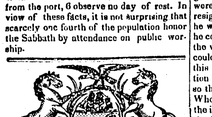
steamboats for Sabbath excursions; and of the 12 lines of steamboats which run from the port, 6 observe no day of rest. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that scarcely one fourth of the population honor the Sabbath by attendance on public worship.



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		LEWIS PASSMORE.
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d	do	CHARLES WATERS,
2d	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th	do	AMOS ELMAKER,
		JOHN K. ZEILIN,
		DAVID POTTS,
8th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDEU,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER FILBERT,
9th	do	JOSEPH H. SPYKER,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM M'CLAINE,
12th	do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
14th	do	JOHN REED,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	NEH MIDDLESWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE W. FAHNESTOCK,
18th	do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HERMAN DRESLER,
23d	do	JOSEPH HUFFINGTON,
24th	do	JAMES MCCULLOUGH,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

DEBATE

In the House of Representatives on the report of the Committee in the case of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. T. S. Smith rose, and said that the question was so important, that although every gentleman had probable made up his mind; and from the expression of opinion which we have had, there cannot be much doubt as to what the vote will be; yet he thought the occasion ought not to pass with out an expression of opinion of those opposed to the proceedings about to be adopted, to show their decided dissent from it, and if Possible to recall the majority of the House from this party error, to a true sense of their obligations under the Constitution—to recall from error those who were determined to prevent a regularly elected and duly canstituted member of the house from taking his seat. Sir, said Mr. S., I think it a question of much more importance than merely whether one particular individual, whether Mr. Stevens or any body else should occupy a seat on this floor. It is more a question of defrauding another the people of Adams county, than of Mr. Stevens, and that in regarding this question, I cannot but advert to the kind of report which has been made on this occasion, because, although it states but one ground for rejecting Mr. Stevens, yet it is careful to go into every argument and statement calculated to raise against him strong prejudices, and excite party feelings. In a former debate this matter was partially discussed—I speak of the tone of the paper, and so far as that tone is concerned, I shall say nothing now; but as to its influences in producing effects on the minds of gentlemen, and leading them to conclusions, I think it important to say something.

The constitutional right of a member to take his seat, was admitted by all to have been perfect in the representative from Adams.—There was no doubt of his election—and if he had proposed to take his seat at an earlier period in the session there could have been no question about his admission. It is in consequence of subsequent events, and from his subsequent conduct, that it is proposed to deprive him from taking his seat in this House, and the subject has been referred to in terms not altogether comporting with the dignity of legislative proceedings; imputing to him language in reference to this House, that was of a derogatory character, and designed to impress upon us the idea, that he was unfit to take his seat here. Now I hold that for any thing that has happened, after a member is entitled to take his seat here, there is no mode under our Constitution and laws, but expulsion or depriving him of his rights as a member. If there be any other mode, I should like to see some gentleman who is an advocate of this proceeding, attempt to show it. Sir, there is none; and you must proceed against him after admission, by preferring charges, admitting him to make defence, and show by the grounds of your proceedings, that his conduct has been of such a character as to induce two thirds of the body as to expel him from his seat. But this report puts the rejection of Mr. Stevens on a single ground. It puts it on the ground that he has resigned his seat in his constituents, and is therefor not entitled to it. Sir, this is a novel idea! Resign to his constituents! Where is that resignation? What evidence have the Committee of that resignation?—Why is not the evidence stated to this House?—In what form does it come to the committee? They have not condescended to tell us; and if they have evidence of it, it is newspaper evidence which is no evidence at all.

(Mr. HUNTS here stated that the committee had evidence that Mr. Stevens was the author of the letter, which they considered a letter of *resignation*. The evidence of Mr. Sparkman was then produced, to prove that Mr. S. was the author of the letter.)

Mr. SMITH resumed. That I have not read, and so far as it goes it is conclusive as to his being the author of the letter; but if it had been otherwise, as I supposed it Possible to recall the majority of the House from this party error, to a true sense of their obligations under the Constitution—to recall from error those who were determined to prevent a regularly elected and duly canstituted member of the house from taking his seat. Sir, said Mr. S., I think it a question of much more importance than merely whether one particular individual, whether Mr. Stevens or any body else should occupy a seat on this floor. It is more a question of defrauding another the people of Adams county, than of Mr. Stevens, and that in regarding this question, I cannot but advert to the kind of report which has been made on this occasion, because, although it states but one ground for rejecting Mr. Stevens, yet it is careful to go into every argument and statement calculated to raise against him strong prejudices, and excite party feelings. In a former debate this matter was partially discussed—I speak of the tone of the paper, and so far as that tone is concerned, I shall say nothing now; but as to its influences in producing effects on the minds of gentlemen, and leading them to conclusions, I think it important to say something.

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(Mr. HUNTS here stated that the committee had evidence that Mr. Stevens was the author of the letter, which they considered a letter of *resignation*. The evidence of Mr. Sparkman was then produced, to prove that Mr. S. was the author of the letter.)

Mr. SMITH resumed. That I have not read, and so far as it goes it is conclusive as to his being the author of the letter; but if it had been otherwise, as I supposed it was, it was but a step in the course of argument; for I hold that he constituents were not the persons to whom he was to resign. I hold that the body to which he was elected, was the only body to which he could resign. There are difficulties in the way if it is to be supposed that a man could resign to his constituents. How is this House to have notice of his resignation? How is the Speaker to be informed so that he may issue a new writ of election? Who are the persons who are bound to give the information, and in what manner shall the fact be made known to the House that he has resigned? One of the arguments used in this report was, that the Speaker could not issue a warrant for the election of a person in the place of Mr. Stevens, because a newspaper intimation was not sufficient notice of his resignation. It that be not sufficient evidence of his resignation to the House, neither ought it to be evidence of resignation to his constituents.

But what is the amount of this resignation which is believed to be of so much importance? Mr. Stevens in that paper declares that he withdraws from the Legislature, and it is on this term, 'withdraw,' that the whole argument of the report is founded, and if a withdrawal is not a resignation then the whole argument of the report fails to the ground.—Withdraw! Why, Sir, did not some forty-three or forty-four of us withdraw for a considerable time, and decline to have the oath administered to us, and to take part in the business of this House. Then if a withdrawal was a resignation, we had all resigned, and ceased to be members of the House. Does not every member withdraw, if he refuses to participate in the proceedings of the House but for a single hour? Certainly Sir, a withdrawal from the Legislature cannot be considered a resignation; for it has happened several times over again that the minority of the British House of Commons have withdrawn for a long period of time, and no one dreamed that it was a resignation of their seats. A withdrawal is no resignation, unless words have ceased to have their former import, or the word withdraw has been substituted for the word resign; and I should like the gentlemen who oppose the majority on this committee, to stand up on this floor and show us that the word withdraw signifies to resign. Mr. Stevens withdrew from the Legislature, and so did forty-four members of the House withdraw. We retired and did not participate in the proceedings of the House for a whole month, but will any gentleman pretend to say that was a resignation? Yet upon this withdrawal and nothing else, upon this declaration to his constituents and nothing else, has the whole ground work of the report of the committee been founded.

But there is, accompanying this declaration of Mr. Stevens, another, that he submits his cause to his constituents with a view of taking their advice and direction on the subject. Suppose, when he made that declaration to them, his constituents had immediately told him that he must resume his seat, as they would not allow him to withdraw; would gentlemen have refused to him? From the form in which this communication was worded he thought there must be a doubt even in the minds of a majority of the House, whether it was intended as a resignation. His constituents did not accept of it, and it went for nothing. It was no resignation, but a mere withdrawal from attendance on the body. I admit with the report, that it is not necessary that a resignation should be in any set form of words; but while it need not be in any set form of words, it should have all the requisites of a resignation, in order that the body might be prepared to receive it. The whole current of the practice on this subject has been to send in resignations to the Speaker of the House, because information is thereby given to the body to which the member was elected, and to the Speaker, whose duty it is to issue a writ for a new election. The subsequent conduct of Mr. Stevens which has been referred to, shows that it was not intended as a resignation, but that he merely withdrew and waited until his constituents should determine on the matter. He did withdraw and continued to be absent from the House, until his constituents met, as they state, in one of the largest meetings ever held in Adams county, and directed him to return to the House. It was therefore evidently nothing more than a withdrawal, and when his constituents requested him to return to the House he obeyed their instructions.

I think I see in the whole course of his proceeding more of a *fear* of the member from Adams taking his seat, than of any disposition to do justice. I think I see in this report a fabric, built up in order to form a pretext to an objection—a mere effort to escape meeting him on this floor. The whole ground work of these pretexts is a system of persecution against the gentleman from Adams, and to avoid the danger of his coming into this House, and doing what he must certainly will do if he comes in, give us some experience in that kind of exception, in reference to the manner of proceeding in the House, which he is so well able to do; and it is from this that gentlemen shrink, and in consequence of this they evince so much fear of encountering him.

The whole of the course of certain gentlemen was to create a prejudice against Mr. Stevens and induce the majority of the House to refuse him a seat on this floor.

There is another remark in this report, which I desire to notice. It is this, that the people of Adams county should have petitioned to fill a vacancy. Who ever heard of such a thing. When a resignation takes place, it is and always has been made to the body of which the person is a member. When a resignation is made it is made to the body which is to act on that resignation; and the constitution never contemplated that the people of this State or any portion of the people, should petition this House to give them representatives on this floor. It is owing to the strange argument used in the report that this monstrous conclusion is arrived at, that the people must petition the Legislature to have representatives on this floor. This very extraordinary position that the people must come here with petitions in order that they may be represented, flows from the fallacy of the argument which alleges that resignation of members can be made to their constituents, and that those constituents must give notice of it to the Speaker. But how did this resignation take place? It took place in the newspapers. To whom was it made? To the people. Not to one or two men, but to some hundred. Who then, of this number was to give notice to the Speaker? Sir, the only way to avoid all this difficulty, is the usual and proper way—namely, for all resignations of Legislative bodies, to be made to the Speaker of that body.

Now it has been contended that this has been a resignation to the people of Adams county, and if it was a resignation to them, it is their voice we have to look to for our instructions. It is their interest that is concerned, and the question is, whether they shall be represented on this floor, and not whether Mr. Stevens shall take his seat individually. The question is, whether the people of Adams county consented to this proceeding. They are the persons interested, and if this withdrawal be not approved by them, then it is good for nothing, and if they do not accept of his resignation, then it was no resignation, and it was but a withdrawal was never approved by Mr. Stevens' constituents as a resignation. So far from it, they have instructed him to come back here and take his seat; and having come here for that purpose, I hold that we are bound by the Constitution and the Laws to admit him. I have thus finally given my views with regard to this report, and when I hear the arguments which shall be made in support of it, I shall express my opinions more at length.

Riot in France.

The agitation consequent upon the protracted ministerial crisis, finally ripened to a serious riot on Sunday, the 12th of May, of which Galignani's Messenger gives the following account.

Yesterday afternoon, the central quarters of Paris were thrown into alarm by the beating to arms of the drums of the National Guards, and the rapid assembling of that corps, as well as the marching of troops of the line toward the Rues St. Denis, St. Martin, &c. and the place de Greve. It soon became known that some serious disturbance had occured in the heart of the capital, which these preparations were intended to surpress.

We learned that about 3 o'clock, from 300 to 400 persons, principally dressed in blouses and caps, assembled in front of the house of Messrs. Lepage, the gunmakers, in the Place de Greve, in front of the Hotel de Ville, who were endeavoring to raise barricades at the approaches, and particularly that from the Quai Pelletier, by overturning two omnibuses and laying them across the entrance. These proceedings had taken up some time, and meanwhile it had been found possible to issue orders from the Prefecture of Police; several detachments of horse and foot Muncipal Guards were called out, and by 4 o'clock advanced by different points to the Place de Greve. As soon as their approach became known to the insurgents, those who were armed went out to meet them and defend the central point of the Hotel de Ville.

A detachment of the mounted Municipal Guards was the first to sustain their fire, as it debouched from the Rue des Arcis. The head of this party had reached the top of the Place de la Vannerie, a short distance from the Quay, when a discharge of fire arms laid two of the leading men low. At this moment other detachments of the National Guards made their appearance at different points, and some shots were exchanged, but without any fatal consequences on either side. The rioters gradually abandoned the Quay and the place de Greve, and withdrew in the direction of the Rue St. Avoye.

Great agitation, we learn, reigned at this time in the quarters St. Martin, St. Dennis, and Montmartre, where, however, nothing had occurred, except the plundering of Messrs. Lepage's shop, and the agitators amounting to between 300 and 400 were marching in a long straggling file, without order, towards the Boulevards by the narrow streets to the right of the Rue St. Martin.

Towards 6 o'clock the centre of the riots was confined to the lower parts of the quarters of St. Martin, St. Dennis and Montmorency, between the quays and the line formed by the passages du Saumon, du Commerce, du Grand Cerf, Bourg l'Abbe, and saucede, and the rues Montmartre and St. Avoye. Barricades were formed in the Rue St. Denis near the church de St. Leu, with a fiacre and an omnibus both at the corner of the Rues Montorgueil and Tiquetonne; others were raised at different points of the Rues St. Martin. At half past six the barricade in the Rue Tiquetonne was attacked and carried by the first battalion of the Grenadiers of the 3d Legion of National Guards, followed by a detachments of the 15th Regiment of the line. Mr. Leduex, a National Guard, was killed, and several persons were arrested at this point.

At about 8 o'clock the National Guards and troops of the line were under arms in great numbers along the Boulevards, the quays, Place Carrousel; and in various parts of the capitol near the scene of the disorders. We observed that the posts at all the guard houses were doubled, and in some cases tripled, the men being drawn up under arms in front, and advanced sentinels posted, to avoid any possibility of surprise. The Rue St. Denis was at this time very full of people, and down toward the Halle, the troops of the line would not allow of any approaching the spot. Here occasional shots were heard discharged, to which the troops replied by rounds of ten or fifteen musket at a time.

We understand that several people were wounded at this time. All the cafes and shops were shut, the gas was not lighted in the eastern end of the Rue St. Honore, and a barricade had been attempted to be formed in that street, close by the entrance of the Rue de Coq, where two omnibuses were overturned.

By 10 o'clock troops were in possession of the Marche des Innocents, and many of the surrounding streets.

At half past ten a barricade was attempted to be formed at the Pointe St. Eustache, at the northern entrance to the Halle, where several small streets coming to a point, afford peculiar facilities for such a defence, and a few shots were exchanged between the rioters and the troops. A hackney coach driving in that direction was attempted to be seized on to serve for the barricade, but the driver gave his horses the whip, and escaped with his vehicle. At this time a strong force was posted on the Place Victorieu.

11 o'clock.—We hear of no more barricades or attempt at resistance; the remaining rioters seem to have disperses. No vehicles are allowed to approach the scene of the disturbances, and all passengers in the street are stopped on approaching any troops, to pass on without delay.

On the next day, Monday the 13th, the ministry was formed, and announced in the Moniteur.

Send for Professor Espy.

Dry times at the Southwest—Great as has been the fall of rain throughout the north, middle and western States, says the New York Star, we learn from a gentleman who left Savannah so late as Tuesday and arrived here last evening, (such is the expedition of travelling by steamboats and rail road) that in all that region particularly in Georgia and South Carolina, the crops are suffering from the drought.—*Morning Star.*

Message
FROM THE
GOVERNOR

READ IN SENATE, JUNE 8, 1839.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:

In reply to your resolution of the 6th instant, I have to inform the Senate, that in compliance with the "resolution to suspend the work on the Gettysburg rail road," prompt measures were taken to ascertain "the whole amount of claims on the line, "the number of persons retained per centage; also for salaces of officers and agents, for labor or for any other purpose;" and that during the present week the reports of the officers charged with that duty have been received.

These are all the material facts, touching the subject of your inquiry, which it is within the power of the Executive to communicate to the Senate. They fully answer the call made on me by the resolution, unless, in inquiring as to state "why the delay in procuring the money and paying the contractors has taken place," the Senate intended to require me to communicate my reasons or motives by which I have been governed in relation to this business. If such was the design of the Senate, I most decline to comply with its requisition. Being an independent and co ordinate branch of the government. I do not recognize its right to make such demand, and also because the time and manner of procuring loans are discretionary, here and are duties belonging exclusively to the Executive, in which the two Houses of the Legislature have neither reasnability nor share. Claiming no unkindness or disrespect, the rights of the Senate, I shall studiously avoid any infringement upon them; and claiming also to understand the rights and duties of the Executive, under the Constitution. I shall take especial care that they shall not be invaded, and will maintain them to the utmost of my abilities. Independence and harmony of action only can be preserved by strictly observing the rights of the departments of the government. This course I shall pursue at all times, without deviation.

The resolution for suspending the said work authorizes the Governor to negotiate a temporary loan for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be repaid within six months, for the purpose of paying the cor tractors and others. This loan, if negotiated before the month of July, will fall due before the next meeting of the legislature, and up to the present time no provision has been made for its redemption. I have waited with much solicitude for some legislative action on the subject of providing for the repayment of this money at the end of six months from the time the loan may be negotiated, for it certainly cannot be the intention of any one that the Executive should be required to promise to pay that amount of money, and to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth therefor, when he knew that no legislative provision was made for its repayment. Whenever this provision shall be made the matter shall be taken into consideration.

DAVID R. PORTER.

EXCUTIVE CHAMBER, }
June 8, 1839. }

ONE WHO FULFILLED THE COMMANDMENT.—Mrs. Prancinah Peters, who recently died in Pickaway county, (Ohio,) in the eightieth year of her age, has left two hundred and thirty four children, grand children and great grand-children; of whom one hundred and eighty-nine are now living in that State.

"PANTALOONERY" is a new word just coined by one of the Boston Tailors.

Charles B. Penrose.

The Philadelphia Evening Star pays the speaker of the Senate the following richly merited compliment.

CHARLES B. PENROSE.—Nothing would delight us more than to see this distinguished statesman and eloquent champion of constitutional liberty, the representative of his native State upon the floor of the United States Senate. He has richly earned this high distinction by the devotion with which he has stood by the interests of the people in the Senate of Pennsylvania. His eloquence has secured for him a fame truly enviable, and one, too, which is far from being confined to his own State, but which has reached to the widest limits of the Union. The name of Charles B. Penrose is familiar to the patriot every where. His virtues and amiable deportment in private life, are only eclipsed by the brilliancy of his talents, and the power of his forensic eloquence. Several of his speeches in the Senate have called forth the admiration of the whole country; and the fearlessness and manly independence with which he has assailed the monstrous errors of the Federal Government, have alarmed the friends of there tyrants, whilst they have excited their bitterest hate and persecution. When it is known that he is to address the Senate, hundreds flock to hear him—the lobbies are crowned with spectators anxious to listen to his inimitable philipics and thrilling eloquence. Some men in the Senate, whom we could name, have reason to feel that his satire can sting, at the same time that the musical tones of his voice can charm his hearers. No man, Mr. Stevens perhaps excepted, has suffered more lashes than Mr. Penrose, from the ruffian prints in pay of the Federal Government. A bright mark for their malevolent shafts, they have been unwearied in their efforts to detract from his well merited reputation. It is in vain, however, as the people of his native State almost idolize him for his noble efforts in defence of the Constitution, and the inroads made upon it which he has ever maintained their dearest rights. The time will come when he will have his reward, and we trust it is not far hence. As it is, he has the proud consciousness of having acquitted himself with distinguished honor—of having faithfully discharged his duty, and to the virtuous man there can be no higher reward.

UNEXPECTED KINDNESS.

The Reading (Pa.) Eagle states that in cutting timber on the land of Mr. John Keffer, of Cumru township, Berks county, three young squirrels were found, with eyes not yet opened. They were taken home and placed in charge of a cat, which had recently lost its offspring, they received the same attention and maternal care as is usually given by that animal, readily offering them nourishment. Two weeks have already elapsed, and the little intruders are growing finely, playfully frisking about their foster mother, unconscious of the danger which, under other circumstances, would appear to environ them.

The following beautiful peroration closed the late half centennial address of the Hon. J. Q. Adams at New York:

"The children of Israel, after forty or fifty years of toil and suffering came to the verge of the promised land. They were then commanded by God, told them that when they had passed over Jordan they should build the altar of the Lord their God with whole stones, and sacrifice the peace offering—"These shall stand upon Mount Gerizim to bless the people, and these shall stand upon Mount Ebal to curse. Write the words of the law upon the stones a copy of the law; and all Israel and their elders, and officers and Judges, stood on this side of the Ark and on that side; half of them over against Mount Ebal; and in that scene of sublimity, the most awful and tremendous of any that had happened on earth, he read all the words of the law, and recovering the blessings according to all that is written in the book of the law.

"Fellow countrymen, the ark of your covenant is the Declaration of Independence; the article of confederation, whence came curses, is our Mount Ebal; and your Mount Gerizim is the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) Preserve it in your inmost souls as a sign and blessing; bind it as a frontlet between your eyes; treasure it in your heart of hearts; think of it when you rise and when you lie down; and walking forth to breathe the blessed air of heaven. Write it on the lintels of your doors and gate posts; cling to it as you do to your earthly life; adhere to it as the cords of your eternal salvation. So shall your children and your children's children celebrate this day fifty years hence, with hearts and voices that shall bless God with all and more than all, the blessings which we enjoy—and with all, the blessings that were promised and bestowed upon the children of Israel, for their obedience to the law of God."

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We hear it intimated, says the Harrisburg Chronicle, that some persons are actively urging Thomas B. McElwee, of Bedford, as the next candidate of that party for Governor of this State. The name assigned for his choice is, that his *moral* and *private* character entitle him to it, he being the next *best* in the State in these particulars, to the present incumbent. The contest will be a *spirited* one—the *Rum-one* ardor will be aroused, and he will be the most *genuine* Governor, vot ever *sot* in the chair.

Miner's Journal.

Public meetings have been called in every township in Adams co., prior to the election in the 14th inst. The people of that county seem to be awake to the deep insult offered them through their representative Mr. Stevens. Let them speak out as becomes freemen. They have the best wishes of every friend of his country with them throughout the Union.—*Columbia Courant.*

The late vote for members of Congress in Virginia, show a majority of about 2500 against the Federal administration.

☞ *From Harrisburg.*

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Star.

HARRISBURG, June 6, 1839.

The "Improvement Bill" was again under consideration in the Senate to-day. Mr. Farley offered an amendment to the North Branch appropriation, providing that no section that should hereafter be abandoned, should be relet during the present season, and that the work should be suspended after the 1st of August, and the contractors paid up.

Mr. Stevenson, from the minority of the committee in the case of "Mr. Miller's speech," made a counter report to day. It did'nt amount to much, except that Miller would'nt appear before the Committee, and that he did'nt know anything about the speech. 1,000 copies of each report were ordered to be printed. I think the printers who got up the original counterfeit speech should print these documents gratis, and Mr. Miller should be presented with a *leather medal.*

In the House, a message was received from the Governor, approving of the bill for the payment of the troops—the resolution authorizing him to borrow* money—and the bill relative to the Courts of Common Pleas in Adams county.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the West Chester Rail Road Company, to make certain arrangements with the Auditor General in relation to the tolls received on that road.

(* I'm afraid his credit is bad.)

June 10.

The Senate this morning passed the adjournment resolution, after striking out the 7th of June, and inserting the 25th of June.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate made to the adjournment resolution—Yeas 66, Nays 30. Six both Houses have agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 25th instant.

Mr. Heston, from the "Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement Committee" reported an *Improvement Bill.* The bill is made an order for to-morrow. A message was transmitted to both Houses, by the Governor, urging upon the Legislature the necessity of making appropriations to the public works before they adjourn—The House passed a resolution this morning to the following effect: Resolved, that joint resolutions be treated in the same manner as bills by receiving three several readings, and that they be taken up in memorial order the same as private bills.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 4th ult. in Gettysburg, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. *Philip Zeigler*, to Miss *Martha Hunter*—both of Centreville, Cumberland county Pa.

On the 8th ult. in Springfield, Ohio, by the Rev. Wheedon, Mr. *Jacob Creamer*, formerly of this place, to Miss *Margaret Reed*, daughter of James Reed, Esq. of Champaign county, Ohio.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. *Elizabeth Bayer*, consort of Mr. Frederick Bayer, sen. of Straban township, in the 70th year of her age.

On Saturday the 1st of June inst. near Littlestown, Mrs. *Barbara Bittel*, in the 79th year of her age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ *The Rev. Mr. Smith, 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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NAPPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,
Will be taken at this office, if application be made immediately.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1839.

PENNSYLVANIA RIFLEMEN.

YOU will parade on Saturday the 29th day of June, at the Public House of James Heagy, on Marsh Creek, in complete Uniform.

By order of the Captain,
DAVID SCOTT.
June 18, 1839. td-12

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the Court-house, on *Thursday the 4th of July next*, at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely—each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order,
J. ZIEGLER, O. S.
June 18, 1839. 1p

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to apportoin the assets in the hands of John Wolford, one of the assignees of David Mumper, among his creditors; will meet at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on Saturday the 6th of July next, for that purpose.

WM. GARDNER.
June 11, 1839. 3t-11

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, June 18, 1839.

☞ Messrs. PENROSE, MCKONKEY, and others will please accept our thanks for important public Documents received.

☞ We invite the attention of our fair readers to the article on our first page, from our gifted correspondent, Mrs. LYDIA JANE PEESON.

Adjournment.

Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 25th instant.

☞ We refer our readers to the Message of the acting Governor of this Commonwealth, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, inquiring into the cause of the great and injurious delay of the executive in neglecting to take speedy measures to settle and adjust the claims of the injured contractors on the Gettysburg Rail Road, which he was required to do by a resolution which passed both houses of the Legislature early in the present session. It will be found in another column; the amount of the Message, and the article in the "Chronicle" truly shows that *it was none of the Senate's business!!!* "Mr. Pearson off red a resolution to the Senate on the receipt of this insolent Message, reflecting in proper terms upon this outrage. The resolution declares that the language is *insulting* and *disrespectful*; it will pass that body. All join in condemning it as an unheard of outrage."

☞ The June No. of the LADY'S BOOK has just come to hand, and fully supports the high literary character it has so deservedly attained, it is but justice to the publisher to observe that it is one of the foremost of the periodicals published in this country and not inferior to any in the world.

☞ We have received two Nos. of the NORTH AMERICAN, a new paper published in Philadelphia, of a superior size and containing the great variety of useful, integrating and excellent matter. It is ably conducted, and an ardent supporter of the Whig cause. We wish it every possible success.

☞ The Election is over, and the people have obtained a glorious, constitutional triumph, over the violators of the Constitution. Never did the votaries of mob law and force make such an effort as they did on Friday last; but it availed them nothing; the freemen of Adams county were firm in their might, and gloriously have they triumphed—because their triumph was a constitutional one.

From the first moment it was known, that a battle was to be fought, between the friends of the Supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, and their violators; we were thankful—we were proud, that Adams county was placed in the 'fore front of the battle;' for well we knew, that her sons would do their duty fearlessly and well—and so they have, and the country—aye, the whole country, owes them a debt of gratitude for the great constitutional victory which they have achieved. Their ploughs were left in half unfinished furrows, and the farmer and his sons, took themselves to the polls, as their fathers, did in the revolution, to the field of battle. Honor and prosperity to the people of Adams. *Amen.*

☞ We invite the earnest attention of our readers, to the excellent remarks of Mr. T. S. Sterns, of Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, in the Jacksonian, and the address of the Hon. John Reed, to the people of the Revolution before the House, to declare the seat of Mr. Stevens vacant. The address of Mr. Sparkman, on the same resolution we will lay before our readers in a future number.

☞ The labors of the Locos at the late election were herculean. One of them, Isaac the meek, rode Menallen four days, fasting; and so exhausted was he, that his political opponents, on election day, made his constituents believe he was "in check." Isaac, verily you should be rewarded.

George Prince of Memphis and the Glades.

This monstrous personage, renowned from the Pennsylvania Glades to the woods of Arkansas, strongly forget his dignity during the late election day, and got into a passion—quite swolen. If his bigness would grease with the Glade butter it would soften his harshness.

For the Star & Banner.

Mr. Editor:

Why so licked the Locos—used them up in old Tyrone—34 majority for Stevens. The mob men made a desperate struggle; they rode this township, Menallen and Huntingdon and sowed them as thick as hemp, with "Iron Greys," "Keystones" &c.—all the while telling our people, that there would be no effort made—that they would not attend the election, and all that kind of loco loco roguery. We were how ever awake, determined to make one more effort at the ballot-box, to vindicate our rights, before resorting to the last remedy left to freemen.

TYRONE.

Economy.

The extra session of the Legislature will cost the State about SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and had the Locofoco members of the House been men of business, or possessed of common sense, instead of ignorant, brawling and reckless politicians, there would not have been the least necessity or excuse for such an extra session. This is one of the fruits of Federal Loco Foco reign, that the people will remember at the ballot box. The present Legislature will have cost the State nearly DOUBLE that of any other before it. The contest will show it, if the Loco Focos DARE give them to the people.—*Telegraph.*

A MAN BITTEN BY A HORSE—The New York Transcript states that a shocking accident occurred opposite that office a day or two ago. A carman, backing up a load of stone for the foundation of Tonnegun's building at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, had one of his fingers bitten, or rather dragged completely off by the vicious animal. The carman, running—and so tenacious was the grasp of the animal, that the entire cords and ligaments connecting the finger with the hand were torn away with it (The poor fellow, who shrieked horribly from the agony he endured, was instantly taken to a surgeon's to have his wounds dressed, but so extensive is the injury that there is little hope of the use of his hand being preserved to him.

☞ *To the Freemen of Adams County.*

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Yesterday, you crowned yourself with distinguished honor. You have nobly sustained, not your own cause only, but the cause of LIBERTY. You have vindicated the Constitution and the laws, and signally rebuked the Tyrants who were trampling them in the dust. The inclemency of the weather could not deter you from doing your duty. The nation owes you its gratitude; for the attack upon constitutional freedom which you have just repelled, was but an experiment of deliberate treason, to be extended over the Union if it had been successful here.

Perhaps I shall find no more fit occasion than this, to announce to you my determination not to be a candidate for the Legislature at the next election.

I cannot sever my official connexion with you without feelings of regret. The important legislative measures in which it has been my lot to participate, have naturally created considerable diversity of opinion, even among the most intelligent men. The rapid and complete transition of this State from utter destitution of free schools, and Collegiate and Academic endowments to the most liberal provision for each, could not fail to startle many; as the blind suddenly restored to sight, are shocked by the influx of light.

The retention ifl Pennsylvania of the Capital of the Bank of the United States, grated harshly upon the honest prejudices of some, although it furnished us the means of paying the interest of the State debt, and completing our Public Improvements; and established Philadelphia as the financial Emporium of the nation.

These and other important measures, in which I was supposed to have taken an active part, have brought against me fierce political hostility, which has been sustained by unscrupulous calumny, and has sometimes degenerated into personal hatred. Amidst all the assaults which unprincipled party leaders have deemed necessary for my overthrow, you have given me your sustaining confidence and most generous support. While I feel conscious that I have endeavored faithfully to promote your true and permanent interest, without much regard to my own. I am sensible that my power to do good has not been equal to my wishes. My only regret is that I have not been able to render myself more worthy of such constituents, and more useful to the State. I speak not of any local benefits which I have sought to procure for Adams County. It is hardly worth while to bestow much care upon them, while it is yet doubtful whether we have a country so governed as to make it a fit inheritance for posterity.

With lively feelings of gratitude, I relinquish official, to resume my professional employments.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Thaddeus Stevens.

Gettysburg, June 15, 1839.

Gen. T. C. Miller.

This "brave officer and profound statesman" has been stripped of the borrowed plumes in which he strutted his brief hour during the recess of the Legislature. The author of the speech which he tried to palm off as his own has been discovered, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, "to be a young blood of a loco foco, now a clerk in one of the Land Departments." He was also, we believe a reporter, and had attempted the study of the law, but found his 'genius' did not run that way. This old dotard will be more careful how he attempts such frauds on the public. He is too well known to lack the originality of either ideas or words to string two consecutive sentences together so as to make sense.—*Columbia Courant.*

☞ At a meeting, held at Kurtz's Hotel, on Saturday evening the 15th of June 1839, at which JOHN F. MCFARLANE, Esq. was called to preside, and Col. MICHAEL C. CLARKSON, appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That it is deemed proper by this meeting, as a testimonial of respect, to Thaddeus Stevens, Esquire, that he be escorted to Harrisburg by such of his fellow citizens as may take pleasure in accompanying him.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to correspond with Mr. Stevens on the subject. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, namely, James Cooper, Esq. John B. McPherson, Esq. Daniel M. Smyser, Esq. Mr. John Slentz and Col. S. Witherow.

MONDAY, June 17, 1839.

The meeting having re assembled this morning agreeable to adjournment, Mr. SMYSER from the Committee appointed to correspond with Mr. Stevens, reported that they had addressed the following note to him on the subject of their appointment, and received the annexed reply, to wit:

GETTYSBURG, June 17, 1839.

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of your friends, held at Kurtz's Hotel on Saturday evening the 15th inst., the following resolution was adopted, namely, "that it is deemed proper by this meeting, as a testimonial of respect to THADDEUS STEVENS, Esquire, that he be escorted to Harrisburg by such of his fellow citizens as may take pleasure in accompanying him;"—and in pursuance of this resolution, the undersigned were appointed a committee, to correspond with you on the subject.

In offering to you the proposed testimonial of respect, it is not the intention of your friends, to treat you or the public, with one of those vain demonstrations of party triumph, repugnant alike to good taste and propriety of feeling. Their object is, to express in a public and emphatic manner, the feelings of regard and respect, which they entertain for you as an individual, and the estimation in which the distinguished services you have rendered to the county and the Commonwealth, are held by your fellow citizens.

The constitution of the commonwealth and the rights of your constituents, having been violated by your exclusion from the seat of representatives, after your election had been vindicated by your re election, the undersigned cannot refrain from expressing the most heartfelt satisfaction at the triumph of justice, over corruption—a triumph so peacefully and successfully achieved.

Looking forward to the time when the constitution will be more regarded and the rights of the people respected, by those in power, the committee beg leave to tender to you their congratulations on the auspicious result of the late election, together with the assurance of their individual