11th. That the ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force shall be divided into companies and battalions, and be organized as follows: a company shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, and ninety privates. A battalion shall consist of one major, an adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one quarter-master-sergeant, and four companies. And that the said ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force shall be held in service as such, and be governed by such rules as may be prescribed, for the period of four years; one forth of the same in each State, Territory and District, going out annually; the order of succession to be determined in the first instance by lot.

12th. That there shall be a third class of the militia of the United States, to be denominated the reserve or sedentary force, which shall be organized in the same manner as the active force. And the reserve force so organized, shall be composed of all those who shall have served the legal time indicated for the second class, and be held to the same four years in the same; at the expiration of which time, they shall return to the mass, and be subject to no further military or militia duty, unless in cases of invasion, or a *levee en masse*. And such portion of the active force as may go out of the same annually, forthwith be considered as belonging to the reserve, or sedentary force; and after the termination of the first four years, service of any portion of the reserve, one fourth of that body shall go out of service annually in the same manner as that prescribed for the second class.

13th. That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one fourth of the active to the reserve force, and by the discharge annually of one fourth of the reserve, be yearly supplied by draft or by voluntary service from the mass.

14th. That for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of the active and sedentary force, the territory of the United States shall be divided into *ten districts*, which until otherwise directed by law, shall be composed as follows:

1st District.		7th District.	
Maine		Alabama	
N. Hampshire	9,200	Mississippi	8,800
Vermont	men.	Louisiana	men
2d District.		Tennessee	
Massachusetts		8th District.	
Rhode Island	9,200	Arkansas	
Connecticut	men.	Missouri	2,000 men
3d District.		Iowa	
New York 18,000 men		9th District.	
4th District.		Kentucky	
New Jersey	13,000	Illinois	7,300 men
Pennsylvania	men	Indiana	
5th District.		10th District.	
Delaware		Ohio	
Maryland	10,400	Michigan	9,200men
D of Colum'a	men	Wisconsin	
Virginia,			
6th District.		Total, 97,800 men	
N. Carolina,			
S. Carolina	10,000		
Georgia	men		
Florida,			

15th. That the battalions of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces shall be numbered at their formation, and a record made of the same; and that they shall take precedence according to the rank of the several majors commanding the same shall be established by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

16th. That the officers of the militia of the several classes shall be appointed by and in such manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall direct, and in the Territories of the United States in such manner as is prescribed by the existing laws.

17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the ACTIVE force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice nor——days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from, the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in the military knowledge.

18th. That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, and in the order provided for in the 15th head, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion; and to issue his orders to the proper officer. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive [when the Legislature cannot be convened] to call forth such number of militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

19th. That, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers invested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State or of any other States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia, so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided that, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force thus called forth, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and provided also, that the militia, which the President is thus authorised to call forth, be of the active or of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portion of the MASS as he shall deem necessary.

20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when mustered in service of the United States, shall be subject to the same *rules* and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia, shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in division with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs.

21st. That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as already pointed out, from and after the period when he shall have been duly notified of his enrollment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled to attend a company or regimental muster or training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrollment.

22d. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, in the manner and under the circumstances referred to, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the infantry of the United States; provided nevertheless that such portions of the militia as may be called out, as provided under the 17th head, shall not be entitled to receive clothing, or money in lieu thereof; nor shall any officer of the same be entitled to forage, or money instead, for more than one horse, nor for more than one servant each.

23d. That all officers of all mounted companies, volunteers or militia, when in the service of the United States, shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses when they actually keep private servants and for one horse when without private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, of all mounted companies shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents a day for the use and risk thereof, except horses killed in battle; and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence, when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

24th. That any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of militia or volunteers, required to be mustered, who shall, when in the service of the United States, suffer, without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, be the loss of a horse killed in battle, or by a horse dying of wounds received in battle, shall, upon due and sufficient proof thereof, be paid for the same; provided, that not more than one hundred and twenty dollars be paid for such horse for which payment may be thus claimed.

25th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and the privates of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and other allowances, for every day occupied when transported by water, and for every twenty miles when travelling by land, in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge; provided that the military so called into the service of the United States shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrollment.

26th. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia or of volunteers, who shall die in the service of the United States, or when returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in service, shall leave a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or at the time of his being mustered out of service, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said deceased; provided that the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, to substantiate the application for such half-pay, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

27th. That courts-martial, for the trial of officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates of the militia or volunteer corps, shall be composed of militia officers *only*.

28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States, in the case provided for calling forth the active force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three month's pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court martial may determine: and that every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court martial, and such officer shall, moreover be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine.

29th. That all fines assessed, as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court, or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court-martial having approved of the same, to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputes, and take a receipt from the said marshal or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate, he shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the delinquent; which costs, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress: and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment there being no goods or chattles to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.

30th. That the marshals and their deputies shall make a return of the levy of fines, as provided for in the foregoing head, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, within sixty days, counting from the time that the certificate of the assessment of the said fines is placed in their hands; and they shall also pay into the hands of the said adjutant general, within the above named limit of time, all fines by them thus levied and collected, deducting therefrom five per centum as a compensation for their trouble: and in case any of the said marshals or their deputies shall fail to make the required return, or pay over to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States the fines collected, within the time above specified, it shall be the duty of the said adjutant general to inform the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of the same, who shall be required to instruct the district attorney of the United States to proceed against the said marshal or deputy in the district court by attachment, for the recovery of the same.

31st. That the marshals and their deputies of the several districts shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

33d. That the money or moneys collected by the assessment of fines referred to shall be applied to the payment of the necessary expenses, as far as the same may be sufficient, for the repair of arms, the preparation and preservation of military musters, and for every other contingent expense that may be incident to the calling forth, and to the service of the militia, as provided for in the 17th head.

33d. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, one adjutant general of the militia of the United States, whose duty it shall be to receive and keep in the files of his office all the reports and returns of the militia, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, made by the adjutants general of the respective States distinguishing the same by the different classes into which they are divided; also annually, on or before the last Monday in February, to make an abstract or a consolidated return of the same, and lay it before the President of the United States, to be, by the President, submitted yearly to Congress. That it shall be his duty, likewise, to keep a record or copies, in a book provided therefor, of all certificates of the assessment of fines by the judgment of militia court martial for delinquencies cited in the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the foregoing heads, to keep a record or copy of the returns of the marshals of their deputies, of the execution of process, or the collection of said fines, nothing the time when the returns aforesaid are received; to keep a regular account of the amount of fines collected and paid over to him, and of the amount expended thereof; and to make to the Secretary of War, on or before the 30th June and the 31st of December, of each year, a statement of the said receips and expenditures.—The money or moneys thus assessed, collected, and paid over to the adjutant general, forthwith to be deposited by him for safe keeping in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States; and the amounts thus deposited to be passed to the credit of the adjutant general, and not to be drawn from the Treasury except upon warrents of the adjutant general countersigned by the Secretary of War, and for the purpose which have been specified.

34th. That the adjutant general of the militia of the United States shall be paid the annual salary of three thousand dollars, in full for his services, and without any other allowances whatsoever, excepting such fuel and stationary as may be deemed necessary for an office, under the regulations of the War Department; and that the said office shall be attached to, and considered as one of the bureaus of the War Department; and be subject to such rules and regulations in relation to all duties and purposes of its creation, as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe.

35th. That the duties of the office of the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, there shall be allowed to clerks, if so many be necessary; and that the same be transferred from the office of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States, with annual salaries, not to exceed what is now allowed by law, according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

36th. That the President of the United States be authorized to select such number of places for the establishment of depots, in each military district of the United States, as he may deem necessary, for the safe keeping of ammunitions and arms, and at the rendezvous of the militia, or petitions thereof, that may be called forth.

37th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States, except when called, as provided for in the 17th head, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as is, or may be, allowed to officers, non commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the Army of the United States.

38th. That the several corps of volunteers which now exist in the several States, and in what manner soever organized, be not disturbed or deprived of their accustomed privileges; but nevertheless be subject to such restrictions as their respective Legislatures may direct, and to all other duties required by this system in like manner with the other militia.

39th. That the Legislatures of the several States, at the earliest period of time after the adoption of this system, enact such laws as may be necessary to enroll and organized the militia of the respective States, according to the provisions contained here in: provided that until such enrollment and organization be made, the existing laws governing the militia of each State be continued in force.

40th. That the term militia of the United States shall be so construed as to embrace within its meaning all troops, of whatever description, not of the regular army of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to distribute the assetts in the hands of Daniel M. Smyser and Thomas C. Miller Assignees of SAMPSON S. KING, Esq. to and among his creditors entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at the public house of A. B. Kurtz, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 16th day of November next*, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims are notified to attend if they see proper, with the proper evidence to substantiate the same.

WM. N. IRVINE, *Auditor.*

October 20, 1840. td-30

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Straban Township.

THE friends of Harrison and Tyler, and all others of any political party who may feel disposed, are requested to meet at the house of Thomas M'Creary, Esq. in New Chester, (Pine Town,) on *Wednesday the 28th day of October inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

It is earnestly requested that all persons as far as practicable attend; as important business will be transacted, and addresses may be expected from several distinguished public speakers.

MANY.

Franklin Township.

There will be a Democratic Meeting held at the house of George Kechler in Franklin township, on *Thursday next*, (the 22d inst.) at 1 o'clock P. M. Several public speakers will be in attendance. Persons of every political party are invited to attend.

MANY.

October 20, 1840. tm-30

NOTICE.

Estate of DANIEL HINKLE, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DANIEL HINKLE, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to Philip Myers, residing in the same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said decedent, 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 without delay.

PHILIP MYERS, *Adm'r.*

October 20, 1840. 6t-30

DEPRISTRY.

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

MAY again be found, for a short time, at his former office, (on Carlisle street,) where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring his professional services.

Former patients are particularly solicited to call and give him an opportunity of making a return of the kindness for which no charge will be made.

Terms to correspond with the times, and work warranted.

Gettysburg, September 29, 1840. 1f-27

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Hamiltonban township Adams county, some time in July last, a Brindled Heifer, about two or three years old. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHAN MILLER.

Oct. 20, 1840. 3t-30

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, October 20, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

ELECTORAL ELECTORS.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District:	LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d do	JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
	THOMAS P. COPE,
3d do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	A. R. McILVAIN,
	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
	ROBERT STINSON,
5th do	WILLIAM S. HENDRIE,
6th do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
7th do	PETER FILBERT,
8th do	WILLIAM ADDAMS,
9th do	JOHN HARPER,
10th do	WILLIAM M'LVAIN,
11th do	JOHN DICKSON,
12th do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
13th do	JOHN REED,
14th do	ASHBEL B. WILSON,
15th do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
16th do	GEORGE WALKER,
17th do	BERNARD CONNELLY, Jr.
18th do	JOSEPH MARKLE,
19th do	JUSTUS G. FORDYCE,
20th do	T. M. T. MCKENNAN,
21st do	HARMAR DENNY,
22d do	JOSEPH HEPPINGTON,
23d do	HENRY BLACK,
24th do	JOHN DICK.
25th do	

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

[BARNOUR.

Standing Army Plan.

We this week publish the plan, submitted to Congress by Martin Van Buren, for the organization of a Standing Army of 200,000 men. We hope our readers will give it that attentive perusal which it merits. It is a subject of the deepest importance to every citizen of the United States, great and small; inasmuch as the proposed plan threatens the subversion of that liberty which was transmitted to us at such immense cost by our fathers.

It will be seen that this plan proposes to cut up the United States into eight Grand Military Districts or Encampments; the *first district* to be composed of the States of *Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont*, the *second district* of the States of *Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut*; the *third district* of the State of *New York*; the *fourth district* of the States of *Pennsylvania and New Jersey*, &c., &c.

When the United States shall have been divided in districts as aforesaid, each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States resident therein, who is and shall be of the age of twenty years and under that of forty-five years (with the exceptions hereinafter stated) shall severally and respectively be enrolled" into the service. Every citizen so enrolled and called shall within three months thereafter *provide himself with a good musket*; a sufficient bayonet & belt; two spare flints; a knapsack; a cartridge box, to contain at least twenty four cartridges, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot."

If any person enrolled into this army shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, *he shall be fined*, and such case shall be a *court martial* shall determine; and on failure of the payment of the fine adjudged against him, *he* shall be imprisoned one calendar month for every dollar of such fine." (See 28th section of plan.) There is no provision, securing the benefit of the insolvent law, to such as are unable to pay their fines; they must go to jail *let there be no* fine, if the fine is paid, at the rate of *thirty days imprisonment* for every five dollars which they are unable to pay. Nor do conscientious scruples exempt any one from being enrolled; or from being fined, for a failure to equip himself and bear arms.

When this force shall have been organized, the President is authorized to call out such numbers of those enrolled, at *such times and such places*, in their respective districts, not exceeding twice nor more than ——days in the same year, as he may deem "necessary; and during such period they shall be deemed in the *service of the United States*, and be subject to *such rules and regulations as the President may think proper to adopt*. (See 17th section of plan.)

By this section it will be seen what an immense power is conferred on the President; and to what intolerable hardships the citizen may be subjected. For instance, the President has the power, at *such time he may deem necessary*, to call out and assemble such numbers of the force so enrolled as he pleases. In other words, Mr. Van Buren, on the eve of the election, might order the citizens of Allegheny, Somerset, Beaver and Mercer counties, to be marched to the *easternmost part of the State of New Jersey*, to be there drilled for such a length of time as he may think proper. He could thus control the election in the State, by marching those opposed to him into another State at the time of the election. This is a dangerous power to give to the President.

But there is another feature in this plan which is worse if possible than any which we have yet referred to. By the *20th section*, the force so enrolled or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall *be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States.*" What are the articles of War?! Those which refer to this subject are as follows:

"Article 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use *contemptuous or disrespectful words* against the *President* of the U. States against the *Vice President* thereof, against the *Congress* or any of the U. States, in which they may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or punished, as a court martial shall direct, if a non commissioned officer or soldier he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial.

"Art. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with *contempt or disrespect towards his commanding officer*, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court martial.

"Art. 7 Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment, as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

"Art. 8. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or sedition does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a court martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence.

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or drawn or lift up any weapon or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatever, or *disobey any lawful command of his superior officer*, shall SUFFER DEATH, or such punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial."

Thus it will be seen, that for speaking *disrespectful words* against the *President* of the United States, the *Vice President*, &c. &c., the person so offending shall *suffer* such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the judgment of a Court Martial." And by the 9th article, it is provided, that if any soldier, on any pretence whatever shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer," he shall **SUFFER DEATH!!**

Are freemen of American citizens prepared for this? And it must be borne in mind that the force or army, to be enrolled under the provisions of this plan, have not the choice of their own chief commanding officer; he is to be appointed by the *President*, and will have the *selecting of the Court Martial*, to try the citizen who shall speak *«disrespectful words"* of the President of the U. States. It is likely that the accused parties will receive justice under such circumstances! God forbid that the day should ever come when an American citizen shall be compelled to suffer from the sentence of such a tribunal!

But it is said by some of the abandoned profligates who support the sinking fortunes of Martin Van Buren, that he never recommended this plan. He did do it, *as we can prove, and will prove*, to any one who doubts it, and will call upon us for such proof. But suppose he *did not*. His Secretary did: and he is *still his Secretary*, and is he not answerable for the acts of his Secretary!

But it is Martin Van Buren's *own measure*. He recommended this plan in the most cordial manner—on the 24th day of December last, the President of the United States transmitted his message to Congress, accompanied by reports from all the cabinet officers and amongst them the report of the Secretary of War for the organization of a Standing Army of 200,000, the more detailed plan of which we lay day publish. The President's message, and these reports are comprised in a *single volume*, containing about 600 or 700 pages. On the 9th page of this volume will be found Martin Van Buren's recommendation of this plan, in the following words, namely:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the *accompanying report* of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; *and it commends itself intimately with this subject*. I CANNOT RECOMMEND TOO STRONGLY TO YOUR CONSIDERATION THE PLAN *submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.*"

This is called a plan for the "organization of the militia." But a wolf, though he *calls himself* a sheep, and a *Standing Army* is a *Standing Army*, though it may be called by another name. We care nothing about the name; it is the power which this measure gives the President, over the lives, liberties and property of the people, that we object to, and shall continue to object to while we draw the breath of a freeman. But we have gone further into detail already than we had intended; and we shall not proceed to notice the disastrous effects which the adoption of this measure would produce on the morals of the people, or the millions of expense with which it would be attended.

Our friends will recollect that SATURDAY NEXT is the day of the COUNTY MEETING. Let every township come in its strength. George Chambers, Esq. James M. Coale, Esq. (of Frederick, Md.) Hon. Jno. Reed, W. R. Morris, Esq. and J. E. Brady, Esq. have been invited, and will be present and address the meeting.

But above all bear in mind that FRIDAY THE 30TH is the day of Election.

The next Contest.

The Locofoco cry is, *Rally! Rally! Rally!* But the dismayed and shamed squadrons of Locofocoism can *never* be rallied in Pennsylvania. Their overthrow is irretrievable, and on *Friday week, the 30th inst.* it will be still more signal.—The cry RALLY, RALLY to their flying, and disconfitted legions, is like calling "spirits from the vasty deep," which will not come.

To our friends, we say, *stand firm*; BE READY, and on the 30th, *advance and charge* the enemy along the whole line, in which there is a thousand breaches not filled up since the battle on the 13th, On the 30th,

"Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires;
God—and your native land!"

Make the 30th of October a day, conspicuous in our annals—a day to be celebrated forever hereafter on its annual return, with thanksgiving, with bonfires and illuminations!"—as the day from which we date the renovation of the Constitution, and the destruction of a system of as odious measures as ever oppressed a nation. Gird up your loins; go forth like men, and let your battle cry be "HARRISON AND BETTER TIMES!"

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Lee
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Official Return of the Election held in Adams County, Penn. Oct. 13, 1840.

Offices.	Borough of Gettysburg	Cumberland Township	1. Gettysburg District	2. Littlestown	3. Oxford	4. York Springs	5. Mummasburg	6. Berlin	7. Menallen	8. Hunterstown	9. Franklin	10. Conewago	11. Hamiltonban	12. Mountjoy	13. Mountpleasant	14. Hampton	15. Abbottstown	16. Freedom	TOTAL.
CONGRESS:																			
James Cooper,	202	108	310	103	69	249	234	82	189	108	187	71	78	84	149	50	70	56	2119
Daniel Sheffer.	100	76	176	126	43	107	134	113	128	127	110	74	59	68	102	73	33	17	1550
ASSEMBLY:																			
Daniel M. Smyser,	199	107	306	100	69	246	229	78	175	105	185	70	79	80	147	72	70	53	2064
George L. Fauss,	192	105	297	100	64	243	230	90	179	106	185	71	76	80	146	75	70	55	2067
Wm. Taughinbaugh,	107	79	186	129	40	174	137	108	141	180	112	74	60	71	103	53	33	20	1601
Henry Reily,	103	77	180	129	47	165	136	109	135	129	112	74	59	73	104	74	33	18	1577
COMMISSIONER:																			
William Douglass,	198	108	306	97	68	248	234	81	185	105	186	71	76	81	148	73	70	53	2082
John Diehl,	104	77	181	130	44	169	134	113	136	130	111	74	61	71	103	80	33	19	1589
AUDITOR:																			
James Russell,	196	105	301	100	69	250	233	81	184	108	185	71	78	75	149	76	70	55	2085
Josiah Benner,	104	80	184	128	42	168	135	113	133	127	111	74	59	77	101	76	33	18	1579
DIRECTOR:																			
Henry Lott,	105	106	301	100	69	248	234	81	186	112	188	71	78	90	150	75	70	55	2101
George Houck,	107	78	185	135	43	166	134	113	133	122	109	74	59	63	101	76	33	18	1566

☞The majority for Congress is 569—for Assembly 476 1-2—average majority of the whole ticket 516.

☞Mr. COOPER's majority in Franklin county is 570—Making his majority in the District 1,139.

Glorious Triumph of DEMOCRACY!

The People have Spoken, and PENNSYLVANIA is safe for the OLD HERO by 20,000.

THE KEYSTONE IS SOUND AND THE ARCH SAFE!

PENNSYLVANIA IS REDEEMED. We have a clear democratic majority in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and gained three perhaps four members of Congress. The federalists have gained one (Tory Ingersoll.) We have a majority of the popular vote as far as returns have been received of 7,303. In several counties the Democrats had no tickets, as in Berks, Westmoreland, &c. Making liberal estimates of the Van Buren majorities in those counties the majority of the popular vote is for Harrison 1,753!—At the Presidential election it will exceed 15,000.

The show that we do not wish to deceive the people (as our opponents are doing) we subjoin detailed statements. We say the federalists are unblushingly lying to keep up the spirits of their friends until after the next election. For instance they claim 6,700 majority in Berks, when they know that the whole number of votes polled, was 4,032, and but one ticket run.

The following is as far as heard from is as follows. We have generally taken the Congressional vote:

Counties.	Harrison maj.	Van Buren maj.
Adams,	569	
Allegheny,	2787	
Armstrong,	140	
Beaver,	1067	
Bedford,	200	
Bradford,		90
Bucks,	226	
Butler,	365	
Cambria,		127
Centre,		600
Chester,	683	
Columbia,		1101
Crawford,		600
Cumberland,		100
Dauphin,	625	
Delaware,	583	
Erie,	1300	
Fayette,		337
Franklin,	571	
Greene,	737	
Huntingdon,	1362	
Indiana,	700	
Juniata,		21
Lancaster,	3767	
Lebanon,	644	
Lehigh,	170	
Luzerne,		900
Lycoming,	300	
Mercer,	574	
Mifflin,		77
Montgomery,		720
Monroe,		737
Northampton,		917
Northumberland,		679
Perry,	820	
Philadelphia city,	2505	
Philadelphia county,		2461
Schuylkill,		400
Somerset,	1370	
Union,	603	
Washington,	399	
Westmoreland,		1850
York,		463
	21,320	14,017
	14,017	
	7,303	

Leaving a Harrison majority, so far as heard from, of 7,303.

Estimated majorities in the counties to be heard from:

	Van Buren.	Harrison.
Berks	3,000	
Jefferson	115	
McKean	50	
Pike & Potter	300	
Susquehanna	300	
Tioga	400	
Venango	600	
Warren	50	
Wayne	300	
Clarion,	400	
Clinton,	50	
Clearfield,	100	
	5550 which deduct from	
	7,303, the majority for Harrison in 43 Counties	

heard from as above, leaves 1,753 majority of the popular vote in the whole State for Gen. Harrison.

Members of Congress elected.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
1 District		1
2 "	2	
3 "		1 gain
4 "	3	
5 "		1
6 "	1 gain	
7 "		1
8 "		1
9 "		1
10 "	1	
11 "		1
12 "	1	
13 "		1
14 "	1 gain	
15 "		1
16 "	doubtful	
17 "		1
18 "	1	
19 "		1
20 "	1	
21 "	1 gain	
22 "	1	
23 "	doubtful	
24 "	1	
25 "	not heard from	
	13	12

The Whigs have certainly gained 3, probably 4, and lost 1.

Members of the Legislature.

SENATE.

Harrison.		Van Buren.	
1st District	2	2d District	3
3d "	3, 2 gain.	5th "	1
4th "	1 gain.	9th "	1
6th "	3 gain.	10th "	1
7th "	1	11th "	1
8th "	2	12th "	1
12th "	2	14th "	1
14th "	1	16th "	1
15th "	1	18th "	1
17th "	1	22d "	1
19th "	1	23d "	1
20th "	1		
21st "	1		
	20	Dem.	V. B.
Last year the Senate stood,		16	17
The House stood		30	70
		46	87
			46
			41

Locofoco majority on joint ballot,
This year (1840) it stands

	Dem.	Van Buren.
Senate,	20	13
House,	53 certain	47
	73	60
	60	

Democratic majority 13 on joint ballot, being a Democratic gain since last year of 53 on joint ballot!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Adams,	2	Berks,
Allegheny,	4	Bradford,
Armstrong,	1	Centre,
Beaver,	2	Clearfield, Clinton &
Bedford,	2	Lycoming,
Bucks,	3	Columbia,
Butler,	1	Cumberland,
Somerset & Cambria,	2	Crawford,
Chester,	4	Fayette,
Delaware,	2	Greene,
Erie,	1	Jefferson, Warren &
Franklin,	2	M'Kean,
Huntingdon,	2	Lehigh,
Indiana,	1	Luzerne,
Mifflin, Juniata, Union,	3	Monroe & Northampton,
Lancaster,	6	Northumberland,
Lebanon,	1	Montgomery,
Mercer,	2	Perry,
Philadelphia City,	7	Philadelphia County,
Washington,	3	Pike & Wayne,
	—	Potter & Tioga, (Cons)
	53	Schuylkill,
	1	Susquehanna,
		Venango & Clarion,
	1	Westmoreland,
		York,
	47	

The way Loco Focos make Majorities.

The following is an exposition of a *few of the lies* contained in the *Extra* issued by the Harrisburg Reporter on Saturday 17th inst. of 3 P. M. being errors against the Harrison ticket as follows—In

Adams	44
Armstrong	390
Allegheny	413
Beaver	387