From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The inspectors and judges of the election, says the Intelligencer, are already chosen. When they meet at nine o'clock on the morning of election, each inspector shall appoint a clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the district. No one, except a justice of the peace, who holds any office or appointment, profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, can be inspector, judge or clerk of election; nor is any officer of election eligible to any office to be voted for at the election held by him. In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for judge shall not attend, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge shall act in his place; in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, then the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, then the highest inspector shall appoint a judge; and if a vacancy remains in the board for one hour after the time fixed by law for opening the election, then the qualified voters present shall elect one of their number to fill said vacancy. All the officers of the election are to be sworn.

It is the duty of the assessors of each district to remain on the ground on the day of election, to give information to the citizens. The duties of the county commissioners and assessors, relative to the lists of taxables, which are required to be published, are so well known to those officers generally that it is unnecessary to quote them here.

The assessors' lists of taxables are to be kept open till WITHIN TEN DAYS of the election. It is necessary that persons between the ages of TWENTY ONE and TWENTY-TWO years be assessed; and it is necessary that ALL PERSON, except those between 21 and 22 years of age, pay a county or tax, before they can vote.—The following sections of the election law are important.

Sec 63. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, unless he shall be a white free man of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the U. States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this state, and removed therefrom and returned, in which state he had resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the U. States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in this state one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Sect. 64. Every person claiming a right to vote at any election, as aforesaid, shall, if required by either of the inspectors, make proof:

I. That he is a natural born citizen of this commonwealth, or

II. That he was settled therein on the twenty-eighth of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and has since continued to reside therein, or

III. That having been a foreigner, who since that time came to settle therein, he took an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same on or before the twenty-sixth of March, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, agreeably to the then existing constitution and laws, and as evidence of the fact of his having so done, his oath or affirmation of such persons shall be sufficient, or

IV. That he is a natural born citizen of some country of the United States, or has been lawfully admitted or recognized as a citizen thereof on or before the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and has evidenced thereof he shall, if required by any judge or inspector of the election, produce a certificate in due form from some judge, prothonotary or clerk of court, mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, or shall be examined on his oath or affirmation, or

V. That having been an alien he has been naturalized conformably to the laws of the U. States, and as the only evidence thereof he shall produce a certificate therefor under the seal of the court where such naturalization took place, and if merely such person shall have resided in said ward, district or township, for ten years or upwards next preceding such application to vote, in which case the oath of such applicant shall be prima facia evidence of naturalization.

Sec. 65. No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioner, as aforesaid, unless, First: He produce a receipt for the payment, within two months, of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second: If he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the state at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case, the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

Sec. 66. In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote, is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that he DONA FIDE RESIDENCE, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he *did not remove into the said district for the purpose of voting therein.*

Look at this, Freemen!!!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That at the time when the fleets of England plundered our ships, and impressed our seamen, the thoughts of Martin Van Buren were still in favor of peace; thus showing the inherent cowardice of his nature and want of sympathy with his suffering fellow citizens.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That Martin Van Buren holds the aristocratic doctrine, that *property alone*, not talent, nor intellect is necessary qualification to have a voice in the choice of his rulers.

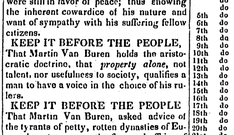
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE That Martin Van Buren, asked advice of the tyrants of petty, rotten dynasties of Europe how to manage the financial affairs of this, the only free and Republican Government on earth.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That Martin Van Buren has confessed, in his last annual message, that twenty two of the despotic Kings & Emperors of Europe, approved fully of the sub-Treasury scheme, by which three-fourths of the people's earnings will be transferred to the pockets of the office holders.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That Martin Van Buren is at this moment, to all intents and purposes, a monarch—wanting only the power to prevent the People from expressing their disapprobation of his iniquitous designs.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE That, to obtain this power, he is now exerting his energies to create a standing army of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN —to be used for the purpose of putting down "combinations,"—or, in other words, "*petitions*" of the People,—thereby violating the constitution, which guarantees to all citizens the right, peacably to assemble and lay their measures to have their grievances redressed,

AND LET FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND LABORERS, *REMEMBER*, That Senator Tappan of Ohio has declared in, advocacy of



AN IMPORTANT ACCUSATION.—Major Eaton, the Secretary of the Army under Genl. Jackson and the biographer of Old Hickory —the same Major Eaton who was appointed Minister to Spain by General Jackson, and has always been his known friend—has taken the stump for Old Tippecanoe! The Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat says:

At a meeting in this place, the Major frankly stated why he opposed Van Buren and supported General Harrison. He had served his country for years in the Senate of the United States, with Harrison, and in Gen. Jackson's cabinet with Van Buren.—He knew them both. He knew Gen. Harrison to be a sound, wise, intelligent, patriotic statesman, and a democratic republican; and believing he possessed the justice of the peace, or shall be examined on his oath or affirmation, or

V. That having been an alien he has been naturalized conformably to the laws of the U. States, and as the only evidence thereof he shall produce a certificate therefor under the seal of the court where such naturalization took place, and if merely such person shall have resided in said ward, district or township, for ten years or upwards next preceding such application to vote, in which case the oath of such applicant shall be prima facia evidence of naturalization.

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AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, September 29, 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		LEWIS PASSMORE,
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
		CHARLES WATERS,
3d	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th	do	AMOS ELMAKER,
		JOHN K. ZEILIN,
		A. R. McILVAINE,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDRIE,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER FILBERT,
9th	do	WILLIAM ADAMS,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM WILYAIN,
12th	do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN MEEHAN,
14th	do	JOHN REED,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BERNARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d	do	JOSEPH HUFFINGTON,
24th	do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

OUR BANNER.—WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THESE WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

[BARBOUR.

Democratic County Ticket.

CONGRESS,
James Cooper.
ASSEMBLY,
Daniel M. Smyser,
Dr. George L. Fauss.
COMMISSIONER,
William Douglass.
AUDITOR,
James Russell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Henry Lott.

The Low Wages, Standing Army, and Direct Tax Ticket.

Congress,
DOCTOR DANIEL SHEFFER.
Assembly,
WILLIAM TAUGHINBAUGH, Esq.
HENRY BEHLY.
Commissioner,
JOHN DIEHL.
Auditor,
JOSIAH BENNER.
Director of the Poor,
GEORGE HOUCK.

Vote the whole Ticket.

We hope our friends every where will vote the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. Our candidates are the representatives of great principles, which lie at the foundation of Native freedom and national prosperity. By voting for the Standing Army Ticket, or any of the candidates upon it, you abandon your principles.—This we hope you will not do at such a crisis; particularly when the candidates, presented on the Harrison ticket, are so greatly superior to their opponents in capacity and intelligence. Let every friend of Harrison, then, vote the ticket, the whole ticket.

Mean and Unmanly.

We observe, in the "Compiler" of last week, a communication which well becomes the column of that paper. It is a low, dastardly, and abusive attack upon the ladies of Gettysburg. It could be the production of none but a rude, vulgar, and degraded mind, who has seen too little of the world to have learnt good manners; and who was born without any natural instinct of decency. Where such an unlicked cub could have grown to the size of a human being (if indeed it *does* stand on its hinder legs) we are at a loss to conjecture.—Sometimes such vermin have been found gnawing the books of a college; or in the sacred desk spining cob webs among the leaves of holy writ. Wherever *this* one exists, he is a loathsome and fetid brute. But let him pass with impunity.—He would disgrace any punishment, unless perhaps the cat-o'-nine-tails and whipping post; and then we should feel compassion for the poor malefactor who was doomed to the degradation of inflicting the lash upon him.

Gen. Harrison.

It is now rendered certain, that the old veteran whose name stands at the head of this article will be elected President of the United States, as a small reward for the perils and privations which he has undergone in defence of his country.—The shafts of detraction and calumny have fallen harmless at his feet. The slanderers have been rebuked, in a voice of thunder, by the generous sons of the West; by the hardy freemen of the North, and by the old fashioned democracy of the South. From every quarter, a voice of indignation has come up, against those who endeavored to rob the war-worn soldier of his fame, and to tear a leaf of glory from the history of our country. Yet notwithstanding this, there are some whose tongues are so given to lying and defamation, that they cannot refrain, even at the hazard of injuring their own party. Such was the case with some of those who addressed the meeting at Baublits's on Saturday week last. The slanderer who called Gen. Harrison a coward at that meeting, and who designated him throughout his speech as "General Mum," is noted on our tables. We have a rod for him. "He shall be whipped with wire, and stewed in brine, smarting in lingering pickle."

But the leaders who went to Menallen to abuse Gen. Harrison and tell the hardy freemen of that township, that they ought to vote for Van Buren, the Sub-Treasury, and a Standing Army of 200,000 men, met with the same rebuke that other slanderers have received in different places. The people were disgusted with the calumnies and lies which they uttered; and mistrusting the party which employed such agents, came out openly on the ground and declared themselves in favor of Gen. Harrison. Will the slanderers deny that several high-minded, honorable men left the party on that occasion?

Such is the effect of such means. They always, sooner or later, recoil upon their authors; and these demagogues might have known, that the testimony of impartial history, written before Gen. Harrison was a candidate, would not be discredited or destroyed, by the fabrications of interested partisans. The children of this generation have read in their school-books, and know how nobly Gen. Harrison fought for his country. But they are wiser, as well as more honest, than the libellers who would deprive the fame of their country to keep a dishonest Administration in power.

The "Compiler" says that Mr. Cooper has been twice in the *Quarter Sessions* «in consequence of brawls" since his residence in Gettysburg. It is true; and his friends, instead of their esteem, would have forfeited by their conduct, if, under the circumstances he had not done as he did; *and so said the Court itself.*

The Federal Loco Foco Assembly Ticket.

Ex nihilo, nihil fit—out of nothing, nothing can be made—that is to say, «you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear;" or legislators out of William Taughinbaugh and Henry Bely!!!

Rouse Freemen.

Fellow-citizens we now have the Loco focos on the hip. They are in a fix and are getting worse and worse beat. They get thrashed in every battle, pretty much as Harrison used to thrash the British and Indians. There is a battle to be fought in Pennsylvania, and we shall be victorious if we try. There is no mistake, when we fight under the flag of Old Tippecanoe. Let us cry,—*On them, my boys!*" as Harrison did when he led the last charge upon the red men, at the battle of Maumee. Shout, "*Harrison and close ranks—down with Loco focoism,*" and the victory is won and the country saved. Thank God, our country is not yet to be delivered over to be plundered by the Goths and Vandals.

Doctor Sheffer and the Preemption Law.

It was a saying among the ancients, that "whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad;" and from many of the late movements of the loco focos it would seem that the whole party had been afflicted with madness, as the forerunner of their overthrow. For what else than madness could have induced the Conferees, who nominated Doctor Sheffer, to recommend him to the people of this District, because «he supported the preemption bills in Congress"? Is it not a token of madness in a party to recommend their candidate for his support of a measure, by which the laws of the country were to be outraged and his constituents robbed? Such are the «pre emption bills' which Doctor Sheffer is applauded for supporting.

The laws of the United States forbid any person or persons from seizing upon and occupying the public lands; yet it appears from the showing of his own friends, that Dr. Sheffer voted for the «pre-emption bills," which are no more nor less, than giving a bounty to the squatters and depredators, who have seized on the public lands, and violated the laws of their country. But to insinuate for the violation of law, offered by these «pre emption bills," which make them objectionable. They are the entering wedge of a system, by which the people of the old States are to be robbed of their rights to the public lands, for the benefit of marauders in the new States. Yet Dr. Sheffer is announced as a candidate for his support to this system of outrage and plunder.

By these «pre emption laws," those men, who in defiance of law, seek out and seize upon the richest soil, have been allowed to purchase it, and to take them at the *minimum* price, in preference to every other purchaser who may offer. Thus, those who violate the law, are given a preference over the honest citizen who obeys the law. Yet for his support of a measure, which is an outrage upon justice, and a robbery of his own constituents, Doctor Sheffer is recommended! If this is not madness, what is? Madness! madness! (as it would seem that it is, as he is commended for it) heaven defend us from those which are worse!

But although Dr. Sheffer voted for a measure so much at variance with the interests and rights of the old States, as well as subversive of public justice and right; we cannot believe that it was upon disregard of the rights and interests of his own constituents. We are more charitable than to suppose so. The Doctor is a good sort of a man; and no doubt was misled in relation to this measure. He did not understand its effect—that it was subversive of public morals, and injurious to his constituents. Nor do we believe that the Conferees, who placed the Doctor in nomination, are bad men, or unfriendly to the interests of their fellow-citizens; but like him, they lack knowledge to qualify them to judge of such matters. We are extremely sorry that they should have approved of a measure which they did not understand; but they ought not to be held as rigidly accountable, as if they had erred knowingly. The blind guide who leads his neighbor into the ditch is not so bad, as the one, who having eyes, does the same thing; therefore, Doctor Sheffer and the Conferees having erred through ignorance, are not so censurable as if they had done so in the face of knowledge.

Our candidate, Mr. Cooper, is opposed to the «pre-emption laws," because they hold out a reward to those who violate the law, and are an infringement of the rights of the people of the old States. He believes that the public lands are the property of the people of all the States, and that the proceeds of the sales of these lands, should be divided amongst the people of the several States, according to their representation in Congress, or in some other equitable manner. By such a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, Pennsylvania would recieve more than *one hundred millions of dollars;* a sum sufficient to pay her immense debt, and free her citizens from the burthen of taxation from all time to come.—Will the people of this Congressional District make choice of a representative who is in favor of this great measure, or of one who is opposed to it? Mr. Cooper is in favor of this measure; the Van Buren party are opposed to it, and defeated it.—Mr. Cooper is also opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and a *Standing Army.* Can Doctor Sheffer's party say as much?

The most Jacksonical production we ever recollect to have seen, is that in the «Compiler," signed «Judex." It purports to be a review of Mr. Cooper's speech, on the Sub-Treasury Bill. «Judex" alledges, substantially, that he cannot understand the deductions drawn from the facts stated by Mr. Cooper; and verily we believe him, for he does not seem to understand a much plainer deduction, which every one draws from his article, namely; that he is a great dunce.

The Census.

We give below the enumeration of the inhabitants of two additional townships in this county:

Berwick township. Conowago tp.

	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Under 5 years.	117	115	73	67
5 to 10	117	86	63	55
10 to 15	80	97	50	55
15 to 20	69	85	49	58
20 to 30	137	127	79	79
30 to 40	73	78	39	53
40 to 50	55	58	30	36
50 to 60	35	37	31	23
60 to 70	29	21	17	14
70 to 80	15	18	7	12
80 to 90	0	2	2	1
90 to 100	0	0	0	0
	705	737	435	453
	737		453	
Total,	1442		888	
Free colored,	20		11	
	1462		899	
In 1830,	1417		878	
Increase,	45		21	

Horses,	327	269
Neat cattle,	957	906
Sheep,	417	417
Swine,	1833	1605
Bushels of Wheat in 1839,	18132	20260
" Rye,	8381	9780
" Corn,	16326	19139
" Oats,	14014	20664
" Potatoes,	5342	3557
" Buckwheat,	139	0
" Barley,	460	162
lbs. of Wool,	1250	1111
Tons of Hay,	1449	1534
Cords of Wood sold,	143	102
Poultry, value,	$519	$452
Produce of Dairies,	1969	3271
" Orchards,	187	198
Domestic goods,	875	768
Agricultural implements,	108	96
Manufacturers,	31	35

Berwick township.—Brick and lime, value, $3,450; 4 stores, capital $13,000; 3 mills, 1,600; 3 Distilleries, galls. 1,200; number of hides tanned, 3,600; 6 stores, capital $30,500; 5 schools, scholars, 141.

Conowago township.—Brick and lime, value, $1,222; 5 Mills, bbls. 4,300; 2 Distilleries, galls. 8,000; 2 stores, capital $2,700; 2 schools, scholars, 61.

Abbottstown, 311—Increase 9. New Oxford, 169—Decrease 40.

M'Sherrystown, 207—Increase 10. Brushtown, 42.

The people of the county would no doubt be pleased to be made acquainted with the claims of their representatives, upon the "Low Wages, *Standing Army and Direct Tax Ticket,*" to the support of their fellow-citizens. Against the men personally, we shall say nothing, except that they are the nominees of a party, which we have shown to be incumbent on them, if they were elected, a contingency, to be sure, about as likely to happen as that Martin Van Buren or John C. Calhoun will turn honest.

What have the men, who compose this ticket, done to entitle them to the support of an intelligent people? Are their political principles such as ought to recommend them?

Doctor Sheffer, represented, or rather misrepresented this District for two years in Congress.—Was he the friend of the poor? Was he a notable dunce, beneath the contempt of respectable men of either party.

He gives us pleasure to see that the Harrison conferees of Adams and Franklin counties, in Pennsylvania, have nominated for re-election to Congress from that District, their present Representative, James Cooper. No member of Mr. Cooper's age, in the present Congress, won for himself a more favorable reputation for sterling talent and unyielding intrepidity, and no one was exposed to a more incessant but unavailing torrent of attack from the Janissaries of Government.

On the last evening of the late session of Congress, having exposed the base subserviency of Jones, the chairman of the Committe of Ways and Means, that cypher had the consummate assurance, instead of answering the stinging rebuke of Mr. Cooper, to tell him he entertained for him the most profound contempt.

No one who had the good fortune to be present on that occasion will soon forget the withering—the extermination answer of Mr. Cooper.

"Sir," said he, rising to his utmost height, and looking down with the most unmitigated scorn upon his cowardly assailant "the *gentleman* has *honored* me with his contempt! The contempt of whom? The contempt of a member of the majority of a *bankrupt* government! Sir, it would not be in order for me to say I despise him, as it was not in order for him thus to *attempt* to insult me, but I can tell him, as I would tell any abject slave of a corrupt and backrupt government, I scorn and despise his contempt as much I would that of any other of the slavish minions of power."

Mr Jones seemed almost to shrink within himself, and much as the whole House felt the just rebuke of Mr. Cooper's reproof, and the contempt of the whole House for the paltroon, he and it carried out will convulse this government to its very centre, and perhaps result in anarchy and blood.

The post office is the engine—Amos Kendall the instrument to effect it. The first step is already taken, by ordering every channel of communicating information to the people to be closed, except through his hands and those engaged in the conspiracy. A startling report, such as the death of Gen. Harrison, may be circulated throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, just on the eve of the election, and every Whig paper contradicting it suppressed.

This scheme accounts for their confidence in the success of Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding their overwhelming defeat in almost every State, in which there has been an election. This accounts for the extraordinary declaration of a leading administration man, recently in the city of New York, that "Van Buren had a card yet to play, which none of his friends suspected."

You may depend upon it they are playing a desperate game; they make no calculation for a retreat; they have inscribed upon their banners, "rule or ruin." Let every Whig press throughout the Union sound the alarm. Warn the whole country against this daring conspiracy. They have certificates, petitions, and affidavit makers in readiness, and with such a bold, talented, and reckless creature as Amos Kendall at their head, we may well tremble for the liberties of our country.

I am no alarmist. I have ever relied with confidence upon the intelligence, integrity, and patriotism of the people of this country. But when we see the highest functionaries of our government conniving with public plunderers,—when we see the Representatives of a sovereign State holding in their hands the reputation of their State, and the solemn sanctions of law, kicked out of Congress for the express purpose of consummating a conspiracy between Mr. Van Buren and John C. Calhoun, and finding when we even my prominent leading measure of Mr. Van Buren pointing to one single object, the concentration of all power in his hands, there is just cause of alarm.

I would suggest the propriety of recommending the Whigs throughout the country to be prepared, if necessary, to establish expresses in every town in the North, lest our mail be watched until the election, and as soon as they are satisfied that the game has commenced, let riders be mounted, and sent in every direction.

G. E. J.

HOLLAND'S LIFE OF VAN BUREN.

Our readers may remember that a Committee in Illinois, a couple of months ago, asked Mr. Van Buren several questions, and, among others, whether Professor Holland's Biography of his character, was not a fair plea of having heard that a forged edition of that work was in circulation, he declined answering their questions until they should send him a copy of the book to which they referred. They promptly sent him a copy, but his contemptible manœuvre enabled him to put off his reply till after the Illinois election. He has since replied, and this is the closing paragraph of his letter:

"The publication sent to me by Mr. Al mander, *is a genuine copy of the first edition of Professor Holland's work.* I here with return it, with the remark that it was written without communication with me, but contains facts for which I am essentially correct history of my political course.

I am gentlemen respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN."

A POLITICAL INCIDENT.—We were much amused on Saturday with the comments in our office of a hard fisted workingman upon Mr. Ogle's account of Presidential extravagance. He came after a paper—but in a moment broke out in this strain:—"Aint our President a beautiful democrat? I always knew he never did any thing for his country—but some folks have got a great way when they are doing for office and have got nothing to recommend them, of going the death for democracy. Well I supposed if he never fought for his country against Britain, or wrote and spoke for it like Clay and others, he would be sure to be a democrat and that was enough for them what was willing to take him at that. But look here once and see how democracy—see how lie lives—how he spends $8,000 for furniture and fixtures upon his house since 1836!—money enough, as I told my wife, to buy five or six good farms. Here in this paper are the very bills which were paid and for his gee-gaws—and here the people are charged for the manure on his garden!—That bothers me, for I should not suppose that such a man of fashion would allow any manure to be put so near him, and I don't believe he does till it is *washed!*

We thought this last suggestion one of the strongest illustrations of a plain man's notion of aristocratic dainteness and extravagance that we had ever seen.—*New Hampshire Palladium.*

A CONTRAST.—The most expensive year during Mr. Madison's Administration was 1814, the year of the war with Great Britain. The expenses of the country amounted to $30,626,659 38.

The *least* expensive year of the Florida war, during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, was 1839. The expenses of the country amounted to $31,815,9[illegible]0 00.

One million one hundred and eighty seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars sixty two cents more than the most expensive year of the war with England!!

A SIGN FROM OHIO.—The Louisville Journal says—On Monday, a strong Locofoco, fresh from the Dayton Convention, offered a wager of $500 that Ohio would go for Gen. Harrison by a majority of 10,000. Some of the Locofocos present were greatly enraged at their friend for offering to bet anything such a bet, but none of them had the courage to take it.

MISSISSIPPI.—By the death of General Binns and by previous resignation the Van Buren party have lost the whole of their ticket in Mississippi as originally nominated. We have not seen who the present nominees of the party are.

UNHEALTHY SEASON.—This is a season of the year when Colds and Coughs are contracted to a greater degree perhaps than at any other period of the year. These pro-dispose the system to Consumption, which the approaching season is well calculated to engender. There is no greater security against the attacks of these complaints than a pure state of the Blood, a healthy and vigorous action of all the functions of nature. No medicine is more thoroughly calculated than BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

The fame of this medicine extends throughout the world, and the immense quantities sold attest the general success which attends their use.

Remember, these Pills are not sold genuine at any Drug Store, either in the city or country.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno. M. Stevenson, or only in the county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last by the Rev. Samuel Guteius, Mr. *John C. Bridges* of Petersburg, to Miss *Mary Jane Forney*, of this place.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Joseph Doll*, to Miss *Eliza Quickel*, both of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Edward Menchey*, to Miss *Mary Hoffman*, both of this place.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Benjamin Cain*, to Miss *Mary Ellen Morrison*, both of Frederick county, Md.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. *Dorotha Pitzer*, of Cumberland township, in the 86th year of her age.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Hamiltonban & Liberty.

There will be a meeting of the Harrison Democrats held at the house of Isaac Robinson in Millerstown on Saturday the 10th of October next at 3 o'clock P. M. to which all persons of every party are respectfully invited. The meeting will be addressed by the Candidates for Congress and Assembly, and also by other gentlemen who are expected to be present.

☞ The «Harrison association of Liberty township" will also meet on the same evening, at early candle light, at Eichelberger's school house. A general attendance is particularly requested.

MANY.

September 29, 1840. 1m-27

MENALLEN.

THE Democrats of Adams county are requested to meet at the public house of Capt. John Burkholder, in Menallen township, on *Saturday the 3d of October next*, at 1 o'clock P. M. to take measures for the deliverance of the country, and to promote the election of Harrison and Tyler. All persons are invited to attend. There will be several addresses.

MANY.

September 15, 1840. 1m-25

Public Sale.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 24th day of October next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A FARM,

Late the Estate of ROBERT M'CRARY, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Eli Horner, the heirs of Andrew Horner, and others, five miles from Gettysburg, containing

106 ACRES;

a good proportion of Meadow and Timber. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE

and Barn, Springhouse, &c. &c. never-failing spring of water near the house. The Farm is in good order, and is a desirable property.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by

S. S. M'CREARY,
Agent for the Heirs.

September 29, 1840. 1m-27

10,000 OAK SHINGLES for sale by C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1840 tf-27

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance from an order from the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises on *Saturday the 24th day of October next*, at 11 o'clock A. M. All the interest of JACOB FORNEY, deceased, in

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing

201 ACRES 31 PERCHES,

and allowance, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy and others. The improvements are AN ALMOST A LARGE

STONE MILL,

with two water wheels and three pair of stones—the works in good repair; a SAW MILL, recently repaired;

A STONE

Dwelling-House,

and STONE BARN.

—ALSO—

A MOUNTAIN TRACT,

lying about 3 miles from the above described Tract, containing 131 *Acres*, and 80 Perches, adjoining lands of Robert Stemmons, Christian Freed, and others.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale by the ADMINISTRATOR.

—ALSO—

By the Court,
S. R. RUSSELL, *Clerk.*

September 29, 1839. ts-27

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUT AGAIN!
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

HAS just returned from the city with as large a stock of goods as has been offered to the public at any time in this place, among which are,

Cloths, Coating, Cassimercs, Cassinetts, Cords;
Merinoes, Mousseline de Laines;
Flannels, Blankets;
Hosiery, Domestics, Calicoes;
Merino and Blanket Shawls;
Fur and Hair Seal Caps;

ALSO—a large stock of Hardware, Groceries and Queensware; with almost every article in his line of business, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash or Produce. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1840. tf-27

☞ S. T. The Ladies' attention is particularly invited to a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Baumgardner, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Peter Baumgardner, late of Mount joy township, Adams Co. deceased, having been granted to Jacob Clutz, residing in the same township, and to Daniel Baumgardner, residing in Carroll county, Md. they hereby request all persons indebted to said dec'd, to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to make known the same to the subscriber with out delay.

JACOB CLUTZ,
DANIEL BAUMGARDNER,
Executors.

September 29, 1840. 6t-27

DENTISTRY.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.
(SURGEON DENTIST.)

MAY again be found, for a short time, at his former office, (on Carlisle street in the house lately occupied by Dr. McClellan's Hotel) where he will be prepared to do any dentistry his professional services.

Former patrons are particularly solicited to call and give him an opportunity of making a few days stay, as the time necessary for which no charge will be made.

Terms to correspond with the times, and work warranted.

September 29, 1840. tf-27

TREES, TREES!

PROPOSALS will be received until *16th of October next*, to furnish and plant in *the College Campus*, in Gettysburg, about fifty maple, tulip poplar, buttonwood, and elm trees, to average twelve feet, and growth insured

D. GILBERT. *Sec'ry.*

September 29, 1840. 3t-27

Garlegant's Balsam of Health,

Prepared only by the sole propietor, JOHN S. MILLER, Frederick, Md:

THE subscriber has just received a further supply of this valuable medicine, which has gained a celebrity which few other articles have ever received in so short a time as this, a fact of which, has constantly increased, and will continue to increase, as its merits are made known. This celebrated BALSAM OF HEALTH, is a medicine and vegetable compound, warranted a safe and effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, and for the whole train of diseases resulting from, and connected with a disordered condition of the of the stomach and liver, as Costiveness, and all digestive functions. As a family medicine it stands unrivalled, and should be possessed by the heads of families, particularly, by all those that are subject to a constipation of the bowels: it operates in a gentle manner, giving tone and action to the stomach and bowels, and enlivening and invigorating the whole system. This Balsam, in all its effects does not contain a particle of Mercury, but it is composed altogether of vegetable matter, which renders it perfectly harmless, and it is no hinderance to business, nor any proper customary employment and habits. The proprietor could give a great many certificates of cures performed by this medicine in this advertisement, but as it would occupy too much room, therefore he deems it quite unnecessary, as all those who wish to see them can, by applying to his agent in this place.

S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, or,
DR. AUG. TANEY, Emmitsburg, Md.

September 29, 1840. 6m-27

HÆMOPTYSIS, OR SPITTING OF BLOOD. This disease generally proceeds from oppression and weight of the stomach. A dry tickling Cough, Hoarseness, difficulty of Breathing, &c. The bowels are usually irregular, tongue foul, fever and restless nights, with spells of distressing cough, and difficult expectoration.—Sometimes the blood that is thrown up is thin, and of a florid color, at other times it is thick and of a dark or blackish color, nothing however can be inferred from this circumstance, but that the blood has laid a longer or shorter time in the breast before being discharged. The above symptoms are frequently attended with chilliness, sallow complexion, cold extremities, followed by alternate fits of heat, and redness of the cheeks, headach, quick and extremely hard pulse, palpitation of the heart, suffocating feeling in the chest, sense of rawness of the throat, salivah taste in the mouth. After these symptoms there is a feeling of warmth in the breast, and a slight hawk or cough may cause a considerable discharge of blood. Now, let all those who may have these or the symptoms or any indication of them, always have by them a few bottles of *Dr. Swayne's Comp