



Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, FEB. 23, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE  
For Governor,  
**DAVID R. PORTER.**  
(Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of the 4th of March next.)

"A TRAVELLER" has been received; but we think it would be advisable for him to wait until an article appears, to which a reply from him will be rendered necessary, before he says any thing more.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

On the opposite page will be found the able and dignified veto message of Gov. Porter, on returning the bill changing the method of appointing the Canal Commissioners to the Legislature. It breathes the spirit of uprightness; and a firm determination to administer the duties of his office in a faithful manner, is exhibited in every part of it. A short time since the opposition were loud in their cry for the enactment of a law submitting the election of Canal Commissioners to the people of the commonwealth. At the time that the bill above alluded to was under discussion, one of the Democratic members moved to amend it so as to allow the people to vote for them. Here was a fair opportunity afforded to those who desired it, to show the sincerity of their professions. The amendment, was rejected—and among those voting against it the names of Messrs. SMYER and FAUSS, the members from this county, are found. Are they fearful that the people are devoid of proper judgement to elect Canal Commissioners, and hence the Legislature must appoint them? If any alteration is to be made in the way in which they are appointed we hope that the people themselves will be allowed to say to whom they will entrust the management of our vast system of internal improvements, and the disbursing of the money appropriated for continuing and repairing them. Gov Porter has given the Legislature plainly to understand that a bill which will make the Canal Commissioners elective, will meet his approval; and if there is any sincerity in the professions of many of those who professed to desire it, they will lend their aid in accomplishing this end.

SMALL NOTES.

A number of the opposition journals are already urging a repeal of the laws prohibiting the issuing and circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and advocating the passage of a law to authorize the banks to issue one, two and three dollar notes, as measures calculated to relieve the people from the evils arising from the suspension of the Banks. We hope every Democratic member of the Legislature will oppose such a proposition—and every one who is a true Democrat will do so. We fear, however, as there is a federal majority in both branches of the Legislature, that such a measure may be agreed to; but then Gov. Porter would not approve it, and it would be defeated in the end. The best and only way in which the people can relieve themselves, is by putting the existing laws in execution against the Banks, and compel them to return to their duty. This will do away with all embarrassments, and also banish from our Commonwealth, the innumerable horde of small bills from other States which are now in circulation among our citizens.

DEMOCRACY.

The principles centred in the name of Democracy have ever been opposed and totally disavowed by the federalists throughout our country. The sentiments which have for their end the extension of "equal and exact justice to all men," have always been cherished and fostered by every true patriot and friend of his country. Within the last year the strange anomaly of the leaders of the federal party attempting to steal the good name of Democracy, without in the least, abandoning a single one of the abominable tenets which have been characteristic of federalism, was presented to the freemen of the United States.

We extract the following resolution from the proceedings of a public meeting lately held in this place:

"Resolved, That Democracy consists in a cheerful obedience to the known and fairly expressed will of the people."

This contains one of the fundamental principles of Democracy, and, if truly adhered to, will ever tend to advance the interests of the community. But, how far has this resolution been conformed to by those who adopted it? Let us look back for a few moments, and the records of the past times will fully show. In December, 1838, an attempt at revolution was made by the opponents of Gov. Porter, who was elected by the Democratic citizens of this Commonwealth. Men who had no right to seats in the Legis-

lature, were returned as members, through the grossest and most despicable frauds.—That the "known and fairly expressed will" of a MAJORITY of the people of the district, from which this return was made, was opposed to them and clearly in favor of others, was admitted by many federalists. And, finally, these men who were so fraudulently returned, were declared to have no claims to seats in the Legislature, and sent home in disgrace, and the "will of the people" was pronounced to be superior. This is one instance in which the federalists exhibited their regard for the "fairly expressed will of the people." And let it be remembered that one of the principal actors at Harrisburg was also the prime mover in this meeting, and one of those who wish to cover their infamous deeds by assuming the name of Democrats, though nothing is farther from their intentions than to embrace the doctrine advocated by true Democracy.

Another instance of the regard which the federalists entertain for the "known and expressed will of the people," was prominently set forth in the course which the members of Congress belonging to that party pursued, during the dispute between the several claimants to seats in Congress, from the State of New Jersey. Many of their own members acknowledged that a MAJORITY of the people declared for the Democratic claimants; but because a federal Governor saw proper to attach the "broad seal" of the State to certificates given to their opponents, thus utterly disregarding and refusing obedience to the "known & fairly expressed will of the people,"—they opposed the claims of the Democrats and supported those of the federalists. Several months of the session were consumed in exciting debates on this question, and many thousands of dollars expended—and all caused by the federalists opposing the "known and fairly expressed will of the people," of the sovereign State of New Jersey. This is another and a beautiful exemplification of the sincerity and good faith of the opposition in their dastardly attempt to steal the name, under the brilliant and exalting influence of which the immortal JEFFERSON—and in later days, the patriots JACKSON and VAN BUREN, so nobly led this county through trying and embarrassing scenes.

The people fully understand the designs of these men; and, we trust, treat with contempt & frown down every attempt that may be made by them to rob the honest Democracy of their true name.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO OFFICE.

One of the objections which the opponents of the Administration of Mr. Van Buren urged against his re-election, and a reason why Gen. Harrison should be chosen President of the United States, was that Mr. Van Buren had appointed persons who were members of Congress to a great many of the most important offices in the country. This objection was urged with the greatest apparent energy in many portions of the United States, and many of the federal journals contained long and labored articles, setting forth in no very agreeable light, the many and serious evils which might ensue to our Government if such a course of policy was persevered in. Many of the leading supporters of Gen. Harrison never spoke of this subject without betraying sensations of the deepest sorrow that ever such an occurrence as the appointment of a member of Congress to an important place in our Government had taken place—with such holy horror did they refer to every such appointment, which appeared to them a foul and indelible stain upon the past history of our Country—and such utter disgust did they manifest when even the possibility of such a course being pursued by Gen. Harrison, in the event of his election to the Presidency, was hinted at, that no one, who was willing to allow any degree of credit to be placed upon the professions of the federalists, for a single moment entertained the idea that Gen. Harrison would be guilty of the horrible impropriety of appointing a member of Congress to office under his Administration.

Well, the election day at length came,—the means made use of by the federalists proved successful, and Gen. Harrison has been declared President of the United States of America. On the fourth of March next he will be inaugurated, and we predict without the least opposition on the part of the Democrats, who were not, however, favorable to his election. They will, patiently, wait until four years have rolled around, before they make any attempt to change the hands into which the power of the Country will be then placed. The Democratic doctrine "that all power is inherent in the people," and that the "will of the majority must rule," will be faithfully regarded; and without any desire to overthrow the Government—as was attempted by the conspirators during the memorable "duck-shot and ball" campaign, at Harrisburg, in Dec., 1838,—the Democratic citizens of the United States will see William Henry Harrison, inducted into the office of President, and will yield obedience to the laws of the land. A Cabinet has been announced for Gen.

Harrison, and from the way in which it is received by those who have opportunities of knowing the course of things, there is every reason to believe that the men named for the respective offices are the ones who will receive commissions from the new President. And out of these SIX appointments, FOUR ARE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS!—A pretty commentary, truly, on the loud professions of opposition to, and depreciation of, such a course, by the leaders of the federal party. But the people have no reason to be surprised at this or any thing else which may emanate from the opponents of Democracy. Their whole course has been marked with a total disregard for principles and a regard only for such means, no matter whether dishonest or fraudulent, as will secure the end they have in view. The abandonment of this position will soon be followed by others, and if it is seen that their interests and cause will be advanced thereby, professions directly the reverse of those they made before the Presidential election, will be eagerly embraced by the leading supporters of Gen. Harrison. A constant changing of the sentiments they entertain has ever been the principal characteristic of the federal party; and so long as they remain, no matter under what name they appear before the people, this single feature will fully display their real character.

ANTI-MASONRY.

Our readers are no doubt aware that attempts have, for a short time past, been made to revive the hobby of political Anti-masonry, which so successfully served the purpose of a few aspiring individuals in clothing themselves with power; from which, however, they were soon ejected by the irresistible voice of the people. For about a year past nothing was heard in relation to the "old, stale, and offensive matter of Anti-masonry;" all was quiet on this head, and the highest Masons hesitated not to join the ranks of a party which consisted of those who were once as bitterly opposed to them as any class of men possibly could be. Although, if any reliance whatever can be placed upon the assertion of one of the leading federal papers of the State, Anti-masonry has been "dead, effete, and turned out of all decent society long since," still it is now eagerly embraced by some in this county, who belong to that party which claims to comprise "all the decency" in its ranks.

When Anti-masonry was first started, those who made themselves the leaders of it were loud in their expressions of fear in relation to the danger to our liberties arising from the existence of oath bound secret Societies in our Country; and it was proclaimed far and wide that the only object they had in view was the overthrow of Masonry and the freedom of the people from the evils which the prevalence of Masonic principles in the community caused among them. So well did these aspirants hide their real intentions behind a professed anxiety for the public good, that many intelligent and distinguished citizens of our State, and of the United States, enlisted themselves under what they then believed to be the banner of pure Anti-masonry, in order to free the people from the thralldom of the Lodge. It was not long, however, until the leaders of the party began to exhibit indications of their true designs, and to give full evidence that the only end they had in view was the elevation of themselves to political power.—Then Anti-masonry was made entirely a political measure; and for a few years the opponents of Democracy of every class and nature, rallied under this party name, which had so well fulfilled the wishes of those who started it, in uniting every opponent of Democracy against the principles of true Republicanism.

Anti-masonry soon became, what it is intended to be from its earliest foundation, proscriptive to no small extent. Those who opposed it were denounced in the vilest terms; and the energies of the leaders of it were unceasingly directed against all who refused to enlist themselves under their command. Many of the Masons even joined it,—and the strange spectacle might be seen of Grand Masters of Lodges, Royal Arch Masons, and other dignitaries of lesser note, allied with a party whose avowed intention was to break down the Masonic institution; but the real object of which was to enable a few political aspirants to clothe themselves with power.

Such is Anti-masonry, and such will be the course it will again take. Disappointment and a desire of revenge has caused the attempts, which we have so lately witnessed, to revive it. The people will not, we are fully induced to believe, permit themselves to be again led astray by the false professions of designing men; but remain true to themselves and their Country. The true character of those who professed such great abhorrence of Masonry is too plainly set forth, and their desires too well known to receive much indulgence from the community.

We do not fear Antimasonry in the least, and are very willing that the opposition should again assume it as their party name. From the time it was first started we have

opposed it; and, as a political and proscriptive measure, we will not cease our endeavors to overthrow it and expose the base designs of the leaders of it, whose only object is to regain the power they once possessed for a brief period.

OFFICE-HUNTERS AND OFFICE-HATERS.

What an admirable set of patriots the federalists of our County are! Not a single one of them can be found who will have it said that he is looking for an office. But we fear that Gen. Harrison will feel himself in duty bound to select a number of those who are to bear the grievous burdens of public offices, from the citizens of Adams County. It will be a difficult matter for him to select men upon whom he can, under any circumstance, force the acceptance of an office; for not one of his supporters can be found in this part of the world, who will be willing to allow himself to be encumbered with the duty of serving the public. Even from the individual whom Gen. Harrison had a strong idea to compel by force to accept the Office of Post Master General, down to the one designed to be thrust into the Post Office in our town, they have so great an abhorrence for any thing which partakes of the nature of office, that we fear enough of patriotic citizens, who are willing to forego the hatred with which the mere mention of being presented to an office causes them to overflow, can not be found in the ranks of the federalists to fill the important trusts throughout the United States. Should this unfortunately be the case, oh, what a sad and deplorable condition our beloved Country will be in, and there would be great danger that material injury would result to the community. Then a resort will have to be made to the wicked "loco focos," who, according to their opponents, are delighted with nothing so much as being placed in a good, fat office. We are sorry for it, but we cannot help it, that the "Harrison Democrats" of this County have such a strong prejudice to office-holding; and to show the extent to which it is carried we need only say that not MORE than one dozen of applicants can be found who wish to be made Post Master in Gettysburg. We venture to say that their hatred for office extends over the country to the same extent that it does here; and if Gen. Harrison has great difficulty in filling his offices, we request him to forward us a dozen or two of commissions, and we will endeavor to obtain persons to accept them and show their exalted patriotism by sacrificing themselves to the interests of the Republic.

We have heard it said that to such an extent do some of the patriots in the Harrison rank carry their aversion for office, that they entertain serious thoughts of removing their residence to some other town—some even being willing to undergo a pilgrimage to the City of Washington—in order to escape the importunities of the President elect. This course would diminish the population of our town, which is now none too large, and we should be sorry to find that their patriotic feelings compell them to take such a course. A number of dwelling houses would thus be rendered vacant, and be made liable to great injury from standing empty. We, therefore, hereby give this PUBLIC NOTICE, that from and after the 4th day of March next, a number of dwellings will be for rent in this Borough. They will be rented on very accommodating terms—as the owners cannot consent to see the wealth of the country lose, by the destruction which would come upon it if they were allowed to remain empty. For further particulars inquire of T. Stevens, Esq., Col. M. C. Clarkson, or to H. J. Schreiner, Esq. from either of whom full information can be derived.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at the residence of the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 9th of March next, the following property, viz:  
Horses,  
COWS, SHEEP,  
AND HOGS,  
one road wagon, a one-horse do., with harness for each, sleigh, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, long and short ladders, flax brake, cutting-box and knife, forks, horse-rake, roller, a lot of choice LOCUST POSTS, 1 double barrel gun, 1 pair brass horse pistols, corn and oats by the bushel.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Terms made known by  
C. G. M'LEAN.

February 22. ALSO—  
On Friday the 12th day of March, at 12 o'clock, M. on the ground, my  
**MOUNTAIN LAND,**  
in Franklin township, divided into lots containing from 12 to 15 Acres each. Terms made known on day of sale.

Dental Surgery.

In addition to Medical Practice, Dr. DAVID GILBERT is prepared to insert  
**Mineral Teeth**  
of the best quality, and to perform all other operations for the preservation and beauty of the TEETH. All operations warranted.  
Gettysburg, March 30.

COMMUNICATED.  
DIED—On Sunday the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, at Upper Strasburg, in Franklin county, Mr. Benjamin P. Miller, late of Pennsylvania College, aged 24 years.  
PHILOMATHESIAN HALL, (Penn. College,) Feb. 18, 1841.  
At a meeting of the Philomathean Society, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:  
Whereas, Mr. BENJAMIN P. MILLER sustained one of the highest moral characters in the Institution, and had gained for himself the sincere regard of all his fellow-students,—to show unfeigned sorrow for his loss and respect for his memory, we will adopt the following Resolutions:  
Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest regret of the death of our much respected fellow-member, Mr. Benjamin P. Miller.  
Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased, and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning on our left hand for the space of 30 days.  
Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolutions be published in the papers of Gettysburg, and that a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased.  
In behalf of the Society,  
ADAM HEIGHT,  
HENRY BAKER,  
J. P. BENJAMIN SADTLER,  
Committee.

DIED—  
On Thursday the 11th inst. very suddenly, Mrs Sarah Collins, of Huntington township, at an advanced age.  
At his residence in Shippensburg, on Tuesday the 16th inst. Mr. Samuel Macfarlane, aged 45 years.  
On the 7th inst. Margaret Ellen, daughter of Peter P. and Sarah Bercaw, of Seneca county Ohio, aged eleven weeks and two days.

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNT.  
Samuel Witherow, Esq. Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1841.  
DR.  
1840. Jan. 20. To order on John H. McClellan, Esq. for \$500 00  
January 27, do. 300 00  
March 31, do. 1000 00  
April 27, do. 500 00  
April 28, do. 500 00  
August 26, do. 500 00  
September 10, do. 1000 00  
October 1, do. 600 00  
\$4800 00

CR.  
By balance due him at last settlement 743 00  
Cash paid for support of out-door paupers 881 87  
Grain and Flour 310 20  
Mechanics' bills 261 79  
Merchandise 317 59  
Groceries 803 05  
Male hirelings 170 75  
Female hirelings 158 56  
Steward for sundry expenses 115 21  
Steward's salary 137 50  
Physician's salary 100 00  
Clerk's salary 25 00  
Extra services of Directors 40 00  
Harvest hands 30 00  
Coffins 64 00  
Cloverseed 45 00  
Printing 39 75  
Wood chopping 38 30  
Apples and cider 26 95  
Justices' orders 47 00  
Funeral expenses of out door Paupers 49 50  
Lumber 57 59  
Meat 17 16  
Sheep 12 00  
Executing orders 9 84  
Treasurer's salary 25 00  
\$4,194 87  
Balance in hands of Treasurer, 605 13  
\$4,800 00

For balance due from S. Witherow, Esq. Treasurer, received two Notes from J. A. Thompson and M. C. Clarkson, (securities,) for 555 13  
From them in cash 50 00  
\$605 13

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, DO CERTIFY, that we have examined the items which compose the above Accounts, and do report that they are correct and that there is a balance due from Samuel Witherow, Esq. Treasurer, of SIX HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS AND THIRTEEN CENTS, and that said balance has been paid and secured to the Directors by James A. Thompson and M. C. Clarkson, the securities of Samuel Witherow, Esq. Treasurer, being from the 7th day of January, 1840, to the 5th day of January, 1841, both days inclusive.  
JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR,  
SAMUEL DURBORAW,  
Auditors.

Quintin Armstrong, Steward. In Account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County, from 7th January, 1840, to 1st April, 1840.  
DR.  
To cash received for boarding Jacob Keller and Henry Sharrah, \$11 50  
Pork and beef sold, 32 70½  
Heifer and hogs, 23 00  
Potatoes, 5 00  
Hides, 3 80  
Tallow, 4 62½  
Spring wheat, 4 25  
Wool, 4 00  
Lime, 3 00  
Henry Butler's goods, 5 32  
Order on Treasurer, 30 84  
\$128 04

CR.  
Balance due Steward on last settlement, \$62 22  
Cash paid for salt 11 50  
Merchandise 10 34½

Mechanics' bills 13 94  
Lime 8 61  
Timothy seed 5 62½  
Executing orders 3 97  
Butchery 75  
Butter 1 06½  
Paupers on leaving the House 2 75  
Postage 80  
Vegetables 5 56½  
\$128 04

Henry Weldy, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County, from 1st April, 1840, to 5th January, 1841.  
DR.

Cash received for Hauling \$8 00  
Cash 2 25  
Potatoes 50  
Beef, Tallow and Lard 9 65½  
Lime and Plaster 1 42½  
Clover Seed 1 50½  
Grain 3 60½  
Merchandise 5 24½  
Stock 8 00  
3 orders on Treasurer 100 00  
\$140 18½  
121 23½

Balance in hands of Steward \$18 05  
CR.  
Cash paid for Vegetables \$16 31½  
Merchandise 9 87½  
Sheep 17 50  
Grain 11 52  
Butter 12 95  
Male Hirelings 12 37½  
Female Hirelings 7 37½  
Harvest Hands 26 80  
Executing orders 4 57½  
Meat 1 50  
Paupers on leaving house 1 25  
\$121 23½

We, the Subscribers, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do Certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and that they are correct, and that the Account is settled with Quintin Armstrong, former Steward, from the 7th day of Jan. 1840, to April 1st, 1840, and is square—and that there is a balance of Eighteen Dollars and Ninety-five Cents in the hands of Henry Weldy, Steward, being from the 1st day of April, 1840, to the 5th day of Jan. 1841, both days inclusive.  
J. G. MORNINGSTAR, } Aud.  
SAM'L DURBORAW, }

Produce of the Farm, 1840.  
200 bushels of Wheat,  
100 do. Rye,  
500 do. Corn,  
400 do. Oats,  
250 do. Potatoes,  
5100 lbs. Pork,  
40 tons Hay,  
68 yds. Linsey,  
44 do. Tow Linnin,  
50 Paupers admitted during the year, 27 out door Paupers on the list, 75 Paupers remained at the Poor House, 6th of Jan. 1841, Feb. 22.



DELEGATE MEETING.  
The Convention of township Delegates on the 22d inst. was full, we believe, with a single exception. Hon. DANIEL SHEFFER was President of the meeting, and D. C. BUNKERHOFF and Dr. J. K. M'CURDY Secretaries.

MOSES M'CLEAN, JOHN BUSBEY, were appointed to represent Adams county in the gubernatorial Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the Fourth day of March next, with instructions to support the nomination of DAVID R. PORTER. A resolution, approving of the appointment of Samuel Dunn of Franklin, and John Clendenin, of Cumberland, as Senatorial Delegates, was adopted. The proceeding, in full, will be published next week.

The report that a large portion of the Falls of Niagara had fallen down is contradicted by later intelligence. The Legislature of Virginia have fixed on the 3d day of March next, for holding an election for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Roane, whose term of service expires on that day.

Removed Resignation.—It is stated that Messrs. Webster and Crittenden, have sent to their respective Legislatures, their resignations as United States Senators.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike road Company, are hereby notified, that  
**AN ELECTION,**  
for officers of said road, will be held at the House of Geo. Ickes, Esq. in Abbottstown, on Monday the 15th of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.  
CHARLES WEISER,  
Sec'y.  
York, Feb. 22, 1841

Literary Association.  
A Meeting of the Gettysburg Literary Association will be held at Mr. CLARKSON'S, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., at 6½ o'clock.  
H. W. THORP, Sec'y.  
Feb. 22, 1841.