Ans. It was. That whole book is remarkably correct; but there is a slight difference as administered to me. In the initiation, the Noble Grand asks the inside Guardian his duty; and an answer is made. In the charge book there is a question to the outside Guardian by the Noble Grand, and an answer; but not common to us it. Just as the proper persons go to the ante room to bring in a candidate, the Noble Grand says: "Brother Vice-Grand, I give you charge of the lodge during initiation."

In the second degree, the cry of distress is not just as published. It is in the book, "Give *heed*, O ye heavens;" but if I recollect right, it is "Give ear, O ye heavens."

At request of witness, he was permitted to state that he was not the compiler or author of the "Revelation of Odd Fellowship," lately published at Pittsburgh; but did he know that it was intended to publish any work on the subject, until a short time before the work referred to appeared; nor does he know by whom it was done. He makes the declaration, because he has been threatened with injury for the course he pursued in opposition to the order, for some time back.

Question by Mr. Spackman.—Was you threatened with the execution of the penalties?

Ans. No, sir; I apprehended an attack would be made on me by some of the order.

Question by the same.—Are there many Odd Fellows in Pittsburg?

Ans. About five hundred in Pittsburg and vicinity.

Question by the same.—Who is the Grand Master of the state?

Ans. When I joined, it was Anson Jones; since, it has been William Shreimer; but who is at present, I do not know.

Witness then further remarked, that when he was in the order, he was frequently told that he would receive little benefit from it until he arrived at the higher degrees. In this work read from, he found that in the high degrees they swore to assist each other in business, &c. This he presumes was what was referred to.

ALEX. W. FOSTER, Jr.

Sworn and subscribed, this 12th day of January, 1836.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Testimony of Jacob Mechling, Esq

JACOB MECHLING was then called and sworn.

Question by Mr. Stevens.—Are you a Mason?

Ans. I am not.

Question by the same.—Were you ever a member of the legislature of this common wealth?—If so, did you ever know or learn from Masonry, of any attempt made to influence legislative proceedings through Masonry?

Ans. Yes. In the years 1808-9, the Grand Lodge of this state applied to the legislature for the passage of a law to authorize them to raise, by lottery, money to the amount of 25,000 dollars. I was a member at that time. The petition was presented, and referred to a committee in 1809. In 1809, the subject was reported upon favorably, though it was the general opinion that a lottery would not be granted by the legislature. Some time after, a man came from Philadelphia, or where else, to have come from there, who, one of the members and a Mason told me, was a Royal Arch Mason, and that he had come to make Masons of the members of the legislature. I knew of no attempt of the members, who had been a Master of the lodge in Fayette county. He also said, that this would be a very favourable time for me to be made a Mason, if I ever intended to be one, as a Royal Arch man from Philadelphia had been sent by the Grand Lodge to initiate the members of the legislature, without fee or reward. During the same conversation, he told me that two of the members had been initiated that very evening. I told him in reply, I should like first to know the object and secrets of the order. He said that could not be until I was made one. I then declined his offer, unless I knew the object of the institution.

Question by Mr. Spackman.—Did this Mason, your informant, tell you the object this Royal Arch Mason?

Ans. Yes; the object was to procure the passage of the lottery law.

Question by the same.—Did the law pass?

Ans. They did not; it was not again called up: No bill had been reported.

Question by the same.—Who were the men your informant told you had been initiated?

Ans. One was Mr. Jacob Sherer, of Philadelphia county, and the other was either a Mr. Sheetz or a Mr. Stern.

Question by Mr. Huston.—Who was this member from Fayette county?

Ans. His name was Christian Tarr.

Question by Mr. Spackman.—Did any Mason tell you himself that he had been initiated as described?

Ans. No.

Question by Mr. Stevens. Did you ever know of any other instance of masonry interfering in politics!

Ans. In the year 1805, there was a contest for Governor in this state. M'Kean was Governor, and Simon Snyder was the opposing candidate. This same C. Tarr and myself, rode together to Lancaster. I asked him how he was elected to the Legislature, when the other two of the members for this county, were of opposite politics? He said that a number of the federalists, who were masons, voted for him because he belonged to that body. He was a Democrat.

JACOB MECHLING.

Sworn and subscribed this twelfth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Testimony of John P. Schuyler.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1836.

JOHN P. SCHUYLER of Lycoming county, being duly sworn, saith, in answer to the first interrogatory:

I am a Mason. I entered the lodge in 1811, as an Entered Apprentice; in 1812 I took the Fellow Craft's degree; and in August, 1813, I was made a Master Mason.

2d Interrogatory. There was an obligation administered.

3d Interrogatory. I cannot repeat it extempore. [The oath of an Entered Apprentice was then read to witness, from Allyn's Ritual, in the following words:

"I ——, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, and this worship ful Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, erected to God, and dedicated to the holy St. Johns, do hereby and hereon most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will always hail, ever conceal, and never reveal any part or parts, art or arts, point or points of the secret, arts and parts, ceries of ancient Freemasonry, which I have received, am about to receive, or may hereafter be instructed in, to any person or persons in the known world, except it be a true and lawful brother Mason, or with the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such; and not unto him or unto them whom I shall hear so to be, but unto him and them only whom I shall find so to be, after strict trial and due examination, or lawful information.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not write, print, stamp, stain, hew, cut, carve, indent, paint or engrave it on any thing, movable or immovable, under the whole canopy of heaven, whereby or whereon the least letter, figure, character, mark, stain, shadow or resemblance of the same may become legible or intelligible to myself or any other person in the known world, whereby and whereon the secrets of Masonry may unlawfully be obtained through my unworthiness. To all which I do most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, without the least equivocation, mental reservation or self evasion of mind in me, whatever; binding myself under no less penalty than the horrid throat cut across from ear to ear, my tongue torn out by the roots, and my body buried in the rough sands of the sea, a cable-tow's length from the shore, at low water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours; so help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same."

Question by Mr. Stevens.—Is that the oath which was administered to you?

Answer. I cannot say that it is the same oath word for word, but it is substantially the same.

The witness was now told to listen to the oath of a Fellow Craft Mason, which was read by Mr. Stevens from Allyn's Ritual, as follows:

"I, A. B. of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, and this worship ful Lodge of Master Masons, erected to God, and dedicated to the holy St. Johns, do hereby and hereon, most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, in addition to my former obligations, that I will not give the least sign, token, or hint, of the secrets of a Master Mason to any one of an inferior degree, nor to any being in the known world, except it be to a true and lawful brother Mason, or with the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such; and not unto him or them whom I shall hear so to be, but unto him and them only whom I shall find so to be, after strict trial, due examination, or lawful information received.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not speak the Master Mason's word, which I shall hereafter receive, in any other manner, except in that in which I shall receive it, which will be on the five points of fellowship, and at low breath.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not give the grand sign of distress of this degree except I am in real distress, or for the benefit of the craft, when at work; and should I see that sign given, or hear the words accompanying it, I will fly to the relief of the person so giving it, should there be a greater probability of saving his life than losing my own.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not wrong this lodge, nor a brother of this degree, to the value of one cent, knowingly, myself, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not be at the initiating, passing, or raising of a candidate at one communication, without a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, for that purpose.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not be at the initiating, passing, or raising a candidate in a clandestine lodge, nor converse upon the secrets of Free Masonry with a candidate made Mason, or one that has been expelled or suspended, while he is under that sentence.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not be at the initiating, passing, or raising of an old man in dotage, a young man in non age, an atheist, irreligious libertine, madman, hermaphrodite, woman, or a fool.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a brother Mason, neither behind his back, nor before his face, but *will apprize him of all approaching danger.*

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not violate the chastity of a *Master Mason's* wife, mother, sister, or daughter, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it, I *knowing them to be such.*

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will support the constitution of the Grand Lodge of this state, under which this lodge is held, and conform to all the by-laws, rules and regulations of this or any other lodge of which I may hereafter become a member.

Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will obey all regular signs and summons handed, sent, or thrown to me by a Fellow Craft Mason, or from the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such, if within the length of my cable-tow.

Furthermore promise and swear, that I will be true and faithful to a brother of this degree, in the

Star & Republican Banner.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1836.

☞ We cheerfully give publicity to the following effusion, and trust that the author will contribute many others to our columns.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

THE GRAVE OF A SIGNER.

In the Burial-Place of the Presbyterian Church at York, Pa., repose the remains of James Smith, a Member of the Continental Congress and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The inscription commences with the words, "IN PERPETUAM REMEMORIAM." For an account of his life, see Sanderson's Lives of the Signers." He sleeps among his kinsfolk.

Obiit 1806—*Æt.* 93. *Requiescat in pace.*

—The clear moonlight
Came mildly down o'er earth, its cold green fell
In sadness, beauty on a protrate tomb:
The marble record all forgotten lay
Covering its fallen pillars,—'twas the work
Of Time, his levelling tread had bent it low,
His viewless hand was busy filling up
The letters graven by fond memory's care;
The tracing of his finger could be seen
In many a moss-grown stain, soiling the bright
And virgin purity of the memorial stone.
——And yet that fallen tomb
In SILENCE PERPETUAL was sacred
To tell, at some far future day, the name
And tale of the departed; sht rain hopes
Have twines its ivy-wreath around the tomb
To-morrow time has passed, the lofty pile
Lies a neglected ruin, dark and lone;
Man writes "*Remembrance,*" Time with noiseless pen
Effaces all, and on the mouldering stone
In darkening letters graves "OBLIVION!"
——And yet, not all unknown
Shall sleep the tenant of this narrow cell;
In days of olden time, when, for their right,
For hearth and home, our fathers rose in might,
That unoldering form had life, in manly pride
It moved among the immortal patriot-band;
That silent tongue poured forth the high resolve,
The daring thought, that nerveless hand enroll'd
Another name upon the glorious list
Of freedom's architects. ——That lowly tomb
Seems a dark link of the mysterious chain
That reaches far into the hidden past.
It leads us back to move among the scenes,
The men, the deeds of other times; we come
To that bright day, rising in lofty pride
Perfect, unchanged, above time's ruined waste;
When, in stern solemn mood, with fixed resolve,
The patriot fathers met, and, sealed their Charter,
Their lives, their fortunes, and their honors pledged
To freedom's cause:—Then was a nation born!
Then burst a trumpet-blast forth o'er the world,
Waking the slumbering millions; still the strain
In ringing o'er the nations, and 'twill swell
Far through all coming time, till all be freed
And rejoice, still shunning the grave, wait there,
A builder of our temple——now thou liest
Almost unknown, with sought about thy tomb
To catch the response to the mute appeal
Yet lives thy deathless spirit in a world
Where freedom, not of earth, forever reigns;
Thou hast the immortality of Heaven!
Though, mingled with the dust, thy crumbling stone
May lie, with nought to mark thy place of rest,
Yet glows thy name in fadless lines, thou hast
Thy monument in the hearts of Freedom's Ch[illegible]
The Corner-Stone of Liberty's fair shrine!

YORK, JULY 26TH, 1836. J. B. B.

FROM FRANCE & ENGLAND.

There have been several arrivals, but they bring nothing of importance.

The French government have threatened to interfere in behalf of Tripoli, against the attempt of the Sultan to subdue that Pachalic.

GREECE.—The absence of King Otho has emboldened the insurgents to re-enter the country from the frontiers to which they had been driven.

The Dutch troops in their colony of Sumatra, have been sorely beaten by the natives.

Mr. Dunscombe introduced a motion into the English House of Commons, that his Majesty to interpose his good offices with the Government of France to procure the release of Polignac and other ministers of Charles X, confined in the castle of Ham.

SPAIN.—A Junta for the opposition of the Queen's government had been formed at Malaga, but failing in the attempt at insurrection, was dissolved May 26th.

Serious troubles had occurred at Carthagena during which two Carlists were assassinated. Order was restored by the national guards, and 40 of the factionists sent to Cadiz. The Government was disbanded.

An attack by ten battalions of the Carlists on the line between St. Sebastian and Passagee, June 7th, was repulsed by severe loss.

Gen. Evans, of the brave British Legion has refused to enter into an armistice with the Carlists until the sanguinary edicts of Don Carlos are revoked.

Five Days Later From France.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Sylvie D'Grasse, Captain Weiderhold, the editors of the New York papers have received Paris and Havre papers to the 16th of June, containing London dates to the 14th.

The King of Prussia died at Plintz on the 6th of June, in the 81st year of his age.

The news of the capture of Santa Anna had reached London in the shape of a rumor, but appears not to have obtained credence.

At Lamont, 8th of June, hail fell to the depth of 8 inches. All the crops were destroyed.

A letter from Madrid states that Queen Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII., is married to the favorite Munoz, and has three children by him.

SPAIN.—It was reported that Colonel *Valdez* was defeated near Guadalajara, imprisoned and defeated in Lower Arragon. He had escaped by flight, with a few officers.

The report of *General Evans* of the affair of the 6th proves the distinction and bravery of the *Carlists* in their attack on the lines before St. Sebastian. The loss of the English was considerable; and without the aid of the fleet and marines, their position could have been carried.

BARCELONA, Jan. 3.—The discontent with the new ministry is general; the violent revolutionists wait only for an opportunity to rise. *Mina* and his followers are masters here, and it is scarcely doubtful that, if the system of the new ministry does not suit them, they will proclaim the separation' of *Catalonia.* Nevertheless, the dangers which threatenat Mina, in the moment of crisis, compel him to use precautions. If the masses are once put in motion, they may wish to direct and stop them; but it is more probable that the torrent will burst all barriers, and sweep away friends and enemies. We fear we shall have to announce, in a short time, events more frightful than those of last year.

The French Chambers were discussing the Budget. M. Lafitte spoke with his usual eloquence and force, and asked why there was an increased augmentation of ten millions asked for. He said the prosperity of France was not owing to the ministry, but to the revolution which had enriched its agriculture, and to the imperial dynasty, which had given a spring to industry.

A reinforcement of two battalions of infantry and some cuirassiers and artillery, had left Madrid for Bas Arragon, to which destination world also proceed 3000 troops of the army at Vittoria.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Gazette of Augsburg says, of dates from Constantinople of 23d May, that Mr. *Churchill* has been set at liberty; but *Lord Prudhoe*, the English ambassador, is not satisfied, and that he demands, as a reparation, to his government, the dismissal of the *Reis Effendi.* It is believed that the Sultan will yield. But for the solicitations of the ambassadors of France, Russia and Prussia, Lord Ponsonby would before this have taken his passports and left Constantinople.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Scott returned to Baltimore last evening from the North, not having been able to overtake the Secretary at War, the latter having left New York for Detroit.—It is understood that Gen. Scott will now retire to "summer quarters" with his family near Richmond, and there await the decision of "*the Great Hominy Club*" of Washington, on his returns from the *Hermitage*, in October next.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—We learn from a dangerous fire in the Pittsburg Times, that a large portion of the rope walk building, machinery, &c. of J. IRWIN, & SON, of Alleghanytown, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The fire is understood to have arisen from the spontaneous ignition of a parcel of waste hemp and flax, which had been oiled in the spinning process, and lay in a close heap. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

The Mobile Advertiser says:—That we appear from the appointment to the commander-in-chief of the Texian Army, first of Gen. Rusk, and now of Gen. Lamar that Gen. Houston has been, or is to be, slighted.

POTTSVILLE.—The Miners' Journal says: "Every house and every shed that could be converted into a house, in this borough, is filled with people—and we understand that applications are daily made for houses.—This is a state of things that was not anticipated by the most sanguine friends of Pottsville.

THE IRISH TITHE QUESTION.—A stormy and protracted debate recently took place in the British House of Commons, on that fruitful source of contention—that missed and unfortunate, yet generous hearted country, Ireland. The debate occurred on the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill. The occasion, proved one, which occupied the attention of the house for three nights. Lord Stanley moved as an amendment, that tithes in Ireland be converted into a rent charge, and that provision be made for the redemption thereof, and for the better distribution of the ecclesiastical revenues in that country. On this amendment the house divided. The Tories were left in a minority of thirty-nine.—*Philadelphia Inq.*

Presidential Election.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1836, the Electors of each of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of Electors must be made within *thirty-four days* of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election:

States.	*No. of Votes.*	*When Held.*
Maine,	10	November 7.
New Hampshire,	7	do.
Massachusetts,	14	do. 14
Rhode Island,	4	do. 22
Connecticut,	8	do. 15
Vermont,	7	do. 22
New York,	42	do. 9
New Jersey,	8	do. 20
Pennsylvania,	30	do. 3
Delaware,	3	do. 14
Maryland,	10	do. 7
Virginia,	23	do. 17
North Carolina,	15	do. 17
South Carolina,	11	do. 21
Georgia,	11	do. 7
Kentucky,	15	do. 7
Tennessee,	15	do. 17
Alabama,	5	do. 21
Illinois,	5	do. 9
Missouri,	4	do. 14
Louisiana,	5	do. 14
Michigan,	3	do. 7
Arkansas,	3	do. 8
Total,	294	

All the States choose by General Ticket, except S. Carolina, which chooses by the Legislature. It will be seen that Pennsylvania and Ohio open the ball three days in advance of any of the other States. These great States, if they go against Mr. VAN BUREN, as it is expected they will, will defeat his election. *Nous Verrons.—Boston Atlas.*

The New York Gazette of the 21st ult. says,—"In the ship Francis Depau, arrived last evening, came passengers, Bishop Bute, of Indiana, and nineteen Catholic Ecclesiastics, all for the Western countries."

NEW JERSEY IRON ORE.—A lecture on the Geology of this State, in the last New Brunswick paper, mentions that the ore in the Schooley's Mountain mine is so highly magnetic that the tools by continued use, become so strongly magnetized, that in boring the rock the workman often is unable, after striking the augur with his hammer, to separate them in the usual mode of wielding the hammer; but is compelled to twist it with considerable force; and the crowbar has been known to hold in suspension all the other tools in the mine, weighing 100 pounds.

Gen. Dickerson, (Secretary of the Navy,) says that the magnetic attraction of the tools adds much to the fatigue of the workmen, and that it often happens that the hammer lifts the augur from the hole during the process of boring.

COMMON SCHOOL NOTICE.

WHEREAS, By the 11th section of the School Law, passed the 13th of June, 1836, *one hundred thousand dollars*, in addition to the *one hundred thousand dollars* payable by the Bank of the United States, are appropriated out of the School Fund, for the use of the different school districts in the commonwealth for the school year 1837, which year commenced immediately after the first Monday of June last:

And whereas, the aforesaid sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is directed by the 10th Section of said act, to be paid by the General Superintendent directly to the Treasurers of the respective Districts (townships, boroughs or wards,) of the commonwealth, and not to the county Treasurers, as heretofore, upon his being "furnished with a certificate, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary of the board of directors of the District," that the amount of school tax necessary to entitle such District to its proportion of state appropriation, has been "*levied and collected*":

And whereas, it is provided by the 18th section of said act, "that every thing heretofore done in pursuance of said acts, (viz: the common school laws of 1834 and of 1835,) shall be valid," and by the 15th section, "that all taxes (heretofore) authorized to be raised for school purposes shall be collected as they would have been collected if this act had not passed;" the intent and application of which provisions, taken in connection with other parts of said act, are:

1st. That no Districts shall be entitled for the present, to receive their distributive share of the common year's appropriation, except such as were affirmative accepting Districts, in the proper joint meeting of delegates and commissioners, held on the second day of May last, or as shall entitle themselves by the principles of accepting Districts, for the school year 1837, by complying with the 20th section of said act: And 2d. That the voting in the proper joint meeting aforesaid, for or against the acceptance of the law, and the levying thereon of an amount of school tax, sufficient to entitle such District to its portion of the then existing state appropriation of $875,000, will be sufficient to entitle it to a distributive share of the present year's state appropriation of $200,000.

And whereas, It is proper and necessary that such part of the current year's appropriation, as may be due to accepting Districts, should be paid over to their respective Treasurers, with as little delay as may be, (the residue to remain in the State Treasury, for the use of non-accepting Districts, till otherwise disposed of according to law,)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all concerned, that the Districts entitled thereto, will receive their proper distributive portion of the present year's appropriation of $200,000, as soon as, and not before, the following certificates and documents shall have been received at this department, viz:

1. A certificate of payment, by the commissioners of each county, of the proceedings of the joint meeting of delegates and commissioners, held on the first Monday of April last, setting forth distinctly which Districts then were, and which were not, affirmative Districts; and the amount of TAX then voted to be raised by each *affirmative* District, (or the aggregate of them collectively, as the case may be.

2. A certificate, by the proper commissioners, that the amount of tax voted to be raised by each affirmative District as aforesaid, by such, or such as are entitled to the privileges of affirmative Districts under the 20th section of the new school law, has been duly "levied" thereon, setting forth the amount levied on each.

NOTE: It is not necessary for the present year that the tax aforesaid, shall be actually *assessed*, individually, upon tax payers, before this certificate is forwarded to the commissioners. The *apportionment* thereof among the several districts of the proper county, by the commissioners and Treasurer, of the aforesaid amount of state tax, (exclusive of the county rate,) and the levying thereof, at the proper time hereafter, will be a sufficient compliance with the law to authorize the commissioners to forward the above certificates.

3. A certified list, by the proper commissioners, of the whole number of School Districts in each county, setting forth distinctly and separately the number of the taxable inhabitants therein, according to the enumeration of 1835. See sec. 1, of the new law, as to what constitutes a School District.

4. A report from the School Directors of each District, that they have organized under the 3d section of the new law, (which they are hereby required forthwith to do,) for the purpose of carrying into operation the provisions thereof, stating also the name and post office of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of each board. See sec. 3.

For the information of all concerned, it is proper to state, that the tax voted by the aforesaid joint meeting, as well as the additional tax under the 7th section of the act of 1835, (if any has been assessed upon the same articles, and to be collected by the same officers, as they would have been assessed upon and collected by, if that of 13th June last had not been passed,

All persons writing to this department on any business connected with the Common School System, will please address their communications to the subscriber as "Superintendent of Common Schools," and endorse the words "School System," upon their letters, or other communications.

THO. H. BURROWES,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 18, 1836. } 3t-18

GETTYSBURGH TROOP,

ATTENTION!

PARADE at Capt. Thomas M'Knight's, Franklin township, on *Saturday the 13th of August inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Arms and accoutrements in complete order.

F. DIEHL, Capt.

☞ AN Election will be held at the time and place for a Second Lieutenant.

August 1, 1836. } tp-18

CHRISTIAN SCHOECK, FARRIER.

OFFERS his professional services to the Public in all cases of disease, internal and external, occurring to our domestic animals—and also performs all such operations as belong to a FARRIER.

☞ His Dwelling is in Jail Street, the next house to Dr. D. Gilmore's office he may at any time be found by such as wish to employ him.

Gettysburg, July 25, 1836. 3t-17

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having had occasion to call upon Mr. Christian Schoeck to attend a Horse, I do with pleasure recommend him to the Public, as a person well skilled in his profession, and who appears to be well acquainted with the diseases of all kind of Cattle.

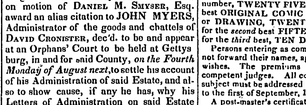
M. C. CLARKSON.

We certify the same,
Thomas J. Cooper, David Little,
Samuel S. Forney, George Ziegler,
Joseph Sherfy, Frederick Herr,
Jacob Sherfy, George Shryock.

From the knowledge I have of Mr Christian Schoeck as a farrier, I feel authorized in recommending him as a regularly educated *Veterinary Surgeon.* Having seen the skillful treatment of a horse, and of the remedial powers of the articles used in medicine, I can testify that the statement upon that kiyesbook, it himself with a pistol. I have witnessed it, has been successful.

D. M'CREARY.

Wrightsville & Gettysburg RAIL ROAD.



THE Stockholders of the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail Road Company are notified to meet at the house of John Welsh, in the borough of York, on *Friday the 5th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of organizing, and electing one President and eight Managers of said company.

T. C. Miller,	*A. Picking,*
J. J. Thompson,	*G. L. Fauss,*
J. Stowers,	*R. M. Hutcheson,*
J. Wilson,	*Henry Wirt,*
Wm. M'Clellan,	*J. Kauffelt,*
T. J. Cooper,	*John S. Futhey,*
J. F. Macfarland,	*Wm. Wright,*
J. B. M'Pherson,	*W. C. M'Pherson,*
S. Fahnestock,	*W. D. Lewis,*
James M'Sherry,	*Jesse R. Burden,*
D. Middlecoff,	*R. M. Hutchison,*
George Hinkle,	*J. B. Mitchell,*
George Ickes,	*S. M'Clellan,*
J. Carl,	*Jacob Albert,*
Wm. Hildebrand,	*James H. Miller,*
Joseph Miller,	Commissioners.

July 11, 1836. td-16

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the following INVITED CLAIMS, have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Gettysburg, and will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county on *Monday the 1st day of August next*, for confirmation and allocation, viz:

The Account of George Will and David Shriver, Trustees of George Burgessor.

The Account of Jacob Melhorn, Trustee of George Bower.

The Further Account of Jacob Dellone, Assignee of David McCreary.

B. GILBERT, *Proth'y.*

July 18, 1836. 4t-16

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and others concerned that the Administration Accounts of the deceased persons herein mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, *on Wednesday the 24th day of August next*—

The Account of Philip Myers, Administrator of Jacob Myers, late of Mt. Pleasant.

The Account of Robert Smith and James A. Thompson, Administrators of Moses Jenkins, deceased.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 25, 1836. } tc-17

NOTICE

Is hereby given to those whom it may concern,

THAT at an Orphans' Court held in and for the County of Adams, at Gettysburg, on the 4th of May, 1836, the Court, on motion of DANIEL M. SNYSER, Esq. award an alias citation to JOHN MYERS, Administrator of the goods and chattels of DAVID CROUSERE, dec'd. to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, in and for said County, *on the Fourth Monday of August next*, to settle his account of his Administration of said Estate, and all persons interested, are hereby called on to shew cause, if any he have, why the Letters of Administration on said Estate should not be vacated by the said Court—Notice to be given agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made.

JAMES A. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

July 11, 1836. 4t-15

Seasoned Lumber.

600,000 Feet of PINE BOARDS and PLANK,
50,000 Feet of first quality POPLAR PLANK,
25,000 Feet of POPLAR SCANTLING
5,000 do. do. ½ Inch BOARDS,
30,000 do. do. CHERRY,
300,000 SHINGLES, equal to any ever offered in this market)—

Just added to our Stock of SEASONED LUMBER, and for Sale by

DANIEL P. WEISER & CO.

On North George Street, near the Stone Bridge, York, Pa.

May 9, 1836. 3m-4

GETTYSBURG GUARDS,

ATTENTION!

PARADE on *Saturday the 6th of August next*, at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the College—with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JOHN ZIEGLER, O. S.

July 25 1836.

POSTSCRIPT.

Delegate Election

THE Democratic Anti-Masonic Republicans of Adams County, are requested to meet in their respective Townships, at their usual places of holding Township Elections, *on Saturday the 27th of August inst.* to Elect TWO DELEGATES in each township to represent them in *Anti-Masonic Conventions*, to meet, *on the Monday following*, at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburgh, for the purpose of nominating a COUNTY TICKET to be supported by the party at the ensuing General Election, appointing Congressional Conferees, and transacting such other business as the good of the cause and the usages of the party may require and sanction.

DAVID M. SMYSER,
ROBERT SMITH,
WM. McCLEAN,
J. D. PAXTON,
ALLEN ROBINETTE,
R. McILHENNY,
J. L. NEELY,
G. L. FAUSS,
D. G. PFEIFFER,
Anti-Masonic County Committee.

August 1, 1836. td-19

Take Notice Creditors,

THAT the undersigned, Assignee of JOHN MYERS, Esq. of Reading township, Adams county, has appointed to meet said Myers's Creditors on *Wednesday the 31st day of August inst.* between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at the house of Christian Myers, in the town of Hampton, for the purpose of distributing the money remaining in his hands of said Myers' Estate, among his creditors in proportion to their demands—All persons having claims against said Myers, who have not yet presented them to the subscriber, must do so on or before the above stated time, or otherwise be debared thereafter from any part of said Estate.

JOHN BROUGH, *Assignee.*

August 1, 1836. 3t-18

CHEAP LITERATURE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

THAT it may be within the means of every person who wishes to subscribe to a LITERARY and MORAL JOURNAL of DATES, and have it carefully and regularly forwarded to them by mail, or otherwise, we shall from the present time until the first of next January, receive orders FOR TEN COPIES OF THE SALMAGUNDI, AND DATES, AT THE RATE OF ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM FOR EACH SUBSCRIPTION—that is, any person forwarding us a TEN DOLLAR NOTE, free of postage, will be furnished with TEN of our papers for a whole year, to be forwarded to the direction of the TEN subscribers. The subscription price for a single name is Two Dollars. We have this offer, believing that our publications—dense will be trifling, that all who have the inclination to become acquainted with the character of every kind taken in our publications, and prepare in public estimation as this has, will take advantage of the proposition at once, and enroll their names in the list of our subscribers. We cannot be doubted that those who subscribe will receive the worth of their dollar, when we assure the public, that we have spared no expense in procuring the most popular and popular volumes which are sold in our bookstores at double the rates that we ask for a whole year's subscription.

The SALMAGUNDI already circulates thro' every post office in this country, and continues to multiply, it is believed, at a rate with the leading features of the News, and a humorous commentary of Dates and pungent satire which are floating along the tide of Literature. The SALMAGUNDI is printed on large imperial paper, and is in every respect equal to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than

500 ENGRAVINGS

Will be introduced in one year—these, in addition to a choice selection of Satire, Humor and Wit, contained in its columns, will form a library of the best kind of a miscellaneous character. (2) Clubs of Four will be supplied with the paper, (2) Clubs of Five, on the commencement, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid.

PREMIUMS.—The publisher, prompted by the unexampled and unexpected patronage which this paper has received, offers the following premiums:

For the best ORIGINAL COMIC TALE, FIFTY DOLLARS—for the best ORIGINAL COMIC SONG, TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS—for the best collection of ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, JESTS, &c., not less than Fifty in number, TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS—for the best ORIGINAL COMIC DESIGN, SKETCH, OR DRAWING, TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS; for the *second* best FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and for the *third* best, TEN DOLLARS.

Persons competing for premiums, may or may not forward their names, agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent judges. All communications on the subject must be addressed to the publisher, prior to the first of September, 1836, postage paid.

A post-master's certificate will be a satisfactory guarantee of a remittance. Negociable notes of every kind taken in payment of subscriptions.

Address CHARLES ALEXANDER,
No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

August 1, 1836.

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, (Under the Museum.)

Where have been sold Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!! in Dollars Billions of Millions!

BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons thro' out the Union who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawing daily, Tickets from ONE TEN DOLLARS, shares in proportion, are *respectfully* requested to forward their orders by mail (Post Paid) or otherwise enclosing CASH OR FRIEND'S CHECKS, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested immediately after the drawing.

JOHN CLARK,
N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

March 28, 1836. 1y-23

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, August 1, 1836.

☞ The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$7 50 to $7 62.

The Masonic Testimony.

☞ We this week continue the publication of the Testimony taken before the Legislative Committee of Investigation. It shews (what the rebel Masons have often denied) the POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF MASONRY. Read the evidence of JACOB MECHLING, Esq. a highly respectable gentleman, for many years a Member of the Legislature, and then deny, if you can, the powerful effect of Masonry at the Polls, and in the Legislative Halls. Indeed its effect on legislation, was most conclusively demonstrated last winter in this very Investigation. Masons—whether Whigs or Tories, Jackson or Anti Jackson, Harrison or Van Buren—*all* voted to allow the Lodge to trample on the Law! Axel so powerful was it that *every* Jack, of whatever hue, and even some skin-deep Anti-Masons, as well as *all moral* Anti-Masons, were seduced or terrified into the support of the Lodge!

DR. SCHUYLER'S testimony is also important. He is a gentleman of high character and intelligence.

The York Gazette.

☞ We would inform the *polite* Editors of the "York Gazette" that our paper of the 18th ult. was duly directed to them and mailed. If it failed to reach them, the fault is not ours. We *invariably* send our paper to any person or journal whom it contains any remarks, whether he or it be a subscriber or on our exchange list or not. We shall however stop the exchange as requested with great pleasure; neither the breeding nor talents of the Editors will render the parting sorrowful to us.

Serpent Like!

☞ The creeping things who form the present State Anti-Masonic Committee appointed by the famous December Convention, have issued a notice for a Western *Harrison* Convention! *Not one word is said in it about Anti-Masonry!!* Not a word about taking means to promote the principles of that cause! No—*that* is to give way to *Harrisonism!* The sole object expressed is to promote the election of Harrison. How perseveringly, and yet how insidiously, how like dastards this traitorous Committee labor to extinguish Anti-Masonry! This is the second attempt of the kind which has appeared in their circulars. Did *James Todd* pen it, or the State Treasurer, or some other of the Cabinet?

Pennsylvanians, Look Here!

"THE QUESTION OF DISTINCTION.—This topic has been incidentally noticed in the Public Ledger, during a few days absence of the senior Editor. It is proper that the views thus indicated, as those which should direct the course of this print upon a subject of paramount interest, should be marked more distinctly.

"This question will hereafter discriminate parties, as the tariff, the bank, the system of internal improvements, have heretofore done." * * *

"Against this projected renewal of the American system, the Republican party, we trust, will be found united."

"The labors of the opposition to transform the deposite act into an act of distribution, must be met and counteracted. It will be counteracted by the very array of parties which the new ground will be taken by the federal party necessarily produces." * *

"The result of this pressure then, we trust, will be an immediate reduction of the revenue to the present actual wants of the Government."

☞ We take the above extracts from the Washington Globe of the 23d ult. *That paper is known to express the views of* MR. VAN BUREN. *Its* party principles are the principles of Mr. Van Buren party, and he must adopt them or be denounced. Here then it is distinctly announced that the distinguishing feature of the Van Buren party is to be *Opposition to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the States; and an immediate reduction of the Tariff, so as to produce no more revenue than is wanted for the expenses of the General Government.*

Pennsylvania is to be deprived of the $4,000,000 per year which she gets under the Deposite Bill; and the Manufacturing interests of this country are to be sacrificed to Europe, by reducing the Tariff!

Will Pennsylvania—will one citizen of this great State be f