estimating all the contractors and of their party faith, and in this manner obliged them to throw up their contracts. The contractors are one half of them ruined. Nothing can save them but a discontinuance of the work for one year.

Mr. Williams then offered to the Senate a resolution for the appointment of a select committee with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire whether the speech published as a speech delivered by Mr. Miller of Adams, was ever delivered in the Senate, and if not, by whom it was written, and in what manner it became charged as a production of the gallant General.

The preamble set forth the necessity of protecting members of the Senate from misrepresentations and misrepresentations from the Senate.

There was a very entertaining debate upon this subject, entertaining to all but the Senator from Adams. Messrs. Ewing, Barclay, and Fraley of the city, all denied that the speech was delivered, and were in favor of the inquiry. At a late hour on Saturday the House adjourned without taking the question.

May 20.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted by the Senate to day, in reference to a speech by Mr. Miller of Adams. The speech was read by the Clerk, and was found to be grossly insulting to the Senate, and upon various members—but it was denied on every side, that it was ever delivered in that chamber, or any thing like it. The resolution was adopted without opposition, though there was considerable discussion in relation to the matter.

Whereas the Editors of a certain newspaper called the 'Keystone,' printed in the borough of Harrisburg, have under the color of a speech, *pretended* to have been delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, by Thomas C. Miller, a Senator from the county of Adams, published a foul and infamous libel on several of its members, reflecting by the coarseness and indecency of the language the highest discredit upon the character for dignity and decorum, of the body in which the same is alleged to have been delivered. And whereas, the said Thomas C. Miller has not denied or disavow the authorship of that production; and it behoves this body to protect its own dignity, by ascertaining whether the said Thomas C. Miller did deliver such speech on the floor of this Senate; and if not, whether the same was written, or caused to be published by the said Senator.

Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether a speech, purporting in a newspaper called the "Keystone," of the date of April 10, and purporting to have been delivered in the Senate by Thomas C. Miller, a Senator from the county of Adams, was uttered on the floor of the Senate, and if not, by whom, and under what circumstances such speech was published; how far the privileges of the Senate are affected thereby, and what order ought to be taken in the premises: with power to send for persons and papers.

Poor Miller found himself pierced through with many arrows, but he was not competent to reply. The committee are to be appointed to morrow.

I have never known a member place himself in a more unpleasant position. It comes of attempting flights with too weak wings.

In the House, the Committee to inquire, whether Mr. Stevens has forfeited his right to a seat, made a report that he has resigned, with a resolution that the Speaker issue a warrant to fill the vacancy. This strange position was discovered by the ingenuity of the Committee alone, and was probably thought of by any other members. At any rate it was not heard of before. The resolution will, without doubt, be adopted, though it was postponed until Wednesday. The minority will propose a counter report. Mr. Butler stated that he did not concur either with the majority or the minority.

The minority in the House, entered their solemn protest to-day, to the whole proceedings in relation to Mr. Stevens. It was presented by Mr. Fisher, and is a well written paper. But at this time, the minority have no might; and protests are like blank paper.

May 21.

In the House, Mr. Kettlewell presented the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Adams County, on the subject of the exclusion of Mr. Stevens from his seat in the House. Mr. K. called for their reading, but was stopped by Mr. McElwee, who moved that they be not read.

Mr. Higins moved an amendment, that they be not received by the House.

Mr. Spackman said this motion would operate as a denial of the right of petition. He could not consider it disrespectful for freemen to speak their sentiments, and not act as slaves. Mr. S. proceeded at considerable length upon the right of petition. He called the proposition to exclude without reading tyrannical, and destructive of the rights of the people.

Mr. McElwee was for an unconditional exclusion of the paper.

Mr. T. S. Smith said that the people had a perfect right, secured by the Constitution, to express their sentiments of the acts of their servants. The paper at any rate must be read before the House could know its contents. He was astonished at seeing gentlemen calling themselves democrats, acting in a manner to curtail the rights of the people, and to make them abject slaves.

By vote the proceedings were read, and then they were rejected—yeas 51, nays 35.

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