votes. If I was right in the position that the election was void, the committee will hardly claim the power to give effect to a void act, which must be done if the votes of this township be counted. There is no principle of law more firmly established than that, where a statute requires certain things to be done, in the performance of an act, which are left out, the act is void; and much stronger is the case where acts are done in contravention of the law, as in the case of the decision of the judges that aliens were entitled to vote, or in the reception of their votes. Butthis is not all. The preservation of the purity of theelective franchise, on which depends the permanency of our free institutions, requires that the election in this township, and all others similarly conducted, should be declared void. This kind of outrages can be only committed by the majority, and majorities should be taught that it is at the risk of losing all that they practise such gross violations of law and flagrant injustice upon the rights of their fellow-citizens.

I now proceed to the case of the election held in the township of Millville. Here, also, the votes of aliens were received, not by accident or inadvertence, but in consequence of a formal decision of the judges of election that they were entitled to vote.—Nor was this the only irregularity. The law as I before stated requires the officers of election to return their lists to the county clerk before five o'clock of the Saturday evening next after the election. But this was not done by the officers of the Millville election; nor did the clerk ever return these lists to the Governor and Council. They were, it is true, brought before them in the same way as the returns from South Amboy; but they were not received. But did the Governor do right in receiving them from them? He has at least high authority for refusing them—no less than that of Philemon Dickerson himself. This gentleman, when Governor of New Jersey, in 1830, decided that the returns of the congressional election from the township of Montgomery, in the county of Somerset, could not be received, because they had been not returned in time by the officers of the election to the county clerk; and it should be borne in mind that in this case no fraud or irregularity was alleged as having occurred in conducting the election.

But the election in Millville is void for the same reason as that of South Amboy—the judges having improperly decided that aliens were entitled to vote, and having received their votes.

Mr. Speaker, I now proceed to show that Mr. Ayerigg and his colleagues are entitled to seats, not only because they have produced commissions from the constitutional authorities, but because they received a majority of the legal votes of the citizens of the State of New Jersey. From an investigation by these gentlemen, prosecuted under the most embarrassing circumstances, (there being no law to compel the attendance of witnesses in a case of this kind,) it has been ascertained that Mr. Dickerson and his associates received 240 illegal votes, of these, 59 were the votes of aliens, 147 of non residents, and the remainder of persons voting twice. Now, if we take the votes from the returns of the Secretary of State, including those of South Amboy and Millville, it will be found that 31 votes will give Mr. Stratton a majority; 56 will elect Mr. Wyckoff; 117 will elect Mr. Halsted; 136 will elect Mr. Yorke, and 198 will elect Mr. Ayerigg. Thus it appears from evidence legally taken, on notice given to the opposite party, that Mr. Ayerigg and his colleagues have a majority of the legal votes of the People of New Jersey.—From henceforth let us hear no more about "imposed and the "will of the People" from gentlemen who have refused to permit Mr. Ayerigg and his colleagues to take their seats, unless it be tones of repentance for the wrong which has been done.

But why are those gentlemen denied their right to seats upon this floor? They have produced legal evidence of their right of the highest character, and such as has been recognised by every parliamentary body which has furnished a precedent. They have proved, by the strongest of extrinsic evidence that they have a majority of the legal votes. Why, then I again ask, are they denied their seats? This House has not been given to know *officially*, that they are right to seats is contested. This House can only be informed of such contest by the petition of those who claim the seats, or perhaps by the petition of other citizens of New Jersey. None such have been presented. No claim has been made which the House can rightfully recognise. It is true that a paper has been produced bearing signed and certified by the Secretary of State, declaring, that if the votes cast in the township of South Amboy and Millville had been counted, Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and their associates would have had a majority. But I have already shown that this paper was not received by this House.—The Secretary is not the *custodier* of the election returns, and is consequently unauthorized to furnish copies of them. He is not the constitutional agent of the People of the State of New Jersey to communicate with this House. Yet upon such evidence—which is no evidence here or elsewhere—the legally commissioned members of the State of New Jersey have been excluded from their seats, and the voice of her People disregarded and set at naught!

And now, Mr. Speaker, before I resume my seat, permit me to say a word in relation, not in reply, to the speech of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. DUNCAN.) When that gentleman commenced his speech, some four or five days since, he told the House, in a tone of triumph, that he would prove, by the most indisputable testimony, beyond all peradventure, that Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, and their associates were duly elected, and entitled to seats. From the triumphant flourish with which he set out, and the manfuld promises which he made, to prove to the satisfaction of every candid-minded man that his friends were elected and entitled to seats, I was led to expect startling disclosures—almost prepared to see the claims of Mr. Ayerigg and his colleagues entirely demolished; but it was not long until I discovered that the thunder of this nodding Jupiter was *brutum fulmen*. But this is not the first instance in which great promises have been followed by very small results. The prototype of the gentleman and his performance is to be found in the Landlord and his Supper, in Don Quixote. Every body has read Don Quixote, and every body will recollect how,in the course of the peregrinations of the renowned knight of La Mancha and his little less renowned squire, Sancho Panza, they arrived one night, hungry, at an inn. When supper time came, Sancho asked the landlord what he could give him for supper. The host answered that he might call for whatever he pleased; for the inn was provided as far as birds of the air, beasts of the earth, and fishes of the sea could go; I can accommodate you as well as you could be accommodated in Saragossa itself. There is no need of quite so much, said Sancho; roast us but a couple of chickens, and we shall have enough, for my master is of a nice stomach, and I am no glutton. The host replied, he had no chickens, for the kites had devoured them. Then order a pullet to be roasted, seignor host, quoth Sancho, but see that it be tender. A pullet! Pullets I have none, answered the host; I sent above fifty yesterday to the city to be sold; but, excepting pullets, ask for whatever you will. If it be so, quoth Sancho, you can give us some veal or kid. There is none in the house at present, answered the host, for it is all made an end of; but next week there will be enough, and to spare. We are not much the better for that, answered Sancho; but I will by a wager that all these deficiencies will be made up with a superabundance of bacon and eggs. My father! exclaimed the landlord, this host, but my guest has an admirable guess with him; I told him I had no hens, and he would have me have eggs; talk of other delicacies, but no more of chickens and eggs. Body, of me! I let us come to something, master host, quoth Sancho; tell me, in short, what you have, and be done with your flourishings. Well, then, said the landlord, what I really have is a dish of *cold cow heels*. So it turned out with the promises of the member from Ohio.—He was to have furnished us with indisputable proof—irrefragable demonstration that Mr. Dickerson and his associates were entitled to seats; but, after all, we were treated with the same cold mess, composed of the certificate of the Secretary of State and the bundle of *ex parte* affidavits which he had served up and I set before us four or five weeks ago. Messrs. Stratton and Vroom, of Sancho and his master, supping on the cow heels, it was better than the thrice-picked bones, the certificate and *ex parte* affidavits, rend by the gentleman as proof of the election of Mr. Dickerson and his associates.

Mr. Speaker, I have trespassed longer on the patience of the House than it was my intention to do. I should have said nothing on this almost exhausted subject but that I thought it was the duty of every one to express in words his disapprobation of the course pursued towards the State of New Jersey. In the disfranchisement of this State, the Constitution, law, precedent, universal usage, have all been violated. We are not for the poor purpose of subserving an ephemeral party interest—the election of a Speaker, a Clerk and a Printer. For such a paltry object, the Constitution framed for the protection of the People against the aggressions of unprincipled and arbitrary rulers, and not less for the protection of minorities against the despotism of majorities, has been abused and trampled upon. For that purpose has the State of New Jersey been denied her right of representation on this floor—for that reason are the seats of her members vacant until this day.

If it were in order, I would say one word upon the subject of the Harrisburg resolutions, at which gentlemen seem to be so much troubled in spirit. But, as it is not, I will only warn them that they will suffer more, both in flesh and spirit, by kicking against the goads than I would, if by so doing the desirable results would be produced. *But, placed as I am as the Executive of the Commonwealth, to preside over her interests, I feel bound to say, regardless of any denunciation, which may be poured from any quarter, that I believe if too vigorous a system of measures be adopted to coerce the payment of the liabilities of the banks,* IMMEDIATELY, *the credit of the State must and will be seriously and disastrously affected.* Let an assurance be given to the public that at a certain and fixed day, within a reasonable time, such resumption will take place, and that it will then be permanent. Let them understand that the indulgence all these deficiencies will be made up with a superabundance of bacon and eggs. My father! exclaimed the landlord, this guest has an admirable guess with him; I told him I had no hens, and he would have me have eggs; talk of other delicacies, but no more of chickens and eggs. Body, of me! I let us come to something, master host, quoth Sancho; tell me, in short, what you have, and be done with your flourishings. Well, then, said the landlord, what I really have is a dish of *cold cow heels*. So it turned out with the promises of the member from Ohio.—He was to have furnished us with indisputable proof—irrefragable demonstration that Mr. Dickerson and his associates were entitled to seats; but, after all, we were treated with the same cold mess, composed of the certificate of the Secretary of State and the bundle of *ex parte* affidavits which he had served up and I set before us four or five weeks ago. Messrs. Stratton and Vroom, of Sancho and his master, supping on the cow heels, it was better than the thrice-picked bones, the certificate and *ex parte* affidavits, rend by the gentleman as proof of the election of Mr. Dickerson and his associates.

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From the Medionian.

EIGHTEEN REASONS

WHY GEN. HARRISON OUGHT TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Because he is pledged to serve, if elected, but ONE TERM.

2. Every prominent act of his life proves him to be a friend and servant of his country, and a sterling Democratic Republican in theory and practice.

3. He would confine the action of the Federal Government to its own appropriate sphere, check its monarchial tendencies, and maintain the balance of the Constitution.

4. He would be the President of the MANY, and not the agent of the FEW.

5. He is one of the People, and for the People. He sympathizes with their wants, and understands their interests. He agrees that "acquiescence in the decisions of the majority is the vital principle of Republics." He would exercise "a jealous care of the right of election by the people," and "equal and exact justice to all men," and all sections. It is regarded as an evidence of his belonging to the people, that their enemies call him, in derision, "*The Log Cabin candidate*," and "*the Poor Man's President*."

6. He would have the public purse, not united with the sword, but kept in safety under the control of Congress, as intended by the Constitution.

7. He agrees that Executive power has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished, and will give his disinterested efforts to remedy the evil.

8. He would preserve or apply, the public lands, as a common fund in accordance with the compact, for the benefit of *all*, and not a part of the States.

9. He would restore the constitutional and republican course of legislation, act as the executor, not as the originator of laws, and limit the veto power generally to cases of constitutional doubt.

10. He would, to use the language of Jefferson, "support the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, the surest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies."

11. He would not seek an Executive Bank nor renew the exploded system of Government paper money.

12. He is the friend of labor, of commerce, and of trade, and the advocate of a sound and uniform constitutional currency.

13. He has spent forty years of faithful toil in the People's service, which he began in youth and silence, and ended in poverty without reproach.

14. He would bring to the administration of the government an enlightened mind, comprehensive views, a magnanimous policy, and an honest heart, and rest the merits of his administration upon the degree of good accomplished for the greatest number.

15. He is the father of the beneficient land system of the West, and the author of numerous laws and treaties worthy of an eminent statesman and diplomatist.

16. His life is a history of the West—and for his services in the West, and public services as a soldier, as a Territorial Secretary, as a Delegate, Representative and Senator in Congress, as a Governor, as a General, a home, a diplomatist, a statesman, a scholar, an honest man and patriot, he deserves the gratitude of his country men.

17. He would reform and purify the departments of government, appoint honest and capable men to office, and stop the leaks in the Treasury.

18. In view of the great importance of the crisis, GEN. HARRISON IS THE MAN, reserved and qualified, as it would seem, by Providence, for the occasion to fulfil the high hope and trust of the country.

We might add more. But here are reasons enough to justify every man in the Republic, who desires to see the Constitution preserved, the Union perpetuated, and the public liberties transmitted, unimpaired, to posterity, in rallying for the patriot, farmer and statesman of North Bend.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM IRELAND.

70,000 JOINED THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Letter from Richard Allen, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Irish Union, to E. C. Delavan, Esq.

TO E. C. DELAVAN, ESQ.

Dear Friend—Thank God we live in an age of wonders. The days of weakness are past. What was a little taper, kept alive by the greatest care of a few, has now burst into a mighty flame. The principles of total abstinence are now spreading with a rapidity which their warmest friends never dared to hope for. The weekly royal exchange meeting in Dublin has been so immensely crowded, that it has been found necessary to make a double charge for admission.—But it is in the south that progress is making, under the labors of the Rev. Theodore Matthew, a Roman Catholic clergyman. Here the people are joining by thousands, (9000 in two days lately;) Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Dungarvan, seem to vie with each other in the extent and vigor of their movements. In Limerick alone, 10,000 have taken the pledge. Dungarvan recently the most drunken place in Ireland, seems to be taken by storm. A thousand and more have signed the pledge. In Drogheda are one thousand teetotallers; and in the space of nine months, since the reform commenced, there were two special, two quarter, and nineteen petty sessions, and not a single person before them, for a single misdemeanor. In Belfast are 5000 members. Here workmen have formed themselves into anti-usage associations, with excellent effect. All the Dublin sessions are in an active state, and in Carlow, Wicklow, Wexford, Enniscorthy, Shillelah, good societies are active in their operations; 70,000 have been added to the Full liberty has been given to Sir E. Blakeny, commander of the force in Ireland, to hold temperance meetings in the Barracks: upward of two thousand soldiers have been addressed; the meetings are to be held fortnightly.

We have now for a few weeks been assiduously feeding the press with small and valuable documents. In our leading Dublin paper, (daily,) the News Letter, we have

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, February 11, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District:	LEVIS PASSMORE.
2d do	JOHN CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d do	CHARLES WATERS,
4th do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
5th do	DAVID POTTS,
6th do	ROBERT STINSON,
7th do	WILLIAM S. HENDEU,
8th do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
9th do	PETER FILBERT,
10th do	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
11th do	JOHN HARPER,
12th do	WILLIAM MCELWAINE,
13th do	JOHN DICKSON,
14th do	JOHN MCKEHAN,
15th do	JOHN REEDER,
16th do	NATHAN BEACH,
17th do	SEER MINSHARTH,
18th do	GEORGE WALKER,
19th do	HERMAN DONNELLY, Jr.
20th do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
21st do	JUSTICE FRANCIS,
22d do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
23d do	DR. JAMES BRIDGES,
24th do	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
25th do	JOHN MONTGOMERY,
26th do	JOHN DICK.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE TWICE THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

(BARNUM.)

The following ticket was settled last week, by the Harrison party of the Borough, and is certain of success:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
WM. W PAXTON,
JOHN P. MACFARLAND,
CONSTABLES,
GEORGE MYERS,
WM. T. SMITH.
INSPECTORS,
M. C. CLARKSON.
JUDGE,
H. VAN ORSDEL.
ASSESSOR,
JACOB BECK.
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS,
ADAM SWOPE,
JOHN HOUCK.

A Hog was slaughtered in this county, on Tuesday last, by Col. GEO. IKKES, which weighed 775 pounds.

The Rev. Mr. BATES, has been elected chaplain to the House, for the 26th Congress.

The establishment of the "Columbia Spy" is offered for sale. It is neutral in politics—and affords a rare chance to one acquainted with the business.

FIRE.—The paper mill of Mr. M'HENRY, in East Nottingham, Chester county,Pa. was entirely consumed by fire on the 24th ult. The whole loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000. On the 31st ultimo the Grist Mill belonging to Hopewell cotton works, in the same county, was also consumed by fire—loss upwards of $1500.

The State loan of $870,000, referred to in Gov. PORTER's message of the 1st inst. has been taker—$100,000 by the Bank of Pennsylvania, $100,000 by the Girard Bank, and $600,000, by that—monster," the *United States Bank.*

CANAL AND RAIL ROAD TOLLS.—It appears by the Canal Commissioner's annual statement, that the tolls collected on the several Canals and Rail roads of this State, during the past fiscal year amount to $1,142,673 04—being an increase beyond the tolls of previous year, of $151,380 62 cents. The board estimate the probable receipts from tolls, the ensuing year, at $1,250,000.

The Rev. Mr. NEVIN, Professor of Biblical Literature of Alleghany Seminary at Pittsburg, has been appointed Professor of the German Reformed Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.—In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. MILLER offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to issue certificates of loan on debt due to the contractors on the Gettysburg Rail road. The resolution has been referred to the committee on Revenue Bills.

The late Harrison State Convention held in Indiana, is said to have been one of the largest, most spirited, and enthusiastic assemblages of the people, that was ever witnessed in that State. The people of Indiana are actuated by one motive—the good of their country—and will give *one full* vote—"a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for the good cause in which they have embarked.

The Keystone announces the appointment, by the Governor, of EDWARD D. HUSLEY of Schuylkill, WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming and HOUS KEYS, of Fayette, to be Canal Commissioners for the ensuing year. The salary of the Canal Commissioners is four dollars per day; yet T. C. MILLER, the avowed friend of reform and low salaries, has introduced a resolution into the Senate increasing the salary of the President of that board to *twenty five hundred dollars per annum.* What think ye of "Porter Reform" now!

The Lancaster Examiner says a shock, supposed to be that of an earthquake, was sensibly felt in that city on the morning of the 3d inst.

This remark being resisted by the Locofoco member of Congress, Mr. K——y added, '*We have not an intelligent friend in Ohio who expects to save the State, but the general belief at Columbus is that, tho' Ohio be gone, Harrison can't carry another State in the Union, not even Indiana, and that is my opinion too.*' A very distinguished man from Pennsylvania, a Locofoco,said, a few days ago, HARRISON might carry Pennsylvania, but he has no chance in any other State in the Union.' My dear sir, it is a clear case—we shall whip *Patrick* Van Buren, this time, if we carry N. York—that is the only *if* in the case."

Thus much for the letter from Washington. The writer has not been at home since the reception of the Harrisburg Nominations,or he would not think of making a question about New York. Van Buren has not 42 Electoral Votes in the Union so sure as those of New York for HARRISON.

Albany Journal.

Another Victim.—A man named John Hamilton, was found last Sunday morning, somewhere between Sandy Flack's Tavern, in Hunntown, Nottingham township, in this County, and Mr. Benj. Williams' residence —*having perished in the snow!* The unfortunate man had been late at the tavern,and being of *intemperate habits*, had left it likely under the influence of *accursed liquor*, and the night being excessively cold, was overcome by his potations, and the intensely cold, and perished the victim of his own madness! Let the multitude who are the willing slaves of the same vice take warning! The deceased leaves a family, and a family, who are mostly grown up, however.

Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

The State debt of Pennsylvania is estimated at $18, for every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth. The tax paying population, it should be remembered, amounts to only *one fifth* of the entire number of souls within our borders. This really looks alarming.—*Evening Star.*

The public lands of the nation, are estimated to be worth $1,250,000,000, or 1,000,000,000 of acres, at $1 25 per acre. It will thus be seen that all the State debts may be paid, and yet more than 1,000,000,000 of acres be left untouched —*Ib.*

The Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette says:—"Wheat still sells at fifty cents per bushel, and flour at three dollars per barrel, with no probability of a change, unless the million of bushels of wheat recently purchased, cannot be spared from the Boston market. Corn meal is worth twenty-five cents per bushel."

Virginia United States Senator.—The Legislature of Virginia have again been unable to agree in the election of Senator to fill the place of the Honorable Mr. Leigh, vacated by postponing the election indefinitely—in effect referring it to the next Legislature.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—By a report recently presented to the British house of commons, it appears that the number of explosions in the United Kingdom, during the year 1839, was 38; of fire, in the same time, the number has been about 260! In that country 77 lives have been lost; in America, above 300.

A living sheep was taken from a snow bank in Stamford, Conn. which had been buried for seventeen days, and that too without a morsel to eat.

The small pox is prevailing at New Bedford. As many as 500 cases have recently occurred.

TEXAS TREASURY.—The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives the following estimate of expenses for the ensuing year. Civil, $276,520; civil contingent, 1,000; naval, 550,750; military, 559,000; and public debt, 1,000,000; previous liabilities, 459,818. Total, $1,847,657; the expected receipts are, from customs, $400,000; direct taxes, $300,000; lot sales in Austin and Calhoun, 400,000. Total, $1,300,000.

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS!—The Tallahassee (Floridia) Star of the 9th inst. says:—Col. Fitzpatrick arrived on Tuesday, at Saint Marks, from Cuba, with *thirty-three Blood Hounds* and five Spaniards, their trainers and keepers. If these hounds are put into service, we have more confidence in the speedy close of the Seminole War than ever before. We should like to see this *clique* of dogs. It must be a "*bully crowd.*"

Decisions in the Case of the African Captives—Judge Judson, of the U. States District Court, delivered an elaborate opinion on Monday week, and decreed that the Africans taken in the Amistead he delivered to the President of the U. States, to be sent to their native country. When this intelligence was communicated to Jingua and the other Africans, they manifested great joy.

The Spanish boy, who was a slave in Cuba, was ordered to be delivered to the Spanish minister, to be sent back to Cuba.

Remarkable Death.—A man named Black, of Ontario County, N. Y., it is stated, lately said, that it the lady of whom he was enamored should refuse him her hand, he would drop dead at her feet. Singular to relate, he proposed on Sunday the 12th ult. and was rejected, when he immediately fell dead. A *post mortem* examination discovered a rupture of a blood vessel near the heart.—*Balt. Post.*

Last week, in Philadelphia, John Hays obtained a verdict of $2,495 against Joseph Baker, for a libel. The libel was contained in an anonymous letter written by Baker, to a third person, delaming Hays. The authorship of the letter was denied, but it was satisfactorily fixed upon Baker.

"The *sober* realities of life," as the convict taper said when he was deprived of his grog.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Some weeks since we pointed out several unconstitutional recommendations contained in the seditious message of David R. Porter. But a still more glaring and partizan instance is to be found in that part of it which recommends to the *present* Legislature to pass a new apportionment bill.—This is an attempt to violate one of the plainest articles of the Constitution for party purposes.—The constitution provides, (Art. 1. Sec. IV.) "within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of Representatives shall *at the several periods of making such enumeration*, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants of each; and shall never be less than sixty nor exceed seventy, until twenty-first year of such period, and shall be apportioned in the same manner, and shall never be less than one fourth, nor greater than one third the number of Representatives of the whole article of the constitution was adopted in A. D. 1790, and has never since been altered or amended, and is now in full force. Accordingly the last enumeration was made, and an apportionment during the succeeding session of the Legislature. And thereafter at the expiration of every seven years, *and not sooner*, have enumerations and apportionments been made. The last septennial enumeration was made in 1835; and the apportionment of Representatives and Senators was made in the session of 1836—since that time but *four* years have elapsed, and yet this unprincipled Governor early advises his friends—Representatives acting under an oath to support the constitution, to pass a new apportionment bill, more suitable to party interests!

He alledges that the apportionment of 1835-6 was not constitutional. He admits that *that* Legislature had lawful jurisdiction over the subject matter, it being the regular period, but says that they did not properly exercise that power.—He assumes the extraordinary ground, that a Legislature may execute an injunction of the constitution, which can be exercised only periodically, and yet that the succeeding Legislature, which succeeded Legislature before the period prescribed by law. If that doctrine be true, the United States Senator, elected at the present session, may be re-elected at the next session, although the constitution gives his term at six year. It will not do to say that the Legislature that had jurisdiction of the matter did not wisely exercise it. The same might be said of every alternate Legislature of its predecessor, and the constitution come to be too unstable to protect any one of our rights. It cannot protect the electoral franchise it is worthless as a guardian of liberty, and will afford no security against the aggressions of a tyrant.

How can the Legislature declare the act of 1836 void and void it, every man of them, are Representatives and Senators by virtue of that act alone. If that act be void, so is *their* power to legislate. But if that act were unconstitutional how happens it that no legal steps have been taken to have it declared so by the Supreme Court. Even David R. Porter was elected to the Senate under this law and has served two years in that body and served two years in that body without ever discovering that he had no business there! Really such bold villainy, in so young a republican, is astonishing. But what can we hope for?

Porter gives as a pretext for this outrage, that by the present law Bedford county has two members with fewer taxables than Bradford or Columbia counties, and that it ought to be so. If it were true, the time to correct it could only arrive at the constitutional period for apportioning. But it is not true. In the report of taxables recently published in the journals, Bedford county seems to fall below the others named. But we have ascertained from an authentic source, that several of the taxables of that county are held on the notes of their taxables at the time the Governor sent in the published table; but that before the committee reported, they were furnished them, and increased to a return by 600 or 600. Bedford contains 200 or 300 more taxables than either Bradford or Columbia. And yet the Governor, restrained by no sense of shame, and fear of the constitution, disorders about in his ignorance; presumes to know more of a subject with which he had nothing to do, than the Legislature who acted under oath; and proposes to trample down all law, and all constitution, to gerrymander the State. More anon.

THE MESSAGE.

A rare commodity has appeared in the political market, in the shape of a message from the acting President of the United States. It is rare, when considered, in connection with the "sayings and doings" of the Executive and his party on the Bank question, it is indeed a conservative paper. While it will leave no doubtful doubts as to where and is being received by those of the "Loco foco collar" with great and gratifying astonishment, it is considered by them as a sacrifice of their "down with the banks" principles—and will summon to the battle field of public opinion *the party, en masse*, with *wordy* warrior pro, and con. There is not a democratic paper in the U. S. but what have been penned in part by the Governor himself, and submitted to the House without the approbation of the *cabinet officers.*

The annual message of his Excellency and his advisers would lead any one perusing it to the conclusion, that while they were not for externing all banks, indiscriminately, they were desirous to so oppose them, as to compel them to conform to such restrictions, and passing them through such ordeals, as that their existence would at least be endangered and many of them would wind up their affairs—the question of the *violability* of contracts would be touched and smoothed over, and Loco foco consistency be preserved throughout the entire affair. But when the time came for the issue, those who had supported the former one, and had even transcended its *wishes*, by advocating and pressing the *most oppressive* measures against the banks, are required to clothe or gloss their motives and oppose the measures which they had but lately sustained. The faithful—in the person of such unprincipled mentals as the man who has disgraced the Speaker's chair, and by his *vindicrest frankness*" confessed that he would rather vote to *ruin his constituents*, than take to himself *nerve* to oppose the party with which he has so long and so ably disconcerted at the course of their illustrious leader. The Governor has shown an independence in the act itself, which has not hitherto been exhibited by him, at the great hazard of the loss of his high station at the end of his first term, and if his *health* do not require it, that democracy will be whose patriotism and good sense he has the fullest confidence," and on whom he depends to be sustained in this his honest and anxious endeavor to extricate the state from the financial embarrassments and difficulties encountered by him on entering upon the discharge of his public duties—that same democracy who legislate to bring *ruin and disaster upon the commonwealth*," whose interests and constitution, the oracle who uttered the degrading sentence, with his *illustrious compeers*, were *sworn* to sustain—will certainly require him to leave the gubernatorial chair. In the face of the denunciation he anticipates, he very credulously recommends the preservation of the public faith and credit, at all hazards and the protection of state character unsullied, as paramount duties—that more lenient measures be pursued towards the banks, than those introduced by his determined crew in the House to secure a permanent, certain and ultimate resumption—and expresses his belief, that *all* too vigorous a system of measures be adopted to coerce the payment of the liabilities of the banks *immediately*, the credit of the State must and will be seriously and disastrous *affected*. Let an assurance be given to the public that at a certain and fixed day, within a reasonable time, such resumption will take place, and that it will then be permanent. Let them understand that the indulgence all these deficiencies will be made up with a superabundance of bacon and eggs. My father! exclaimed the landlord, this guest has an admirable guess with him; I told him I had no hens, and he would have me have eggs; talk of other delicacies, but no more of chickens and eggs. Body, of me! I let us come to something, master host, quoth Sancho; tell me, in short, what you have, and be done with your flourishings. Well, then, said the landlord, what I really have is a dish of *cold cow heels*. So it turned out with the promises of the member from Ohio.—He was to have furnished us with indisputable proof—irrefragable demonstration that Mr. Dickerson and his associates were entitled to seats; but, after all, we were treated with the same cold mess, composed of the certificate of the Secretary of State and the bundle of *ex parte* affidavits which he had served up and I set before us four or five weeks ago. Messrs. Stratton and Vroom, of Sancho and his master, supping on the cow heels, it was better than the thrice-picked bones, the certificate and *ex parte* affidavits, rend by the gentleman as proof of the election of Mr. Dickerson and his associates.

Mr. Speaker, I have trespassed longer on the patience of the House than it was my intention to do. I should have said nothing on this almost exhausted subject but that I thought it was the duty of every one to express in words his disapprobation of the course pursued towards the State of New Jersey. In the disfranchisement of this State, the Constitution, law,precedent, universal usage, have all been violated. We are not for the poor purpose of subserving an ephemeral party interest—the election of a Speaker, a Clerk and a Printer. For such a paltry object, the Constitution framed for the protection of the People against the aggressions of unprincipled and arbitrary rulers, and not less for the protection of minorities against the despotism of majorities, has been abused and trampled upon. For that purpose has the State of New Jersey been denied her right of representation on this floor—for that reason are the seats of her members vacant until this day.

DAVID R. PORTER.

February 1st, 1840.

PORTER REFORM—TREASURY PLUNDER.

We learn that the people in the north part of the State, are daily witnessing the commencement of the Porter reform, under the present administration, in the increase of officers, the diminution of laborers, and the want of money.

On the North Branch Canal as well as on all the other public improvements, Porter economy increased the number of officers and their salaries. In consequence of the want of money, the contractors on the Tinga line mostly, if not altogether abandoned the work, and there is nothing for the Commissioners to do. Still they are *all* continued at an enormous expense to the Commonwealth. We have these facts from gentlemen direct from Bradford county, who state that while the Commonwealth is paying out FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MONTH to the public officers, the contractors and laborers are not *receiving fee dollars per month!* Such is the system of Treasury plunder now carried on, while taxation must fasten upon the people like frogs of Egypt, until their substance is consumed.

In addition to this our readers will recollect that Mr. MILLER, of Adams, introduced into the Senate, the other day, a resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners from four dollars a day to *twenty fee hundredth dollars per year*. This is "Porter Reform." What think ye of it!—*Daily Telegraph and Intelligencer.*

Pennsylvania Finances.—The State debt of Pennsylvania, chiefly for internal improvements, is now somewhat above thirty-four millions of dollars. From a report just made to the Legislature, it appears that the yearly deficit in the means of that State is at this time about one million of dollars. By way of enabling the State to meet this deficiency, Mr. Treasurer (new Senator) Sturgeon recommends a TAX on stock and bonds, to produce say, $300,000; a further tax on retailers of merchandize, to produce $60,000; an increased rate of charge for tavern licenses, say $50,000; a tax on brokerage, say $80,000; a tax on pleasure carriages, $20,000—making together, say $510,000. In this way, says this profound financier, "I believe a tax of $510,000 could be realized, without adding to the burden of the producing community." There would still remain a deficit of about half a million annually; but in the "anticipated hope" of increased revenue from the public improvements, the Treasurer says, he "would be disposed to rest for the present."

If the Treasurer regards half a million as a small matter, to be provided for by the "anticipated hope" of future receipts on the public works, it is not unlikely that the Legislature may so deem of a whole million, and thus "rest for the present," without supplied the credit of the Commonwealth, but body are no doubt aware that TAXATION measures were never particularly popular in Pennsylvania.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The West Chester (Pa.) Star states that four persons had been arrested in that borough on a charge of passing counterfeit notes; viz: 10's of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, and 2's of the Bank of Pittsburg.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last.

FLOUR—Howard street.—We find the store and wagon price this morning the same as they were at the close of the last week. Orders to some extent were in the market in the early part of this week, and several thousand barrels were taken for export to England, and on Eastern account, at $5.50, with occasional lots at $5.56½. We are advised of sales this morning of about 500 barrels at $5.50, but the market is less active than it was a day or two since. We quote $5.50 as the prevailing store rate to day, and $5.37½ as the price both from wagons and rail road.

GRAIN—Wheat.—The supplies during the week have been trifling in the aggregate, and what has been received has made its appearance within a day or two by railroads and wagons. We quote ordinary to good reds at $1 a $1.10. One parcel of prime red was taken at $1.12.

Corn.—In the early part of the week yellow Corn was in demand at 58 a 60 cents, but it is now quite dull and without demand. A sale of white has been made from store at 55 cents. There is no such quality offering.

CLOVERSEED.—We quote the wholesale store price of prime parcels at $9.50, and by retail at $10.

HIDES.—There have been several arrivals this week, but we hear of no transactions of moment in this market. A small lot of St. Domingo sold at Hicks 4 months.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 23d ult. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. *George Diehl*, of Oxford, Adams county, to Miss *Susanna Emig*, of York county.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. H. Keller, Mr. *Joseph Sherfe*, to Miss *Mary Heagen*, both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Christian Sieard* and Miss *Anne Fisher*,both of Adams county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On Sunday night last, at the residence of his mother, in Berwick township, Adams county, Mr. *John Cashman*, aged 27 years.

On the 25th ultimo *Cecilia Elizabeth*, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Weaver of this borough.

On the 21st ult. *Mrs. Susanna Lefever*, relict of Mr. Jacob Lefever of Germany township, in the 71st year of her age.

On the same day, Mrs. *Catherine Emlet*, of Germany township, in the 83d year of her age.

On the 23d ult. near Littlestown, Mr. *Frederick Krebs*, in the 69th year of his age.

COMMUNICATED.

At Mummasburg, on the 2d inst. after a few days illness, *Louisa*, daughter of Mr. Thomas Frey ser and his wife Mary, aged 6 years 2 months and 21 days.

Happy Louis! Early blest!
Rest, in peaceful slumbers rest;
Early reas'd from the cares,
Which increase with growing years.
No delights are worth thy stay,
Smiling as they seem, and gay;
Short and sickly are they all,
Hastily toasted, are they fall.
All our gaety is vain,
All our laughter preludes pain,
Lasting only and divine,
Is an immortal mind.
Escaped from sorrow, vice and pain,
No conflict cannot thou now maintain
With the feeble Tempter's arts,
Which come and happiness oppose.
But object of redeeming love!
Thou't call'd to sadless joys above!
Where the Lamb your Bridegroom is
And meet thee, ne'er to sep'rate more.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Vediticni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 26th day of February inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT OF LAND situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Nicholas Ginter,