THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Aug. 15, 1856.

I hope we may find some means in future of abolishing ourselves from Foreign Influence, —political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.—*Jefferson.*

FOREMEN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AND THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

FOREMEN OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Union State and County Ticket.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS B. COCHRAN, of Perk, (Whig)

AUDITOR GENERAL.

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, (Amer.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

B. LAPORTE, of Bradford, (Republican.)

CONGRESS.

JOSEPH POMROY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

DAVID HORNER.

WILLIAM R. STEWART.

ASSEMBLY.

JOHN MUSSELMAN.

COMMISSIONER.

PETER MICKLEY, (of Daniel.)

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JOSEPH KEPNER.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB ZIEGLE.

AUDITOR.

WARNER TOWNSEND.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM B. McCLELLAN.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

IT is necessary that the Books of the late firm of D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER be closed as speedily as possible. And as we desire to avoid the necessity of sending out a Collector, all who know themselves to be indebted to the late firm, either for Subscription to the Star or Advertising; are requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay. We hope this notice will be regarded by all concerned.

D. A. BUEHLER,
C. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 8, 1856.—4t

Our Candidate for Congress.

☞On Tuesday last the Congressional Conferees for this district met at Chambersburg, and unanimously nominated Joseph Pomroy, of Franklin County, as the anti-Buchanan candidate for Congress. The Union Convention of Adams County did us the honor to place our name before the people of the district as a candidate, and we anticipated very fair sport. Conferees were prepared unanimously to endorse the recommendation. For this mark of confidence on the part of our political friends in the county and the district, we feel lowly grateful, and regret that we could not find it consistent with our views of duty to accede to their wishes. The compliment received from the Union County Convention was not only unsolicited on our part, but contrary to our personal wishes. Mature reflection having forced only to strengthen our previous convictions, we deemed it our duty peremptorily to withdraw our name from the canvass, and so advised the Conferees from this county.—This statement may be due to the friends who seemed desirous of having us occupy the position of a candidate, and will account for the non-presentation of our name by the Conferees this county.

In Mr. POMROY, the opponents of the policy of the Pierce & Douglas dynasty have not only an unexceptionable candidate, but one around whom we can all rally earnestly and unanimously. He is a practical Farmer of Juniata county, enjoying an enviable reputation for honesty, integrity, and practical talent. In 1840, he represented Franklin county in the State Legislature, being then a citizen of that county. His course in the Legislature was marked by a strict devotion to duty, and an intelligent and acceptable participation in Legislative duties. For the last six or seven years he has resided in Juniata county. His presentation as a candidate by the citizens of that county is evidence that the reputation acquired in Franklin county has been approved in Juniata. Four years ago he was in the Congressional Conference as a Conferee from Juniata, and manfully voted on every ballot for the candidate then presented by Adams county—a fact that is worthy of being remembered by our friends, now that Mr. POMROY himself is the candidate.

Mr. POMROY, aside from the qualifications to which we have alluded, is a thorough-going, earnest opponent of the slavery-Extension policy recognized by the Buchanan party. His voice and vote in the National Legislature will be unflinchingly on the side of freedom. We have reason to hope that he will receive the Democratic nomination. That, however, will not detract from his merits. We cordially commend the nomination to the voters of Adams county as one "fit to be made," and feel satisfied that they will unite in swelling the majority which will be given to him in the balmoe of the district.

☞A long and very interesting letter from a friend sojourning at the Red Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, reached us too late for to-day's paper. It will appear in our issue

Mr. Buchanan a Dishonorable Man—His Conduct toward Henry Clay.

☞In 1824 Henry Clay was one of four candidates for the Presidency. There was no choice by the people. Mr. Clay was the lowest of the four; and by the Constitution one of the three highest was to be chosen by the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay was, at this time, Speaker of the House, and had many friends.—They had the balance of power. Gen. Jackson and John Quincy Adams were the two prominent candidates. A choice was to be made between them. Mr. Clay preferred the latter, threw his influence for him, and thereby his election was secured.

In the spring of 1825, Mr. Adams was inaugurated, and Mr. Clay was made his Secretary of State. Immediately it was charged that Clay's appointment as Secretary of State was the result of a corrupt bargain, in pursuance of which Mr. Clay had induced his friends to support and elect Mr. Adams. This charge was forcefully made over the whole country. The feeling man is making it was George Kremer, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He did it with the knowledge, consent and approval of Buchanan, who employed him as a mere cat's paw to do the dirty work in which he feared to be publicly known. The charge was investigated and proved to be false. But it was a good electioneering trick, and it was reasserted by the Democratic press, and more than anything else contributed to defeat Henry Clay in the great Presidential contest of 1844. We say, more than anything else—probably we should except Mr. Buchanan's lying declarations that Polk was a protective tariff man—a falsehood he knowingly circulated, as the only way open to him of being made a Cabinet officer. Mr. Clay, after a time, paid little attention to the charge of "bargain and sale," although he had it in his power, at any time, to crush Mr. Buchanan by the publication of this fact, that *during the pending of the contest between Jackson and Adams, Buchanan as Jackson's friend made substantially the same proposition to Mr. Clay, which he afterwards grossly abused the latter for (as alleged) having made with Adams!* The proof of this is the following statement, taken from Colton's Life of Clay, and furnished by Mr. Clay himself. Read it and note its contents:

"Some time in January, 1825, and not long before the election of President of the United States, the friends of Mr. Clay, including Mr. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and subsequently many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding contest, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his colleague, Mr. Brush, in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, Mr. Lowrie, then Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House.—Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid Cabinet ever assembled under one head. Mr. Letcher asked, how could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both talents and talents? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State, 'looking at Henry Clay, the gentleman (Mr. Clay) physically that he thought there was no timber there fit for a Cabinet officer unless it was Mr. Buchanan himself.

"Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charges of bargain, intrigue and corruption, during the Administration of Mr. Adams, confided to Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence, *but for the delicate entreaties of that gentleman he was induced to forbear doing so.*"

Mr. Colton states in a recent letter (July 1, 1856,) that this statement was furnished to him by Mr. Clay—a fact which was known to several of the latter's friends to whom he had mentioned it. Mr. Colton states further in this letter:

"It may also be proper for me to say that Mr. Clay appended a note to the same document, adhering to what he said to *Gov. Letcher* for further information on the same subject. I accordingly addressed Gov. Letcher, and *found his reply sealed by a pledge of silence given to Mr. Buchanan.*"

Gov. Letcher had previously asked to be relieved of his pledge of secrecy; but Buchanan declined to do so, and appealed to his honor to keep his faith. He is now dead, as is Mr. Clay; but fortunately they left proof behind them, and Mr. Buchanan has not dared to deny one of the statements made by Mr. Clay's friends!

But while Buchanan was thus playing false to Clay he was also proving treacherous to Jackson. He made a publication on the subject which satisfied no one and was jesuitically drawn. Mr. Clay claimed it as a retraction of the charge of a bargain and intrigue between him and Adams; but particular reference is made in the letter were intended to give Jackson's friends a hook to hang upon. Jackson felt this as bad treatment; and so declared as lately as 1840, when he wrote a letter to a friend, of which this is an extract:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1844.

"Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. *He always was a sly and moral coward* in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State.—But I am sure of this. But whether it was so, that there was any corruption or not, I know not, but one thing I do know, *he wished me to combat them with their own weapons—that was, to be of my friends, and I, he intended I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.*"—This to me appeared gross corruption, and I told him that I believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State.—This I am sure of