LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

Senatorial Electors.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

Representative Delegates!

1st District:	LEVIS PASSMORE.
2d do	GADWALADER EVANS,
do	CHARLES WATTER,
3d do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
do	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
do	DAVID POTTS,
5th do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th do	WILLIAM S. HENDEE,
7th do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th do	PETER FILBERT,
9th do	JOSEPH H SPAYD,
10th do	JOHN HARPER,
11th do	WILLIAM M'ELWAINE,
12th do	JOHN BOWSON,
13th do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
14th do	JOHN REED,
15th do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th do	GEN. JOHN MARSHALL,
20th do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d do	JOSEPH BURTON,
24th do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th do	JOHN SICK.

For the Star & Banner.

MR. EDITOR:

I attended the Whig meeting, held in the Court House on the 28th of May, and I think it but right that its doings should be made public. Public measures have grown so common that no body thinks of noticing their proceedings; but this meeting was of a novel character and novely conducted. It is worth, therefore, a passing glance.

When this *Whig* meeting assembled, the active man and moving spirit, turned out to be a *loco foco*, but who asserts that he is for Clay—mind you, I say, *asserts*. After nominating various persons, who had gone to the meeting, to be spectators of its novelty, and who declined to serve, the meeting, was finally organized, and partly out of this latter material—spectators—strangers to its views. There was a President, two Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. The *President* was a Clay Whig, and a good man. The *Vice Presidents*, one was an *uncompromising Anti Mason*, in favour of Harrison, and the electoral Ticket, already settled; the other was also, a Harrison man, and as far as Stone politics are concerned, an Anti Mason, and both good men and true—honorable and patriotic, who condemned the procedure of the meeting. The *Secretaries*,—I believe are both Harrisonmen—who have acted with the Anti Masonic party, up to the time of this meeting—both having been frequently officers in Anti Masonic meetings—and both respectable and excellent men, who through politeness and good manners, lent their services, as did the Vice Presidents, to aid in the organization of the meeting.

The meeting having been thus organized, proceeded to business.—A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, on which William M'Clellan, a veteran Loco Foco, though not chairman, acted conspicuously. He, it is understood is the author of the resolutions—yet he declares that he will *not abide* by the decision of the National Convention, unless it shall nominate Henry Clay.

After the committee had withdrawn, Robert M'Conaughy, Esq., was called on to address the meeting, which he did with great good sense, and in a most conciliatory manner—showing the necessity of concert and harmony—that this meeting was calculated to do mischief and breed dissension in the Whig ranks, by electing Delegates, when Delegates had already been elected, at a former Whig meeting, to which *all the Whigs* in the County—not the exclusive friends of this man or that man—had been invited. The only thing which I thought objectionable, in his speech, was that he did not seem to give the Anti Masons credit for the patriotism which they have deserved, by their constant and active hostility to the General Administration, and to political tyranny and corruption, whether practised, in or out of the Lodge. Upon the whole, however, his speech was an excellent one—exhibiting a devotion to the best interests of the country, which some others would do well to imitate.

Mr. M'Conaughy was followed by a man, whose *temper* and *logic*, seemed to be in striking unison—both remarkably bad. He set out, by denying that the Whig meeting, held at Kurtz's, on the 11th of May last, had any power to appoint delegates to the Chambersburg Convention. The reason he alledged, was, that although the call was addressed to the Whigs, it was in an Anti Masonic newspaper, and that therefore, those who assembled in pursuance of such a call, could not be Whigs—particularly, as the names of Harrison and Webster, the nominees of another party, stand at the head of the paper, in which the call was made! Very close reasoning followed by a very logical conclusion! Look out; hereafter, every man who attends a sale, *advertised* in an Anti Masonic newspaper, will be straightway held to be an Anti Mason, "dyed in the wool;" and every man who shall be shaved by an Anti-Masonic barber, will have an Anti Masonic beard!

What this gentleman lacked in logic, was eked out, by the facts supplied by Mr. Harper, who promoted him from the "Sentinel," or some other newspaper which he held in his hand. He abused Anti Masonry, and anti Masons, thinking thereby to acquire the favour of the Lodge and the Locofocos. When he had concluded, he was followed by Mr. A. R. Stevenson, in vindication of the former meeting, and the Whigs, who had participated in it. During his speech, he was several times interrupted by a gentleman, whose good breeding ought to have taught him the impropriety of such conduct. But Mr. Stevenson was not embarrassed by these interruptions; and it is admitted on all hands—even on the part of the exclusive Claymen, that his speech was manly, dignified and sensible—the reverse in every respect of him who proceeded him.

After he had concluded, he was replied to, by the person whom he had followed, and whom he had *misused* by treating as a gentleman. This person rose in a rage, and between a stutter and a storm, called the gentleman who preceeded him, a tool, a knave, and both the gentlemen, liars.

We must however, do most of the gentlemen who participated, in the meeting, the justice, to say, that they disapproved, of the open violation of decency and good manners, of which the individual referred to, was "guilty." This man played the bragadocio—said that he "held himself responsible for what he said, &c. He, however took a good care to avoid *responsibility*, by placing himself beyond the pale of decency. After the discussion was over, in which the Harrison Whigs, manifestly had the advantage, a motion was made, to adopt the nomination of delegates, made at the *first meeting*, namely, Messrs. Picking and M'Conaughy. The vote was put *and carried*, as is believed by almost every spectator, and as, I have been informed, will be certified, by both the Vice Presidents of the meeting. The President doubted, and decided it was not, and no division was asked for; it being perfectly apparent, that the Claymen had determined to elect other Delegates, whether they had a majority or not. This they did.

Pains had been taken to keep the Harrison Whigs from the meeting—as it was, however they had a majority, which were collected hastily in town. The meeting was small—counting both sections, there were not exceed *fifty*, who took part in the proceedings of the meeting. I have a list of the names of those who attended.

A SPECTATOR.

POLITICAL.

Loco Foco Tyranny.

It will be seen, by referring to the Legislative proceeding of the past week, that the Locofocos have excluded Mr. Stevens from the seat to which he was elected by a large majority of the people of Adams county; and that Mr. Kettlewell has, in accordance with the instructions of his constituents; withdrawn from the Hopkins House of Representatives.

The reason assigned for this tyrannical act is, that Mr. Stevens virtually resigned his seat in an address which, he wrote to his constituents in December last. Now it is certain that the law does not recognize virtual resignations. A member can resign in no other way than by informing the Speaker of the body to which he was elected, that such is his intention. It is not asserted that Mr. Stevens ever did this. The true reason of this lawless proceedings is, that they are afraid of his talents, and dread the exposures he would undoubtedly make of their hypocrisy and corruption.

But it is not only the citizens of Adams county that are insulted by this unwarrantable assumption of power. If Mr. Stevens can be turned out of his seat contrary to law, so may the Representative of any other county, whenever it pleases the majority to do so.

By this act the freedom of election is destroyed; the laws are insolently trampled on, and the people are made slaves to those who are nothing more than their official servants.

The principle that the minority must submit in just and right, so long as the majority act according to the rules laid down for all. When the majority overstepsthose bounds, and show a fixed determination to govern without any regard to the fundamental law, the minority is released from all obligation, and are justifiable in asserting their rights by force.

Was the private character of Mr. Stevens as depraved as it is virtuous; had his public acts been productive of as much injury to the Commonwealth as they have been of undoubted benefit, it would give no power to the Legislature to exclude him from his seat in the House of Representatives. It is an exercise of power founded solely on physical force, and should be so effectually resisted, must be met in the same way. Should such a crisis arrive, let the responsibility rest with those who disregard the rights of the people.—*Lancaster Union.*

Mr. Stevens.

The New York Evening Post, than which there is not a more rank Loco Foco journal in the whole country, in speaking of the conduct of the rebel House in excluding Mr. Stevens from a seat in that body, pronounces the proceedings "*informal, infectious and singularly inconsistent with democratic principles*, and then argues accordingly:

"The power of excluding a member, if it existed at all is one that should be sparingly used. The highest sanction of its exercise is, at the best, mere parliamentary usage, whilst the solemn deliberate choice of the people is the very essence of freedom, the source of their security, and one of the most cherished privileges. It is a right not to be lightly invaded. Already our representative bodies have acquired too much power, and the stronger and the more numerous the fetters imposed to their actions, the better it will be for the country."

The Investigation.

The investigation of the conduct of the present Board of Canal Commissioners is going on with spirit. The evidence of their official misconduct and iniquity is overwhelming. They are trembling like condemned criminals before a halter, and using every means in their power to shrink from the investigation, but all in vain—On Tuesday they had the impudence to send to the Senate a PROTEST, DENYING THEIR RIGHT TO INQUIRE INTO THEIR OFFICIAL ACTS—thus avowing themselves ABOVE the reach of the Legislature, the Constitution or the People. But they castigation they received in that body from Messrs. Ewing, Williams, Barclay, Pearson, Bell, Strohm and others, will be remembered by those who heard it which they live; their supporters, Messrs. Brown and Parson, the former of whom took to his old retreat the "postern gate," while the latter was content to sit "mum as a mouse." The protest of the Commissioners was rejected by a vote of 26 to 6.

Our readers can scarcely imagine the extent and depth of iniquity proved against the Commissioners; and when it is laid before the public, these officials of David It. will find it difficult to shun the torrent of just indignation that will assail them on every side.—*Penn. Tel.*

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Paullin's Tenth Ascension.

We have been favored by Mr. PAULLIN with the following interesting account of his tenth aerial excursion, in which he travelled from Reading to Camden, by an irregular route of almost eighty miles, in two hours and ten minutes.

To the Editor of the United States Gazette.

Sir.—My tenth ascension having been marked by some peculiarities, I beg leave to offer you the subjoined narrative.

After continuing four hours in the inflation of my balloon, which was effected in the usual manner, I ascended from Reading on the 20th instant exactly at a quarter before 4 P. M., amidst a respectable assemblage. Nothing occurred to disturb the preliminary arrangements, and over the earth even the wind was still, so that the balloon rose vertically to the distance of nearly two miles, before it passed from over the town.

While earnestly engaged in surveying the delightful country, with its rivers and green fields, I was startled by a sudden inclination of the balloon to the south eastward, caused by a current of strong wind from the north west. I was then carried off rapidly to a distance of about ten miles from Reading, when the air became, to my surprise, oppressively warm, and a fit of irresistable drowsiness assailed me. I made every effort to keep awake, for I was aware of the danger of sleep in such a situation. I might be carried up to the frozen regions above, and there perish with cold, or might fall into woods or water while asleep, and incur unusual hazard both for my person and balloon; but the stupor increased, and a few minutes after 4 o'clock, I fell into a sound sleep, from which, after the lapse of an hour and two minutes, I was aroused by a singular ringing in my ears, and a severe pain in my head.

By this time, I had fallen much nearer to the earth, and after noticing the time, felt surprised to find myself west of the Schuylkill, about ten or fifteen miles from Norristown. I could then see Philadelphia, Chester, and a host of towns and villages, and I heard that strange mixture of sounds, which one discerns on approaching a great city, on the night of some festival. What it was, I could not tell; but as I subsequently heard it very loudly on nearing the city, I really think it was the day-noise of the great Pennsylvania emporium.

At this time, the balloon was going rapidly to the south and east, which course it kept until I was due west from the Lazaretto, at the distance of from 15 to 20 miles. By a gradual descent, I then fell into a south western current of air, by which I was driven to the north east, carried across the Schuylkill, below Gray's Ferry; transported over Southwark and the Delaware; and I finally, at five minutes before 6 P. M. landed safely and quietly in New Jersey, about a mile beyond Camden.

Before closing my letter, I cannot with propriety omit the expression of my sense of obligation to the good friends at Reading, who assisted me in my enterprise; nor can I forget the kind offices of the gentlemen in New Jersey who received me in my decent, and sided me in securing my balloon and conveying it to Camden.

On the whole, this was, in all respects, the most agreeable of my aeronautic trips, and exceeded all others in the rapidity of the movement. Taking into view the irregular route of my course, I could not have travelled at a less rate than that of forty miles per hour.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM PAULKIN.

Captain Dowell, his wife and child, while travelling in Calvert county Maryland, were all killed by lightning on the 13th instant.

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 Yeaks's Hotel, where he is now 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 Melbourn 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 Bang up Cords,
Irish Linens,
10-4 Table Diapers,
10-4 Irish Sheetings,
Russia and Scottish do
Black Bombazine Lustring,
Blue Black, do.
Figured and Plain Gro de Naps,
Plain Gro de Berlines,
Fancy, Gauze, Satin & Lace Bordered Shawls,
White and Black Silk Gloves,
Lace and Pic Nic, do.
Kid and Beaver, do.
Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Beaver do.
White and Black Silk Hose,
White and Black Silk 1-2 do.
White and Black Colored do.

ALSO,—A LARGE AND ASSORTMENT OF Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Calicoes, (as low as 6¼ Muslines de Laines,

With a great variety of almost every other description of GOODS; to 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.

FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

S. WITHEROW

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

GOODS,

suitable to the season—amongst which are *Superfine Cloths, of all colors, the best ever b ought to the borough of Gettysburg:*

Cassimeres, Cassettes, Satinetts,
Mouseline de Laines, and Shawls,
Irish Linen, Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Figured Bombazines, Summer Cloths;

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *Silks, black, blue-black, colored, & figured,*
Cambric and Jaconett Muslins,
Barr'd do.
Colored 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 the country. He invites the public to call and view his assortment—confident 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, 1840. tf-4

Hard-Ware.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, a large stock of

HARD-WARE,

Planes, Edge Tools, Anvills, Vices, Brass Andirons.

ALSO,—A LARGE LOT OF

Nails, Brads and Sprigs, Bar Iron and Steel, HOLLOW-WARE AND CASTINGS,

of every kind, persons engaged in building and those commencing house keeping would do well to call.

GEO. AREOLD.

Gettysburg, April 25, 1839. tf-5

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Here we go,

CHEAPER than ever—one fifth of a Century on the old and and determined to sell cheap, a General Assortment, consisting of

BRITISH DRY GOODS,
Domestics, Queensware, Hardware, Shoes,

Groceries, County Produce, Handkerchiefs for 2 cents, Mits and Gloves for 6¼ cts. Muslins for 6¼ cts. Calicoes for 6¼.

All he wants is for you to call and see the Goods, as there is no deception by looking round in these days.

May 21, 1839. 3t-8

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. SIMON MENTZER, to Miss ELIZABETH HORNOT, both of Emmittsburg.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 30th ult. DAVID C. KITZMILLER, of this place, aged 35 years 6 months 24 days.

On the 20th ult. at Mifflinburg, Union co. Pa. Mr. PRESBYTERIAN HUTER, Esq. in the 78d year of his age. The deceased was the father of the Rev. S. Gutelius, pastor of the German Reformed Church of this place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞*The Rev.* BAUGHER, *will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, and the Rev.* Mr. KELLER *in the evening*

☞The Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour,	$ 6 25	to 6 75
Wheat,	1 40	to 1 45
Rye,	0 95	to 1 00
Corn,	0 90	to 0 91
Oats,	0 40	to 0 45
Bacon,	0 10¾	to 0 11
Lard,	0 00	to 0 13
Timothy,	2 75	to 3 00
Whiskey,	0 40	to 0 42
Beef,	12 50	to 14 50
Pork,	9 39	to 9 50

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS
ATTEND TO YOUR INTERESTS.
PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

An opportunity is now offered of supplying yourselves with Woddock's

Self Sharping Ploughs.

Being the best article ever offered the Farmers in this section of the State.

THESE Ploughs will not choke nor carry dirt, and the third share is not one third less than the Ploughs heretofore in use, two horses doing the work of three besides a great saving in *time and money* in keeping them in repair. The Point and Shear can be put on in five minutes and only cost 37½ cents each and when dull can be turned and repointed. These Ploughs have been introduced in this county. The following named persons have used them to whom we recommend Farmers to apply or information respecting them.

Montjoy township, Samuel Durborrow, Esq. Jacob Keller, Esq. Moses M'Ilvain, John Wilson, Joseph Miller, Jonas Spangler, James Dobbins, Jacob Bowers, Cornelius Lott, Wm. Eline, Frederick Colehouse, Jacob Clutz, Samuel Reck, Josiah Bonner, Jacob Norbeck, John B. Houghteling.

Menallansmith township, Joseph Cushan, Alexander M'Ilvain, Eli Sponsler, Samuel Sponsler, Jacob Clapsaddle, Joseph Smith, Cornelius Houghteling, Wm. Lott, John Torrence, Jacob Brown, Jacob Rebers, Samuel Swope, Alexander Ewing, David Snider, Joseph Hemler.

Cumberland township, Peter Frey, Henry Lott, Jacob Bolinger, John Plank, Jacob Miller, Robert Allison, Peter Epley.

Straban township, Joseph Lott, Jacob Hulick, Eaton Norris, John Hornberger.

Franklin township, Frederick Rebers.

Germany township, Mr. Loudebaugh.

A supply of the above Ploughs, with Points and Shears will be kept at

JAMES THOMPSONS, Grocery,
SAMUEL DURBORROW'S, Two Taverns.
THOS. M'KNIGHT'S, Franklin township.

Farmers in want of good Ploughs are requested to gain all the information from those that are now using them, and then take the Ploughs keep them until they are *scoured* and if not what they have been represented, to return them.

JOHN M. SLIBERT.

N. B.—The doubt has been put at least 3½ feet long.

Chambersburg, April 16, 1839. 6m-3

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

R. F. McCONAUGHY, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from May 7, 1838, till April 27, 1839.

		Dolls. Cts.
DR.		
To cash received of M. Degroff, rent of stall in Market House, due 1st August 1838.		5 00
Do.	N. Codori, do.	5 00
Do.	J. Forney, do.	5 00
Do.	G. Pelfer, do.	5 00
Balance of Duplicate of 1837.		138 10
Borough Tax assessed for 1838.		258 44
Road do do		331 50
		$746 04
CR.		
By Orders paid as follows, to wit:		
John Slentz, Street and Road Commissioner, (balance of former year.)		134 36
George Crittenden, do.	do.	31 02
David Troxel, do.	do.	200 03
S. R. Russell, for qualifying Borough Officers,		6¾
Hez. Vanoradel, Esq. for officers of Borough Election,		5 00
R. Smith,		12 17
Henry Rupp, keeping Engine in repair,		10 00
R. G Harper, printing,		4 75
S. H. Buehler, winding Town Clock,		10 00
A. Kittensmiller, glazing faces of do.		3 00
C. Stout, serving notices of appeal,		2 00
J. F. M'Parlane, order to open a road,		2 25
S. Fahnestock,		87½
C. Critzman, collectors fees and releases,		79 98½
Salary of Clerk and Treasurer,		30 00
Do. Burgess and Council,		30 00
Balance of Duplicate of 1838, uncollected,		39 51
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		99 46½
		$746 04

WE do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account of R. F. M'Conaughy, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, and find them to be correct, and report that there is a balance of one hundred and twenty eight dollars and forty-six cents in the hands of said Treasurer.

JOHN SLENTZ.
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
JACOB CULP.
DAVID McCREARY.
Town Council.

Gettysburg, May 7, 1839. 3t-6

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends and former customers, for past favors, and respectfully invites them to call and see the assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he has now on hand, consisting of

Ladies' & Misses' Shoes,

OF EVERY PATTERN AND QUALITY.

Gentlemen can also be supplied with

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

of every description.

His old customers are particularly invited to call and examine his assortment.

☞*He has on hand, for sale,*

MOROCCO & LININGS,

which he will dispose of on fair and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, May 21, 1839. tf-8

JOB PRINTING,

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

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, June 4, 1839.

CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY:
THADDEUS STEVENS.
(To fill the seat, declared vacant by the Loco Foco House of Representatives.)

The Election.

The Election is on THE 14th DAY OF JUNE. The Inspectors, Judges, &c., of the last General Election, are to hold the approaching election. Where vacancies have occurred, by death or removal they must be filled on the morning of the election.

☞Let no man say, in reference to the approaching election, that it is not of importance, because the Legislature must soon ADJOURN. If there was but a day, but an hour—or a minute, it is of overwhelming importance; not for the sake of having a Representative at Harrisburg! but because the question is directly proposed to the people, whether they approve this outrage upon their representative and themselves, or not. Let them answer this question as loud as their indignation should be deep, and their oppressors will tremble in their seats.

☞**Thaddeus Stevens.**

The seat of Mr. STEVENS, having been declared vacant, by the House of Representatives, he has presented himself to his fellow citizens, of all parties, as a candidate for their suffrages at the special Election, to be held on the *14th day of June next. He desires no party nomination*; he expects the votes of citizens of every party, irrespective, and the good of all parties. If the people value their liberty, in this instance, they should lay aside party, and rally as one man, in a common cause—*their own cause!*

It is time that party should be forgotten, and an appeal made to virtue and patriotism. If such an appeal be made, and disregarded, then we may bow our necks, to those, who, in the name of Democracy and Liberty, are wresting from us our most sacred rights, and erecting on their ruins, the most dangerous of all kinds of despotism—a despotism without any of those checks, which are the safeguards of the subjects, of the so styled, legitimate despots of the old World.

☞We hope our friends will bear in mind, that the TROUBLE AND EXPENSE of this election, has put upon the people of this county, by the acts of the men, who drove our representative from his seat. It is a part of the system, devised by our enemies, to punish us for our adherence to the Constitution and Laws.

Thaddeus Stevens.

No man has been ever more abused and persecuted than THADDEUS STEVENS; and no man living or dead has done more for the State than he has done.

Not only is he persecuted and reviled on account of his public acts, but his enemies, with a bitterness of malignity, never exceeded, have conspired to take away his private reputation, slanders and calumnies, both of a public and private character, are sown abroad with an industry, which would be highly creditable if exercised in a better cause. He is a candidate for re-election, on the 14th inst. Let the pack of blood-hounds, who have been let loose upon him, see that the people, whom he has served so ably and so faithfully, still retain the confidence, in his talents and uprightness. Go one and all to the election—give a day, to your old and well tried representative—give a day to your own rights, so grossly violated in his person—give a day, to the cause of liberty trampled upon—not merely in voting, but in procuring your neighbors to vote—in seeing that every friend of the leg hunted, when a blow is to be struck, for that first right of freemen—the right of representation.

The Public Meetings.

It will be seen, by reference to another column that meetings will be held, in various parts of the county. We hope that these meetings will be generally attended, by all men of all parties. The questions to be discussed, are not party questions; they are questions which affect the most important rights of the whole people.

The act, to be sure, which drove our Representative from his seat, was the act of a party, but it will not, we hope, be sanctioned by the people. The reign of parties is of brief duration; and if the people sustain an act of tyranny and injustice, in the ruling party; when its day shall have ended, and another party shall bear rule, and exercise the same injustice and practise the same tyranny; the approval of the people in regard to this act, will but encourage, another invasion of their rights, by another party when it shall have the power. Let the people now, of all parties, speak in a voice, loud enough to be heard by their oppressors, into halls which such acts descend, if they do not wish to see it repeated. The blow which the Constitution received, was aimed through it, at them. Let them sequence in the wrong which has been done unto them, and it will be repeated, and acts, if possible of greater outrage will be added. This then, we repeat it is a contest between the people and tyranny—between the Constitution, the safeguard of all our rights, and its violators.

Let the people take heed, that they resist oppression upon the threshold; lest it not enter their dwellings and crush them beneath its weight. It has done in other countries, and as it will do here, if not resisted.

☞We learn, that while the COMITTEE OF SAFETY, was in Session at Harrisburg, in December last, a motion was made, by one of the members, that the lives of Messrs. Stevens, Penrose and Burrowes should be spared, but that motion was NEGATIVED BY A TREMENDOUS MAJORITY!!!

☞One of the most prominent members of the Committee of Safety, we have from the Columbia Courant' has been sent to the Penetentiary, 6 months, for stealing a shirt!!

☞The Editor of the «Sentinel," says that he shall hold us for an "abolitionist." We are no abolitionist;—nor are we, a slavery-man, or a slave, which here, we doubt, whether any freeman will be able to say, during the life of Henry Clay, or the existence of Masonry.

The late Whig Meeting.

This meeting acted precisely in the principles we supposed it would—exclusive Clay (not Whig) principles.

Great efforts had been made by the Clay section of the Whig party to have all their friends at the meeting. Claymen, were anxiously solicited to attend; but Whigs, who were known to be in favor of Harrison, were given to understand, although the terms of the call were general, that their attendance was not desired. This method of filling the meeting was pursued in privately by the authors of the movement, and publicly by the Editor of the «Sentinel," who sent to William M'Clellan, is the sheet anchor of Clayism and Masonry in the county. In the remarks of the Editor of the «Sentinel," which accompany the notice, for this second Whig meeting, and on which he expresses his views, and his opposition to the meeting held on the 11th inst, we find the following characteristic invitation. *We trust that All who think as we do will not forget to attend the meeting, on the 28th inst, at the Court House.*

Of course, the Harrison Whigs, in the county, felt insulted at the call, and did not think fit to attend the meeting, of those "*who think*" *just as the Editor of the Sentinel thinks.*

However, they did attend the meeting;—if that can be called a meeting, "where two or three are gathered together"—assembled. After considerable grumbling and mustering, some ten or twelve Clay Whigs, all told, were collected in the Court House; and some four or five Harrisonmen. A portion of Harrison Whigs of the Borough, after looking on for some time, thought that it would be proper, for the sake of decency, that the some gentlemen, who were elected by the Whig meeting on the 11td May, as delegates to the Chambersburg Convention might be again elected. This was done, in order to avoid the embarrassment of two sets of Delegates, claiming seats in the Convention—not that this *second* meeting was deemed a legitimate one, or that it had power to rescind the acts of the first meeting.

A motion was accordingly made, «that Messrs. M'Conaughy and Picking should be two of the Delegates to represent this county in the Whig Convention." A majority voted in favour of this motion; but the chairman declared, that he «*thought the noes had it.*" The motion was then put prosed; the Harrison Whigs seeing that the Claymen were determined to appoint delegates, whether they had a majority or not.

That Messrs. M'Conaughy and Picking, who were elected delegates by the first meeting were *re-elected* at the second meeting there can be no doubt. The two Vice Presidents, as intelligent, high minded and honorable men as are in the county, are both willing to certify, that there was a majority in their favour; and so will all the spectators who where present; if we except the two Locos, who seemed to be active in aiding the Claymen—William M'Clellan, who has been for years successively the *loco foco candidate for Burgess*, in the Borough, being one of the most active, in bearing up the flag of the Claymen at the meeting. So inveterate, is the *Loco* feelsim of Mr. M'Clellan, considered to be, that he goes by the name of the «STEREOTYPED CANDIDATE" of that party.

It is our opinion, that this meeting was purely a loco foco movement, and that the easy editor of the «Sentinel" was drawn into it, by the artful scheme, of those who have long been his advisers, and that through the Editor who was thus "come over,"—to use a homely phrase, others were led to sanction it, believing it to be a Whig movement.

We do not wish to charge the editor of the «Sentinel" with conniving with the authors of this movement, in being thus made a tool, for loco foco ranks; we only mean to say that he was beguiled into it; and innocently led others into it, who believed him to be the author. We are inclined to believe that he was deceived, and deceived by the loco focos, because of their chuckling, at what they call the «pluck" of the Claymen; that is, at the majority of these elected Delegates to Chambersburg; and also from the fact that his aforesaid leader has boasted that he was its author.

We do not desire to detract from the respectability, of a number of the Claymen attending the meeting. The President Abraham King, Esq. and Mr. Hulic are both intelligent men, and so are many others who were in attendance. We only reprobate the course pursued, in going into this meeting, got up for the purpose of distracting the Whig party, and humiliating the gentlemen, nominated as Delegates, at a former meeting, by substituting others in their place.

The late Outrage.

We presume, that if any citizen of this Commonwealth, had been told six months ago, that the time was near, when representatives of the people, elected by a decided majorities, would be refused seats in the Legislature, such citizen would have believed that the person, making such an assertion was either attempting a deceit or a joke. But this thing has come to pass, and in the person of a representative of Adams County.

For most evils there is a remedy—for most wrongs, there is a redress has been provided. But in this instance, although a grevious wrong has been done to the people, they are without any tribunal which can repair the injury. The Constitution was framed by them for their security and protection, but the men now in power, disregard its fundamental and plainest provisions. It secures to the people, the right of representing themselves in the Legislative body—the law-making branch of the Government, by such men as they themselves shall choose. But this right has been nullified, in the case of the representative of Adams County. *Their* representative had all the constitutional qualifications—he was of age—was a citizen, resident, and a sufficient length of time in the County—was duly elected by a majority of more than 1400 votes—was regularly returned elected, and his election not disputed. By the Constitution he was entitled to a seat without question. But the Constitution is no more the paramount law of the State—the will of a few wicked and reckless demagogues, is stronger than the constitution. The only peaceable means of redress, is through the ballot-box—this has failed us, in the case of our own representative, and may fail us again; but we owe it to society—to good order, to use every possible means of redress, once and again, before the last terrible remedy of violence, be so soon appealed by our adversaries, is resorted to.

The time may come, and the signs which precede it are already thickening, when it would be a crime—treason to liberty, and the principles of the Revolution, to suffer longer the infliction of wrong and calumnies, which our enemies have heaped upon our heads—let us in this instance, appeal to the ballot-box, and in tones, loud as our wrongs are deep, tell the traitors to the constitution that we are awake to their treason.

☞The result of the election in Virginia, so far as heard from, is rather favorable, we will be able next week to lay before our readers the whole returns, many of the districts have not been heard from.

☞The Editor of the «Sentinel" says that our conclusions, in the article on the subject of *Clay policy*, are «lame." We should be happy, if our neighbor would point us to the unsound limb,—and happier still, if we could see the premises from which he has drawn some of his conclusions to our neighbor's system of logic, the *major and minor* propositions, as well as the *conclusion*, are composed of *three assertions*, to wit, «Clay is the greatest man"—*Clay is my choice*—and «therefore the choice of the Whigs."

☞We are informed upon good authority, that in the late investigation, gone into by the Senate, in relation to T. C. Miller, of Adams, certain letters were brought before the Committee, written by the above named gentleman, to the identical person, who wrote the address purporting to have been delivered in the Senate by T. C. Miller; urging and authorising him to have the speech published as his; giving his full consent and approbation to it; and from the fact, of his having never denied it, after it did appear, we presume the above is perfectly correct,—at all events it is highly characteristic of the man, and worthy of the chairman of the Committee of Safety.

Freedom.

In the approaching contest, we ask her people to remember her name; and do as they have always done. Let «Freedom" be their watchword.

Straban.

Was the home of Senator Cassatt, who died a martyr in the holy cause of the Constitution and Laws. There are noble spirits, still alive in that township, who are true as the steel of a Damascus blade; they are always at their posts on the day of trial.

Hamiltonban and Liberty.

These townships need no eulogy. Their history, for twenty years, is their best praise. They are our great reliance in every great struggle.

Germany.

In the last struggle, the enemy beat us *six votes*; they used to beat us *sixty*; well done old Germany. Try it again on the 4th of June.

M't Joy.

We have nothing to say to the people of M't Joy; «they know their rights, and knowing will maintain them" at the ballot-box.

Menallen, noble old Menallen.

At the Special Election, the hardy freemen of Menallen township, did not contain their principles as they were wont to do; but we know it was the balmess of the day, and the impassable condition of the roads that kept her people at home. At the approaching election, let her patriotic sons, send us the old majority of 161. They can do it.

Hamilton Township.

This township was once the strong hold, the very citadel of the enemy; but in later days, the Sceptre has been trembling in the hands that used to hold it; and now that our cause is on the approaching contest, will wrest it wholly from them. There are noble spirits in Hamilton, who rush right into the battle, without counting the cost.—Such as they are always sooner or later victorious.

Conawago.

Here live as true patriots as are in the county. We ask them not to fight as they did at the general election; if they do, victory is certain.

Huntingdon and Latimore.

We expect a good account from these two noble townships. We know their people, and rely on them with confidence. Anarchy and mob rule, can maintain no foot-hold in them.

Cumberland and Franklin.

These townships are always right. Mob principles can never have the ascendancy, amongst the people of these townships. They go for the Constitution and the Country—not for party.

Tyrone.

Let the enemy come on; they will there find our friends ready.

M't Pleasant and Berwick.

In these townships, victory has never deserted our banners. Their patriotic sons, go forward to the work, as men who are in earnest.

Reading.

In this township, we calculate on achieving a noble triumph. The democracy will not tolerate the despotism of our rulers. They are republicans in name, and in deed they will be so too.

Berwick Borough.

There will be scarcely enough of Loco Foccism, left in this Borough, after the election, to tell the story of its downfall. This is a noble village.

Gettysburg.

Let the Locos look out for the RATS.

The Globe.

The vexatious Editor of the Administration organ, in Washington City, has been prating time after time, about frauds, committed at Millerstown, in this Congressional District, at the late election for members of Congress, &c. The ignorance of the editor in regard to this matter, is only equaled, by his habitual disregard of the truth.

In one of the last numbers of the Government paper, there is an article which contains the following assertion, namely, «that the deduction of the spurious vote at Millerstown, puts the ousted candidate, member, Dr. SHANFFER, in the majority in the district."

This is a very apt specimen of the Globe Editor's regard for the truth. The majority for Mr. Conaway, in the Hamiltonban, or Millerstown, box was 1083—his majority in the Congressional district was 1231. Throw away the