THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.

LEGISLATIVE.

From the Harrisburg Reporter.

REMARKS OF MR. STEVENS ON THE SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. Speaker—I will briefly give you the reasons why I shall oppose the repeal of the school law. This law was passed at the last session of the legislature with unexampled unanimity, but one member of this house voting against it. It has not yet come into operation, and none of its effects have been tested by experience in Pennsylvania. The passage of such a law is enjoined by the constitution, and has been recommended by every governor since its adoption. Much to his credit, it has been warmly urged by the present executive in all his annual messages delivered at the opening of the legislature. To repeal it now, before its practical effects have been discovered, would argue that it contained some glaring and pernicious defect; and that the last legislature acted under some strong and fatal delusion, which blinded every man of them, to the interests of the commonwealth. I will attempt to show, that the law is salutary, useful and important; and that consequently, the last legislature acted wisely in passing, and the present would act unwisely in repealing it. That instead of being oppressive to the people, it will lighten their burthens, while it elevates them in the scale of human intellect.

It would seem to be humiliating to be under the necessity, in the nineteenth century, of entering into a formal argument to prove the utility, and to free governments, the absolute necessity of education. More than two thousand years ago the Deity who presided over intellectual endowments, ranked highest for dignity, chastity and virtue, among the goddesses worshipped by cultivated pagans. And I will not insult this House or our constituents by supposing any course of reasoning necessary to convince *them* of its high importance. Such necessity would be degrading to a Christain age and a free republic!

If then, education be of admitted importance to the people under all forms of governments; and of unquestioned *necessity* when they govern themselves, it follows, of course, that its cultivation and diffusion is a matter of *public* concern; and a duty which government owes to its people. In accordance with this principle, the ancient republics, who were most renowned for their wisdom and success, considered every child born subject to their control, as the property of the state, so far as its education was concerned; and during the proper period of instruction, they were withdrawn from the control of their parents, and placed under the guardianship of the commonwealth. There all were instructed at the same school; all were placed on perfect equality, the rich and poor man's sons, for all were deemed children of the same common parent—of the commonwealth. Indeed, where *all* have the means of knowledge placed within their reach, and meet at common schools on equal terms, the *forms* of government seem of less importance to the happiness of the people than is generally supposed; or rather, such a people are seldom in danger of having their rights invaded by their rulers. They would not long be invaded with impunity. Prussia, whose form of government is absolute monarchy, extends the blessing of free schools into every corner of the kingdom,—to the lowest and poorest of the people. With a population equal to our whole Union, she has not more than 20,000 children who do not enjoy its advantages. And the consequence is, that Prussia, although governed by an absolute monarch, enjoys more happiness and the rights of the people are better respected than in any other government in Europe.

If an elective republic is to endure for any great length of time, *every* elector must have sufficient information, not only to accumulate wealth, and take care of his pecuniary concerns, but to direct wisely the legislatures, the ambassadors, and the executive of the nation—for *some* agency in approving or disapproving of them, falls to every freeman. If then, the permanency of our government depends upon such knowledge, it is the duty of government to see that the means of information be diffused to every citizen. This is a sufficient answer to those who deem education a private and not a public duty—who argue that they are willing to educate their *own* children, but not their *neighbour's* children.

But while but few are found ignorant and shameless enough to deny the advantages of general education, many are alarmed at its supposed burthensome operation. A little judicious reflection, or a single year's experience, would show that education, under the free school system will cost more than one half less, and afford better and permanent instruction than the present disgraceful plan pursued by Pennsylvania. Take a township of six miles square and make the estimate—such townships, on an average, will contain about 200 children to be schooled. The present rate of tuition generally (in the country) is two dollars per quarter. If the children attend school two quarters each year, such township would pay $800 per annum. Take the free school system—lay the townships off into districts three miles square; the farthest scholars would then have one mile and a half to go, which would not be too far. It would require four schools. These will be taught I presume, as in other states, three months in the winter by male, and three months in the summer by female teachers; good male teachers can be had at from sixteen to eighteen dollars per month and board themselve-; females at nine dollars per month—Take the highest price, eighteen dollars for three months, would be

(eighteen dollars for three months, would be)	$54 00
And then for females at $9 for three months,	27 00
Each school would cost	81 00
Four to a township,	4
	324 00
The price now paid for the same is	$800 00

Saving for each township of six miles square, $476 00 per annum.

If the instruction of 200 scholars will save by the free school law $476, the 500,000 children in Pennsylvania will save 1,190,000! Very few men are aware of the immense amount of money which the present expensive and partial mode of education costs the people. Pennsylvania has half a million of children who either do, or ought to go to school six months in the year. If they *do* go, at two dollars per quarter, their schooling costs two millions of dollars per annum! If they do *not* go when they are able, their parents deserve to be held in disgrace. Where they are unable, if the state does not furnish the means, she is criminally negligent. But by the free school law, that same amount of education, which would now cost two millions of dollars, could be supplied at less than one third of this amount. The amendment which is now proposed as a substitute for the school law of last session, is, in my opinion, of a most hateful and degrading character. It is a re-enactment of the pauper law of 1809. It proposes that the assessors shall take a census, and make a record of the *poor;* This shall be revised, and a new record made by the county commissioners, so that the names of those who have the misfortune to be poor men's children shall be forever preserved, as a distinct class in the archives of the county! The teacher, too, is to keep in his school a *pauper* book, and register the names and attendance of poor scholars. Thus pointing out and recording their poverty in the midst of their companions. Sir, hereditary distinctions of rank are sufficiently odious; but that which is founded on poverty is infinitely more so. Such a law should be entitled "an act for branding and marking the poor, so that they may be known from the rich and proud." Many complain of this tax, not so much on account of its amount, as because it is for the benefit of others and not themselves. This is a mistake. It is for *their own* benefit, inasmuch as it perpetuates the government, and ensures the due administration of the laws under which they live, and by which their lives and property are protected. Why do they not urge the same objection against all other taxes? The industrious, thrifty, rich farmer pays a heavy county tax to support criminal courts, build jails, and pay sheriffs and jail keepers, and yet probably he never will have any direct personal use of either. He never gets the worth of his money by being tried for a crime before the court, allowed the privilege of the jail on conviction; or receiving an equivalent from the sheriff or his hangman officers! He cheerfully pays the tax which is necessary to support and punish convicts; but loudly complains of that which goes to prevent his fellow being from becoming criminal, and to obviate the necessity of those humiliating institutions.

This law is often objected to because its benefits are shared by the children of the profligate spendthrift equally with those of the most industrious and economical habits. It ought to be remembered, that the benefit is bestowed, not upon the erring parents, but the innocent children. Carry out this objection and you punish children for the crimes or misfortunes of their parents. You virtually establish casts and grades founded on no merit of the particular generation, but on the demerits of their ancestors; an aristocracy of the most odious and insolent kind—the aristocracy of wealth and pride.

It is said that its advantages will be unjustly and unequally enjoyed, because the industrious, money-making man keeps his whole family *constantly* employed, and has but little time for them to spend at school; while the idle man has but little employment for his family and they will constantly attend school. I know sir, that there are some men, whose souls are so completely absorbed in the accumulation of wealth; and whose avarice so increases with success that they look upon their very children in no other light than as instruments of gain—that they, as well as the ox and the ass within their gates, are valuable only in proportion to their annual earnings. And according to the present system, the children of such men are reduced almost to an intellectual level with their co-laborers of the brute creation. This law will be of vast advantage to the offspring of such misers. If they are compelled to pay their taxes to support schools, their very meanness will induce them to send their children to them to get the worth of their money. Thus it will extract good out of the very penuriousness of the miser. Surely a system, which will work such wonders, ought to be as greedily sought for, and more highly prized than that coveted alchymy, which was to produce gold and silver out of the blood and entrails of vipers, lizards and other filthy vermin!

Why, sir, are the colleges and literary institutions of Pennsylvania now, and ever have been, in a languishing, sickly condition? Why, with a fertile soil and genial climate, has she, in proportion to her population, scarcely one third as many collegiate students, as cold, barren, New England? The answer is obvious—She has no free schools. Until she shall have, you may in vain, endow college after college, they will never be filled; or filled only by students from other states. In New England free schools plant the seeds and the desire of knowledge in *every* mind, without regard to the wealth of the parent or the texture of the pupil's garments. When the seed thus universally sown, happens to fall on fertile soil, it springs up, and is fostered by a generous public, until it produces its glorious fruit. Those who have but scanty means and are pursuing a collegiate education, find it necessary to spend a portion of the year in teaching common schools; thus imparting the knowledge which they acquire, they raise the dignity of the employment to a rank which it should always hold, honorable in proportion to the high qualifications necessary for its discharge. Thus devoting a portion of their time to acquiring the means of subsistence, industrious habits are forced upon them, and their minds and bodies become disciplined to a regularity and energy which is seldom the lot of the rich. It is no uncommon occurrence to see the poor man's son, thus encouraged by wise legislation, far outstrip and bear off the laurels from the less industrious heirs of wealth. Some of the ablest men of the present and past days never could have been educated except for that benevolent system. Not to mention any of the living, it is well known that that architect of an immortal name, who "plucked the lightnings from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants," was the child of free schools. Why shall Pennsylvania now repudiate a system, which is calculated to elevate her to that rank in the intellectual, which, by the blessing of Providence, she holds in the natural world? first among her equals?" I am aware, sir, how difficult it is for the great mass of the people who have never seen it in operation, to understand its advantages. But is it not wise to let it go into full operation, and learn its results from experience? Then if it prove useless or burthensome, how easy to repeal it? I know how large a portion of community can scarcely feel any sympathy with, or understand the necessities of the poor; or appreciate the exquisite feelings which they enjoy when they see their children receiving the boon of education, and rising in intellectual superiority above the clogs which hereditary poverty had cast upon them. It is not wonderful that he whose fat acres have descended to him from father to son in unbroken succession, should never have become familiar with misery, and therefore should never have sought for the surest means of alleviating it. Sir, when I reflect how apt hereditary wealth, hereditary influence, and perhaps as a consequence hereditary pride are to close the avenues and steel the heart against the wants and the rights of the poor, I am induced to thank my Creator for having from early life, bestowed upon me the blessing of poverty. Sir, it *is* a blessing—for if there be any human sensation more ethereal and divine than all others, it is that which feelingly sympathises with misfortune.

But we are told this law is unpopular; that the people desire its repeal. Has it not always been so with every new reform in the condition of man? Old habits, and old prejudices are hard to be removed from the mind. Every new improvement, which has been gradually leading man from the savage through the civilized up to a highly cultivated state, has required the most strenuous, and often perilous exertions of the wise and the good. But, sir, much of its unpopularity is chargable upon the vile arts of unprincipled demagogues. Instead of attempting to remove the honest misapprehensions of the people, they cater to their prejudices, and take advantage of them, to gain low, dirty, temporary, local triumphs. I do not charge this on any particular part. Unfortunately, almost the only spot on which all parties meet in union, is this ground of common infamy! I have seen the present chief magistrate of this commonwealth violently assailed as the projector and father of this law. I am not the eulogist of that gentleman; he has been guilty of many deep political sins. But he deserves the undying gratitude of the people, for the steady unitiring zeal, which he has manifested in favor of common schools. I will not say that his exertions in that cause have covered all, but they have atoned for many of his errors. I trust the people of this state will never be called on to choose between a supporter and an opposer of free schools. But if it should come to that; if that should be made the turning point on which we are to cast our suffrages; if the opponent of education were my most intimate personal and political friend; and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty as a patriot, at this moment of our intellectual crisis, to forget all other considerations, and I should place myself unhesitatingly, and cordially, in the ranks of him whose banner streams in light. I would not foster nor flatter ignorance, to gain political victories, which however they might profit individuals, must prove disastrous to our country. Let it not be supposed from these remarks, that because I deem this a paramount object, that I think less highly than heretofore of those great, important cardinal principles, which for years past have controlled my political action. They are, and ever shall be, deeply cherished in my inmost heart. But I must be allowed to exercise my own judgment as to the best means of effectuating that & every other object which I think beneficial to community. And according to that judgment, the light of general information, will as surely counteract the pernicious influence of secret, oath-bound murderous institutions, as the sun in heaven dispels the darkness and damp vapours of the night.

It is said that some gentlemen here owe their election to their hostility to general education. That it was placed distinctly on that ground, and that others lost their election by being in favor of it, and that they consented to supercede the regularly nominated candidates of their own party, who had voted for this law—it may be so. I believe that two highly respectable members of the last Legislature, from Union county, who voted for the school law, did fail of re-election on that ground only. They were summoned before a county meeting and requested to pledge themselves to vote for its repeal, as the price of their re-election. But they were too high-minded and honorable men to consent to such degradation. The people, incapable for the moment of appreciating their worth, dismissed them from their service. But I venture to predict that they have passed them by only for the moment. Those gentlemen have earned the approbation of all good and intelligent men more effectually by their retirement, than they could ever have done by retaining popular favor at the expense of self-humiliation. They fell, it is true, in this great struggle between the powers of light and darkness; but they fell as every Roman mother wished her sons to fall—facing the enemy, with all their wounds in front.

True it is, also, that two other gentlemen, and I believe two only, lost their election on account of their vote on that question. I refer to the late members from Berks, who were candidates for re-election; and I regret that gentlemen, whom I so highly respect, and whom I take pleasure in ranking among my personal friends, had not possessed a little more nerve to enable them to withstand the assaults which were made upon them; or if they must be overpowered, to wrap their mantles gracefully around them and yield with dignity. But this, I am aware, requires a high degree of fortitude; and those respected gentlemen distracted and faltering between the dictates of conscience, and the clamor of the populace, at length turned and fled: but duty had detained them so long that they fled too late; and the shaft, which had already been winged by ignorance, overtook and pierced them from behind. I am happy to say, sir, that a more fortunate fate awaited our friends from York. Possessing a keener insight into futurity, and a sharper instinct of danger, they saw the peril at a greater distance and retreated in time to escape the fury of the storm; and can now safely boast that "discretion is the better part of valor," and that "they fought, and run away," "and live to fight—on 'tother side!"

Sir, it is to be regretted that any gentleman should have consented to place his election on hostility to general education? If honest ambition were his object, he will ere long lament that he attempted to raise his monument of glory on so muddy a foundation. But if it be so that they were placed here to obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, it is but justice to say that they fitly and faithfully represent the spirit which sent them here, when they attempt to sacrifice this law on the altars, which at home, among their constituents they have raised and consecrated to Intellectual Darkness; and on which they are pouring out oblations to send forth their foetid and noxious odours over the ten miles square of their ambition! But will this legislature—will the wise guardians of the dearest interests of a great commonwealth, consent to surrender the high advantages and brilliant prospects which this law promises, because it is desired by worthy gentlemen, who in a moment of causeless panic and popular delusion, sailed into power on a Tartarean flood? A flood of ignorance darker, and to the intelligent mind, more dreadful, than that accursed Stygean pool, at which mortals and immortals tremble! Sir, it seems to me that the liberal and enlightened proceedings of the last legislature have aroused the demon of ignorance from his slumber; and, maddened at the threatened loss of his murky empire, his discordant howlings are heard in every part of our land!

Gentlemen will hardly contend for the doctrine of cherishing and obeying the prejudices and errors of their constituents. Instead of prophecying smooth things, and flattering the people with the belief of their present perfection, and thus retarding the mind in its onward progress, it is the duty of faithful legislators to create and sustain such laws and institutions, as shall teach us our wants—foster our cravings after knowledge, and urge us forward in the march of intellect. The barbarous and disgraceful cry, which we hear abroad in some parts of our land, "that learning makes us worse—that education makes men rogues," should find no echo within these walls. Those who hold such doctrines any where, would be the objects of bitter detestation, if they were not rather the pitiable subjects of commisseration. For even voluntary fools require our compassion as well as natural idiots!

Those who would repeal this law because it is obnoxious to a portion of the people, would seem to found their justification on a desire of popularity. That is not an unworthy object, when they seek that enduring fame, which is constructed of imperishable materials. But have these gentlemen looked back and consulted the history of their race, to learn on what foundation, and of what materials that popularity is built which out-lives its possessor—which is not buried in the same grave which covers his mortal remains? Sir, I believe that kind of fame may be acquired either by deep learning, or even the love of it; by mild philanthropy, or unconquerable courage. And it seems to me, that in the present state of feeling in Pennsylvania, those who will heartily and successfully support the cause of general education, can acquire, at least some portion of the honor of all these qualities combined; while those who oppose it will be remembered without pleasure, and soon pass away with the things that perish. In giving this law to posterity, you act the part of the philanthropist, by bestowing upon the poor as well as the rich the greatest earthly boon, which they are capable of receiving: you act the part of the philosopher by pointing, if you do not lead them up the hill of science: you act the part of the hero, if it be true as you say, that popular vengeance follows close upon your footsteps. Here then, if you wish true popularity, is a theatre on which you may acquire it. What renders the name of Socrates immortal, but his love of the human family, exhibited under all circumstances and in contempt of every danger? But courage, even with but little benevolence, may confer lasting renown. It is this which makes us bow with involuntary respect, at the names of Napoleon, of Cæser and of Richard of the Lion heart.—But what earthly glory is there equal in lustre and duration to that conferred by education? What else could have bestowed such renown upon the Philosophers, the Poets, the Statesmen, and Orators of antiquity?—What else could have conferred such undisputed applause upon Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Homer; on Virgil, Horace, and Cicero? And is learning less interesting and important now than it was in centuries past, when those statesmen and orators charmed and ruled empires with their eloquence?

Sir, let it not be thought that those great men acquired a higher fame than is within the reach of the present age. Pennsylvania's sons possess as high native talents as any other nation of ancient or modern time! Many of the poorest of her children possess as bright intellectual gems, if they were as highly polished, as did the proudest scholars of Greece or Rome. But too long—too disgracefully long, has coward, trembling, procrastinating legislation permitted them to lie buried in "dark unfathomed caves."

If you wish to acquire popularity, how often have you been admonished to build not your monuments of brass or marble, but make them of ever-living mind! Although the period of yours, or your children's renown, cannot be as long as that of the ancients, because you start from a later period, yet it may be no less brilliant. Equal attention to the same learning; equal ardor in pursuing the same arts and liberal studies, which has rescued their names from the rust of corroding time, and handed them down to us untarnished from remote antiquity, would transmit the names of your children, and your children's children in green undying fame down through the long vista of succeeding ages, until time shall mingle with eternity.

Let all, therefore, who would sustain the character of the philosopher or philanthropist, sustain this law. Those who would add thereto the glory of the hero, can acquire it here; for in the present state of feeling in Pennsylvania, I am willing to admit, that but little less dangerous to the public man is the war-club and battle-axe of savage ignorance, than to the Lion Hearted Richard was the keen scimetar of the Saracen. He who would oppose it, either through inability to comprehend the advantages of general education; or from unwillingness to bestow them on all his fellow-citizens, even to the lowest and the poorest, or from dread of popular vengeance, seems to me to want either the head of the philosopher, the heart of the philanthropist or the nerve of the hero. All these things would be easily admitted by almost every man, were it not for the supposed cost. I have endeavored to show that it is not expensive; but admit that it were somewhat so, why do you cling so closely to your gold? The trophies which it can purchase; the idols which it sets up, will scarcely survive their purchaser. No name, no honor can long be perpetuated by mere matter. Of this, Egypt furnishes melancholy proof. Look at her stupendous pyramids, which were raised at such immense expense of toil and treasure. As mere masses of matter they seem as durable as the everlasting hills, yet the deeds, and the names which they were intended to perpetuate, are no longer known on earth. That ingenious people attempted to give immortality to matter, by embalming their great men and monarchs. Instead of doing deeds worthy to be recorded in history, their very names are unknown, and nothing is left to posterity but their disgusting mortal frames for idle curiosity to stare at. What rational being can view such soulless, material perpetuation with pleasure? If you can enjoy it, go, sir, to the foot of Vesuvius; to Herculaneum, and Pompeii, those eternal monuments of human weakness. There, if you set such value on material monuments of riches, may you see all the glory of art, the magnificence of wealth, the gold of Ophir, and the rubies of the East preserved in indestructible lava along with their haughty wearers, the cold, smooth, petrified, lifeless, beauties of the "Cities of the Dead."

Who would not shudder at the idea of such prolonged material identity? Who would not rather do one living deed, than to have his ashes forever enshrined in everburnished gold. Sir, I trust, that when we come to act on this question we shall all take lofty ground—look beyond the narrow space which now circumscribes our vision—beyond the passing, fleeting point of time on which we stand; and so cast our votes that the blessing of education shall be conferred on every son of Pennsylvania—shall be carried home to the poorest child of the poorest inhabitant of the meanest hut of your mountains, so that even he may be prepared to act well his part in this land of freemen, and lay on earth, a broad and a solid foundation for that enduring knowledge, which goes on increasing through increasing eternity.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Gettysburg Star and Republican Banner.

THE COMPILER & CO.

Mr. Editor,

Being well aware of your liberality and kindness to all political parties, and the many favors you confer, by the publication of sentiments and views, relative to the great political questions of the day, I though differing in opinion with you politically, relying upon this indulgence, desire publicity to be given to the following, through the medium of your journal:—

The singularity with which men at certain periods act, and the inconsistency which is exhibited in their actions, oftentimes lead us to believe, that they are in reality the mere scum of some faction or used as a tool to perform the filthy work which more properly belongs to that class denominated *lacqueys*—and though it may be considered somewhat of degradation, to condescend to notice that which emanates from a source similar to the one alluded to, yet as assertions, in absence of all connection with truth, sometimes, yea too often, are calculated to lead astray the unsuspecting, though honest yeomanry of our country, it becomes necessary that something should be said, and publicity given to it, if an organ can be had through the instrumentality of which it can be done. The simple consideration that the mind, in order to a better and more correct action, should be informed of all the circumstances and facts, in reference to the point then in issue, and upon which it is called to act, is a reasonable consideration, grounded upon the principles of justice and common sense, and one which should be held as a sufficient inducement to exact from the people at least a slight perusal.

It will be seen, by a perusal of the Gettysburg Compiler, that the Editor, carefully watching every act of our present Executive, has made an attempt to swerve the stern Democrats of Adams county, who have manfully maintained their ground, in defence of those lasting principles of Democracy, from that path in which he himself assisted in placing them, by giving an exposition of the act relative to the appointment of Mr. *Jacob Will*, of Mountpleasant township, to the office of Justice of the Peace, merely because he did not belong to the same party, and did not exactly agree politically with the Executive. Now, if indeed, it really be a sin for the Governor of any State in this Union to appoint to a certian office an individual entertaining an entire reverse of sentiments with himself, then Mr. Wolf is much to blame, and should receive the censure of all, not excepting the Editor of the Compiler, the *splendid tool* of a *magnanimous lawyer!* But what were the motives which guided the actions of the Governor in this case, and upon whose suggestions was the appointment made? No man, (honest man, I mean,) will doubt, but that the appointment was made because he believed him to be a man capable of performing the duties incumbent upon him while acting in that capacity. And though he may differ with him in political views, yet laying aside this consideration, he became not in the least lessened in the estimation of him who holds in his hands the appointing power. But further; it is to be presumed from what the Editor of the Compiler says in his article, in respect to this subject, that the suggestions and representations which were made by the Representatives of Adams county, were not such as could be relied upon, because they came from Messrs. Stevens and M'Sherry, both Anti-Masons, and therefore not capable of telling the truth! Does the Editor presume, that those gentlemen, were devoid of all candour and honesty? Does he suppose, that false assertions would be made by them to any Governor of Pennsylvania, for the mere purpose of securing the appointment of a person belonging to their party? If he does, it would be advisable for him, first to look around and see of what materials the party to which he professes to belong, i. e. the *Church and State party*, is composed of, and see if *confidence* can be placed in them, ere that restless spirit of his takes its flight into a strange land. If, however, "there is not the most remote probability of either of those gentlemen, or Mr. Will, voting for Governor Wolf," it still does not argue in support of the position which the Editor has assumed, because it exhibits at once an action uninfluenced by any thing like party prejudice or the hope of securing a vote. If, however, it was made upon the recommendation of Messrs. Stevens and M'Sherry, and its not to be doubted, one of two motives become merged in the recommendation—either the probability of securing a vote, or the ability with which the business of the office would be performed. Does, then, the Editor of the Compiler suppose, that the very man whom he sometime past considered to be one of the most honest and upright men in Pennsylvania, would deign to stoop to such mean considerations in the appointment of an individual to office? Does he suppose that Gov. Wolf is a man morally and politically dishonest? If he does, how contrary to the thoughts already expressed by the same tongue. As for Mr. Stevens voting for Gov. Wolf, providing he were appointed Judge of the new Judicial District composed of the Counties of York and Adams, it can only be said, that if he did not, it would not be half so ungrateful an act as that of the Editor of the Compiler, WHO NOW SPITS UPON, AND SPURNS THE VERY HAND THAT RELEASED HIM FROM DURANCE VILE! *Mark that, Jacob!*

The whole matter, however, resolves itself into this one plain consideration, from which evidently all the filthy spittle against Gov. Wolf sprang: It was stated by a certain *crack-brained sprig of the law*, or *shallow-pated nincompoop*, either of which appellations are applicable to him, that it was the intention of the present incumbent to appoint none to office, for which application had been made, who were opposed to him in every measure, under the hope of securing at least their votes at the next election.

Is this true? The answer is plain. NO! And I defy either of those *branches* of aristocracy, which compose the *reverend tree*, to substantiate it by proof incontrovertible.

When men will resort to means so low and contemptible, such as should be considered beneath the dignity of a gentleman, in order to accomplish their ends, and satisfy that craving appetite for office, it is time that the people should examine and see *who* he is that makes the assertions; and, considering the source, attach to them that weight which they may seem to require. These *winter crickets*, who have been fed upon the *bread* and *meat* of the present administration, (for had it not have been so, they long ere this would have been wending their way silently towards the summit of *poverty's nob*,) to see them now attempt to sink in infamy that family of which they have been members for so many years, exhibits *gratitude* and *confidence*, indeed, with a vengeance! But such is the case and such seems to be the peculiar course of their nature.

One question and I am done: Did *all* the townships in the County of Adams elect delegates to the County Convention, held to elect delegates to a Lewistown Convention, or were some of them appointed after they had came to town to attend Court, and after the appointment, coaxed to sit in Convention?

As this is a consideration worthy the attention of the people, and a point from which much information can be elicited, we would ask any one of the *Parson's pretty boys* for an answer.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.

ALMANAC.

MAY. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
			MAY. D. H. M.
4 Monday	5 5	6 55	
5 Tuesday	5 4	6 56	
6 Wednesday	5 3	6 57	First Q. 5 4 14 E.
7 Thursday	5 2	6 58	Full M. 12 10 12 M.
8 Friday	5 1	6 59	Last Q. 19 5 39 M.
9 Saturday	5 0	7 0	New M. 27 8 21 M.
10 Sunday	4 59	7 1	

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BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

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GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, May 4, 1835.

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Flour	$5 12 to 5 25	Cloverseed	[...]o 4 50
Wheat	1 11 to 1 14	Flaxseed	[...]25 to 1 50
Corn	74 to 75	Whiskey	29 to 30
Oats	37 to 41	Plaster, per ton,	3 25

OUR FRIENDS!

We return our thanks to those *very few* who called on us during Court week, and paid us some money. To those who did not do so, we intend, in a week or so, sending their bills to them, and hope they will punctually discharge them.

As Dr. Hall has called upon us and expressly stated that he did not intend overlooking the "Star," and had the positive promise of his agent to hand his advertisement in due time, it is but fai[...]

THE WREATH.

We will thank those gentlemen to whom we sent subscription papers for the above paper, to forward us, by the 15th instant, the *names* of those who have subscribed—retaining the papers in their hands a few weeks longer.

The conclusion of Mr. Cassat's Temperance Address will be found on our fourth page. Mr. McIlheny's Address, delivered at the same time and place, will be given in our next.

"An Undyed Democrat" complied with two requisites before he asked a place: paid the postage and made himself known. When a "Young Whig" does the same, we will give him an answer.

It will be seen, from our paper to-day, that we have again opened our columns to one of our political opponents. Conducting a FREE PRESS, and always disposed to let the public be enlightened upon subjects "fitting to be known," we did not feel at liberty to refuse a place to one who deems himself, by the conduct of the Editor, excluded from the columns of a paper to whose support he had hitherto contributed both his means and his influence. Although opposed to Gov. Wolf, we cannot deny his friends, at present, a corner to repel the attacks, and expose the tickery of the "*Parson's pretty boys.*"

The New York "Knickerbocker" for April, by some mishap, never reached us until a day or so ago. We have not had time to give it a perusal; but understand from other sources, that it is the best number that has ever been issued; and that, as the work increases in age, it gains also in value. The "Contents" will be given in our next.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

We inadvertently omitted noticing in our last, the Examination of the Pupils of the Female Academy in this place, which took place on the 23d and 24th ult. We attended a part of the time as a spectator, and felt greatly pleased at the different performances of the Pupils. Four young ladies—Misses Mary Ann M'Lean, Elizabeth Swan, Eveline McFarlane and Margaretta E. Paxton—received Diplomas, having completed the course of study in the Academy. The next session will commence on the 25th inst.

With the past session, ended Mr. Marsden's connexion with the Institution as Principal. He has accepted an invitation to take charge of a similar Institution near Baltimore. We sincerely regret, and we know a large number of our citizens participate with us, Mr. Marsden's loss.—Few men are so well qualified—and none used more exertions to advance those entrusted to his care in the paths of science and learning, than Mr. Marsden. Being himself a gentleman, a christian, and a scholar, he is pre-eminently qualified for discharging the arduous, though pleasing duties of his calling. Go where he will, he carries with him our best wishes for his prosperity.

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

The remarks made by Mr. Stevens in the House of Representatives against a repeal of the School Law, will be found in our paper to-day. It is a masterly production, and will doubtless be read by every person. All parties commend Mr. Stevens for his efforts in the cause of Education. From among the many notices taken, we can only this week make room for the following:—

From the Carlisle Herald, a Whig paper.

Mr. Stevens' Speech.—We have received by the last Harrisburg Reporter, this masterly production. It is a forcible, eloquent and conclusive vindication of the system of education. Mr. Stevens, in this effort, has won for himself new laurels. Well does he merit the title of "the eloquent champion of education in the Pennsylvania Legislature." The speech is necessarily deferred till our next.

From the Lancaster Journal, a Masonic paper.

We request attention to the speech of Mr. Stevens on the School Bill, commenced on the first page of this day's paper. This able production covers, in our estimation, a multitude of sins, attempted and committed. It ought to be read with attention by the moccasin and breech-clout gentry, and particularly by the aristocracy, who dread that education, some day, may compel *every gentleman to be his own servant.*

We are indebted to the Hon. George Chambers for a copy of the Postmaster General's Letter giving a statement of Postage accruing in the year 1834—from which we extract the amount accrued at each Post Office in Adams county:

Abbottstown	$80 39	Hunterstown	$2 30
Cashtown	13 37	Heidlersburg	20 34
East Berlin	73 20	Littlestown	129 20
Fairfield	104 55	Menallen	28 54
Fountaindale	12 75	New Oxford	47 87
Gettysburg	939 73	Wilsonville	22 61
Hampton	36 56	York S. Springs	144 20

We have received the proceedings of the Muhlenberg Convention held in this place on Monday last, to appoint Delegates to the Lewistown Convention, which meets on Wednesday next.—Although it is stated that fifteen districts were represented, we hear it hinted that some of those townships which failed to elect delegates on the Saturday previous, were represented by delegates appointed in town on Monday from among those having business at Court! Resolutions were adopted denouncing Governor Wolf and applauding the late delegates in the Harrisburg Convention. *Z. Herbert, A. G. Miller* and *C. F. Keener*, Esqrs. were appointed delegates to Lewistown. Mr. Keener declining to attend, Mr. M'Creary, of Straban, has been appointed in his place.

Jacob Will, Esq. of Mountpleasant township, has been appointed by the Governor a Justice of the Peace. This appointment has given great offence to the Compiler faction! So be it. Gov. Wolf, we suppose, only inquired if Mr. Will was honest and capable. Being assured that he was, he appointed him without enquiring to what particular political party he belonged. Had Gov. Wolf been so guided in all his other appointments, he would not now witness the degrading effects of appointing men to office who had no other recommendation than their *party* claims.

THE WHIGS.

Many of the Anti-Masonic papers trouble themselves more about the Whigs than seems to us politic. *They* are of full age and capable of managing their own affairs. All of them, except those Masons who prefer the Lodge to their Country, will go with us for Joseph Ritner. The bigoted Masons will, of course, go against him. But the impolitic remarks of Anti-Masonic papers may drive off many who would otherwise do right. Such remarks are seized as the sentiments of *our* whole party, and as applicable to *their* whole party, and do much harm. We would suggest to our brethren to say *nothing* about the Whigs. Trust them to their own Editors. No very large portion of them can be misled by the Lodge, headed by such Editors as the Butlers, Harpers and Chandlers, the devoted slaves of the "Handmaid."

John Buchanan, Jr, son of Chief Justice Buchanan, of Maryland, was tried at Annapolis on the 23d ult. for the murder of Thomas Ellis, on the 5th ult. and acquitted—it appearing in evidence that he had shot Ellis in self-defence.

Mr. Barry has been appointed Minister to Spain! Amos Kendall has been appointed Post Master General!!

Canal and Rail Road Tolls.—The [...]unt of tolls received for transportation on the [...]ylvania Improvements during the week [...]ding the 18th inst. was $20,5[...]4 19—a much larger amount, says the Harrisburg Reporter, than was derived from the same source during the corresponding period of last year.

Peter Cornelius, jr. was recently tried at Huntingdon county, for passing counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Bank of Pennsylvania. The jury acquitted him, but ordered him to pay the costs of prosecution. He was again arrested and detained by virtue of two warrants issued by Amos Maginley, Esq. a justice of the peace of Adams county, and endorsed by Daniel Africa and Wm. Harvey, Esqrs. of Huntingdon county. The court directed the Sheriff to have him removed forthwith to the jail of Adams county.—*Phil. Inq.*

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Harrisburg Reporter states that "at least 5000 sterling republicans" were present at the Wolf Town Meeting held in Independence Square on the afternoon of the 13th ult.

We perceive by the official returns, that at the recent election for Mayor of N. York, Martin Van Buren, and Aaron Burr, each received one vote.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Great Foot Race.—The great trial of human capabilities, in going ten miles within the hour for $1,000, to which $300 was added, took place yesterday on the Union Course, Long Island; and we are pleased to state that the feat was accomplished 12 seconds within the time, by a native born and bred American farmer, Henry Stannard, of Killingworth, Connecticut. Two others went the 10 miles—one (a Prussian) in half a minute over; the other, (an Irishman) in 1¾ over the time.

Pennsylvania.—The Whigs of Dauphin county, (Pa.) held a meeting at Harrisburg on the 20th inst. at which it was resolved to support Joseph Ritner for Governor of that State—"knowing him, and the great majority of his supporters, to be sound in all the great principles of National policy for which the Whigs are contending."

The meeting also resolved, that it could not consent, either directly or indirectly, to strengthen the hopes of success of Mr. Van Buren in Pennsylvania, by bringing into the field another Whig candidate for Governor. They, therefore, deem it *inexpedient* to send delegates to a convention for that purpose.—*Balt. Pat.*

William M. Whitley, alias *S. D. Wilson*, plead guilty, to five bills of indictment found against him for forgery, by the Grand Jury of Lancaster county, at the court of Quarter Sessions, last week, and was sentenced to seven years and six months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. There were but five bills drawn up, notwithstanding they included but a small portion of the number of crimes committed, as it was considered that they would be sufficient to exhibit to the court that the cases of forgery were numerous. We hope this will have a salutary warning to those disposed to swindle editors and subscribers of newspapers. Whitley is the man who started a daily paper in this place last December, called the "Daily Legislative Record."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. Mr. McLean will preach in his Church in this place, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Dougherty will officiate in the Catholic Chapel at this place, on Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, in the English language.

For the Star and Republican Banner.

Another Pluck Affair!

Mr. Middleton,

I most heartily agree with the writer in Petersburg, over the signature of "Many," relative to the approaching election of Brigadier General. The Militia System of Pennsylvania is so totally defective that, under its provisions, nothing that will be either serviceable or respectable can be accomplished; the sooner, therefore, that it is made absolutely ridiculous the better, as *ridicule* is frequently more potent than *reason*. The People of Philadelphia have practised under this conviction, and are said to be now in a more respectable standing in their Militia and Volunteers. The farce and folly of the former assemblage of Militia for training, was exposed by getting up and exhibiting as a Colonel a certain PLUCK, mounting and equipping him in a most gorgeous style! This opened their eyes as to the scandal of their inattention to what every man ought to consider a duty. A total suspension for a time of every thing like an attempt to parade or exercise, was the consequence of the *Pluck* exhibition. The incompetent officers went out of service, and others, respectable and well qualified, have succeeded them; and something like order and military correctness is now evinced. Men are becoming proud, instead of being ashamed, of performing their militia duty; and this good effect has been entirely brought about through the irresistable force of *Ridicule* in the *Pluck* display. Should the recommendation of Petersburg be complied with, I have little doubt the *same good result will be experienced in this Brigade, from the same cause.*

I have no doubt, but that the writer of "Many" had the *Pluck* case in view when he wrote—as the plan proposed by him, and the reasons offered, could not possibly have any other source—unless, indeed, he intended to insult the enrolled inhabitants of the Brigade, by insinuating the belief, that *they* could be gratified by *such an exhibition* as he offers them as a treat! He cannot think so meanly of us! We are therefore compelled to believe, that his *intentions* were good and *Patriotic*; and that he seriously did mean, that we should profit by the *example* set us in the City; and that we, like them, should suppress *farcical* representations by the *display of something more supremely ridiculous!* MILITIA MAN.

MARRIED.

On the 14th ult. by the Rev Mr. Keppler, Mr. James Denwiddie to Miss Rebecca Miller—all of Carlisle.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. Ephraim Benner to Miss Elizabeth Christwell—both of this county.

On the 213t ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lekeu, Mr. Lewis Long to Miss Helena Miller—both of Mountpleasant township.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Whittlesey, Rev. John T. Tabler, of Martinsburg, Va. to Miss Elizabeth M. Bowen, of the vicinity of Winchester, Va

DIED.

On the 18th ult. Mr. Joseph Gordon, of Germany township, aged about 29 years.

On the 20th ult. Miss Elizabeth Spangler, in the 16th year of her age; and, on the same day, Daniel, in the 5th year of his age—both children of Mr. Jonas Spangler, of Mountjoy township.

On the 28th ult. David Bosserman, (son of Mr. Jacob Bosserman, dec'd,) of Liberty township, in the 14th year of his age.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence *on Thursday the 4th day of June next.* The Institution is ready to receive, for gratuitous instruction as Teachers, fifteen young men, agreeably to a provision of the Legislature of the State.

D. GILBERT,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
April 27, 1835. 3t-4

Estate of John Bonner, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BONNER, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement—and those having claims against said Estate are also requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Petersburg, Huntington township, Adams county, Pa.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*
May 4, 1835. 6t-5

N. B. Sale of the personal property will take place *on Friday the 15th of May.*

Estate of Simore Gardner, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SIMORE GARDNER, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement—and those having claims against said Estate are also requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Latimore township, near Petersburg, (York Springs.)

GEORGE ROBINETTE, *Adm'r.*
May 4, 1835. 6t*-5

AN ACT

To provide for calling a Convention with limited powers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the Citizens of this Commonwealth, on the expediency of calling a Convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with authority to submit amendments of the State Constitution to a vote of the people, for their ratification or rejection, and with no other or greater powers whatsoever. It shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of votes for the several townships, wards and districts in this Commonwealth, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the citizens thereof, qualified to vote at such general election, and to deposit them in a proper box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be labelled on the outside with the word "Convention;" and those who are favorable to a Convention, to be elected as aforesaid, with limited powers, as aforesaid, may express their desire by voting, each one written or printed ticket, or ballot, containing the words "For a Convention, to submit its proceedings to a vote of the people;" and those who are opposed to such Convention, may express their opposition by voting, each one printed or written ticket, or ballot, containing the words "Against a Convention;" and all tickets containing the words "For a Convention," and all containing the words "Against a Convention," shall be counted and returned, whether other words be or be not added.

Sect. 2. The said election shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return Judges of the respective counties thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against the calling of a Convention, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures, only one of which returns so made out, shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Speaker of the Senate, which shall be, by one of the said Judges, delivered to the Sheriff, with the other returns, required by law to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to transmit the same therewith, and the Speaker of the Senate shall open and publish the same, in the presence of the members of the two Houses of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday of December next.

Sect. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to transmit a copy of this act to the Commissioners of each county in the State, who, on receipt of the same, shall publish it, at the expense of the county, at least once a week, for six successive weeks, in two or more newspapers, printed in the said county; and the Sheriff of each county, in the proclamation to be by him published of the holding of the next general election, shall give notice, that votes will be given for or against the calling of a Convention, as aforesaid.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved—The 14th day of April, 1835.
GEO. WOLF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, April 17, 1835.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the above is a true copy of the original law remaining on file and of record in the said office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office the day and year aforesaid.

JAMES TRIMBLE,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, Adams Co.
Gettysburg, April 28, 1835.

In pursuance of the foregoing Act of General Assembly—WE the undersigned, Commissioners of Adams county, publish the same in compliance with the 3d section of said act

ROBERT McILHENNY,
JOHN BROUGH,
JOHN MUSSELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.
Attest: William King, Cl'k.
May 4, 1835. 6t-5

CARMINATIVE BALSAM AND HEALTH RESTORATIVE,

In the Malignant, Spasmodic, or Asiatic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Dysentery, Sick or Nervous Head-Ache, Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, Cholics, Cramps, Sour Stomachs, &c. &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS medicine has been before the public for three or four years past and has acquired probably a greater degree of popularity, than any article ever before introduced into general use. It contains no noxious article, nor mineral or metallic substance and is carefully compounded so as to always be of uniform strength and consistency.

It will keep good for years and grows more pleasant by age. Children are generally very fond of it, and none will refuse to take it. It is so well adapted to the various complaints of children, that every family should always keep it in their houses, as most families who have used it, now do.—Sailors and travelling persons should always carry it with them.

This medicine is put up in round brass moulded vials of two and four ounces each, with the words "Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam" blown on them, and the *written* signature of D. Jayne to the bottom of each direction—none others are genuine.

This medicine is not recommended as a "Panacea" to cure all diseases to "which flesh is heir to" but as a remedy in *Diarrhœa*. The beginning and latter stages of *Dysentery, Cholera Morbus,* the *Spasmodic* or *Malignant* Cholera, *Cramps, Cholics, Sick* and *nervous* Headache. For the *Summer Complaint* or Cholera of children it is unrivalled by any other combination of medicine ever used. It has repeatedly effected cures, when every other means had failed aided by the attendance and skill of the ablest physicians, that could be procured.—Obstinate Diarrhœas of years standing, have been removed by the use of a few bottles of it; violent Dysenteries arrested and Cholera Morbus cured. The Spasms attending the Malignant *Cholera* have always been suppressed in from one to three minutes time, and that much dreaded and fatal disease repeatedly cured without the aid of any other article of medicine. In fact its power over spasmodic diseases of every kind seem to be absolute as it has never yet been known to fail of giving relief in a single instance.—Griping pains, tormina and tenesmus Cholics, Cramps &c. are also soon removed by it.

Hundreds of females and sedentary persons can attest to its superior excellence in *sick* and *nervous Headaches* as two or three teaspoonfulls generally gives them relief in the course of half an hour.

Children laboring under the *Summer Complaint*, have been cured in a short time after all known remedies had failed:—those too who have been so extremely emaciated that their bones almost protruded through their skins, and all hope of recovery abandoned, by all who saw them, have by a few weeks use of this medicine been restored to perfect health.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate from Dr. *William Bacon*, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J.

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients composing Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, I believe it to be a very happy combination, and a useful medicine in many complaints which almost constantly occur in our country, such as Bowel Affections of children, Cholic, Cramps, Looseness, Dyspeptic Disorders of the Stomach, Coughs, and Affections of the Breast, together with all those diseases attended with Sourness of the Stomach; and believe that the regular physician will often find it a useful remedy in his hands, and one that is proper for domestic use, and can be put into the hands of persons at large with safety.

WM. BACON, M. D.
Pittsgrove, Salem Co. N. J. May 4th, 1831.

Certificate from Dr. *Wm. Steeling.*

This may certify that I have used Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation that I have met with, for the relief of those diseases.

WILLIAM STEELING, M. D.
Bridgeton, July 19th, 1831.

From Dr. *M. L. Knapp*, late Physician to the Baltimore Dispensary, and Agent for the Maryland Vaccine Institution.

Baltimore, March 27th, 1833.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir.—You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. I can safely say that I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family, it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments, and is called for again and again; which I think a pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the *Summer Complaint* of children, it has frequently appeared to snatch the little victims, as it were, from the grave. "It saved the life of my child, and of such and such a child," I have repeatedly heard said. In dysenteric affections of adults, I have time and again seen it act like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours, I may say in a few minutes. In fine, it is a *valuable medicine*, and no family should be without it. Respectfully,

M. L. KNAPP, M. D.

From Dr. *L. Lawrence.*

Cedarville, Oct. 9th, 1832.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir.—The curative powers of your Carminative Balsam appears to be fairly established in all Bowel Complaints, &c.; and from the experience I have had with the medicine, I am disposed to think very favorably of it. I have lately tried it on one of my children, who was severely handled, and with complete success, without the use of any other medicine. So far as my practice has extended, I think it a desideratum in medicine, especially among children, who are apt to be affected this way; and which every practitioner in medicine has found to be a very troublesome disease. Respectfully,

LEONARD LAWRENCE, M. D.

From Dr. *Charles Hammond.*

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir.—I have made use of the Carminative Balsam prepared by you for Complaints of the Bowels, with complete success in every case and I do not hesitate to recommend it to the patronage of the public as a medicine, worthy of their particular notice.

CHARLES HAMMOND.
Leesburg, Va. Oct. 5th, 1834.

From the Rev. *Charles J. Hopkins*, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Salem N. J.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir.—Understanding you were about to publish certificates respecting your valuable Carminative Balsam, I thought if it would be of any service to you, I would wish to bear a public testimony in its favor; as we have proved its excellency very frequently in our family, and also administered it to our friends, who have visited us, and always found it gave them speedy relief. Yours Respectfully,

CHARLES J. HOPKINS.
Salem N. J. Jan. 7th, 1835.

The above valuable medicine is sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 4, 1835. 1y-5

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Major Andrew G. Miller, of Gettysburg, will be supported at the next election for the office of Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia. His election will tend to encourage the militia system, as it is understood that if elected he will attend the annual trainings with a Military Staff, fully uniformed and equipped. MANY.

Petersburg, April 22, 1835.

We are authorized to announce, for the Office of Brigadier General, at the approaching election, GEN. THO'S. CRAIG MILLER.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 90th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will parade by Battalions—the 1st Battalion at Lewisbury, on *Monday the 11th of May inst.*—and the 2d Battalion at Petersburg, (York Springs.) on *Tuesday the 12th inst.* precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE COURTS OF APPEAL will be held *on Monday the 8th day of June next*—for the First Battalion, at the house of Mr. Apley, in Lewisbury—for the Second Battalion, at the house of Mr. Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs.)

J. L. NEELY, *Col.*
April 28, 1835. tp-5

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers* will parade for drill and inspection in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Friday the 15th day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order,

DAVID SCOTT, *Adj't.*
April 27, 1835. tp-4

Estate of Joseph Hutton, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH HUTTON, late of Jefferson county, Ohio, deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement—and those having claims against said Estate are also requested to present the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa.

HARMAN WIERMAN, *Adm'r.*
April 27, 1835. 6t-4

Estate of Elizab'h Muntorff, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH MUNTORFF, late of Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement—and those having claims against said Estate, are also requested to present the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa.

HARMAN WIERMAN, *Ex'r.*
April 27, 1835. 6t-4

JAMES COOPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in Chambersburg Street, a few doors East of Mr. Forrey's Tavern.
Gettysburg, June 10, 1834. tf—10

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISON, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Fellow-Soldiers:

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the Office of

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

Should I be fortunate enough to obtain that office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the same with fidelity.

ANDREW M'ILVAIN.
Hamilton township, Adams county, March 31, 1835. te-52

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE ENROLLED MEMBERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Fellow-Soldiers:

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the office of

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

at the election, which is to be held *on the first Monday in June next*, and most respectfully solicit your votes.

DAVID SCOTT.
March 24, 1835. te-51

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE ENROLLED INHABITANTS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Citizens and Soldiers:

THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last election, for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments. The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of Candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by, and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.
March 24, 1835. te-51

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Gentlemen:

I RETURN you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election; and at the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.
March 24, 1835. te-51

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLNANIA MILITIA.

Fellow-Soldiers:

I AM induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB HERMAN.
March 17, 1835. te-50

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE ENROLLED MEMBERS OF THE 2D BRIGADE, 5TH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Fellow-Soldiers:

I AM induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

at the coming election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY.
Gettysburg, March 10, 1835. te-49

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS:

HAVING on a former occasion received a respectable number of votes, for which I tender you my sincere acknowledgments, I feel myself induced to offer again as a candidate for the Office of

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

at the ensuing Election; and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with justice and impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.
March 3, 1835. te-48

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA, OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Fellow-Soldiers:

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

at the ensuing election. Should you think proper to elect me, the duties of that station shall be discharged with fidelity and impartiality.

JAMES LILLY.
Berwick Township, Adams county, March 31, 1835. te-[...]