in the nation. It is a trial for the benefit of the country; and remains to be altered or improved, as the public wants may hereafter be found to require. The importance, in the present posture of our affairs, of attending to the national defences, suggested the measure of establishing a Home Squadron, of repairing and arming the Fortifications, of providing for the defence of the Lakes, and of bringing the nation at large into a state of readiness against hostile aggressions—in regard to which unanimous sentiments prevailed in Congress, we may safely assure ourselves they will meet the undivided approbation of our constituents throughout the whole Union.

This rapid review, fellow citizens, will exhibit what we have done. What we have failed to do remains to be told.

It is with profound and poignant regret that we find ourselves called upon to invoke your attention to this point. Upon the great and leading measure touching this question our anxious endeavor to respond to the earnest prayer of the nation have been frustrated by an act as unlooked-for as it is to be lamented. We grieve to say to you that, by the exercise of that power in the Constitution which has ever been regarded with suspicion, and often with odium, by the People—a power which we had hoped was never to be exhibited, on this subject, by a Whig President—we have been defeated in two attempts to create a Fiscal Agent, which the wants of the country had demonstrated to us, in the most absolute form of proof, to be eminently necessary, and proper in the present emergency. Twice have we, with the utmost diligence and deliberation, matured a plan for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursing of the public money, through the agency of a corporation adapted to that end, and twice has it been our fate to encounter the opposition of the President, through the application of the veto power. The character of that veto in each case, the circumstances in which it was administered, and the grounds upon which it has met the decided disapprobation of your friends in Congress, are sufficiently apparent in the public documents and the debates relating to it. This subject had acquired a painful interest with us, and will doubtless acquire it with you, from the unhappy developments with which it is accompanied. We are constrained to say that we find no ground to justify us in the conviction that the veto of the President has been interposed on this question solely upon conscientious and well considered opinions of constitutional scruples as to his duty in the case presented. On the contrary, too many proofs have been forced upon our observation to leave us free from the apprehension that the President has permitted himself to be inveigled into an opinion that, by this exhibition of his prerogative, he might be able to divert the policy of his Administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthrow the present divisions of party in the country, and finally produce a state of things which those who elected him, at least, have never contemplated. We have seen from an early period of the session, that the Whig Congress had cast away the confidence of the President. With mortification we have observed that his associations more sedulously aimed at a free communion with those who have been hitherto opposed to our purposes rather than those whose principles seemed to be most identified with the power by which he was elected. We have reason to believe that he has permitted himself to be approached, counselled, and influenced by those who have manifested least interest in the success of Whig measures. What were premature suggestions and designs have been freely and even insolently put forth in certain portions and those not the most reputable, of the public press, in a manner that ought to be deemed offensive to his honor, as it certainly was to the feelings of those who were believed to be his friends. In the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the Whig party in Congress to carry out the confidential Presidential notions in reference to the details of such a bill relating to a Fiscal Agent as would be likely to meet his approbation, the frequent changes in public opinion and the singular want of consistency in his views have baffled his best friends, and rendered the hope of adjustment with him impossible.

Congress early in the session, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the plan of a Fiscal Agent, the result of this call was a bill which was reported in detail, with an argument in its favor, and it was, as we had a right to regard it, received by all as the bill of the President. In fact, it was known to contain such provisions, in reference to the assent of the States, which corresponded with the private opinion of no member of the Cabinet. This bill the President had even informed more than one member of the House he would be willing to sign if passed by Congress; yet it contained provisions for *local discounting*, in regard to which his Message affirms he has objection to be altogether insuperable. The President has subsequently declared that this was not his measure, and that when he said he would sign this bill he had not read it. The plan of an Exchange Bank, such as was reported after the first Veto, the President is understood by more than one member of Congress, to whom he expressed his opinion, to have regarded as a favorite measure. It was in view of this opinion, suggested as it is his first Veto, and after using every proper effort to ascertain his precise views upon it, that the Committee of the House of Representatives reported their second bill. It made provisions for a bank without the privilege of local discounting, and was adapted, as close by as possible, to that class of mercantile operations which the first Veto Message designed as an exception, and which that paper gave as illustrative of the phrase "exchange of foreign exchanges" of the Book of the United States in 1833, which the President affirms amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars. Yet this plan, when it was submitted to him, was objected to on a new ground. The last Veto has narrowed the question of a bank down to the basis of the Sub Treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the opinions of that message that the country is not to expect any thing better than the established Sub-Treasury, or some measure of the same character, from Mr Tyler.

In the midst of all these varieties of opinion, an impenetrable mystery seemed to hang over his whole question. There was no such frank interchange of sentiment as ought to characterize the intercourse of a President and his friends, and the last person in the Government who would seem to have been intrusted with his confidence on these embarrassing topics were the constitutional advisers which the law had provided for him.

In this review of the position into which the late events have thrown the Whig party, it is with profound sorrow we look to the course pursued by the President. He has wrested from us one of the best fruits of a long and painful struggle and the consumation of a glorious victory; he has given perhaps throws us once more upon the field of political strife, not weakened in numbers, nor shorn of the support of the country, but stripped of the arms which success had placed in our hands, and left again to rely upon that high patriotism which for twelve years sustained us in a conflict of unequalled asperity, and which finally brought us to the fulfilment of those brilliant hopes which he has done so much to destroy.

In this state of things, the Whigs will naturally look with anxiety to the future. Disappointed in the real object of their union between the President and those who brought him into power; and what, in the opinion of their friends in Congress, should be their course hereafter. On both of these questions we feel it to be our duty to address you in perfect frankness and without reserve, but, at the same time, with the deepest sense of our responsibility.

In regard to the first, we are constrained to say, that the President by the course he has adopted in respect to the application of the veto power to two successive bank charters each of which there was just reason to believe would meet his approbation; by his withdrawal of confidence from his real friends in Congress and from the members of his Cabinet; by his bestowal of it on others notwithstanding their notorious opposition to leading measures of his administration, has voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and suffrages he was elevated to that office through which he reached his present exalted station. The existence of this unnatural relation is extremely painful to us; the announcation of it is painful and mortifying. What are the consequences and duties which grow out of it?

The first consequence is, that those who brought the President into power can be no longer, in any manner or degree, justly held responsible or blamed for the administration or the Executive branch of the Government; and that the President and his advisers should be exclusively hereafter considered responsible. But, as the political acts of Providence and the people he is constitutionally invested with the powers of Chief Magistrate, whilst he remains in office he should be treated with perfect respect by all. And it will be the duty of the Whigs, in and out of Congress, to give to his official acts and measures fair and full consideration, approving them and cooperating in their support where they can, and differing from and opposing any of them only from a high sense of public duty.

The more important question remains to be touched. What ought to be the future line of conduct of the Whig party in the extraordinary emergency which now exists?

They came into power to accomplish great and patriotic objects. By the zeal and perseverance of the majorities in Congress, some of the most important of these objects have been carried at the extra session. Others yet remain to be effected—The conduct of the President has occasioned bitter mortification and deep regret—Shall the party succumb, yielding to sentiments of despair abandon its duty and quit to defeat and disgrace? Far from suffering such dishonorable consequences, the very disappointment which it has unfortunately experienced should serve only to redouble its exertions, and to inspire it with fresh courage to preserve with a spirit unabjured and a resolution unshaken, that high prosperity of the country is fully re-established, and its liberties firmly secured against all danger from the abuses, encroachments or usurpations of the Executive department of the Government.

At the head of the duties which remain for the Whigs to perform towards their country stands conspicuously and pre-eminently above all others—

*First.* A deduction of the Executive power, by a further limitation of the Veto, so as to secure obedience to the public will, in a manner that shall be expressed by the immediate Representatives of the People and the States, with no other control than that which is indispensable to avert hasty or unconstitutional legislation.

By the adoption of a single term for the incumbent of the Presidential office.

By a separation of the Purse from the Sword, and with that view to place the appointment of the Head of the Treasury in Congress; and

By subjecting the power of dismissal from office to just restrictions, so as to ren[illegible] the President amenable for its exercise.

*Second.* The establishment by Congress of a fiscal agent, competent to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys, to restore the currency and to equalize the exchanges of the country; and

*Third.* The introduction of economy in the administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures and useless offices.

To the effectuation of these objects ought the exertions of the Whigs hereafter to be directed. Those only should be chosen members of Congress who are willing cordially to cooperate in the accomplishment of them. Instead of striking our flag, let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters:

*"The Will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of ONE MAN; one Presidential term, a frugal Government, and no Sub Treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact; no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's Treasury and administering to the People's wants."*

Rallying under that banner, let us appeal to that People whose patriotic exertions led to victory in the late glorious struggle. Let us invoke the action of the Legislative Councils of the Sovereign States of this Union. Instructed by their immediate constituents, let them ascertain and express the public will in relation to these great questions; and especially let them, within their respective constitutional sphere, exert themselves to give it effect.

Animated by these principles, and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible, and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that vast numbers of our fellow citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard, and that majorities in both Houses of Congress sufficiently large may be secured to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation, in spite of the imposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidentally invested. Disappointed in that, if such hope should be our lot, there will remain the duty of an amendment of the Constitution curtailing the Executive power.—And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to emulate the love they bore to ourselves and posterity, and to bear with manly fortitude three years longer the sufferings inflicted during the last twelve years by the misrule and misfortune of the Executive department of the Government. We shall have the consolation of reflecting, that, in the mean time, if the President can prevent the attainment of all the good which Congress is desirous to accomplish, Congress may check or prevent some of the mischiefs which, under a different state of majorities in the body, he might have the power to impose.

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN,
N. P. TALLMADGE,
Q. H. SMITH,
*Committee of the Senate.*

J. P. KENNEDY,
S. MASON,
HORACE EVERETT,
J. C. CLARK,
K. RAVNER,
*Committee of the House of Representatives.*

FOUL PLAY.—The Superintendent of the Erie Extension has paid out the sum of $100,000, at *public* estimates; but we learn that from $80,000 to $60,000 have been paid out *privately*, for the benefit of particular loco loco contractors. A gentleman from Pittsburg assures us, that from the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg alone, $150,000 have been drawn for the Erie Extension; and this is corroborated by the fact that but $350,000 is asked from the Erie Bank to finish the debts due on this line while the debts due at first amounted to $511,000. Adding the $100,000 paid out at public estimates to the $350,000 required from the Erie Bank, and we have $450,000. Where, then, is the balance of $61,000? In the pockets of political favorites, paid out to them privately by the Superintendent. What do the people think of such partiality as this?—*Mercer Luminary.*

The Canal Commissioners and their agents all over the State are playing this dishonest game to a great extent. What is the use of a State Treasurer, and of making appropriations by law, if the Governor's agents can make loans whenever and wherever they choose, and disburse it themselves without ever going to the State Treasurer? The Legislature may as well abolish the useless sinecure of State Treasurer, and the people may in time abolish the Legislature, if David R. Porter can exercise all the powers of both, at his will. What is the natural consequences of these lawless proceedings, the luminary intimates but SIXTY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS are missing in the transactions somewhere. How long are the people willing to be plundered and robbed by the act of Harrisburg, who are not ruling the State with a rod of iron. Millions upon millions have been stolen from them, and are they willing that millions more shall be swindled away? If they are, let them vote for David R. Porter on the second Tuesday in October.—*Rifle.*

FOUR PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH.—We learn from the Bradford Argus that one night last week, the house of Mr. Sylvester H. Brown, of South creek Township, in that county, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, and shocking to relate, four persons perished in the flames! Two of the victims of this powerful element were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, one aged 7 and the other 5 years, an adopted daughter aged 13 years, and Thomas Sinclair, all of whom were up stairs and in bed at the time of this melancholy occurrence. Mr. Smith was heard to call for—his children on their mother for help; but alas! no aid could save the flames that no help could reach them.

THE IMPRISONED CONSUL.—The Madisonian says that Mr. Cross, the gentleman imprisoned at Matanzas by the authorities there, is no consul, but was only acting temporarily as such, by the appointment of Mr. Courts, the consul, in the absence of that gentleman. Consequently no interference can be made in his behalf, by the United States Government, other than that which can be made in behalf of any citizen.


# STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, SEPTEMBER 28, 1841.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

☞The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent. Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 118:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

*"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself!"*

☞NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that, by requesting any postmaster to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.


## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**JOHN BANKS,**

*OF BERKS COUNTY.*

*SENATE.*

**Michael C. Clarkson,**

OF ADAMS COUNTY.

**Thomas G. M'Culloh,**

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*ASSEMBLY.*

**Thaddeus Stevens,**

**George L. Fauss.**

*COMMISSIONER,*

**George Basehoar.**

*TREASURER,*

**James A. Thompson.**

*AUDITOR,*

**Daniel Comfort.**

*DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,*

**William Morrison.**

## *Are you Assessed?*

It is very important that you should be assessed, or you may lose your vote at the ensuing election. Be careful to have your name on the Assessor's list at least TEN DAYS before the election.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Hanover (Pa.) Herald states, that a man named Isaac Thomas was working in a stone quarry, in Adams county, and that after he had fired a blast and was engaged in tamping it, it prematurely exploded, mangling one of his legs so much that it required immediate amputation. One of his eyes was also put out, and the other rendered useless.

## Harrison Monument.

☞It will be seen that our County Committee have promptly entered upon the execution of the duty plan for raising a Monument to Gen. Harrison. Let all the Committees, and every citizen expand their efforts. What a glorious spectacle to see a whole State moving in this great cause! Let the same day of Monday be observed in all State will do its duty. The trouble is trifling.—The object noble.

We give below the proceedings of the meeting of Pennsylvanians in the City of Washington, at last—the Plan of the State Committee—and the Township Committees appointed by our County Committee agreeably to said plan.

MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIANS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

A call having been made through the National Intelligencer of June 19, for a meeting on that evening of the citizens of Pennsylvania then in Washington, a large number of the citizens of that Commonwealth assembled at the Indian Queen Hotel (Brown's) to take into consideration the proceedings of Congress in relation to the family of the late GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON;

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Judge J. S. MORRISON of Bedford, President; DAVID PHILLIPS, of Mercer, and J. CRESWELL, of Huntingdon, as Vice Presidents; *Theo. Fenn*, of Harrisburg, and *James B. Lowrey*, of Erie, as Secretaries.

Mr. STEVENS opened the meeting in a brief but eloquent address, the conclusion of which he offered the following preamble and resolutions; which, after some remarks from Mr. STEVENS and others, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published, *viz:*

WHEREAS, Congress, in the exercise of a very prudent economy, proposes on behalf of this great Republic, an appropriation from her Treasury, in aid of the support of our late beloved Chief Magistrate, of a sum of money too small to satisfy the expectations and the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania—too small, in our judgment to signalize the merit of the illustrious dead, or to be worthy of the powerful and rich donor, upon whom he had bestowed such great and manifold blessings: *And Whereas*, given that small sum has been resisted by party rancor, and the occasion seized upon, while the nation was yet weeping at the grave of her departed father, to insult his memory, and wound the feelings of his aged widow and surviving relatives: *And Whereas*, it becomes Pennsylvania, who first properly appreciated his merits, and called him forth from retirement to a situation in which he sacrificed his life, to show by *some* act, not act, that her attachment to him was not a fitful, mercenary impulse of self interest, which expired when his power to do it generous was buried in the tomb: therefore

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the citizens of Pennsylvania to raise by voluntary contribution such sum as may do honor to their own hearts, and forever vindicate the memory of the immortal Harrison from the malignity which has not been able to stop its hot pursuit at the portals of the grave.

*Resolved*, That no individual be permitted to subscribe more than five dollars.

*Resolved*, That in order to ensure the full execution of the above recommendation, and to secure to every township in the Commonwealth the equitable opportunity of contributing its proportion, the Democratic State Committee be requested to take charge of the whole subject, and through counties and townships, constituted as they are now, and if it be not carried out, so that all may stand upon terms of perfect equality in point of honor.

*Resolved*, That it females should insist upon contributing, it is most preferable, their names shall be inscribed in a manner, in a separate volume more richly bound.

*Resolved*, That one copy of each of said books shall be placed in the State Library at Harrisburg, and similar copies in the Library of Congress at Washington, the Libraries of some other State at Philadelphia, the Library of Pennsylvania College, and in some suitable place at Pittsburg; one copy be deposited in the corner stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of the deceased; one copy be sent to his widow; and one copy retained by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and his successors forever.

*Resolved*, That the funds which shall be thus collected, shall be appropriated to the erection of a monument to the memory of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON at North Bend, or on the use of his bereaved family, as shall be determined by a Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg at such time as the State Committee may designate.

*Resolved*, That the officers of this meeting sign and transmit the foregoing proceeding to GEORGE FOND, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and that they be published.

J. S. MORRISON, *Pres't.*
J. CRESWELL, } *Vice Pres'ts.*
DAVID PHILLIPS, }
*Theo. Fenn,* }
*Jas. B. Lowrey,* } *Secretaries.*

To carry into effect the preceding resolutions, the undersigned Harrison Monument Central Committee propose the following

PLAN.

1. Let the county committees of each county of the State where democratic committees are formed, and no association of gentlemen in the county towns where no such committees exist, meet on the 27th and 28th days of September inst. at the county town, unless they shall agree upon some other day, and lay of every township, ward, and borough, in their county, into four parts and appoint two committee men in each quarter or part, making eight committee men for each township, &c. to act separately as committees of two within their respective jurisdictions.

2. Let the central county committees procure suitable blank books for the makes and for the preamble and resolutions, one for each and every committee thus raised in the townships, boroughs, &c., and to send them to the said committees; the expenses to be paid out of the Harrison fund.

3. Let the four committees of the several townships, wards, and boroughs, meet at such place as they may agree upon on the first Saturday, the 2d of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless some other time shall be previously agreed upon by them, and divide the said townships, wards, and boroughs, among said committees, assigning to each his particular province.

4. Let each of said committees devote the first Monday and Tuesday, and the second Saturday, being the 4th, 5th and 9th days of October next to calling upon all the inhabitants of their respective districts to afford them an opportunity of contributing such sum as each may deem proper, towards erecting a monument worthy of the name of the lamented Harrison.

5. Let no sum be rejected, however small, down to one *cent*, but none must be permitted to subscribe more than five dollars.

6. As it is designed to give every person who desires it an opportunity to have his name inscribed in a book, which shall last as long as our country, and be honored by every patriot, it is hoped that none will be passed by, whether male or female, adults or children.

7. The sum subscribed must be paid at the time as it is intended (so that all may stand upon terms of perfect equality) that as soon as the names are transcribed without the sums into permanent books, and the accounts of them settled, the original books containing the sums given by each, shall be destroyed.

8. Each of the committee books should be headed with the proper county, city, borough and township, so that they may be put under their appropriate heads in the permanent books, and be easily referred to.

9. The township, ward, and borough committees will settle their accounts with the county committees, on the third Friday the 15th day of October next, who will forthwith report to the central committee, at Harrisburg.

10. As soon as the several county committees shall have thus reported, a State Convention will be called to take further order in the premises.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Elder, | Thos. Fenn, |
| Robert Harris, | James S. Wallace, |
| Wm. Ayres, | H. Montgomery, |
| J. A. Fisher, | G. A. Sage, |
| Joseph Walker, | R. S. Elliott, |
| Henry Pfeffer, | Colin McCarty, |
| Thomas Craighead, | Gilbert S. Parker, |
| A. J. Jones, | John A. Weir, |
| G. W. Harris, | Jacob Shell, |
| E. W. Roberts, | Andrew Graydon, |
| Martin Lutz, | Jacob Newnian, |
| J. M Wise Esq. | John Rhodes, |
| David Hummel, | Aaron Bombaugh, |
| Charles Glenn, | Wm. Allison, |
| Geo. W. Boyd, | Joel Bailey, |
| Alex. Ramsey, | John Fox, |
| W. W. Rutherford, | Thaddeus Stevens, |

*Harrison Monument Central Committee.*

The County Committee have appointed the following persons Committees in the several Boroughs and Townships, to whom the proper books will be sent; and who, it is hoped, will diligently execute the grateful duty assigned them. It is understood that the Township Committees will meet on the Saturday before the township elections on the day specified—to wit: *Saturday the 2d of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Gettysburg, A. Thompson, Wm. W. Paxton, S. H. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Joseph Little, H. Wentzel, Jacob Heck, H. J. Schreiner.

Cumberland, John Musselman, Jacob Schriver, Abraham Lizzh, Col. R Coleman, Geo. Trostle, A. H. Cluney, Capt. W. M'Ganghy, R. Thompson.

Germany, Capt. Peter Culp, John Lisley, W. M. Evaine, David Shriver, Alfred Colo, Isaac Snyder, Capt. Jacob Bender, Jr.

Huntington—John L. Sadler, W. Brandon, B. Gardner, C. Kettlewell, Wm. Gardner, Leonard Gardner, Capt. Jacob Wolfe, Capt. Jacob Bender.

Latimer—George Deardorff, Sam'l Hollinger, W. F. Conner, Jas Robinette, Joel Grinst, Caleb Beales, Col. John Wolford, Aaron Cox.

Hamiltoban—David Blythe, W. Johnston, J. Cobean, John Middlecoff, Jr., John Middlecoff, Sr., Washington Blythe, Col. J Donaldson, S. Culbertson.

Liberty—Martin Newman, John Eicker, Capt. Wm. Eagleson, Henry Welty, Jr., Jno. Topper, Jno. M'Keance, Maxwell Shields, B. Bighamr.

Hamilton—John Pickingr, S. M'Farlane, Geo. H. Binder, George Clark, C. Kuhn, H. M'Sherry, Abraham Trammer, David Hollinger.

Menallen—Capt J Bell, Jacob Hersh, Capt J. Buckhalter, Henry Hartzell, Capt. F. Wolf, A. J. Walter, Wm. Bell, J. Jno Hill.

Tyrone—Capt. J. Snyder, Samuel Duffield, Arthur N. Stevens, Samuel Sadler, William Yette, Jno Pringle, John Neely, Amos Myers.

Straban—Abraham King, F. Shriver, J. Dickson, Col. A. Campbell, Michael Saltzgiver, Robt. Thompson, Michael Krise, David Gasset.

Franklin—A. Heintzleman, Col. John Walter, Jacob Cover, E. D. Newman, Abraham Michler, Jacob Rice, Jacob Rice, Jr., David Beecher.

Conewago—Wm. Albright, J. H. Aulebaugh, Jacob Bittinger, Jacob Bollone, J. G. Morningstar, J. Seesinger, Capt. Jacob Wolf, Jno. Johns.

Mountjoy—Robert Young, S. Durbaugh, Jacob Krise, J. M'Clellan, Wm. Guinn, G. W. Horner, Wm. Golden, G. R. Hoffman.

Mount Pleasant—Abraham Beaver, D. Diehl, D. Brough, Martin Raffensberger, Geo. Hagerman, Peter Smith, John Blair, John Lilly.

Reading—Dr. C. Blain, S. Albert, Jacob Bushey and J. Moses Neely, Capt W. Jones, John Bosenberry, Jacob Bender, Jacob Wolfe.

Freedom—Nicholas Moritz, Sam'l Rhodes, W. Scott, James Cunningham, John M'Creary, Wm. M'Creary, Samuel Harper, John Stockberger.

Berwick—H. W Slagle, M. D. G. Pfoutz, H. Gulden, Capt. Jacob Miller, Jno. Wilson, Hugh McTaggert, John Eider, John Camp.

Mheatrane—Col. Geo Ickes, Jos Carl, Joseph Berlin, J. W. Hamilton, Jacob Rice, Joseph B. Henry, Sebastian Hoffler, Michael Hoffman.

Oxford—Samuel Bollar, Jacob Sterner, J. Hostetter, jr., George Bassehoar, Enoch Lefever, Jno. Bart, Benjamin Landis, John Spangler.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

The "Compiler," the organ of all the decency of this county, which has from former occasions professed so much holy horror at the recital of some few home truths not overmuch to the honor and moral worth of David R. Porter, indulges, in its last number, in a strain of billingsgate and low scurrility very unbecoming in the columns of a public journal intended for circulation among a moral people.

The most conspicuous character is "Menallen," but as we are a stranger to the inhabitants of Menallen, than to office is of Paradise; a creature so depraved, so entirely lost to every particle of decency, and every sense of truth, can not exist in the region he professes to hail from. The soil of Menallen is not adapted to the growth of such a fungus.—The principal object of his scurrilous attack is Mr. STEVENS, who cares just about as much for the vituperative talent of "Menallen" as does "Menallen." Mr. Stevens has too strong a hold upon the gratitude and affections of the people, as has been so frequently evinced at the polls and by other public demonstrations, to be diverted from his support by calumny and misrepresentation, regardless of the source from which they emanate; and the second Tuesday of October next will tell a tale of disaster and defeat to the foul slanderers, that will convince them of the error of their ways, and that their utter discomfiture was a well merited chastisement for their malicious and willing. Has "Menallen" forgotten the repeated declarations of the loco focos, of which party he is manifestly a worthy member, that the exposition of sundry villainous and fraudulent practices of David R. Porter prior to the late election, did much to elevate that worthy to the high station he has abused and disgraced? How much more will slander and detraction, in the present instance, operate in favor of the assailed, when disclosures of the truth, however startling, had, according to the admission of the loco focos, a tendency to aid in the election of David R. Porter to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania.

But it is not Mr. Stevens alone, that comes in for the abuse, it is the honest, intelligent and high minded Germans that composed the Convention by which he was placed in nomination.—They are stigmatized as understrappers and the instruments of intriguing by which an individual was placed in nomination, who cannot and will not receive the support of honest men. The honest and high minded gentlemen who composed that Convention, will not, and cannot resent the insolence under such an unprovoked and unmerited attack, it is a fool blot upon themselves and the party they represented. They will rise the signed and indignant to men and place the full merited condemnation upon the foul party that will give currency to such a foul one slander.

Not satisfied at Mr. Stevens and the convention that are all loco, but the whole party, the respectable party which has a right to feel the secondary members of which are now to be driven into the support of the loco foco ticket, by reviling the man, whom, above all others, the people delight to honor, say more, by the vilest abuse of themselves. The party is denominated the morally Federal Anti-masonic party, and yet, this same despised and abused party is invoked to aid in the defeat of Mr. Stevens. Surely those morally Federal Anti-masons will join in the cry and do the bidding of all the decency, rather than incur the displeasure of "Menallen," or some such kindred spirits, and run the risk of another flagellation at his hands.

MENALLEN.

WHERE IS THE PLUNDER?—Where are the $99,000 paid for the Suspension Resolution by the United States Bank?

Where are the $65,000 paid by the same institution for the privilege of issuing Five Dollar Bills?

Where are the $11,172 19, charged on the Auditor's Books as having been paid to the Cumberland Volunteers in 1838, which they never received?

Where are all the tolls collected on the public works for the last four years?

Where are the Fifteen millions borrowed since Porter was Governor?

Where are the $60,000, composing part of the Berks County Bank loan, drawn out by Ovid F. Johnson and the Canal Commissioners, and never yet accounted for?

GONE—PLUNDERED, FILCHED FROM THE BANKS AND THE STATE TREASURY, TO FEED THE PETS OF PORTERISM!—*Har. Tele.*

HONEST JOHN BANKS.—It is gall and wormwood to the locos to hear the term "HONEST" applied to our candidate, because they know no praise can be awarded to him that he does not deserve. But we have evidence in the political conduct of that he is HONEST AND UNIMPEACHABLE.

The American Sentinel, a Porter paper, says:

"With regard to Judge Banks, we wish not to be misunderstood. We have heard and have reason to believe, that his *private character* is UNIMPEACHABLE, and no objections can be raised to him but such as may arise from an honest difference of opinion respecting the administration of the government."

The Easton Sentinel now devoted to the cause of Porter and radicalism, said of him before he was a candidate for office "that he was a SOUND JUDGE, AN HONEST MAN, A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR."—*Har. Tele.*

SHALL THE PRESIDENT RESIGN.—Several influential papers throughout this State as well as in others, are calling upon Mr. Tyler to resign. It is recommended that a State Convention be called in this State, or that the Harrison Presidential Electors meet and instruct him to resign, and that the movement be followed up in other States. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope to see it adopted. If the President's notions of honor had not been strangely perverted since he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States as Senator from Virginia—he would not wait to be instructed to give place to a more honest man. But like too many other men, power has corrupted his heart and destroyed his understanding.—*Har. Chron.*

THE LAST CABINET.—All the Secretaries that go out, will have to pay pretty dearly for their honor. They have been in office about six months, and will draw $3000 each; but this will not go far in breaking up house-keeping at house-keeping at home, moving families, providing new establishments, getting horses, and carriages, to furnishing large houses, &c., &c. Mr. Badger, it is said, calculates upon a loss of about $4000, which is quite a sum in a North Carolina lawyer's pocket.—Mr. Bell took a large house, and elegantly furnished it from top to bottom. His loss must be yet greater. Crittenden has moved into the furnished house of Mrs. Madison, who will soon take it off his hands, and thus save him from much loss. Mr. Granger will come out pretty well, loss than either of the others, having been less committed in his outfits. The loss, however, is serious to all—their business has been broken in upon—their plans of life disturbed—their families disarranged.—*Alex. Gaz.*

MITCHELL, THE COUNTERFEITER.—No less than 10 or 12 persons have been engaged in circulating the recently issued counterfeit notes on the West branch Bank of Williamsport, Pa. It is thought that they passed off from $1200 to $1500.—Mitchell the principal is an old offender. We learn that he was confined in Walnut street prison nearly twenty years ago, having been convicted at that time, for passing counterfeit money. He is said to be a plausible fellow, of gentlemanly appearance but an incorrigible rogue. If we mistake he was supposed to be concerned with Ann Carson some years ago, in robbing an old gentleman named Mann, an Englishman, who then resided in Third street below Shippen—of several kegs of specie. He is recently out of the Penitentiary, having been confined there for having passed counterfeit notes on the U. S. Bank. He has respectable connections in New York, and was pardoned for his last offence by an extract from *vs Whig and Antimasonic Secret Circular*," which it is said that if Banks is elected the Gettysburg Rail Road is to be revived. Without entering into the merits of the Rail Road question, we pronounce the *extract* "a FORGERY, and call on the Editors of that vile sheet to prove the existence of any such circular, or stand forth as convicted forgers. The same paper contains a false and forged *"diagram"* of the road referred to. To such base means base men will resort to deceive the people!

## The Election.

Freemen of Adams! You have ever been found at the post of duty! When the fray has been the thickest and the fight the hottest, there you have been always found, carrying confusion and dismay into the ranks of the Federals. Let your conduct on *the second Tuesday of October next*, be worthy of your past fame, and again vindicate your title to the proud appellation of "the Young Guard of Democracy!"

Remember, that Gov. Porter pardoned BEFORE TRIAL, the foul libellers of your fellow-citizens, thereby trampling under foot the supremacy of the law, preventing the administration of justice, and setting up his arbitrary will instead of the judges, courts and juries of the law!

Remember, that he *again* a candidate for the office of Governor, in defiance of your favorite principle of *one term*," which you so emphatically declared in the election of the gallant Harrison! If the principle of "one term" was a good one then, is it less a favorite with you now? Have you changed? No! Have circumstances or principles changed since last fall? No! Is Gov. Porter a more virtuous man or able statesman, than Ex-President Van Buren? or, are his political aims and private blemishes of character less than his? No—although, in all conscience, both are bad enough.

Go, then, to the Election when it comes, and by voting for "HONEST JOHN BANKS," record your opinions against "PREVIOUS PARTIES" and for the "one term Executive;" and thus put an end to the baneful practice of a Governor or President expending all his time, influence and attention during his *first* term, in endeavoring to get himself elected to a *second!*

## One Executive Term.

The Democratic Legislature last winter passed a Resolution recommending an amendment of the Constitution so as to limit the office of Governor to a single term. By the 10th article of the amended Constitution, this proposed amendment has to be, and accordingly, will have been submitted to the people of the State, during the three months preceding the ensuing election, in at least one newspaper. This is to give the people an opportunity of expressing their opinions and will either *for or against*, by their votes in the choice of *Representatives*; for it must, agreeably to the Constitution, undergo the action, either or approval or disapproval, of the next Legislature, before it can be finally adopted by it, and then adopted by a majority of the votes of the people at the next general election, it become a part of the Constitution.

Remember, this is one of the questions that is to be decided at the election which is now at hand.—If you are in favor of "One Term" for Governor, you will vote for Clarkson and M'Culloh, Stevens and Fauss, the Harrisburg Democratic candidates for Senate and Assembly, who are also in favour of it, and who will, if elected, give it their hearty support. If you think the Constitution ought not to be so amended, you ought to vote for M'Lanahan and Gorgas for Senate, and Diehl and Marshall for Assembly, who are in favour of David R. Porter's second election, who are the candidates of the party who oppose the "one term" principle, and who are consequently, opposed to it themselves.

They, or their friends may perhaps, for electioneering purposes, pretend to be in favor of it, too. Do not believe them, unless they give evidence of their sincerity, by going against the election of David R. Porter a *second* time, and by withdrawing as candidates, from the ticket pledged to his support. If they profess to be in favor of a "Single Term," and yet go in favor of Gov. Porter's re-election, and run as the candidates of the party who have nominated him a second time, *contrary to the one term principle*," they are manifestly inconsistent, and trying to deceive.

Go, then, to the polls, and vote the "One Term" ticket, with *honest John Banks*" at its head, and all will be safe.

DEATH FROM EXPLOSION.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of Spencer Buford, Esq. Williamsburg, Ky., Tenn., a barrel of brandy to which fire was communicated by a lighted candle, exploded and killed five negroes.

A Shock of an Earthquake was felt in Richmond, Va., on Sunday night of last week. First there was a considerable jar, then a strong and shaking of the wind ows and the floors, and then a rumbling in the atmosphere was in great commotion.

GOING TO LIBERIA.—It is stated in the Cincinnati papers, that a number of the most respectable of the colored people in that city, possessing property, are making arrangements to dispose of their effects, and remove to Liberia.

☞If Porter is re elected, his brother James will be on the bench of the Supreme Court. Then we shall be

☞CURSED WITH A POLITICAL JUDGE.
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!!

If you are in favor of a tariff, vote for BANKS—if you are opposed to a tariff, vote for PORTER. BANKS is in favor of a tariff. PORTER is against a tariff. VOTE FOR THE TARIFF CANDIDATE.

THE ROAD TO COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.—A stranger looks at the guide boards and street signs to learn his road through this great world, and the man of business looks into the columns of an advertising paper for the road to success. It is pointed out as plainly as experience can paint the letters—"ADVERTISING IS THE ROAD TO SUCCESS," and he who enters not the path is certainly blind to his own interests.—*Har. Tele.*

AWFUL ENDS.—Three men were recently sentenced to be hanged in Kentucky, for an atrocious murder committed in that State a few months since. We learn from the *Louisville Advertiser*, that on the 24th of August, one of these men named Jason Bell, was found dead in his cell; an inquest was held, and the verdict that he "died by the visitation of God." On the 1st inst., another of them, (Pleasant Sadler) was found dead, having committed suicide by hanging himself from the window of his cell, by a rope made of his blanket. Carrington Sampson still remains in custody, and is to be hanged on the 21st inst.

☞KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.☜

That David R. Porter, by his mismanagement and official extravagance, has caused a resort to DIRECT TAXATION!


# GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, September 28, 1841.


A New Post Office has been established at Arendsville, in this County, and Mr. *Jacob Keefer*, appointed Post-master.

## MEETING AT MARSH-CREEK!

☞There will be a meeting of the Democrats at the house of Mr. John Yette, (Marsh-creek) on *Monday