# THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

17 Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany. 20

## NATIONAL A. M. CONVENTION.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nine years have elapsed, since a free citi zen of these States, was torn from his family, and from the circle of his neighbors and friends, in obedience to the mandates, and by the hands of master spirits of Free-Ma- he was off red the highest honors of Masonsoary; he was borne, by day and by night, more than one hundred miles, through a populous section of the State of New York to the Canadian frontier; where he was immured in a national fortress, under the charge of national officers, members of the Masonic lodges; and there, being deprived of counsel and friends, and deprived of the benefit of trial by jury, he was condemned secret'y by the laws of Free-Masonry; and having been, in his last moments, refused the consolations of a Bible, to smooth his pathway to eternity, he was inhumanly sunk, at a midnight hour, in the deep waters. of the river Niagara. Public indignation at the time, instead of being poured upon the Masonic lodges, for machiniting and warm ang into life this most nefarious crime against the laws of Heaven and of mankind, was, through the great power and influence, the extensive combination and close alliance a mong the Free-Masons, most wantonly turned from the known kidnappers, against the honest citizens who had the humanity to search for their lost neighbor: public indignation was, for a long time, strangely turned from the contemplation of the murderous act, to frown on the patriotic men, who sought to expose the crime, and to bring the offenders to trial; and the public press was by Masonic influence so far turned from the proper object of its high rebuke, that, while it disregarded, or justified, the lawless conduct of the Masonic lodges, it almost everywhere vilified and abused the honorable men who sought to bring the heinous criminals to the bar of public justice. The men, who contrary to law had robbed the community of a freeman, were excused, while those who would make them answer, according to law, for depriving a wife of her husband, and chil dren of their father, wore violently censured, and condemned.

To sustain themselves under the attacks of this wide spread and secret combination against the laws of the land, and against their own fair reputation, the people, in the region first aggrieved, were forced to combine together, and unexpectedly to try the strength of a virtuous yeomanry in conflict with a power, whose vain boast had been so often repeated, as to have become generally believed, "that it had withstood the shock of tyrants; it had survived the fall of empires, that any person holding office of, or under nate their own candidates for public office, and the run of cities and nations; and it would survive the wreck of time." How it called to its aid the rebuke of the wise, whom it had misinformed, and the sneer of the simple, whom it had deceived; and the reproach of the deluded, whom it had in-secret foresworn! How it magnified its great ones, and invoked the shades of the honored dead, whom, in their green youth, it had cheated, with a taper light and the help of a band, the blessing of Heaven, in bringing the State tion, which has set a foul example of violatage, into the vile mysteries of its temple of of Pennsylvania, and other large portions of ing the dearest rights of freemen, and conthe United States, to entertain just views of [ tinues to administer illegal onths; an institu band of Anti Masons, and denied them the common privileges of the press, and of the treedom of speech, and of peaceably meeting in public, to treat of the bearing of the lodg. es and their acts on public affairs! How it denied the right to utter, or to publish their sentiments against Free-Masonry; how it interrupted and broke up their meetings, forbade them the use of public halls, and public newspapers; and forced them to silence under this Masonic oppression, or to establish Anti-Masonic newspapers for themselves alone! The struggle which then commenced be-William Morgan. tween the freemen of western New York, Many think this is done already, and that and the secret combination of Free-Masons, soon extended to the neighboring States .----By eschewing the party politics of the day, and aiming only at the overthrow of the to act upon the principles which have, by lodges, Anti-Masonry provailed over all op confession, obtained a just and complete position in the western part of New York, | triumph over the powers of Masonic darkand has obtained signal triumphs in Massa- ness. If so be Free Masonry is down, nevchusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ver- | er to rise again, that is a fact in support of mont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In four of the prowess of Anti-Masonry which, instead these States Anti-Masonic Governors have of disarming its hosts, should encourage been chosen-Vermont, Rhode Island, Mas- them to persevere, while the Grand Lodges, of the freedom of speech and the freedom of the sachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and laws have been already enacted against Free-Masonry, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermout, and Connecticut. By becoming entangled in the wily schemes of selfish politicians, schemes, planned under the garb of friendship with a view to its destruction, Anti-Ma. sonry has suffered painful loss in N. York. Encouraged, however, by success in the above named States, and by unwavering confidence in the righteousness of their cause, Anti-Masons propose, once more to appear in the field, for their principles, in the gen- buttle, they have gradually reduced the proud supremacy of the laws over the combination of the erous contest for President of the United States, believing that whoever may win, the tive darkness throughout a large portion of murder of Wm. Morgan, threatened to all private virtuous and the brave alone deserve the the United States; reduced it to the neceserown of victory. The Supreme Ruler of the universe has former years of prosperity; and to the hard deprived them of the opportunity of again preferring the honored name of WM. WIRT the arm of defence afforded by the more for their leader; but, in return they have the savor of his irreproachable life, his lofmembers. ty intellect, and his pure and unsullied fame; together with the firm purpose to rally for their principles on some new candidate .---Of the candidates whom the people choose to honor, Anti-Masons make no war with any, save the sworn dependant of the Masonic lodges; and they seek alliance with none, who repudiate their principles, or disapprove of their object; or in any manner uphold the baneful society which, in the violent abduction and murder of a freeman, for the lawful publication of his sentiments, for an honest living, but on the exertion of trial, until they escaped through the statute of liand of his reasons for them, has rashly struck his own powers in generous competition for mitation, the antimasons appealed from the maa mortal blow at Liberty. the patronage of the public; and until the Anti-Masons regard all secret combina- reproaches, which have been plentifully cast tions of men, especially of the favored clas. upon its opposers, are hurled back npon the injury to their private rights, and personal liber. ses, with a jealous eye. Formed with no head of Free Masonry, that self-styled "Anview to the general good, and actuated by cient and Honorable Fraternity," which the meanest selfishness; having power to pretends to initiate young men into the lative united. elevate one of the combination, without mer- sacred mysteries of all antiquity and into it, and depress another not of the combina. fellowship with the revered names of sages, the same lawless violence, with which the mouth

alted his worth, they constitute the very generations; and is itself traced to an origin worst class of those "combinations and as as base as its penalties are barbarous, in an of every freeman was put in joopardy : that the sociations" against which WASHINGTON ale house, the Apple tree Tavern, in Charles raised his warning voice in his memorable street, Covent Garden, London, on Me. private rights, lest, henceforth, any set of men Farewell Address. Washington, himself a chaptes' Holiday, 14th of June, 1717; whence Mason, but never an officer of any lodge, nor both after and before it entered its teens, it what one should write and what one should publish and within a lodge more than once or twice in came to meet at "The Devil- I avern. Temthe last thirty years of his life, though once ry in Virginia, and again proposed by the Masons of Pennsylvania, for Grand Master

of the United States. They eminently "serve to organize fuction" says that won derful man, "to give it an artificial and extrao-dinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party;" and "to control, counteract, or the constituted authoritics."

History furnishes many examples of the mischnefs of secret societies; but, under a tions, have yet been a feeble and persecuted free Government, no example of their usefulness. The Masonic lodges have been in of indignation at a series of atrocious violathe last century found in collision with all tions of the laws of God and man; persecutthe principal Governments of Europe, ed, for summoning the energies of virtue in France, England, Spain, Portugal, Holland, the hearts of their follow citizens, to extin Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia | guish a secret and lawless conspiracy, in the During the current year, in England, where (heart of the community against the equal Free Masonry is limited to three degrees of rights of their fellow men;" persecuted, we mystery by act of Parliament, and is other-ladd, for their manly opposition to an instituwise heavily fettered and trammeled, to tion of which War. WIRT solemnly declared, keep it from disturbing the public peace, a ["I have no hesitation in saying, that I conprince of the blood, who is commander in sider it at war with the fundamental princichief of the army, and also Grand Master of ples of the social compact, as treason against the Orange Lodges, has been constrained society, and a wicked conspiracy against the suddenly to leave the kingdom, to avoid the laws of God and man, which ought to be put searching inquiries of a Committee of the down."

house of Commons, having first refused to answer the inquiries of the Committee; and the Secretary of the Grand Lodge also ab to play off their secret fooleries, to trumpet sconded, to evade the pursuit, making for their false mysteries, to proclaim their puny him, to compel the production of the records of the doings of the Grand Lodge. So deep quity, to sound the praise of their noble and was the general conviction of a conspiracy royal brethren and to glorify their dark temin this secret society, or armed confederacy ple; but Anti-Masons mean only to express of 200 000 men, to subvert the established their own opinion of such folly, vain boastorder of the succession to the British throne, ing, and deception, and to stop the administhat all officers and soldiers of the army have tration of Masonic oaths. They do not perbeen forbidden, under the severest penalties, secute Free-Masons. They allow them, to to join the secret Lodges; and the Commit- meet and to consult, and publicly to parade tee of investigation made their report to the their fuery unmolested, using only their own House of Commons in September last, rec. [unalienable right, to judge and to speak, to ommending that "any person holding office deliberate and to act in regard to this matunder the crown, and belonging to any socie ter, according to the liberty which they ty, joined together by secret oaths; signs, have inherited from their fathers, and which or tokens, should be discussed from his the laws of our country allow. If they reoffice," which is precisely the ground taken ject the names of Free Masons from their in these states by the Anti-Masons. In view | ballots, they are not sworn under a penalty of the criminal and treasonable obligations of death, to prefer Free Masons. It is but and acts of the Grand Lodges, Anti- Masons their free exercise of a freeman's right, for report, recommend, urge, and strive by law | which they are answerable to no man, and ful means to convince the sovereign people, least of all to Free-Masons. If they nomithem, and belonging to any society joined they exercise their rights openly, which the together by secret oaths, signs, and tokens, Free Masons do secretly; and if at this time should be, after proper warning, dismissed they should nominate a candidate for the from his office: for they have seen the power Presidency, who has been, or who has not of Free-Masonry displayed in many aggra-been, named by any other party, they will vated violations of the public law; and have do it, not to disparage any candidate who is felt its terrible scourge in the most wanton independent of the Masonic obligations; but defamation of their acts and purposes and solely to present and to urge upon the people. good name, and now having succeeded, by the necessity of guarding against an institu-

ple Bar, London." Anti-Masons will "PER-SEVERE," until the statute books of the States can no longer be quoted to protect and to o or the name of this alchouse order. wh ch binds its members to treasonable acts, under bloody penalties.

"Hitherto, the Anti-Masor ," in the lanuage of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS," though armed with a principle as pure as any that ever animated the heart of man; though and the regular deliberation and action of struggling against an institution foul with midnight murder, perpetrated in strict con-

formity to soul-ensuaring oaths and obligaminority; persecuted, for uttering the cry

In putting it down-Anti-Masons do not mean to abridge the right of Free Masons, charities, to magnify their centennial anti-

tion, however valuable his services, or ex- ; and heroes, and saints of all countries and of one freeman was hushed in death, because it ventured holdly to pronounce the honest sentiments of a generous and patriotic heart, the life people should punish this fearful outrage upon should undertake to prescribe for the people what punish this violation of their dearest rights, or expect an irresponsible judge, without any of the usual forms of law, to sit by turns on their trial, and having condemned one contrary to law, execore judgment by the hands of a misguided rabble Antimasons saw and felt that the people ought to punish this outrage, lest doath may come from iny concealed hand, holding the dagger of a se cret combination who condemn the manner in which any Democratic Republican of these U.S. shall venture to exercise the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press, liberties, which the God of Heaven has given to every man, and which our Constitution guarantee, and the laws and custom four country encourage, allow and protect. In the prosecution of their high and fixed pur pore, Antimasons use only constitutional weapons according with the established usages of political parties: they support, or reject candidates for of fice, according as the candidates receive or reject,

he cardinal principles of Antimasonry; and they solicit all private judgment, together with liberty to speak, and to write, and to publish that judg-ment, subject only to the legal tribunals of our country, openly to join and abolish the masonic lodges from their high place among the incorporated institutions of our country; and, in them, to ebuke the spirit of violence, which widely threatens to disturb the peace of this favored land, in the name of Lynch-law, a masonic code of rapino, tripes, and blood.

In obedience to the call of that United States Convention; which, at Baltimore in 1831, nominated for the Presidency the honored and lamented WILLIAM WIRT, another National Convention will assemble ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN MAY NEXT, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Court House, at 12 o'clock, m. for the pur pose of advancing the principles of Antimasonry to which Convention all the states are invited t send Delegates, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and al the friends of good order, of sound principles, and of individual rights, in opposition to the oppres sive power of secret combinations of men, and also, to the lawless arts of irresponsible and self constituted judges of life and death, destroyin, the peace of the country and tyrannically threat ening the life and liberty of their fellow citizens carnestly invited to aid in the selecting of the De legates.

### HENRY DANA WARD, HENRY COTHEAL, of N.Y.City, National Corresponding Commi tee of Anti Masons. Harrisburg, Dec 17, 1835.

Notice is hereby Given, TO all Legatees and others concerned that the Administration Accounts of the de ceased persons herein mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirnation and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th lay of December next, to wit:-

The Account of Samuel M'Nair, Admin strator of Agness M'Nair, deceased. The Account of Peter Stine, Executor o

eorge Stine, deceased. The Account of Peter Myers, Adminis-

ator of David Myers, deceased. The Account of George Trenkle, Adminstrator of Joshua Trenkle, deceased.

The Account of John Wolford, Adminis rator of John Albert, deceased.

The Account of Daniel Mickley and Elizbeth Flohr, Executors of Valentine Flohr, dec'd. who was Guardian of G. M. Flohr.

CARMINATIVE BALSAM T HEALTH RESTORATIVE, In the Malignant, Spasmodic, or Asiatic, Cholera, Chu tera Morbus, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Dysentry, Sick or Nervous Head Ache, Cholera Infun-tum 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 coatains 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 shou'd 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 CARMI-NATIVE 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 Diarrhea. 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 unrivatled 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 supfail of giving relief in a single instance .---Griping pains, tormina and tenesmus Chol-

sons can attest to its superior excellence in sick and nervous Headaches as two or three ted in the same way. 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 soo who have been so extremely emaciated that their bones almost protruded through their skins, and all hope of recovery abanloned, 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 The Account of Dan'l Mickley and Elizath Flohr. Executors of Valentine Flohr. Baptist Church at Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J.

also administered it to our friends, who have visited us, and always found it gave them speedy ro-Yours Respectfully, CHARLES J. HOPKINS liof.

Salom N. J. Jan. 7th, 1835.

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

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

GARLEGANT'S BALSAM OF HEALTH,

Prepared only by JOHN S. MILLER, Frederick, Md.

MIE subscriber has just re-ceived a supply of the above valuable BALSAM, which S. R. P. is now extensively known and used in many places in the States of Virginia, Maryland, F. Penosylvania, Ohio, N. York, and Kentucky, with astonishing success, and has performed

wonderful cures in dyspepsia, choics, nervous tremors, lowness of spirits, and palpitation of the heart-it is also a sovereign reme-

dy for all kinds of worms, &c. The preprietor has a great number of certificates in possession, of cures performed by this valtable medicine, which would fill several coumns of a newspaper, and therefore gives only a few of the most prominent, which the reader will find below this advertisement. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, with the name of the medicine blown on the glass of each hottle, and the proprietor's signature on a label, pasted on the outside wrapper of each bottle to prevent it from being counterfeited. Each bottle is accomnamied with extensive directions for its use, which can at all times be had of the subscriber, at one dollar per bottle, and by the quantity at a liberal discount.

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Agent. Gettysburg, June 22, 1835. eow1y-12

**RECOMMENDATORY NOTICES.** Dr. John S. Miller, Fredericktown, Md.

I do hereby certify that I had this last spring and summer a constant pain in my pressed in from one to three minutes time, stomach, and a great weakness in my kidand that much dreaded and fatal disease re- neys, and pain across my eyes, for which I peatedly cured without the aid of any other used a good many remedies without giving article of medicine. In fact its power over relief. I was at last recommended to try a spasmodic diseases of every kind seem to be | bottle of Garlegant's Balsam of Health, preabsolute as it has never yet been known to pared by John S. Miller. I accordingly made use of one bottle, which I procured of his agent in Hagerstown, which restored me ics, Cramps &c. are also soon removed by it. to my go d health again, and am now as well Hundreds of females and sedentary per. as ever I was, and you are at liberty to make it known for the benefit of those afflich

Yours, &c.

JACOB BOWER, Court Crier. Hagerstown, Sept. 1834.

About two years ago I was severely afflicted with the dyspepsia, which I had for the last fifteen years, previous to the above named time, which was very much increased by my having a blood vessel ruptured upon my lungs, occasioned by lifting-which increased my complaint, dyspepsia and general weakness and debility to such a degree, that for two years previous to my using the Garlegant Balsam I never eat a meal but ny stomach became so painful that I had immediately to throw it up. Seeing Garlegant's Balsam of Health advertised. I was induced to try a bottle; after taking the very first dose it appeared to strengthen my stomach; and every dose of the first bottle helped me so much, that in the course of a few lays my stomach began to retain and digest every thing I eat. I continued to use the Balsom until I used seven bottles, which ured me entirely, and restored me to pertect health, which I have enjoyed ever since, and not before for fifteen years. I cheerfully recommend it to all persons who are afflicted with dyspepsia or debility of stomach. Given under my hand this 11th day

Masons are encouraged to proceed boldly merican citizen not yet avenged. in the hope ere long of persuading this whole country: to make one and the same estimate of the emptiness of Masonic charity, and the selfishness and profligacy of Masonic facworld by the hand of William Morgan, and was then indelibly stamped by notorious acts

the further efforts of Anti Masons are needless. To them who really think so, it can be no hardship that Anti-Masons proceed and General Grand Chapters, Councils, and Encampments continue to hold their regular meetings, from the Capitol of the Union to the verge of the new States. Anti-Masous selves among the foremost of the Democracy, to may well doubt, whether the flattery of com- | contend for the purity of elections, and the equal plete success, paid by many to their cause, administration of justice, against the corrupt inis not a device of the adversary, intended to and that cherishes in its bosom obligations of the lull them into false security, before they darkest hue, and, also in its bosom the mon who have effected completely their determined have kept those obligations, nearly to the letter, purpose. They grappled with the mon- in violation of the holy law. strous power of the secret lodges, at its full Antimasons are not indifferent to the other height; and, through many a hard fought mind; but they insist, first, on maintaining the society to the necessity of lurking in its na. Lodges, not unmindful of the violence, in the

Anti-Masons cannot forego the advantaaway their successes; but they must follow them up to final victory, until Free Masons with the affiliated order, which is sworn to "murder and treason only excepted," or "not excepted," according to the shocking depth of the mysterious Degree; until every young man is taught to rely, not on the secret management of a selfish brotherhood,

the horrid obligations, and monopolizing tion which is defended by murderous penalspirit of the Lodges, and their abetturs, Anti- | ties, and stained with the life blood of an A

Anti-Masons are part and parcel of the Demo ciacy of the United States, aiming to overthrow one of the most powerful and corrupting Institutions of vain aristocracy. They are decided oppo nents of Monopolies and specially so of that, which tions; to one and the same estimate of that in the name of charity, has hoisted its mombers insystem of folly, which was revealed to the to a large proportion of the honors, and trusts, and emoluments of the country. They are plain men and simple republicans, who cannot relish the grand honors, and high sounding titles of mock of Grand Lodges, with the official seal of nobility, conferred on the Kings and High Priests Free Masonry, in the life's blood of the same of Royal Arch Masonry. Anti Masons constitute the purest Domocracy, struggling with a secret

combination of influential mon, unlike the Lynch combinations, which are evanescent, while this grasps the earth for its dominion, and all time for the length of its reign. By their opposition to the Masonic Lodges, Anti Masons do not sever the ties which bind them, heart and hand, to the body of the people, and to the great Democratic Party of the Nation; but they prove themselves most jeal. ous of the equal rights of the NATION, and jealous of the secret encroachments of the rew; they prove themselves among the foremost of the Demo to contend for "THE SUPLEMACY OF THE LAWS," and for the protection of individuals in the porfect enjoyment of their unalienable right press, to utter and print, to circulate and expose the mysteries of iniquity, without the fear of assassination, or the secret assault of an unlawful mob, or combination of mon; they prove themfluences of a society that pervades the U. States,

groat political questions, which agitate the public citizens in the midst of their lawful pursuits. He was a native of Virginia, and a citizen of N.York sity of subsisting on what it has hourded in whose name is held in honor in the circle of his personal friends, as one of the brave defenders of necessity of relying, for the most part, on New Orleans. The deliberate blow that burst upon him, for the publication of the truth, and of his private sentiments, respecting Freemasonry, worthless and abandoned of its deluded was a mortal stab at the liberties, common to every Democratic Republican, which should be

told and proclaimed in the voice of that mighty cataract, whose waters drank up his blood, until ges they have gained--cannot lightly throw signal retribution is visited upon the masonic lodges. The antimasons were the foremost o the Democracy to lift the Egis of the laws for his the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and become heartily ashamed of all connexion protection; and persevering, to bring his reckless the expectations of the members. No pains or assassing to legal trial; and when they found the avenues to justice, in the possession of men, combined with the criminals; and found the courts thronged with the retainers of the lodges; and found the prosecuting Attornies, cut off by legal forms from an opportunity of proving the murder, and prevented by every sort of obstruction from bringing but very few of very many criminals to gistracy to the whole people, to the Democracy of the country; that, in the plenitude of their so vereign power, redress might be obtained for this our risk. The notes of any specie paying Bank ties, which redress could not be obtained of any nor of all the great repositories of the people's power, the Judicial, the Executive, and the Legis-

Antimasons saw and felt to the quick, that by

dec'd: who was Guardian of Matilda Flohr. The Account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of James Agnew, deceased.

The final Account of Peter Hull, Administrator of Jacob Slagle, deceased.

The Account of Jacob Smith, Administra or of Mary Faller, deceased. The Account of T. C. Miller, Adminis-

rator of Charles Good, deceased. The Account of John Everett, Administrator of Elias Pearson, dec'd.

The Account of Catharine Chambers, Ad

ministratrix of Francis Marshall, dec'd. T. C. MILLER, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg,

November 23, 1835. tc-34

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe.

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersign ed to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it They have resolved that the Congres sional Globe shall not only embody the parlia mentary annals of the country, but shall also for nish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers on the most important subjects written out by members themselves; from the notes and printed speeches of the reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form as heretofore, at One Dollar for the Session. It may be subscribed for separateiv. The Appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for One Dollar. It is probable that next session of Congress

will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, and its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other by costs on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, au hentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session. TERMS. CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE -1 copy during the

Session, Do. do. 11 copies do. Appendix --- Same price.

Payment may be made by mail, post paid, at

will be received. WNo attention will be paid to any order, un less the money sccompany it, or upless some responsible person known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 23.

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients composing Dr. Jayno's Carminative Bal. sam, 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 o the Stomach; and believe that the regular physi cian will often find it a useful remedy in his hands and one that is proper for domestic use, and car be put into the hands of persons at large with safety. WM. BACON, M. D. Pittsgrove, Salein Co. N. J. May 4th, 1836.

Certificato from Dr. Wm. Steeling. This may certify that I have used Dr. Jayne's Carminativo Balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have not the least hositation in declaring it superior to any proparation that 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 Bal timore Disponsary, and Agent for the Mary-land Vaccine Institution.

Baltimore, March 27th, 1833. Dr. JAYNE-Dear Sir.-You ask me what proofs meet with of the efficacy of your medicine. can sately say that I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel Complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and per-fect 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 vic

tims, 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 dysonteric affec tions of adults, I have time and again seen it ac like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours, I may say in a few minutes. In fine, it i a valuable medicine, and no tamily should be with

Respectfully, M. L. KNAPP, M. D. out it. From Dr. L. Lawrence. Cedarville, Oct 9th, 1832. Dr. D. JAYNE-Dear Sir .- The curative power f your Carminativo 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. have lately tried it on one of my children, who was severely hundled, 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 ever practitioner in medicine has found to be a very Respectfully; troublesome disease. LEONARD LAWRENCE, M. D.

From Dr. Charles Hammond. Dr. JAYNE-Dear Sir .--- I have mude use of the Carminative Balsam prepared by you for Complaints of the Bowels, with complete success ir 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 ere 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 I ged accordingly.

of January, 1834. HENRY LOUTHAN, Frederick county, Va

Leesburg, Virginia.

Dear Sir:-I have used the Balsam of Health which I procured from you, with great benefit, if not with entire relief .---When I procured it I was sorely afflicted with dyspepsia, attended by all the distressing symptoms, headaches, giddmess, heartburn, and the thousand nervous affections which accompany it, in its worst stages .----At times such was the debility occasioned, that I was bed ridden. I think I can say, that the first relief, if not the entire cure, was produced by the use of the Balsam.

CHAS. W. BINNS. Jan. 1st. FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Rent until the 1st of April next, the HOUSE at present occupied by him. The situation is pleasant and terms reasonable.

In the absence of the subscriber, enquire B. S. SCHNECK. of the Editor. Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1835. tf-32

FOR SALE.

TILE Subscriber offers for Sale, until the 1st of January next, his DWEL. LING AND Store-House, vith THREE OUT LOTS. If not sold then, all will be of-

ered for RENT. DAVID ECKER. Gettysburg, Oct. 5th, 1835. eow-27

Office of the Star & Banner: Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of

the Court-House.

## CONDITIONS:

CONDITIONS: I. The STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, (or Volume o 52 Numbers,) payable half yearly in advance- or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the ex-paration of the year. II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discon-tinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the dis-cretion of the editor-A failure to notify a discontinu-ance will be considered a new engagement, and tho nce will be considered a new engagement, and the

ance win be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly. III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, wi be inserted THREE times for ONE DOLLAB, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion-longer ones in the same proportion. The number of insertions to be the same proportion. The number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and char-

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