VICTORY IS PEACE 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 do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d do do	CHARLES WATERS,
4th do do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th do do	AMOS ELMAKER,
5th do do	JOHN K. ZEBIN,
6th do do	DAVID POTTS,
8th do do	ROBERT STINSON,
9th do do	WILLIAM S. HENDEE,
10th do do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
11th do do	PETER FILBERT,
9th do do	JOSEPH H. SPAID,
10th do do	JOHN HARPER,
11th do do	WILLIAM M'ELWAINE,
12th do do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th do do	JOHN M'REEHAN,
14th do do	JOHN REED,
15th do do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th do do	NER MIDDLESWORTH,
17th do do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th do do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, *Jr.*
19th do do	GEN. JOSEPH MARILL,
20th do do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st do do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d do do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d do do	JOSEPH HUTCHINSON,
24th do do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th do do	JOHN DICK.

Read, ponder, and reflect.

We again ask the serious attention of our readers to the testimony of Mr. Quigley, which will be found below, and which shows that of Messrs. Hay, Wagonseller and Gutelius: and we ask any sober minded, honest reader, after reasoning them, to say whether it is yet possible for him to believe that so much as the judgment of a jury, passed on the conduct of Millers and McElwee's, hordes of revolutionary ruffians. Up, freemen, and on the 14th, show that you are yet worthy the name, and teach your tyrants that they have miscalculated *your* character and *their* power, *when they have presumed to treat you as* slaves!

Mr. J. B. Quigley was called and sworn. *Question by Mr.* Barclay—I wish you to state what conversation you heard between Gen. Thomas C. Miller, Gen. R. Espy and Henry Petriken, in relation to the difficulties, which took place at the organization of the Legislature.

Answer:

About three weeks since, I was sitting in a room in Buehlers Hotel, Mr. Petriken and Mr. Espy, were in the room. Gen. Thomas C. Miller came in soon after, the conversation turned on the subject of the disturbances of the fourth of December. After some conversation, to which I did not pay much attention, Gen. Miller, remarked, that they had held a meeting previous to the evening of the fourth. In the meeting some of the members of it objected to differing any personal violence or injury to any person, but they were voted down by a large majority. He said they were a determined set of men, and would not listen to such a proposition. After some conversation that I do not remember, Mr. Miller remarked, that the door of the Senate Chamber, on the evening of the 4th, was crowded and that there was no possibility of escaping in that direction; soon after he remarked that it had been a matter of astonishment to himself as well as to others, how the Speaker of the Senate, escaped being seized by two men at the Senate window. He said it was well he did escape for had they caught him, the "*lamp post*" would have been his fate. THEY WOULD HAVE HUNG HIM UP OR STRUNG HIM UP.

J. B. QUIGLY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 27th May, 1839. } SAMUEL M. BARCLAY, *Chairman.*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

May 30, 1839.

Committee met. Present, Messrs. Barclay, Kingsbury, Myers and Ewing.

ALEXANDER HAY, was called and sworn.

Question by Mr. Barclay.—I wish you to state whether you were here in the first week in December last, whether you had any conversation with Murray Pearman or any other person from the Co. of Philadelphia, as to what brought them here, who paid them, and how much they were to get, and any thing else you know in relation to the disturbances.

Answer.—I was here—I was speaking to Mr. Pearman, towards the latter end of the week the Legislature met. I asked, I think what he was doing here he answered that they were selected to come here he did not know what for, but supposed it was in case of a row; they would be ready. That he had the right sort of men with him. He said they had already kept him over his time; that they were to get each for three days, seventeen dollars and a half, and that a great many of them had spent their money already; if there was not more money coming by the next day, Copey Grier and some of the best of them would go home. *Pearman* told me they were Butchers of Philadelphia.

Some other men from the Co. of Philadelphia mentioned to me, that it it had not been for a *d——d* crowd of Anti-Masons coming out of the street where the Shakespeare House is towards the Capitol, they would have laid STEVENS the d——d rascal low. They had followed him from the Hill, and were waiting for an opportunity to shoot him. The man who was with him had a pistol loaded and cocked waiting an opportunity to shoot as STEVENS would get to the lights of a lamp.

Just about the time he (Mr. Stevens) got there, the crowd came out of the street I have alluded to.—He said if there had been more of them, to screen each other, they would have done it any how.

Question by Mr. Myers—Where do you reside?

Answer. At York. I came here expecting to see some fun or disturbance.—I became acquainted with Mr. Pearman in Hagerstown last fall. The conversations above alluded to occurred at the Masonic Hall. He had an exhibition there. He pointed out to me, a large man passing a door. He said, there goes the great Copey Grier the great fighting man. He pointed out one man besides Copey Grier as a butcher, and that was the same man who told me about having followed Stevens I had the conversation with the man who told me about Stevens, at the Masonic Hall. I think it was on Wednesday or Thursday. It was before I had the conversation with Pearman. I was sitting in a room at the Masonic Hall with Col. Clarkson, Eq. Russell of Gettysburg, and several other men to me unknown. We were conversing about the state of affairs here. I think I was saying I thought Stevens had got himself in a tight place, or something to that amount, when the other gentleman left me, I mean Clarkson and Russell.—I took a paper and commenced reading, when this man drew a chair up to where I was setting and commenced damning the Yankees &c. mentioning Stevens' name. He said he was from the county of Philadelphia.—I have never taken any side in politics. I did not vote for Governor at all last fall. I have never supported any tickets upon party grounds. I have voted parts of both tickets. There were a number of others here from York at the same time, I came over with Mr. Glossbrenner I think. I did not see any violence committed until the 4th of December. I did not see any arms in the hands of those men. I did not hear the name of the man with whom I had the conversation following Stevens, though I think I would know him, if I were to see him

Answer to Question by Mr. Barclay. I think that Mr. Pearman said he was the picked or selected men" to whom he had reference were Butchers. I cannot remember whether he told me the number was 18 or 28. It strikes me that it was one of these two numbers. I am not positive as to either of these numbers. He did not say whether they were armed or not.

Ans. to question by Judge Myers.

They did not say by whom they were employed.

Ans. to question by Mr. Barclay.

I had heard of there being a lists in the co. of Philadelphia, and that there would be some difficulty here. I had a horse and wagon and not much to do. I think that Mr. Glossbrenner and myself came together.

Mr. Glossbrenner is a Van Buren man.

Ans. to question of Judge Myers.

I had no conversation with any person that I remember of lately in relation to these affairs—until I saw Mr. Barcley this morning in the Senate chamber. I may have mentioned it before—I may have mentioned to Mr. Seymour and others that I was subpoenaed here to testify before the Committee.

Ans. to question by Mr. Barclay.

The politics of most of those who came from York were Van Buren. Among them were Sheriff Klinefelter, Daniel Small, Peter Ahl, D. Atex. Small, Charles Eply, Jacob Dietz, George Minnick and Augustus Bartz. I mean that they were here during the week of the disturbances. They are democrats. I cannot say what votes they gave in our town. Of the gentlemen who came here, Daniel Small has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Land office and Augustus Bartzig has been appointed to a County office.

(Signed.) ALEXANDER HAY.

MONDAY, May 20, 1838.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment, present Messrs. Barclay, Fraley and Myers.

Israel Gutelius, appeared before the committee, upon subpœna issued, and being duly sworn according to law, deposed as follows:

Question by Mr. Barclay—Had you any conversation with John Montelius, when he went home, as to the cause of his changing his opinions? If so state what the conversation was.

Ans.—I had some conversation with John Montelius when he went home after the Legislature had adjourned during the holydays. The conversation occurred at Mr. Montelius's house, Mifflinburg, Union county. I called on John Montelius at his residence, to enquire of him what was the cause of his change of opinion? The reason he gave was, that it was the only course he could take to get an OFFICE for MYSELF and his son MARCUS MONTELIUS. I was Supervisor at the time, and his son was with me as foreman. He said we could in that way return our situations. He told me he was asked to go into the Hopkins House, and that he said he could not go in, as his best friend (alluding to myself) and his son held office on the Canals, and if he went in they would be turned out; that some gentlemen (I don't recollect their names) told him that that matter could be arranged, and promised him their aid and influence to carry it into effect. He refused to go into the House until he could see Governor Porter.

(At this stage of the examination Judge Myers objected to the testimony as irrevelant to the inquiry proposed by the resolution under which the committee was constituted, but not pressing his objection, the examination was resumed,

Witness continued.

Mr. Montelius said he did go and see the Governor, and told him that he, his son and others were all opposed to him in politics. Governor Porter said that made no difference, and told him his boon should be granted in relation to myself and his son.

By Mr Barclay—Did Mr. Montelius tell you that this matter of getting you and his son office "was heavy on his mind for eight days" and that this was what he referred to in his letter to his son?

Ans. He told me, that this matter, about getting office for myself and his son, weighed heavy upon his mind for eight days, and that this was the matter to which he referred in his letter to his son.

A letter was here produced to the witness, dated 17th December 1838, and the question asked.

By Mr. Barclay—Is this the hand writing of John Montelius, and is this the letter to his son referred to by you in your testimony?

Ans. I have seen John Montelius write, and believe it is to be his hand-writing.—I know this to be the same letter referred to above, because I took the letter out of the Post Office, gave it to his son, and by his permission opened and read it.

The letter is marked "A" with the initials "J. G"

By Mr. Kingsbury—At what time was the conversation held between you and John Montelius, as detailed by you in your testimony in chief?

Ans. It was when they had adjourned and come home, the week before Porter was inaugurated, I think, I cannot recollect the precise date.

By Mr. Kingsbury—Was any person present at the conversation, if so, who?

Ans. No, there was no person present. It was at his own house in his parlor, at one time, at another time before I left town, he repeated it before his door.

By Mr. Kingsbury—Were you and the son of Mr. Montelius removed from office, if so when?

Ans. We were at the expiration of Ritner's administration.

By Mr. Kingsbury—When did Mr. Montelius say the conversation between Gov. Porter and himself took place.

Ans. He said he went into a room where Governor Porter was, and then the conversation, such as I have stated took place.

By the same.—Where did you get the letter of Mr. Montelius to his son, which you produced here.

Ans. Dr. Wagenseller produced the letter before the Committee.

By Mr. Barclay—I wish you to state whether you and young Mr. Montelius had any conversation in relation to this administration to continue you, and him in office, and what you had intended to do, if it was made to you.

Ans. We talked the matter over frequently, I and Marcus Montelius, we always had concluded that' we would not hold office under Governor Porter, because we were opposed to him; we talked the matter over sometimes as though we would accept the office, just to show that we could get it, and then resign, but I cannot say on my oath that I ever did really intend to accept it, for a day, nor I don't believe he would if it were come to *him* test. There was never any *other offer* made but at that time to me by Montelius, it was reported in the neighborhood that Marcus Montelius was going to Harrisburg to get an office. I asked him if it was so, he said yes, he could get an office, but he had'nt gone yet, and would'nt go. This conversation took place yesterday morning before I left home.

SATURDAY, May 26, 1839.

Dr. Jacob Wagenseller, of Union county, appeared before the committee and being duly sworn according to law deposed as follows:

By Mr. Barclay—Please to state where you got the letter produced before the committee, purporting to have been written by John Montelius of Union county, member of the House of Representatives, to his son Marcus Montelius, dated 17th December, 1838, and state what said Marcus Montelius told you in relation to his fathers change of opinion and what office John Montelius had procured to be offered to him, or any other by the administration of Gov. Porter, on condition that he would go into the Hopkin's House?

Mr. Kingsbury, objects to witness answering so much of the question relating to what Marcus Montelius said in conversation with him in relation to what his father John Montelius said.

Objection overruled, Yeas 3 Nays 1

Ans. I got the letter from Marcus Montelius in my own house on Saturday last. There was nothing said at that time on the subject of the change of opinion. Previously he told me that he expected to get a clerkship in the Land office. He said that he was going to Harrisburg, and that he should get some other person in his place; after that again he informed me that he was not going, that he could not do all what they wanted him to do. I asked him whether he would have to swear allegiance to the party? He replied that he would not change his principles for them.

By Mr. Kingsbury—At what time did Marcur Montelius tell you that he was to have an office.

Ans. Some time during the month of April last.

By the same—Did you hold an office on the public works?

Ans. I was engaged on the public works, not recently however. It was in the first and part of the second year of Ritners administration. I was supervisor of Susq. Division Pennsylvania Canal.

By same—How came Marcus Montelius' letter at your house?

Ans. He lives with me.

By Mr. Barclay—Did he tell you under what administration he was to get that clerkship in the Land office?

Ans. Under Governor Porter.

By the same—Did he tell who had procured this clerkship for him?

Ans. His father, or the "Old man" he frequently calls him the "old man," one or the other was his reply.

J. WAGONSELLER.

There is said to be a man in Tennessee who walks so fast that his shadow cannot keep up with him.

Samuel Hitchcock, Esq., has been elected Mayor, of New-Haven.

It is stated that the Hon. D. Kimberly a United States Senator, from Connecticut, has resigned his seat on occount of ill health.

POLITICAL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Whigs—The Next Congress—and the Presidency.

The recent election in Virginia, so far, at least, as Congress is concerned, has resulted in a manner truly gratifying. The Whigs have unquestionably maintained their old strength, whilst we indulge strongly hope that official returns will show a MAJORIUY OF WHIGS and *Conservatives*, and thus exhibit a decided gain. This result is of the deepest importance, and may be considered as settling the political character of the next Congress. To demonstrate this still more fully, we subjoin the following table from the Boston Atlas, made up, it would seem before the editor had the better news from Virginia, and under the impression that the Whigs would only elect nine members of Congress in that State.

	New Congress. W. L.	F.	Last Congress. W.	L. F.
17 States before pub'd	82	78	65	93
Viginia,	9	12	8	13
	91	90	73	106
Van Buren majority in in the last Congress in 18 States,				33
Whig majority in same now,				1
				—
Net Whig gain,				34

The following States are yet to choose, and their representative stood thus in the last Congress.

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Alabama,	2	3
Indiana,	6	1
Kentucky,	12	1
Maryland,	5	3
Mississippi,	2	0
North Carolina,	8	6
Rhode Island,	2	0
Tennessee,	10	3
	47	17

RECAPITULATION.

Already elected,	91	90
States to choose,	47	17
	138	107

To secure a majority in the House, the Loco Focos must gain SIXTEEN members CLEAR. WHERE will they get them?

Sixteen! Aye, if every thing should turn out as well in the Old Dominion as we have now reason to believe, the Loco Focos must gain at least twenty members in order to prevent the Whigs from having a majority in the popular branch of the national Legislature. This is indeed highly gratifying and calculated to thrill with feelings of true satisfaction, every patriotic bosom in the land. But let us not act rashly. Let us not be too sanguine. And above all, let us calculate and encourage a spirit of union, harmony, and conciliation with regard to the Presidential Question—a spirit which shall lead us to the concentration of our entire opposition upon a single candidate, and thus to certain victory.

The game is in our own hands. The people are, by an overwhelming majority, against the existing administration, and not only willing but anxious to terminate the political career of Martin Van Buren. Still there are symptoms of discontent and dissatisfaction in the Opposition ranks, which, unless softened, subdued, and overcome, may prove the source of much uneasiness, and possibly peril the great stake at issue. A little yielding on the part of the leaders, a little concession and liberality, and all will be well. The feeling at this moment is for harmony and concert. Let it be encouraged and strengthened. Even the enemy admit our success with a united effort. But for such an effort, we should never have obtained a majority in Congress. With such an effort, however—and we rejoice to perceive the spirit of good will and reconciliation every where apparent, a disposition almost universal, to yield to and abide by the decision of the National Convention,—and one office most brilliant success on the subject of the change of opinion. Previously he told me that he expected to get a clerkship in the Land office. He said that he was going to Harrisburg, and that he should get some other person in his place; after that again he informed me that he was not going, that he could not do all what they wanted him to do. I asked him whether he would have to swear allegiance to the party? He replied that he would not change his principles for them.

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Ans. He lives with me.

By Mr. Barclay—Did he tell you under what administration he was to get that clerkship in the Land office?

Ans. Under Governor Porter.

By the same—Did he tell who had procured this clerkship for him?

Ans. His father, or the "Old man" he frequently calls him the "old man," one or the other was his reply.

J. WAGONSELLER.

Mr. Miller Horton, a contractor on the North Branch, testified that he had been estimated by the present engineers at least $3,000 too low, and that *every* disposition was shown to oppress him. Also, that while Piolett was applying for the office of superintendent, he had declared to him, (Horton) that "every Ritner man should leave the line," and on being asked how he would effect it, answered that "if he could get them off in no other way, by G—d he would *extinguish them off*." Mr. H. also testified that so far from favoritism having been shown him by the former engineer, (Mr. Harris,) he always estimated rather low.

Silas Noble, Esq. a member of the bar in Towanda, Bradford county, testified that he had some conversation just after Porter's inauguration, with Mr. Wilmot, Piolett's clerk, relative to the 17 sections on the North Branch that had been re-let under the old Board—that Wilmot said "Gov. Porter HAD TOLD HIM he would appoint his canal commissioners with particular reference to the ABANDONING of those sections!" and that he had heard Piolett say "this WHIGS should be got off the line."

Mr. Jesse R. Drake testified that he had heard Piolett declare that "the fetlure contractors should see DAMNED HARD TIMES before they would get along with their contracts."

Mr. James Smith, who owns a saw mill in Bradford county, testified that Piolett had told him not to furnish scantling to Moses J. Clarke, a contractor, as he would not get his money for it; but requested him not to mention the conversation to any body.

The above is the substance of the testimony given on Tuesday. It proves the deliberate purpose in the minds of all, from Porter down, to rob of their rights all the contractors who refuse to "bow the knee to Baal," WITHOUT ANY FORM OF LAW OR JUSTICE.

Mr S. A. Bowman, a contractor, testified that his estimate under the present engineers is TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, less than the money he has ACTUALLY EXPENDED, and $3,000 less than the amount due by a fair measurement of his work.

Joshua T. M'Cracken, testified as follows, viz: "I am a contractor on the Sinnemahoning extension, West Branch, Section 13. I got the contract last July. My last estimation under Mr. Aycrigg, made in February last, was I think $308. In the month of February and March I did between 6 and 700 day's work. The estimate was made by the present Assistant engineer, including the former (Mr. Aycrigg's) was $260. This included Mr. Aycrigg's estimate of $368 and the 700 days work done afterwards. Mr. Morris' estimate was made I think on the 11th of April, but measured before. I and my partner, Mr Miles, then sold out to Dr. Massey, who made an estimate of the 11th of April up to the next estimate made to Dr. Massy, there was between 40 and 50 day's work done. Dr. Massy's estimate was over 8245 or 295, for the forty and fifty day's work. I was a Ritner man—Dr. Massy was for Porter. My work was chiefly excavation. I but money on my contract. I did not see Dr. Massy's estimate—he informed me of it himself."

We ask the reader to peruse the foregoing with care. It shows the misfortune of a contractor daring to differ in political sentiments with the powers that be, and the advantage (as in Dr. Hasy's case) of being one of their supporters! Let the people ponder on facts like these.

The examination was continued yesterday. The testimony taken corroborates the above with a few additional particulars. An effort was made by Mr. Frailey (sch.,) who is a member of the committee, to suspend the examination of the contractors, but he was very properly over-ruled by the committee.

Another Revolutionary Veteran done.—Died, in Wilmington, on the 20th ult., Capt. DAVID RIKKPATRICK, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was the last surviving commissioned officer of the Delaware Line.

☞ *From Harrisburg.*

HARRISBURG, May 29, 1839.

An '*Improvement Bill*" has at length made its appearance in the Senate. Mr. Strohm from the Proper Committee reported it in this morning. Its provisions are ample enough for the interests of this growing and internal improving Commonwealth. The aggregate is but a little over 2,000,000 of dollars. This, however, is perhaps not much, as the disposition which is made of the money appropriated, by the Canal Commissioners is such as to render a more liberal provision, but an increasing of the weapons of destruction in the hands of these unprincipled and party serving tyrants.

Harrisburg, May 30.

No business of importance was done in the Legislature to-day.

The Bill providing for the election of Prothonotaries, Clerks, Registers, and Recorders of Deeds, and also of Notary Public, passed through second and final reading.

The act authorizing a permanent loan, passed finally.

Harrisburg, June 1.

In the House, the Bill was passed which authorizes the Governor to subscribe for fifty thousand dollars worth of stock in the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company.

Election Anecdote.—Though our elections sometimes produce ebullitions of angry feeling, they also originate some excellent jokes. One of them we shall give as related to us. The question was put to a simple foreigner by our informant, 'Have you ever been naturalized?' Answer. 'I dont remember.' Quoz. 'Can't you recollect whether you ever applied to the Court for that purpose?' Ans. 'No, but they had me up at Court once, and I was *put in jail* for a few days. Perhaps that was to naturalize me; but I'm not able to say for certain.'—*Nor. Beacon.*

The Petersburg Meeting.

*We regret that want of room prevents us from inserting the proceedings of the meeting at Petersburg entire. We insert, however, the following Resolutions, being a portion of those adopted by the meeting. They breathe the right spirit, and afford earnest that, *we trust*, Henryhoon and Patriotism *will do their duty*, on the important day of trial on the 14th inst. Let others do likewise.*

Resolved, That we do most solemnly denounce and condemn the said act of the House, as an injury and wrong done to ourselves, to the rights of the whole people, and deserving of the most decisive condemnation.

Resolved, That the conduct above referred to, is further deserving of reprobation, as subjecting the people of this County to a heavy burden and expense, arising from the Special Election ordered to fill the pretended vacancy, without the shadow of right or justice.

Resolved, That the report of the majority of the House committee, appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Sergeant at Arms, is a palpable evasion and subterfuge; that his address referred to does not contain any such resignation, was not so understood by us, nor by the Speaker and majority of the House themselves, as manifestly appears from their suffering five months to elapse between the pretended resignation and the issuing of the writ to supply the same; and it is a manifest afterthought to extricate themselves from a disagreeable and embarrassing dilemma.

Resolved, That we will not content ourselves with simply giving to the polls and voting for T. STEVENS ourselves, but will use our influence with others to induce them to do the same, and to diffuse every where a true and just understanding of the real point at issue—an issue not relating to the rights or interests of any one individual or even party, but vitally affecting all.

VICTORY!

Virginia.

The Delegates elected thus far stand:

Whigs	66
Conservatives	10
	—
	76
Loco Focos	55
	—
	21

Three counts to be heard from, two of which sent Locofocos last year, one a Whig. If these should be represented as last year which is probable, the relative strength of the parties in the two houses would be as follows:

House of Delegates.		*Senate.*	
Whigs	67	Whigs	12
Conservatives	10	Conservatives	3
	77		15
Locofocos	57	Locofocos	17
			2

Whig & Con. maj. 20

Whig and Conservative majority in joint ballot, 18.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meetings

OF THE PEOPLE,

Without distinction of Party.

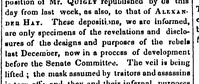
There will be a Public meeting at Abbottstown, on TUESDAY the 11th day of June at 3 o'clock P. M.

There will be a public meeting, at Milterstown, on WEDNESDAY the 12th of June, at 3 o'clock P. M.

There will be a public meeting held at the House of GEORGE SNYDER, at the Two Taverns, in Mount Joy township on THURSDAY the 13th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞To these and every of the above meetings, every man, of every party, is respectfully invited. It is also hoped, that if there be any, who justify the proceedings, by which a Representative of the people was DRIVEN FROM HIS SEAT, that they will attend and address these meetings. Mr. STEVENS and others, will attend and address the people at these meetings.

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.

The old customers are particularly invited to call and examine.

☞*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

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, June 11, 1839.

CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY:

THADDEUS STEVENS.

(To fill the seat, declared vacant by the Loco Foco House of Representatives.)

Friday next.

Friday next is a day, which will mark an era, in the political history of Pennsylvania; it is a day from which, will more than probably be dated, the renovation or the utter ruin of the privileges, which we have hitherto, enjoyed. If a proper spirit should actuate the people; if they show a proper respect for themselves; a decent regard for their own rights; if they manifest their indignation of the wrong which has been done them, by giving a large majority, then we may reasonably hope, that, hereafter, the violators of the Constitution, will pause before they are guilty of the commission of such another outrage. If Conferees were not so infatuated, as to adhere to his constituents his last outrage committed against them; if they should manifest apathy, by remaining at home on *Friday next*, then we fear, that the tyrannical demagogues, who whilst they flatter the people in words, oppress them in deed, will take this apathy and negligence, on the part of the people, as an approval of their unconstitutional and wicked course, and practice still greater outrages and wrongs. We trust however, that the people of all parties, will be awake to their common security,—their common interest—that they will not longer bear great is the stake which they have in the issue of this election. For weal or woe, its influence will be great. Whether it be the one or the other, depends on the people themselves. If they manifest indifference, the invasion of their rights, oppression will cease. If they manifest apathy and carelessness, those who have violated their rights, will violate them again —will go still bolder and more wrong, until nothing will be left worth contending for by the people. We fear not, however, but that the people, will justly appreciate the importance of the coming election and that in one unbroken phalanx, they will be found arrayed against the acts of their oppressors and tyrants. Vote for STEVENS; in doing so, you will vote for yourselves.

Freemen!—Voters!—Be on your Guard!

One who aspires to be a leader of the rebels, was lately heard to say at Harrisburg, in reference to the election on the 14th, that altho' they appeared on the surface, to be making no exertions to defeat Mr. Stevens' election, they were yet secretly busy, and that on the 14th *via mine will be sprung which would blow Stevens and his party to the D—l!*

This, beyond all doubt, is the plan to beguile and lull the friends of the Constitution into a false and fatal security, by sedulously keeping up among them the impression, that the ice or opposition will be made; and in the mean time to have every thing secretly in readiness, to bring out their entire force; or, in the elegant language of the individual above quoted, "to spring with a mine and blow us to the D—l!" Let not the honest freemen of Adams be so lightly deceived. Every man who loves his country and its laws and law, depend upon it, will be at the polls; let not those who yet reverence the Constitution and Laws, and desire to see them govern, be backward!

Where and how lies the secret mine is to be sprung, we know not; but that some scheme of villany, and sad deception is intended to prevent, we do doubt. Heaven and Earth will be moved to accomplish Mr. Stevens' defeat; and first these should be insufficient, the powers of darkness will likewise be invoked.

We therefore say again, Freemen of Adams, be vigilant! Be active! Be on your guard against a foe who, to the ferocity of the Wolf adds the craft and sagacity of the Fox. Let every voter go to the polls, and deposite his vote for Thaddeus Stevens and no mob! Let him do this! and let him remember that *Pennsylvania expects every man to do his duty!*

☞Fellow citizens; we shall not again have an opportunity of communicating with you, before the election; we, therefore implore you now, not to forget the duties which you owe to yourselves, your country and your posterity. Be not deceived, by the specious falsehoods of our opponents. The light is unfriendly to their cause, they therefore do their work in darkness—*but they do it—they are active.* Be as too, give a day to your country; as you value its welfare; and though you should not, your children will reap the benefit of your exertions. We beseech you, forget not to vote on *friday next.*

The Election.

On Friday next, the great question—Is Adams county to be deprived of her right of Representation or not—is to be decided. The eyes of thousands of our fellow freemen are turned upon us, deeply interested in the result of the coming election, fully conscious of the fearful truth, that if public opinion in this county fails to condemn the unlawful, unprecedented, and outrageous abuse of power that divested our Representative of his seat in the Legislature, and well knowing that if the people of Adams county, on this occasion fail in a unanimous expression of the most decided, unqualified opposition to the base tyranny of their oppressors, a precedent will be established throughout the State, which will strike a death blow to the constitutional rights of the people. From every quarter of the State, and from men of every party, we daily and hourly hear, the most indignant expressions of feeling towards the tyrants who dared to deprive us of our rights, and the most spirited appeals to the people of Adams county to rally as one man in defence of their rights, and to, re-elect their persecuted representative by such a majority as shall teach their tyrannical oppressors, that the mighty current of public opinion, in gathering strength, in impetuous torrents flows on in favour of the choice of the people—one of the noblest, the bravest, and the most persecuted of all who bear the name of Pennsylvanians.

The Petersburg Meeting. The true Issue!

The proceedings of our friends at Petersburg, breathe the right spirit. They show that the intelligent people of that quarter of the County, rightly discriminate between men and principles—between patriotism and party—between feeling and duty.

The question to be settled on the 14th is not whether Thaddeus Stevens or James M'Divitt shall be chosen to represent Adams County; this is a matter of small comparative moment. But it is whether the wind shall prevail, made, not by party, (for we believe that the mass of our opponents condemn it,) but by the base, selfish and corrupt leaders of party, the Prays and McElwees, to disregard the people of Adams County by way of punishing them for their devoted adherence to principle, shall be suffered to prevail or not. This is the question; and remember, fellow citizens, that you will be called upon on the 14th inst. to give a direct vote of ratification or censure upon it. If you vote for M'Divitt, you ratify and confirm all that has been done to make you swear than slaves. If you vote for Stevens, you disavow and annul it, and reacquire the invaluable rights with the proud name of Freemen.

Whatever, then, may be your personal likes or dislikes for one or the other, it is your duty to forget them, for the moment, and vote in support of principles immeasurably more important than the election of any man or office. When this is done—when Adams County shall have nobly reconquered her rights, and shall again stand upright and secure in the broad pedestal of common rights, then let men, if they choose, again revert to party associations; but honor, manliness, decency, all forbid that you should, on the present occasion, cast your weight to be in effect thrown in the scale against the fond and unfaltering record of reckless villainy and mercenary treason, will brand its actors with indelible shame. *Amen! So mote it be!*

Adams county.

The unprecedented outrage committed against the people of this county by the Loco Foco majority of the Legislature, in declaring the seat of their representative vacant, has aroused the just indignation of every honest man, of every party throughout the State. All eyes are turned upon Adams county, anxious to ascertain the course she will pursue in relation to this high handed measure, thousands of our fellow citizens throughout the state are deeply interested in the result of the election on Friday next; then people of Adams county, rise in your might, sin, unanimously with one accord, and with one united voice, in tones of thunder, proclaim to the world, the noble stand you have taken in defence of the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

The Dyott case terminated on Friday last. Dr. Dyott was found guilty of the charge of fraud committed on his creditors.

Carrying out the System of Swindling.

By the stopping of the Gettysburg Rail Road, all work on it was to be discontinued on the first day of March last, unless any of the culverts wanted completing to preserve them from decay; then the work was to be carried on upon them and finished. The work was to be done on any part of the Road after the first day of June now passed, and all the pay of all the officers and agents was to stop on the 15th day of June. The Canal Commissioners determined that work was necessary to be done to preserve the Tom's Creek culvert; Instead however of allowing it to be done by the Contractor Mr. Clay, the Superintendant directed him to stop work, and then put on men by the day under the management of his brother, the Prince of Memphis! That work instead of being stopped on the 1st of June according to law, we understand is still in progess against law, because *George Ziegler* can thereby draw his pay, and keep his own check roll, and get the money from the treasury. Look at the way things are managed here as a fair sample for the State, and ask yourselves how long it will be, before you are ruined by the extravagance of this administration. Jacob Ziegler is appointed Superintendant at three dollars a day, although he has nothing to do, never having received a cent of money to pay out.—David Ziegler is appointed his clerk at two dollars a day although there is not a word to record; and George Ziegler is appointed Boss to do work forbidden by law; and to disburse the public money. Infine! What disbursing officers! Where is the money they have disbursed for the Baltimore Merchants! where are Mr. Little's carriages? where is the butter of the honest farmers of the Shades? where will soon be the public money? It will all soon go to keep company with the money of the county, which was disbursed by that new made and quickly rewarded democrat, MR. MCELWEE, who succeeded Watton.

☞We ask the people in all soberness, can a Government managed by such men long exist.

☞Below we give the majorities, received by Thaddeus Stevens, over the highest opposition candidates, at the several elections at which he has been a candidate for the Legislature, since the first election in 1833.

1833 Stevens's majority over	Coehran	was 332
1834 " "	over Patterson	" 347
1835 " "	over Robinson	" 707
1837 " "	over Miller	" 4631
1836 McCordy's "	over Stevens	" 59

☞In 1835 the Van Buren party run two tickets in this county—the Wolf and Muhlenburg tickets; this accounts for the largeness of Mr. Stevens' majority at that election.

☞In 1837 there were a number of hands on the Public Works, whose votes increased the majority of Mr. Stevens—his majority at Milleretown having been over 600.

☞Citizens of Adams County! We trust that every man of you, no matter of what party, who loves his country; who would sooner die free than live a Slave, will go to the polls on Friday next, and vote for the Constitution and Laws, in the person of Mr. Stevens. He has done no good, but much harm will come from giving a single vote to Mr. McDivitt. We trust he will be re-elected, and that he will be continued to run makes him an abettor of the outrageous conduct of the House of Representatives.

WARNING.

We, yesterday evening, received advice from a friend in Harrisburg, that Thomas B. McElwee, Butcher Pray and their associate ruffians, are preparing to send some 300 or 400 men, into this county to vote at the election, on Friday next. No outrage would be too great for these desperadoes to commit. We therefore warn our friends, at the different polls, to be on their guard. If any such ruffians should appear, receive and treat them as they deserve.

The Crisis.

In the annals of the Commonwealth, there has occurred no such crisis as the present. Party spirit, has often, betrayed party men, into acts of unjustifiable, and unwarrantable violence and character; but never before have they ventured, even in their maddest moment—to commit such an outrage, as to deprive a legally elected representative of the people, of his seat, when that seat was not contested by any other claimant.

The republic is on the road to ruin; and men possessing any respect for the common principles of justice and humanity, grow sick at the contemplation of wrong and oppression, committed, by those at present in power in this Commonwealth.

Every principle of right is disregarded; every thing is made to yield to the cause of the greedy partizan. Neither law nor justice, secure for a moment, against fraud and oppression. The faith of the State, pledged to individuals is violated, to the ruin of those who have trusted it. Contractors upon the Public Works, who have labored for months, since they have received a cent from the Commonwealth, are brought in debt to it. Others, who have expended, in the construction of the contracts, allotted to them, $20,000 or $30,000, are to be paid by $10,000 or $12,000, according to the estimate made by engineers, hired and paid to cheat—and the very same work, they say, was let, at too high rates, by the former Canal Commissioners! Yet men, who have really *expended*, on their contracts $20,000 or $30,000, are estimated at $10,000 or $12,000. This is consistency with a vengeance! Work let *too high*, which costs three times as much as it was worth, to the contractor, is paid for, when it is done!! But this is not all. When the agents of the State have cheated the contractors out of the *half* and in some instances *two-thirds*, of what is due to them, they refuse to pay the balance that is admitted to be due! All justice is thus outraged.

Thus it will be perceived that our tyrants, have not been guilty of a solitary act of injustice and aggression alone. The whole of their acts, evince the same disregard of the laws. All who think differently from them, must be punished; the people must be taught that the sacred character of Representative, as well as the man, who works for hire, to support his family, on the Public Works. The former, by driving him from the seat, which the people had sent him to fill; the latter, by driving him from the employment, by which he subsists his family. It is time, therefore, for all, who respect justice and their own rights, to rise against such unheard of tyranny. If the people suffer such wrong to be practised upon their fellow citizens, they will invite wrong to be done to themselves, and soon all