THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.

Attempt to Assassinate the King of the French.—The Siege of Bilboa Raised.

By the packet ship Sheffield, at N. York, from Liverpool, we have our London papers to the eighth of July, and Paris dates to the seventh. A conspiracy to assassinate *Louis Philippe* had been discovered. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives this account of the affair:—

"On this occasion the backwardness of the Police, in giving publicity to the plot, suggested the likelihood of its reality, and on further inquiry I have seen reason to attach some credit to the facts which were brought under my notice, which were, that five persons had been arrested last night, and two more this morning, charged with the design of way-laying the King on his return to the Tuileries from Neuilly, while passing along the quay which separates the royal gardens from the river, and extends from the Pont Louis Seize, in front of the Chamber of Deputies, to the Pont Royal, which connects the Place du Carousel with the Faubourg St. Germain. The place would, doubtless be well chosen for the commission of such a crime if the assassins had no idea of providing for their own safety, there being nothing along the whole interval between the bridges but the river on the one side, and a blank wall on the other, but as there is a strong military post at either end, it is evident that escape would be next to impossible. The turn which the trial of the April insurrection, and the affair of the Luxembourg would not be unlikely, *a priori*, to provoke some desperate characters to make the attempt; but then, from the disclosures on the trial, it does not appear that there would be many who would be ready to engage on such a forlorn hope as this, in which the sacrifice of their own lives would be required without any temptation or prolence for personal vengeance to secure the gratification of an abstract principle of government."

The affairs of Spain seem adverse to the Carlist cause. The death of Zumalacarregui is no doubt an irreparable blow to the Pretender. The siege of Bilboa had been raised, and the besieging force had retreated in great confusion to the mountain fastnesses, where Don Carlos had his head quarters. To a handful of British auxiliaries, who were present and aided in the defence of the town, is ascribed with the usual boastfulness of English prints about British prowess, &c. the success of the defence.

The Queen of Spain is about receiving efficient aid from France. The Moniteur announces, that by virtue of a convention signed between Spain and France at Madrid Friar, on the 28th ult., the foreign legion is transferred to the service of the Queen of Spain. No stipulation has been made about strengthening the foreign legion by any French recruits. Volunteers however would be received, and the Prefect of the Seine advertise for recruits, and thus forever destroyed the public office of the Military Intendant has been opened for the purpose of receiving all who offer themselves, without the necessity of applying members of the Legion. There are still some difficulties, however, of a pecuniary nature, which probably will not be surmounted until the arrival of M. Mendizabel, who had, however, intimated to his Ambassador that he could not reach Paris, conveniently with his other engagements, for eight days to come.

Two steamboats, with detachments amounting to 600 men, had sailed from England—to form part of Colonel, now General Evan's command.

A conspiracy to overturn the throne of the Emperor Nicholas was discovered in St. Petersburg, in the course of the month of May; and more than sixty persons have been arrested on a charge of being engaged in it. Such is the secrecy with which the proceedings of the Russian Government are conducted, that the news of this affair only reached Paris recently.

Charles the Tenth, Ex-King of France, was dangerously ill at the last accounts.

Letters from Toulon of the 30th ult. announce that on that day the French naval division, consisting of ten vessels, amongst which were three of the line, sailed from that port for the coast of Spain.

Mehemet Ali has withdrawn his opposition to the expedition of Colonel Chesney on the Euphrates, which arose solely from his not having received instructions from the Porte. The Malta Gazette contains an account of the disembarkation of the expedition at the mouth of the Orontes.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, May 5.—I would willingly have delayed writing till I could give you better news, did I not apprehend, as the disorder is unhappily so obstinate, my too long silence might surprise you. The plague has continued to increase from the date of my last letter to this day, so that now above 2,000 persons daily fall victims to it in the city, and a great number in proportion in all most all the provinces of the Delta and Central Egypt. About 50,000 persons have probably already fallen in Cairo alone, which gives the city a frightful appearance.

PLAGUE IN SMYRNA.—The mail from Constantinople of the 11th of June brings the unpleasant news of the plague having appeared at Smyrna. It is said to have been introduced by an Italian merchantman from Alexandria. All the European inhabitants of Smyrna, who had the means of doing so, are said to have fled from the city.

Liverpool, July 5.—The sailing of exportation of flour from this country to America, in consequence of its high price in the United States, and the low value it realizes here, has excited several inquiries. It appears by the advices that the flour and grain markets in New York, had been in a state of great animation. The price of flour had risen rapidly to seven dollars per barrel; and a curious circumstance is noticed, that some of the eastern captains, who had loaded their vessels while the price was much lower, unloaded their cargoes and re-sold them at the advance, proceeding home in ballast.

Spirit of the Times.

The editors of the Lancaster Gazette & Examiner have recently published,

SKETCH

OF THE

LIFE, CHARACTER, AND PUBLIC SERVICES

OF

JOSEPH RITNER.

The above sketch is from the pen of a citizen of Lancaster county, and gives a full, fair and impartial account of the life of Mr. Ritner from his childhood to the present time. It is written with great care and ability, and if judiciously circulated, will contribute much towards removing the prejudices which exist in some parts of the State against Mr. Ritner owing to a want of correct information in relation to his early life. The sole object of the publishers being to promote the cause of Mr. Ritner, they will furnish them by the hundred or thousand, to county committees and others, at such prices as will barely defray the expenses of the printing. Communications upon the subject, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

From the Boston Free Press.

Tribute to Moral Courage.

THADDEUS STEVENS of Penn. is not only a man of mind, but a man of moral courage. The antimasonic citizens of Pittsburg, Penn. (where he pronounced a brilliant oration on the 4th.) invited him to a public dinner, and when he was obliged to decline, the invitation was signed by 100 citizens, headed by Harmer Denny, one of the only four antimasonic members of Congress, in the Union, who has not deserted or injured their party by Whig coalition. The note says—

As the uncompromising opponents of Secret Societies, and of all other wicked combinations against the Laws of the land, and the rights of humanity, we cannot refrain from an expression of the delight with which we hail the presence amongst us, of an early, fearless, uncompromising, and most efficient champion of political Anti-Masonry.

Mr. Stevens replies—

"If, as you do me the honor to suppose, I was an early and efficient Anti-Mason, I have been so in company with you, and the other Anti-Masons of Allegheny, and my ambition would be fully satisfied to be thought your equal in purity of intention, firmness of purpose, and zeal in so sacred a cause. If I were permitted to arrogate to myself any merit for serving our country, it would be for maintaining, through all difficulties, *uncompromising hostility to Secret Societies*."

How differently Thaddeus Stevens behaved than did the traitorous men of New York, in the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Stevens argued with all his power till twelve o'clock at night, in primary caucuses, against the nomination of William Wirt. But when he became the candidate of the Convention, Mr. Stevens offered the resolution for his unanimous appointment, and went home and true to his pledge to the last. The New York men who opposed Mr. Stevens and were most eloquent for Wirt in Convention, went home and entered into a conspiracy with Weed and Stone to throw Wirt overboard, and support half and half Clayman, and thus forever destroyed the national organization of antimasonry.

After this example of treachery those antimasons can never ask an honorable, fearless man to support, if he should, to accept their *exclusive* nomination for the Presidency. His answer would fall on them like burning shame. "How did the antimasons of New York and Ohio treat William Wirt?"

Apply this to a national convention. We want a national antimasonic convention, to take a fresh departure. But we want to meet the people there, not the men who betrayed us in New York and Ohio. This should be looked to, and such men should not be permitted to assume the name of antimasons and hold a convention to pledge the party to any course. If the true men mean to have a convention, they ought to hold a preliminary meeting in N. York, in October or November. The proposal of Vermont to hold a convention at Philadelphia in November, is disapproved by Pennsylvania, who yet keeps aloof and have appointed no delegates. We can see no evidence to satisfy us, that our party will hold a convention at all. If they mean to, why is there not some concert in time and place?

From the York Republican.

The Washington Co. Farmer.

A friend of ours being lately on a visit to the west, called in the course of his journey to see the people's candidate for Governor—Joseph Ritner. He found him, not like George Wolf traversing the state on electioneering tour, and even extending his trip to Saratoga springs to consult with the New York fox, living at the height of fashionable intravagance on money furnished by the people's treasury. He found him, not like the Reading parson, in his study despatching emissaries and supplying funds to go through the state, purchasing "Gazettes" and establishing new Muhly presses. No—he found him hard at work in his cornfield, ploughing, and dressed in labouring attire, leaving political intrigue and strife to his competitors. His sons, too, were busily breaking stone on a public road where they had taken a contract, not like the red-faced, well-conditioned contractors on the state works, spending their time in treating canal commissioners, superintendents and engineers, in order to get into favour with these officers and to draw large estimates. We observe that since the third presses of the distracted party can no longer impose upon the people the falsehood that Joseph Ritner is not a farmer, which lie they wilfully and knowingly circulated three years ago, these soft-handed and purse proud aristocrats are showing their true colours by declaring that the people's candidate is not capable of performing the duties of Governor because he is a *laboring man*, and wears a hat, like their priest and lawyer, bred at *College*. This aristocratic doctrine will be received with the contempt it merits by the true democracy—the farmers and working men of the commonwealth. They know that Joseph Ritner is a practical man—that though he commenced life poor—drove a wagon through the wilderness and served as a common soldier during the late war, and worked hard until by the sweat of his brow he earned a competence, and yet labours on his farm, he has spent that time which professed politicians —renegade priests and filth-rate lawyers—have employed in political intrigue, in making himself a self-taught, practical statesman. They know too that the genuine democracy of Washington County—who have always sent something *honest*—elected him to represent them in the legislature, and that the popular branch of a democratic legislature chose him to preside over their deliberations; and having this knowledge, the people will spurn from them every such aristocratic calumny, and adhere to the honest and practical farmer and statesman.

OPPOSED TO EDUCATION.—The Masonic presses, with their characteristic regard for truth, are busy in circulating that JOSEPH RITNER is an enemy to education and opposed to schooling the poor man's child. How probable this story appears when the fact is taken into consideration that Mr. Ritner himself was a poor boy—the son of a poor man, and had to educate himself mostly, after he arrived to the years of manhood! Also that he has given his own children every advantage in his power, or that the county affords, for education—one of whom, now no more, proved not only the pride and ornament of his family, but of his native county, of the military school at West Point, of the army in which he served, and of the College of which he was a Professor, beloved and esteemed by both faculty and scholars; although he was taken away in the morning of a life of promise. Mr. Ritner himself too, the artificer of his own education, has been for years one of the Trustees of Pennsylvania College—has a school-house erected on his own farm, for the accommodation of his own family and neighborhood, and, we are credibly informed, has done more towards education, in proportion to his property, than any man in that section of the country. Do these facts look as if Joseph Ritner was the enemy of education, and the ignorant demagogue that the Masonic party represent him to be? Does it look as if he was opposed to educating the poor man's child, and placing him in this respect upon an equality with the rich? Does it look as if he was in favour of keeping the children of the poor in ignorance that they may only become the servants of the rich? Every honest man will say, no! It effectually falsifies every charge. Let the Masonic presses therefore cease reiterating this slander, or produce some evidence to sustain it.

[Pennsylvania Telegraph.

MERCER COUNTY.—WALTER OLIVER has been nominated for the Assembly by the Anti-Masons of Mercer county.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The Anti-Masons of Dauphin county have nominated DAVID KRAUSE and JACOB GILBERT for the Assembly.

UNION COUNTY.—The Anti-Masons of Union County have settled their county ticket. NER MIDDLESWARTH and JOHN MORTELLUS, Esqrs. were placed in nomination for the Assembly.

ERIE COUNTY.—The Anti-Masonic Republicans of Erie county assembled in Convention in the borough of Erie on the 4th instant, and nominated JOHN H. WALKER, Esq. for Assembly.

MR. STEVENS' speech will be found in another column. It will excite attention at home and abroad, and merit and receive words of commendation from us. Mr. S. has already earned for himself a station in the first rank of American Orators.—*Cartiale Exp.*

POLITICAL GOSSIP.—Extracts from a letter to the Editor of the N. York Star, from his Washington correspondent.

"Dr. Sutherland was on here some time ago, and managed to get out of the old Chief the toast in favour of Wolf, which so seriously vexed the freinds of Muhlenberg. The Kitchen are all in favour of Wolf, and Kendall has notified Col. Page, Postmaster of Philadelphia, and Mr. Baker, the Collector, that before the Ides of October they must renounce Muhlenberg, or take the consequences. In the meanwhile, we understand it is whispered that Mr. Van Buren is advised to see Gov. Wolf at the springs and assure him that he will press Muhlenberg to withdraw in his favour, and heal the breach in the party. Wolf, however, is not in a humor to allow the Dutch Fox to whisk his tail in his face. The truth is that the fight in Pennsylvania is to decide whether Sutherland, Burden Dallas, King & Co. shall be the Regency, or Horne, Page, Read, Barker, Co.; it is, as usual, a struggle for the "spoils," and RITNER, between the combatants, is likely to carry off the prize.

The South getting uneasy, and I think with cause, at the increasing power and ferocious disposition of the fanatics and immediate abolition men. Nothing short of a convention of the southern states, next winter, will settle that vexed question. Is it not singular, that GEN. HARRISON at this late day, should become a prominent candidate for the Presidency? I know little about him, excepting that he is the only man that all the candidates can unite upon against Van Buren. The people are taking him up, and the presses are compelled to follow. It shows that military services are popular and attractive, and unless the ketchen can run their spit through the ribs of his reputation, he will be a formidable candidate indeed. His first appointment was a political life he obtained from Thos. Jefferson.

We understand that the Pittsburg Statesman, one of the leading Anti-Masonic Whig papers in the state, has placed the name of H. A. Muhlenberg at the head of its columns, and now strenuously advocates the election of that gentleman. The *Adams Sentinel* and *Franklin Repository* should follow suit, and then the spoils party would have nearly all the wolves that have so long preyed on the honest and unsuspecting, by virtue of their sheep's clothing. It was just such fellows as the editor of the Statesman, that recently undertook to catechise Joseph Ritner—to ask him whether he was opposed to Jackson, &c. &c. [*West-Chester Register.*

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS!

From the York Republican Republican.

BALTIMORE RIOTS.

Our readers all remember the explosion of the Bank of Maryland, and the publications which have ensued in attack and defence from Evan Poultney, the President, on one side, and Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, the trustees, on the other. Public opinion which had heaped Poultney, has latterly been changed, and now lays the blame on the other side. Popular excitement rose to great height against Messrs. Johnson and Glenn, and on Thursday night last, a mob assembled in Monument Square, in front of Johnson's house, at which some stones were thrown which broke several panes of glass; but the assemblage dispersed in quietness after being addressed by the mayor. On Friday afternoon a meeting of citizens was held, the proceedings of which, recommending submission to the laws, had no good effect; for in the evening, the mob augmented to several thousand persons made again assembled opposite Johnson's house—again missiles were thrown and glass broken, and though addressed by the mayor, and Gen. Jones, counsel for the corporation of the Bank of Maryland, they did not disperse; the police interfered in vain, and all was confusion until 10 o'clock when the rioters separated and peace was restored. On Saturday night, the spirit of disorder was yet more strong, and we cannot do more than quote from the "Chronicle" the occurrences of the night, premising that the police had provided themselves with fire-arms, contrary to the wish and instructions of the mayor:

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we proceed to detail the occurrences which took place in this city on Saturday night.—On the two preceding nights there had been assemblages in front of Mr. Johnson's dwelling, Monument square, which had resulted in no other injury to the property than the breaking of some panes of glass. The assemblage on Friday night was addressed by the mayor, Mr. Preston, Gen. Jones, of Washington city, the two latter counsel for the creditors of the Bank of Maryland. We did not hear either of the addresses, but that delivered by Gen. Jones was printed by request and circulated and circulated on Saturday evening, and it was hoped would have had a salutary influence in alleying public excitement. But as an attack was anticipated, a number of additional police officers were appointed, some of whome were mounted on horseback and all provided with batons. Early in the evening these were stationed at the different avenues leading to the square, and when the first crowd began to collect in Baltimore opposite the residence of Mr. Johnson, in Calvert street, great numbers of whom were attracted by curiosity. Some of the mounted men were here stationed to keep the street clear. Here we understand the disturbance first commenced by the throwing of stones, quantities of which were on the spot from late paving and the gathered materials for a new building. This mode of warfare continued until about ten o'clock, when from being in the guard would be overcome, they were supplied with muskets and ammunition. The heart sickens at the scene that ensued. Discharges from the muskets became frequent, sometimes over the heads of the crowd, and occasionally amongst it. We understand that the muskets were loaded with small shot, with the view of avoiding the infliction of mortal wounds. Whilst this scene was passing in front of north Calvert st. a body of the assailants passed around in north Charles street attacked the house of Mr. Glenn, destroyed the lamps, doors, &c. and demolished and threw the furniture into the street, but no disposition was manifested to injure the property of others. The contest at Calvert street and other points was renewed at midnight, and the guard remained on duty until day light.

Rumours are various as to the number of killed and wounded—we have not authentic information of more than one of the former. Numbers were injured by the stones thrown, besides those wounded with shot.

On Saturday night, fifty-five prisoners from among the mob, were arrested and taken to jail. The American of yesterday morning says:—

The excitement in reference to the persons connected with the affairs of the Bank of Maryland was augmented to a still greater extent on Sunday night.

At eight o'clock the house of Reverdy Johnson, in Monument Square, was attacked, and entered, the furniture thrown into the street and burnt, the interior of the house demolished and the front partly torn down.

A short time before 11 o'clock, the house of John B. Morris, in South street, was attacked, the furniture thrown into the street and burnt, and the interior demolished.

About the same hour an attack was about to be made on the newly erected dwelling, of Hugh McElderry, in north Calvert street but it is said that a representation that the property was yet in the hands and at the risk of the contractor, induced the party to retire.

The residence of Jesse Hunt, Mayor of the city, was next visited, and the furniture thrown into the street and burnt.

The house of Captain Bentzinger was also assailed. The score of Capt. Wiley in Franklin street was about to undergo a similar visitation, but the commanding officer Mr. Lynch that the property was his and not captain W's, was the means of its preservation. The house of Dr. Hintz was assailed; but his lady making her appearance and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate—they listened to her appeal and departed without doing any injury.—These citizens were active in supporting the civil authorities on Saturday night.

A little before day-break on yesterday morning, the residence of Evan T. Ellicot, in Pratt street was attacked, and the furniture thrown into the street and burnt.

In all these cases the assailants carried on their proceedings without hindrance or any attempt at it.

On Monday morning, the Mayor convened the city councils, who after being enlivened by him, resolved to issue an appeal to the good sense of the community, which was done. It appears that on Monday, Governor Ridgely, Mr. Wirt, and A. Miltenberger was elected in his stead. On the morning of the same day, a meeting of citizens was held, when a motion was made and carried to form the citizens of the respective wards into classes, who should meet in the afternoon in their several wards. On Monday afternoon, there was a general shutting up of stores and places of business—the citizens were called on General Smith for aid, who issued an order calling out the 3rd division of Maryland Militia. At 10 o'clock P. M. of Monday, the "American" says—"corps of citizens, well armed, are occupying different parts of the city, and thus far every thing is quiet." These are all the details which the papers furnish—many deaths were doubtless lost, but the print give no information. Major E. L. Finley was wounded and taken to York springs for safety, with a broken leg and many bruises.

MORE HORRORS.—The Louisville Journal contains an extract from a letter dated Cayuga, Miss. July 9. The writer states that a plot was discovered in Port Gibson to poison the wells and springs. Of the leaders in the plot were immediately arrested, and after they had confessed, their guilt, were compelled to take their own poison. Both expired in ten minutes. The plot was to poison the springs, &c. &c. [*Balt. Patriot.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[Communicated.

COLONIZATION.

At a meeting held some time since, in this place, T. Stevens, A. G. Miller, Dr. S. S. Schmucker, Wm. M'Clellan, Dr. D. Gilbert and William W. Paxton, were appointed a committee to solicit subscription in the borough of Gettysburg and the county of Adams generally, to aid the *Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania* in their endeavours to colonize in Liberia, such people of color as may be willing. They have made arrangements to attend to the duties assigned them in the county, but in the borough, and believing that their fellow citizens throughout the county, will be willing to cooperate with them in this laudable purpose, and to render it convenient to the people generally, the following gentlemen are added to the committee, with a request to act in the object. John B. M'Pherson Esq. is appointed Treasurer, to whom it is desired, that all funds collected, be paid on or before the 1st of October next:—

Cumberland township—Capt. Wm M'Curdy, Reb't. Cobean, Joseph Baily.

Mountjoy—Adam Wirt, Jacob Keller, Esq. Wm. Brinkerhoff, Esq.

Germany—Jacob Culp, Conrad Weaver. Jas. M'Sherry, Esq.-George Will, Esq.

Conowago—William Albright, Jacob Wurtz, Rev. Lakicu.

Berwick—Dr. Pfeiffer, Joseph Carl, Geo. Himes.

Mountpleasant—Jacob Will, John Ewing, Samuel Swope.

Straban—John Dickson, Esq. Jacob Cassatt, Esq. John J. Graft.

Reading—Dr. Charles Blish, Jno. Brough, John Snider.

Liberty—James Moore, David Ecker, James Hamilton.

Hamilton—Dr. G. L. Fauss, James, Clarke, Esq. Joseph Miller.

Latimore—David Grosh, Jas. Patterson, James Robinette.

Huntingdon—Dr. W. R. Stewart, Wm. Gardner, Harman Wierman, Esq.

Tyrone—Baltzer Snyder, H. Myers, William Sadler.

Menallen—Isaac Wierman, Esq. G. Wilson, William Rex.

Franklin—David Wills, Esq. Peter Mickly, David Middlecoff.

Hamiltonban—John Musselman, jr. Ezra Blythe, Zeph. Herbert.

For the Gettysburg Star and Republican Banner.

GETTYSBURG, August 13, 1835.

MR. MATCHMAKER,

Will you be so good as to give the following Correspondence a place in your paper, together with a communication signed "*A Democrat*," which was handed over to Mr. Lefever for publication, and who refused to publish the same?

I have no remarks to make other than as to the language held out by Mr. Lefever, in his second letter, in which he charges me with "and after your endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against me in an important suit shortly to be tried"—I say it is injurious in my opinion. This, I say, is DIRECTLY FALSE AND WITHOUT FOUNDATION. If Mr. Lefever was so informed, it is not the first LIE which has been told him by his present advisers; nor do I presume it will be the last, should he continue to confer with them. With this remark, I will leave it to the People to judge.

Respectfully yours,

G. ZIEGLER.

LETTER TO MR. LEFEVER.

GETTYSBURG, August 3, 1835.

MR. LEFEVER,

Although you and myself are of different opinions as to the man who shall be our next Governor, there should be no enmity existing between us, and I hope none such exists; I will at least vouch there is none on my part.

A goodly number of your subscribers, some of whom have been contributors to your paper since you first located yourself in this place as an Editor of a public journal, a direct and positive refusal. The case would have been altered, had a political friend and consistent democrat sent communications; but such men are scarce among the friends of Wolf in this county. I do not intend to publish any communications derogatory to the character of Mr. Muhlenberg and his friends.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JACOB LEFEVER.

Aug. 12. P. S. I enclose the communication signed "A Democrat," but, deeming it prudent to keep a copy of it—and a rhematic affection rendering writing very painful to me—I could not reply so soon as I desired. J. L.

For the Compiler.

The imposition which has been for a time some, what successful with the people of the good people of Adams county, we think will soon be detected by all who feel an interest in the preservation of those principles (true Republicanism in which it ought to be our pride to continue to act. Schemes of ambition, which most probably did not originate in this county, but the furtherance of which have been most industriously pursued by most of men whose pride it is to be thought leaders, have been carried on to an extent which will astonish every man when he reflects upon the means used to impose upon his understanding, and blind him to the recollection the persons who have used these means. You cannot have forgotten the pains which were taken by the active politicians of your acquaintance, to defend the policy of the State Executive, in the promotion of Internal Improvements, and what is called the General School System, neither of which will long need defenders in any section of this State, the one having proved to some thoroughly understood, and the vast advantage which it will confer upon them, the other, as seen, so soon will both be properly appreciated by all who have a due regard for the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and the moral improvement of its inhabitants. Nor can you now overlook the use that has been made of the internal improvements of our country, and the very subtle arts which will in time secure to children of all our citizens opportunities of acquiring information; which will enable them to occupy stations, to no misfortune to be poor, to compete with the offspring of wealth and haughty nabobs of the land, and will enable many in lowly stations, to whom nature has been kind and liberal, but the world stingy and niggardly, to rise from their lowly situation, and exalt themselves to situations in which they will be useful and respectable.

When Governor Wolf, was first elected to the office, the improvements had been entered upon and much money had been expended, and what, ever may be the result of those improvements and the consequent expenditures in benefitting or injuring the citizens of the commonwealth, need scarcely now be inquired into; the money has been expended, and the improvements almost completed, and the question now is, shall we, have in an enviable rank amongst her sisters, and are now at this early period producing revenue far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of the system. The school law was not in operation, had not operated and after his (Gov. Wolf's) election; and we will not, nor cannot deny, that although most of the Governors who preceded him, had in succession, with the same intention recommended something of the kind, yet that it had not been very zealously and perseveringly pressed upon the legislature as an imperious duty, until he became Governor; and that he did on every occasion when called upon to do so, from the people elected and very important part of the duty which they owed to their Constitution.

Until lately it ended well the inclination of those who are near Gov. Wolf's mind have opponents, not only to justify him in his course in these matters, as well as in the general course of his administration, but to praise him for his honest, upright and meritorious of Governors! Indeed they do not even now pretend to point out or specify their objections, but rely on the general assurance that if you, that it will be Anti Democratic to vote for Gov. Wolf's opponents, that the discovery should have been made in almost every part of the state, by a few very knowing ones in each county, preferred to the mass of the people out the general mass of the people even having harbored the least suspicion on the subject! Had it not been for the vigilance of Whig and Anti Democratic, always wide awake to their own interests, who had discovered the improvements had been found out, and that their influence was at an end, we should have never heard a word on the subject. The alarm was sounded, the cry raised, that Democracy is in danger! but the alarmists, the self appointed sentinels who have raised the storm, have not yet condescended to inform the Plebean throng, from what quarter danger is to be expected! The people would like to be informed from what source the information was derived, which was for a long time most industriously, and with as much secrecy and mysterious manner as whispered about. Where did the few initiated derive their intelligence, that Gov. Wolf had lost his popularity and could not be elected? Surely it was it ascertained, that although the Governor's whole conduct had met with the most decided approbation, and although they felt the warmest attachment to his person and fame, yet, they were determined to pay a Democratic tribute of a wavering acceptance of his conduct, and their undying attachment to him, they would be compelled, to give him up! and by some mysterious power compelled them, contrary to their own feelings, in his favor, to desert the object of their fond attachment! The fable are so yet extensively in the dark as to any reasons which could have operated upon their minds; but the public have know, that those who were *professedly* his most ardent friends, most enthusiastic admirers, are now anxiously engaged in endeavoring to ferret out made of you, so that it may be published elsewhere, together with our correspondence.

Yours very respectfully,

G. ZIEGLER.

MR. JACOB LEFEVER,

Editor of the Compiler.

MR. LEFEVER'S ANSWER.

GETTYSBURG, August 11, 1835.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Esq.

SIR—Your letter of this morning's date has been received; and as you excuse me of equivocation, I will now endeavor to be explicit, on some points, at least. As I have already stated, elsewhere, had even you applied to me, in the first instance, it might have been improper to withhold any of your decent communications, but, after you so were the agent to have myself and my political friends abused through the columns of the Star, with a malignity, and in language, which is a disgrace to all concerned; and, after your endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against me, in an important suit shortly to be tried—it was very injudicious, in my opinion, for the friends of Gov. Wolf to push you forward, as the person to ask me to publish for them—a request to which every reasonable person, entertaining my views of the circumstances, would have expected his services will be more wanted, if possible than they heretofore have been. His talents, influence, sagacity and decision will be almost indispensible, at a time when the corruptions of the administration are to be probed and exposed to a triumphant people. He does not belong to Adams county alone. He is indeed, the *property of the party* throughout the state; and as such he is considered as having *no right* to decline a nomination of the opponents of corruption, extravagance and masonic misrule in Adams county. This is the voice, and the feeling of our friends every where, and it is earnestly hoped that the Anti-Masons of Adams co. will not allow himat this time to retire from the service of themselves and the country.—There is much feeling on this subject, throughout the state, and we have too excellent an opinion of Mr. Stevens to believe that, if he should be nominated he will not yield to the public voice of his old friends, and the anxious solicitude of the Anti-Masons thro' out the state, notwithstanding his refusal to be a candidate for nomination.

The next session of the Legislature will be of more importance to the cause of Antimasonry than any ten years either preceding or following it, and he will have it in his power to complete the objects, on which his talents, and eloquence have been exerted in vain, because of the array of numerical force against him. He will have it in his power to carry the bill against secret societies, with others of importance to the interests of the people, and the welfare of the state, at the coming session, and he should not be allowed to let the opportunity of doing so more than a month pass over his head. We might say much on this subject, but we cut our remarks short after again appealing to the Anti-Masons in Adams county, to let Stevens alone, whether he will or not."—*Pa. Telegraph.*

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENTS.—List of the commencements of different Colleges.

Waterville, (Me.) Aug. 5
University of Virginia. 5
Washington College, (Hartford,) 6
Yale College, (N. Haven,) 19
Williams College, 19
Middlebury do. 19
Dartmouth do. 19
Wesleyn University, (Middletown,) 26
Harvard do. (Cambridge,) 26
Amherst College, 26
Brown University, (Providence,) Sep. 2
Browdoin College, (Me.) 2

In addition to the above commencements, we would add that the

Pennsylvania College, Sept. 17

[*Gettysburg Star.*

INTERESTING FACT.—Gen. Harrison, says the Cincinnati Whig, in the course of his conversation with the editor of the Whig during his late visit to that place, made the following remarks, by which we are put in possession of a very interesting fact:

"The idea was a happy one expressed by a distinguished citizen of our own country, in his address to the veteran Lafayette, "that he had passed yesterday." That same good fortune said General H. was *his*. It would seem almost incredible that the speaker had at one time been the sole surviving child of the nation, and the sole of the territory which now forms Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—nay more, that he had once been the chief Executive Officer of the country, and yet with the addition of Missouri and Arkansas—of a territory extending from the warm climate where sugar and cotton are produced, to the cold country of the North where corn will scarcely grow."

From the Torch Light.

Doctor Wickey's receipe for the cure of the Asiatic Cholera, Bilious or Cramp Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Flux and Bilious Fever.

MR. BELL.—The following receipe, verbatim, of Dr. Wickey's celebrated cure for the Cholera, has accidently fallen into my hands; the authenticity of the receipe cannot well be questioned, from the circumstance that it was found among a gentleman's papers who practiced a receipe similar to one year ago of Dr. Wickey, and also, who was restricted by oath before A. B. Rankin a Justice of the Peace in Greencastle, not to instruct any person in the art of making the medicine. I would thank you to publish it in your paper for the benefit of all:—

RECEIPE.

Take of Terminthia root	2 oz
Devillit root	2
Bimbornella root	2
Bistorda root	2
Angelica root	2
Gimizma root	2
Zedary root	2
Vallerian root	2
Elecampane root	2
Calamus root	2
Rue or other herb	2

Pulverise these as fine as possible, put them into one gallon of French Brandy of the best quality, into bottles, place them in sand, let them stand a week or one hot, let it digest for six days, then filter whole of it, then put in each gallon two ounces of Camphor spirits, and two ounces of Saffron spirits, then it is fit for use.

DIRECTIONS.

1st—For preventive of Cholera—Take half a tea spoon full in the morning, fasting, in cold water.

2d—For an attack or Symptoms—Take a tea spoon full every fifteen minutes until relieved; in using it let the patient go to bed and keep warm.

3d—For the third stage or cramps, vomiting and pain in the stomach—Take half a table spoon full every fifteen minutes until the patient is thrown into a warm sweat.

4th—For the fourth stage or collapse, attended with cold sweat and rice water discharges—Take one table spoon full every half hour, until the patient gets into a warm sweat; then repeat the dose every three or four hours, for two days should the case require it, the doses may be increased with perfect safety to double the quantity.

UNPARALLELED GOOD FORTUNE!—Beltzhoover's Line of Stages has been running from Baltimore westwardly through this place, daily, for nearly three years, during which time the distance travelled has amounted to upwards of 110,000 miles, carrying, on a moderate calculation, 10,000 passengers—and yet the Line in that period, has not met with the slightest accident of any kind by which the lives of passengers or the interests of the proprietors have been jeopardied.—*Westminster Carrolltonian.*

☞ *Where should the Church be Built?*

Build it as near the centre of business as possible. If our church had employed every real good agents to ride through the community the last forty years, and answer this question, the cause of Christ would have been constantly promoted. Some congregations have built little churches in the centre of business. Others have supposed that the stillness of retirement would be favorable to religious worship. A third class have built a little outside of the town, that in all the extremes of the congregation might be equally distant from the meeting house, contending that the people in town might as easily come out a mile, as those in the country could come in one. All these and similar reasons are not sufficient. The people in town are not prepared to convey their families out as those in the country to carry their families in; and if they were, they are not accustomed to go out for other things, as the people in the country are to come to town, so that they will not. Christians and impenitent sinners should be carefully and at sacrifice of feeling, can and will come to town; but this is by no means true of those who live in town. It is proper, then, if congregations make one place a centre, to let that be the centre and not the outside of the laws of nature. The spot that circumstances make a centre for other business, will have the roads all pointing to it, and that is the place for the meeting house. Most deplorable facts through the country meet the traveller upon the subject. The place of worship is a little out from town. There are the graves of the fathers, labor has made that the spot whither the tribes go up; and you cannot change it without animosities, and the separation of dear friends; and still any other denomination, that has its centre in town, is succeeding better than they. The minister and best men are disheartened, many sinners are kept from the house of God, and souls forever lost. Facts will show, at the bar of God, that this matter is no trifle in building of the Redeemer's kingdom.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

The Sheriff of Cornwall, U. C., was killed last week while in the discharge of his official duty. He attempted to arrest a man in a civil process, and was resisted by the man and his brother; the latter of whom gave the sheriff a blow on the head with some instrument, which proved mortal.

A writer in the Washington Globe gives a table of the lands ceded to the U. States by different tribes of Indians since the year 1802, in which the total amount is set down at 72,350,017 acres. It is difficult even to estimate the value of these lands; but take them at the average Government price and they will yield a gross sum of rising *ninety millions of dollars.*

"Well, Deacon, they do say you made one of your very best speeches at the funeral." The Deacon had just buried his fifth wife, and at the conclusion of the funeral services, addressed the mourners in a feeling manner, on the loss to the town talk, and the Deacon, good soul, felt exceedingly flattered, as well he might.

"Well! Deacon! everybody says it was *before the 1st day of October next;* and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Cumberland township, Adams County.

LUDWICK ESSIGH, Adm'r.

August 10, 1835. 6t—10

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at the late residence of Valentine Flohr, dec'd. in Franklin township, Adams county, on *Wednesday the 2d of September next*, all the personal property of said dec'd. consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE:

Such as Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Cupboards, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Also,

STOVES AND PIPE, ONE MILCH COW, &c.

Also, a large quantity of *Pine Boards, Posts, Rails, Shingles, &c. &c.*

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE

Stock of Merchandize

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Wares, &c. which will be sold wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers. (Any person so disposed, can purchase the above Stock of Goods at private sale, at any time previous to the day of sale as above stated.)

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when due attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

ELIZABETH FLOUR, *Ex'r.*

DANIEL MICKLEY, Jr. *Ex'r.*

August 10, 1835. ts—19

ANTI-MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.

Just received

500 Ajax's Ritual

500 copies a brief defence of John the Baptist, against foul slanders and wicked libels of Free-Masons, by John Gest of Philadelphia, received for distribution and circulation, by

V. DUKEHART, Agent.

6th month 6th, 1835. tf—14

BLANK TENDER NOTES

For Sale at this Office.

THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

ALMANAC.

AUGUST. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
17 Monday	5 13	6 47	AUGUST.
18 Tuesday	5 14	6 46	1 Sat. 6 10 M.
19 Wednesday	5 15	6 45	First Q. 1 2 20 A.
20 Thursday	5 16	6 44	Full M. 8 10 21 M.
21 Friday	5 17	6 42	Last Q. 16 4 11 M.