The Democratic Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

Office of the Star & Banner:
Chambersburg Street; a few doors West of the Court-House.

CONDITIONS:

I. The STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, (or Volume of 52 Numbers,) payable half yearly in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the direction of the editor—A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE times for ONE DOLLAR, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in the same proportion. The number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

IV. Communications, &c. by mail, must be post paid—otherwise they will not meet with attention.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1837.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

Change.

CHANGE is inscribed in characters as legible as if written by a sunbeam on every object. It pervades alike the world of matter and of mind. It is proclaimed on every passing breeze—and seen on every withering plant and fading flower. All life's dearest objects, all the fondest hopes and enjoyments are subject to it.

Look at man. Bearing the express image of his Maker enstamped upon him, from whose countenance beams the light of reason, and of power, ruling a living principle which is destined to live parallel with *eternity*, he is exposed to a constant change. At one time a stranger to want—affluence, prosperous in all his undertakings—even greeted with the smiles of fortune, the winds of heaven wafting to him the riches of every clime—at another, experiencing all the miseries of poverty. Now, with a character of the finest mould—a mind of the highest cultivation and refinement—the recipient of honors—the object of continual praises and flattery—and bidding fair to become an ornament to society, a source of delight, and to shine as a celestial luminary among his fellow men—then, plunged in the lowest depths of degradation and vice—an outcast, and a reproach to the community. To-day, enjoying all the blessings of health—free from pain and corroding cares—his face beaming with joy, and sparkling with the gems of innocence and beauty;—to-morrow, languishing on a bed of sickness—his body fast sinking under the fierce assaults of disease—his frame convulsed, and his mind tortured by the lashings of a guilty conscience. To-day, moving in all the activity and vigour of life—all the members of his system performing their functions in their wonted order;—to-morrow, wrapped up in the gomtgarb of death. The king of terrors claims him as his victim—and he his powerful grasp he had to yield. Thus it fares with man; he is ever subject to sudden reverses of fortune, and liable to have his purposes frustrated. Death, that *stern monster*, has invaded his empire and swept nation after nation from the earth as a mighty whirlwind.

He has sent forth his messengers, war, pestilence and famine, and they, ever true and faithful to their sovereign, have done valiantly. They have gone abroad upon the land executing the commands of their king, causing the habitations of man to be filled with the trophies of his might which they have forced from their victims to be swafted on every wind and told on every breeze."

When reflecting upon the many nations that have existed from time to time, we are led to ask where are they? Where are they? Is re-echoed from every object around us, wafted on the howling wind, and reverberated louder and yet louder through the air. Alas! they are no more—their places now occupied by others, who in their turn must leave the stage of human action, and dwell among the pale nations of the dead.

But not only is man subject to change and exposed to the devastating effects of the ravages of time—but every monument of earthly grandeur. Nothing is stable—nothing is secure—for a higher power has decreed that the glory of this world shall pass away.

Cities and nations that once figured on the stage of action, which were once a subject of glory and boast, are no more—their names are sung in song. Babylon, that mighty city, whose high towers, gorgeous palaces, and lofty domes, were once the admiration and wonder of the world; whose beauty, splendour, and magnificence were not equalled, where is she? She is now scarcely a vestige of her former glory remains. Those halls where once a Belshazzar reveled in all the luxury of an eastern monarch, whose impious deeds became down upon him the wrath of a righteous God, are now a howling waste, a solitary desert, a den of wild beasts, and deadly scorpions.

Greece, the land of fable and of song, famed for love and arms—for love of liberty and bravery—what is she? A mere picture of what she was. The once beautiful plains of Attica, and fruitful vales of Thessaly so replete with classic reminiscence, and full of interest to the votary of science, have been laid waste by war, and drenched with blood. Athens, celebrated for a Socrates, a Plato, and others—who, had they been blessed with the light of revelation as we, would have been as heroes to their fellow men, to light up their pathway through a dark and degenerate world, and direct them in the only true road to happiness and bliss; men before whose splendour of genius and genius, many in the present time, possessed of the mightiest intellect would sink into insignificance. Athens, where once a Demosthenes, by the power of his eloquence, swayed whole assemblies—enraptured thousands—fired their souls to deeds of heroism and patriotic revenge, and caused King Philip to tremble on his throne—what is she? A heap of ruins, moldering into dust.

We could here enumerate the wreck of once powerful empires and kingdoms; the ruins of once populous and flourishing cities, celebrated in history, and sung of in sweet and noble strains by ancient bards—but may not this suffice? Enough has already been said to show that there is an all pervading power which we call CHANGE, and which, in its onward march, time cannot impede.

FABIUS COUNTY, PA. *M.*

Some of the papers are telling us what is with *absolute* ease? Why volunteer to tell us what *they are?*—*Banger Post.*

We do, Mr. Post. They are too frequently the neglected slaves or victims of man's power and caprice, instead of being his helpmates, and bosom friends, and consolations, for which they are so happily formed and adapted, but for the slight and wrong they receive in exchange for their love and devotion.

John Quincy Adams.

The October number of the "Democratic Review," published at Washington, contains the following sketch of that extraordinary man, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS:

"Our attention is now attracted to a ray of light "located" on the left of the House, in the neighborhood of the Speaker's Chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic, and orator—John Quincy Adams. There he sits, hour after hour, day after day, with untiring patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as the most jealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, and his pen ready to go at once into the profoundest question of state, or the minutest points of order. We look at him and mark his cold and *tearful* eye, his stern and abstracted gaze, and conjure up phantoms of other scenes. We look upon a more than King, who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still at his post; he who was the President of Millions, now the representative of forty odd thousand, quarrelling about trifles or advocating high principles;—to-day growling and sneering at the house with an abolition petition in his trembling hand, and anon lording it over the passions, and lashing the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm by his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted with others, he sits apart, wrapped in his reveries, or probably he is writing, his almost perpetual employment. He looks enfeebled, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but never ready for the repose of retirement; but let a witty thing fall from any member, and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles. He appears passive, but woe to the unfortunate member that hazards an error in him—whether in his speech or in the light than Mr. Adams; with his agitated finger quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and, amid the amazement of the House, rends him to the ground in vengeance—His stores of knowledge on every subject, garnered up through the course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged store house of a memory which is said never to have permitted a single fact to escape it, give him a great advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderful, eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him. He is too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is originally, of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and maintaining them. His manner of speaking is peculiar, he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and, in a moment throwing himself into the attitude of a vetran gladiator, he pours forth his attack; then he becomes full of gesticulation, his body sways to and fro, self-command seems loose, his head is bent forward in his earnestness till it sometimes touches the desk, his voice frequently breaks, but he pursues his subject through all its bearings—nothing daunts him—the House may ring with cries of order—order!—unmoved—contemptuous—undaunted, he stands and stretches his an ook that knows its gnarled and knotted strength, stretches his arm forth and defies its blast."

The United States Bank and the Government.

We learn that the United States Bank has paid the first instalment due, for the shares of its capital stock belonging to the United States, and in a manner, we think, the public will pronounce highly creditable to the institution. By an agreement entered into, previous to the suspension of specie payments, the Bank was to pay into the Treasury in four annual instalments, the amount due to the Government, (nearly seven millions) for this Stock, at the rate of one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-eight cents for every hundred dollars of the Stock, by which the Government makes a clear profit of fifteen and a half per cent. on the whole amount. The first instalment was due week before last; but the Navy Department about one months ago, begging for more aid, requested the Bank to advance money on account of this contract, which the Bank did, promptly, to the amount of upwards of half a million of dollars, charging only the same interest as it had itself agreed to pay to Government. Week before last the remainder of the instalment was due and paid. $1,145,-150 16 in State treasury Drafts and Treasury Warrants, and $522,459 71 in specie, making a total amount of upwards of two millions one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Canal and Rail Road Tolls in Pennsylvania.

The amount of tolls received at the State Treasury up to the 31st of October—the last day of the fiscal year, was $892,384 50½. This, says the Harrisburgh Telegraph, exceeds the amount received up to the same time last year, $854,578 77½; while the tolls on the New York canals have fallen short of those taken last year about *forty per cent.* We consider these facts as the strongest and best evidence of good management on the part of the officers engaged on the public works; and it leaves no doubt in our mind that if the business had been as last year—if the General Government had not undertaken to regulate the currency and commerce upon Locco Foco principles—the tolls this year would have exceeded the estimate of $1,300,000 very considerably. As it is, they have exceeded the expectations entertained last May by almost every one, and give an earnest that they must become a source of immense revenue.

MINERALS IN FREDERICK COUNTY.—We understand, that there has been discovered about 8 miles from Frederick, between New Market and Liberty, on the land of Mr. Wm. C. Duvall, a vein of the ore of the bonnate of copper which is about to be worked by Mr. Tyson of Baltimore. The commencement of the work, we are told gives indications of a profitable business, the ore yielding very rich in mineral, and in days which it has been in operation, made a most excellent return.

It is to be hoped, that Frederick County may be found to prove as rich in mineral, as it is in agricultural wealth.—*Fred. Herald.*

Facts are Stubborn Things.

IT IS A FACT, that when the present party came into power the country was at peace, prosperous and happy.

IT IS A FACT, that we are now at war, and in a state of deplorable misery and ruin.

IT IS A FACT, that the party promised to make the nation better off than they found it.

IT IS A FACT, that it is incomparably worse off.

IT IS A FACT, that they promised reform in abuses which they said had crept into the administration of affairs.

IT IS A FACT, that these abuses have increased tenfold.

IT IS A FACT, that they promised economy in the national expenditures. This was a cardinal point with them.

IT IS A FACT, that these expenditures have increased threefold.

IT IS A FACT, that an expenditure of *thirteen millions* a year, under the administration of Mr. Adams, was deemed so extravagant as to be the cause of his dismissal from office.

IT IS A FACT, that these expenditures are now between THIRTY and FORTY MILLIONS a year, and more called for.

IT IS A FACT, that under the former administrations, the sending of numerous diplomatic agents abroad, was considered ground for serious complaint, and a source of great corruption.

IT IS A FACT, that this description of agents is now more numerous now, and much more expensive, than they have ever been.

IT IS A FACT, that the occasional employment by the administration of persons who had been members of Congress was denounced as a gross abuse of patronage, and made "corruption the order of the day."

IT IS A FACT, that more members have been thus employed by the party in power, two or three to one than ever received office under former administrations.

IT IS A FACT, that the present party found plenty of money in the country, and of the very best description.

IT IS A FACT, that money is now ruinously scarce, and hardly worth having when obtained.

IT IS A FACT, that silver and gold were as common as paper, when this party took the reins of government.

IT IS A FACT, that it is now only to be had by the office-holders, and the favorites of the administration.

IT IS A FACT, that silver and gold were then the property of the people.

IT IS A FACT, that they are now in the almost exclusive enjoyment and control of the GOVERNMENT.

IT IS A FACT, that from the very day the present party came into power, they commenced a determined attack upon the capital, industry and currency of the nation.

IT IS A FACT, that this capital is now greatly diminished, the industry paralyzed, and the currency in unutterable confusion.

IT IS A FACT, that the present party have had control in almost all the States as well as in the United States.

IT IS A FACT, that wherever they have exercised power it has been to the public detriment.

IT IS A FACT, that with a surplus revenue in the treasury one year ago, of more than *Forty Millions*, the treasury is now declared to be *Bankrupt!*

☞The number of defaulting Postmasters now on the delinquent list, is stated at 1832! Mr. Bayard of Delaware, in a speech in the Senate, selected one of these cases as exhibiting "a curious feature in the details of official business."

☞It is stated of Francis P. Blair, the editor of the Globe, who was the surety of Samuel B. Crockett, of Frankfort, Kentucky. The balance due from Crockett on the 1st of April, 1832, was $1,359 54, and the following note is appended to the case:

"Suit ordered; and judgment obtained, May, 1824, for $1,827 01; credited by $431 47, paid money remitted by Postmaster General, leaving balance as stated; application for relief refused by the Department, December 30, 1825; *fieri facias* issued and returned March, 1826, no estate found; refused the Bank to advance money on account of this contract, which the Bank did, promptly, to the amount of upwards of half a million of dollars, charging only the same interest as it had itself agreed to pay to Government. Week before last the remainder of the instalment was due and paid. $1,145,-150 16 in State treasury Drafts and Treasury Warrants, and $522,459 71 in specie, making a total amount of upwards of two millions one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

General Intelligence.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—In his late charge to the Grand Jury, Chief Justice Hornblower stated that of the *six* capital cases which he had tried, FIVE had their origin in drunkenness!

The Hanover Savings Institution has declared a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock, for the last six months; and 3 per cent on its weekly deposites.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAYING RAIL ROADS.—A Col. Bake in Holland has invented a new mode of laying the rails of iron rail roads, which is said to be more solid and less expensive than that now employed.

EMIGRATION TO INDIANA.—The Madison (In.) Enquirer, states that for a few weeks past, a vast number of emigrants have flocked into Indiana through that town:—"Almost every boat," says the Enquirer, "that lands, is crowded with emigrants, seeking a home in the bosom of our State—many of whom are the right kind—hardy, industrious looking farmers, who lose no time in loitering about our streets, but pack up immediately and take their line of march for the fertile lands of the interior."

The last Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman says, "We learn, through a high source, that very few of the State Rights party, even in South Carolina, concur with Mr. Calhoun in opinion." It adds, that Gov. Hayne is openly against the sub-Treasury scheme.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The general minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past year, contain the following statement of the numbers, according to the reports of the several conferences, viz:

	Whites.	*Colored.*	*Indian.*	*Total.*
This year,	570,123	76,248	2,695	658,157
Last year,	564,974	83,236	2,323	653,032

BUSINESS AT PITTSBURGH.—The river on Saturday last, continued to rise rapidly, and was at that time up to ten feet. Boats of every class occupied the wharves.—Freights were abundant. Flour was selling at $6,50.

GREAT FIRE AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—The packet brig Cordelia arrived at Boston, on Monday, bringing papers to the 26th of October. The Boston Daily Advertiser mentions that the largest fire that ever visited Halifax occurred on Monday night, the 23d of October. It broke out at half past 8 and burned till 12; sweeping all the houses in the square between the Long Line, Granville street and Upper Water street. Fortunately there was scarcely any wine. Loss, $80,-000; insurance, $30,000. The offices of the Telegraph and Pearl were destroyed.

A few days ago, a man was arrested in Boonville, Ia., and three men were appointed to keep him safe through the night. In the course of the night, however, the watchers got drunk, and the thief stripped them of their clothes, stole a valuable horse, saddle and bridle, and then made his escape, leaving his guards in all the glory of stark-nakedness.

THE FAR WEST.—The steamboat St. Peters arrived at St. Louis on the 22d of October, from the mouth of the Kansas river, laden with furs and peltries belonging to the American Fur Company, valued at upwards of $80,000. A gentleman passenger, who came from the mountains, reports that the Indians in all that region were quiet, and apparently friendly. The trappers have had unsuccessful the past season, and were pursuing their business without fear of attack from the Indians.

A Lexington paper states that a Mr. Norton has obtained a judgment against the Northern Bank of Kentucky for $6,000, with 12 per cent. interest from the day of demand of specie. A new trial was moved for and denied.

EUROPEAN QUEENS.—The Queen of England is just eighteen, the Queen of Portugal is twenty-one, the Queen of Spain not quite seven, and the regent, her mother, about thirty-one.

O'CONNELL A PEER.—The following announcement appears in the Wexford Independent, a Radical Journal:—"*New Peers.* We are informed on authority that cannot be doubted, that our generous and lovely Young Sovereign has signified her royal will to have Daniel O'Connell numbered amongst her first creation of Peers, with the title of Lord Erin."

EXTENSIVE TOUR.—Mr. Buckingham, late member of the British Parliament for Sheffield, and whose arrival at New York has already been noticed, is now engaged on the People of Great Britain announces his intention to make a voyage of great extent. He states that his first visit will be to the United States of America. After visiting the principal cities of this country, it is his intention to proceed to the British possessions in America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper and Lower Canada, and then to pass on to the West India Islands and the Gulf of Mexico. The question of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, being one of great interest to commerce and civilization, he proposes going across the Isthmus of Darien, and investigating its localities, with the view to the formation of a competent practical opinion on the subject. He then intends proceeding by way of Panama, Lima, Peru, and Western China; thence to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, and, after visiting the principal stations in the Eastern Archipelago, including the Moluccas, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, to proceed onward by Malacca and Singapore to India. After this he hopes to return again to Europe, by way of the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Mediterranean, re-visiting probably Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Constantinople, and the Black Sea, the continent of Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago; and, after traversing Sicily, Italy, and the Adriatic, return home by Switzerland, Germany, and France. His object is to diffuse civilization, and improve every country, by impressing the doctrines of temperance, education, mercy and peace. He proposes publishing an account of his progress three or four times every year, as occasion may require.

A THRIFTY GARDENER.—Mr. Morrison, of Concord, N. H., realized this season, from a patch of ground 8 feet square, vegetables, &c. to the amount of $42 37. He has the enormous quantity of onions, obtained a crop which sold for $86 11.

UNLUCKY NUMBER.—Dr. Kitchner was once at a dinner where fifteen people were present, which somebody gravely said was an unlucky number. "I admit," said he, "that it is unlucky in one case." What case is that? "When there is only enough for twelve."

GEN. HARRISON.—The editor of the Statesman, published at Meadville, in Pennsylvania, commenting upon the report of Harrison's being in that paper, a Memoir of the Public Services of Gen. Harrison. It will occupy probably twenty numbers of his sheet, and will contain among other matters of interest, "the history of the most eventful wars with the Indian tribes, Wayne's Expeditions and chivalrous adventures, together with many other highly interesting historical matters, not worthy the attention of the rising generation."

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Spain has made a treaty with the South American States, and formed a new Cabinet. The cause of the Queen looks more favorable than it has before for many months.—The Royalists, after all, has found the equal in the much complained of Espartero. Castile and Madrid are both quiet, and Carlos's troops, with Carlos at their head, are encamped in Biscay, within sight of the defeated troops of Zariategui.

The French Chambers are also dissolved. The Constantine Expedition left France up to the 20th ult. Finally, as an end of the European political changes by this arrival, the civil war in Portugal has been brought to a close.

A civil war has broken out in Burmah. The chiefs are ringing at Constantinople, and this disease also continues its work of destruction in Italy.

There has been a terrible hurricane at Malta, attended by a tempest, occurred the day after the great hurricane at New Orleans, 6,000 miles off.

MRS. MADISON, the respected relict of the late President Madison, has taken possession of her private mansion in this city, where, we are pleased to learn, she purposes residing some time. There could have been no addition to the society of Washington more valued by all its circles, and none whatever so gratifying to the older residents of the city, who had the happiness of personally knowing her, when the world admired and adorned the station of wife of the President of the U. States.—*Nat. Int.*

CUBA may possibly hereafter become a sovereign state. The contest in Spain between Don Carlos and the Queen is thought by many to be growing to a close; and so far as can be judged from confused and contradictory accounts, the advantage seems to be on the side of Don Carlos. Many intelligent persons believe that the restoration of Don Carlos is now merely a question of time. Should the Queen be able to make a stand, however, she may bring Don Carlos to terms and it is not improbable that a compromise may take place between them. Should this occur, the sovereignty of the island of Cuba may possibly be a bribe for the Queen to retire from the contested ground and give up her claims to the throne of Spain.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

A gentleman at table in his eagerness to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the hilt of his knife being entirely well stuck in his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposite to him very gravely observed, while he held his plate, "Sir, may I trouble you for a bit while your hand is at it?"

☞ EXPUNGED ☜

Stolen Articles which OUR Patrons must not read:

NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—The conduct of some, who call themselves honorable men, in regard to subscriptions to newspapers is strange; and means are sometimes resorted to for evading their payment which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving a Newspaper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for *one year;* or when another pleads the statute of limitations in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these barbarisms in integrity, and to consign the actors to the scorn of honest people. There is no money so hardly earned as the Subscriptions of Newspapers, and it is a shame for any man, who is able to pay, to hesitate to discharge his account, when presented.

People seem to look upon subscriptions to newspapers as a different species of contract from contracts in other departments of business. Moral honesty, in discharging other dues, is admitted as every man's duty—but touching newspaper bills, why, forsooth, they seem to be taken absolutely stand aghast, if such an unwelcome thing is presented! The wretched business of being obliged to send accounts to subscribers, and the hard time, for the paltry amount of an annual subscription to a newspaper, ought to produce a blush upon the cheek of every man who exacts it. And people remote who have received their bills which they do not liquidate, should remember that they are daily and weekly receiving and enjoying what they are tacitly refusing to pay for!

☞ EXPUNGED ☜

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOD.

15 or 20 *Cords of Wood* wanted immediately at this office from those of our subscribers whom it may suit to deliver on account of subscription and advertising.

October 13, 1837.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP, under the firm of *COOPER & M'SHERRY,* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—They return their thanks to their old customers, and invite them to call and settle.

THOS. J. COOPER,
ROBT. W. M'SHERRY.

Gettysburg, Oct. 23, [27] 1837. 3t—30

THOMAS J. COOPER

CONTINUES the business, at the Old Stand, and is determined to supply his Old Customers on as good terms as any other man.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

A General Assortment

from a Needle to an Anchor, ALL LOW.

October 27, 1837. 3t—30

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of Sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 18th day of November inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. Fronting on Chambersburg street, and adjoining Washington streets, on which are, a two-story Dwelling House, with kitchen and frame weatherboarded a Kitchen, weather boarded, and a Log Stable; a number of fruit trees, and a well of water near the door.

Also, A Lot of Ground, in said Borough, fronting on Chambersburg street, 25 feet front, and 160 feet back, adjoining Miss Ann Hamilton's lot on the west, an alley on the south, and the aforesaid lot on the east. Seized & taken in execution as the Estate of Adam Walter.

Also, a Tract of Land, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, containing 130 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of —— Paxton, John Elder, and others, on which are a 1½ story Log Dwelling House, a Log Stable, a Saw Mill, a Spring-house, a good Orchard; about 25 acres cleared, about 4 of which are Meadow, with a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Lantzinger.

Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 15 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of —— Smith, John Blair, and others, on which are a one story Dwelling House, a Log Shop, a Log Stable, a young Orchard, with a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Bocher.

WM. TAUGHINBAUGH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } ts—31
November 3, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE EMLET, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber *on or before the 1st day of January next,* and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement within the time properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HARBAUGH, resides in Mountjoy township.

GEO. R. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM J. SEABROOKS, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber, residing in the same township, and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Hamiltonban township.

JESSE SEABROOKS, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH SHENEFELTER, late of Conawago township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscribers *without delay,* and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrators resides in Straban township.

JOSEPH SNEERINGER, } Adm'rs.
JOHN KUHN,

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL HARBAUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to call with the subscriber *without delay,* and discharge the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Straban township.

JACOB HARMAN, Adm'r.

October 20, 1837. 6t—29

Pennsylvania Kitchen: ATTENTION.

☞ *Capt. Thomas McKnight, in Franklin township,* on SATURDAY, the 11th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

PETER KETTOMAN, O. S.

N. B. It is expected that an election will be held on the same day for officers, and a punctual attendance is requested of all constitutional members—absentees will be all fined. Those that wish to become members are respectfully invited to attend.

October 20, 1837. 1t—29

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

FRIDAY, November 10, 1837

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

Money Wanted.

☞We shall certainly feel obliged to our friends for a little help at the approaching Court. We have need of all that is due us. There is a large amount due for Subscriptions and Advertising, which ought to have been paid long ago; we trust, therefore, that those thus indebted will see the necessity of either paying, or informing us of their determination to do so. We hope to think that we have laboured *for nothing* for such persons long enough. To those who have been punctual, we return our thanks.

Lyceum Meeting.

☞It will be seen that the "Adams County Lyceum" meets on Tuesday evening next. We trust that the meeting generally will attend. JAMES COOPER, Esq. will address the Society.

Adjournment.

☞It will be seen that the Convention has agreed to adjourn to Philadelphia. Both of our members vote against an adjournment.

The Presidency.

☞We observe many long, (and some very *Jaborad* notes, too,) paragraphs lately upon this question. Some are for A, and some for B, whilst others are for C and D. One party endeavoring, it would seem, to create a dislike to those preferred by another party, and to kindle the very worst of feelings among the Democratic party! Gentlemen, this is all wrong.

This war for *men,* is a disgrace to Republicanism. If HARRISON, CLAY, WEBSTER and ADAMS are all possessed of *pure principles*—the welfare of the country would be safe in the hands of either of them, why endeavor to array their friends against each other? Why throw out low and petty insinuations about this one or the other?

The gentlemen above named are all friends of their country—have all contributed to her prosperity and defence. Let either of them be selected in such a manner as will prove acceptable to *all* parties, and we doubt not but that the *whole* Anti-Van Buren party will rally to his support.

So far as we are concerned, we go for *principles,* not men. If either Mr. ADAMS, Mr. WEBSTER, Gen. HARRISON or even Mr. CLAY *proves acceptable to the Anti-Masonic National Convention,* and receives a nomination, we shall give him our cordial support.

Neither of the above *men* are, however, our choice; but yet we feel it our duty to go for *principles*—☞AND THOSE PRINCIPLES ARE IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE MASONIC VAN BUREN PARTY.

Washington College.

☞We regret that want of room prevents us from giving in full the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of this Institution which has been published in Philadelphia. Mr. Mitchell, editor of the Pennsylvanian, speaks of the Institution in a prosperous condition; that the "degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Messrs. James M. Dunlap, of Florence, and William Boner, of Washington county, members of the Senior class; Messrs. William B. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, and William M. Wall, of Ohio; Messrs. William Bradley, Hugh B. Cunningham, Richard Curran, William Hamilton, John Kerr, Samuel L. Russell, Robert Woods, Nicholas Murray, E. S. Graham, and Joseph Polk, of Pittsburgh, the institution, were admitted to the second degree in the arts; and the Honorary degree of L. L. D. was bestowed upon the Hon. John REED, Professor of Law in Dickinson College.

"The Board of Trustees, in renewedly presenting the claims of Washington College to public patronage, are happy to announce that, aided by a liberal grant from the Pennsylvania Legislature and by generous private subscription, they have erected an additional large and commodious Chemical and Philosophical edifice, which will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next session.

"In the new building two large Halls and adjoining library rooms have been appropriated to the exclusive use of the Literary Societies of the College; and by the spirited exertions of their respective occupants, aided by a few of the friends of literature, and in some degree by the Board, have been finished and furnished in a style creditable to the public taste, and worthy of the purposes to which they are devoted, rivalling them at least, if not vying with any similar of the country."

☞ *Washington,* the seat of the Washington College, is situated near the western border of Pennsylvania, upon the National Road, easy of access in all directions, and is proverbial for its healthy climate and healthy climate and situation, and in every other respect, as place is more suitable for the purposes of education."

☞ *For any information respecting the Institution,* address Rev. DAVID MCCARGOLD, D. D President of the College; Rev. DAVID ELDERT, D. D President of the Board of Trustees, or R. R. REED, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Harrisburg Papers.

☞The Editors of the *"Telegraph," "Intelligencer"* and *"Chronicle,"* Anti-Van Buren, and the *"Reporter"* and *"Key Stone,"* Van Buren, promise to issue their papers SEMI-WEEKLY during the ensuing session of the Legislature, at $2 the session, or $3 for the whole year. The name of those desirous of procuring either of the above papers will be forwarded immediately, if left at this office.

Items.

☞The Compiler states that the sale of Mr. Forney's property, advertised last week by the Sheriff, has been postponed.

☞An election for five managers of the Gettysburg Water Company will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday next, at the Court house.

☞The Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company will hold an election, at the Court-house, on Monday next, for one President, six Managers, one Treasurer and such other officers as may be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company.

☞On Monday week next, the 20th inst. an election will be held for thirteen Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg, to serve one year.

☞The preparing, printing, engraving and signing the U. S. Treasury Shin Plasters cost $20,000!!!

☞The Money Telegraph states that Mr. Robert Cook of that place lately took sick and threw from his stomach a SNAKE six inches long, perfectly formed, supposed to be of the water species. Mr. C. about six weeks previous, drank from a spring in the woods, but is not aware of having swallowed any thing but the water.

☞The U. S. ship PEACOCK arrived at Norfolk, Va., a few days since, after an absence of two years and six months—having been, during that period, 524 days at sea, and sailed 54,128 miles per log, and lost but one of the crew, although five different epidemics had passed through the Ship.

☞Counterfeit Shin Plasters on the corporation of Harrisburgh are said to be in circulation. The Shin Plasters of the U. S. Treasury and of Mr. Camp are said to be the best and *safest* now in circulation!

☞We see it stated that upwards of twenty suits have been commenced, in Chambersburg, against the Fayetteville Savings Institution, to recover payment on their notes.

☞The Baltimore Sun says—A cotemporary has something to say about "Daniel Webster in Philadelphia." We know nothing of this gentleman "in the abstract," but he is said to be a pretty fine man "take him on the whole."

☞A petition has been presented to the Tennessee Legislature, from one hundred and thirty-nine Ladies, praying that the tide of grief and sorrow caused by the dreadful scourge of Intemperance may be stayed by Legislative enactments.

Doings of the Convention.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

HARRISBURG, November 1, 1837.

Mr. FLEMING submitted the following resolution which was laid on the table:

"*Resolved,* That this Convention will adjourn on the 30th instant, to meet in the City of Philadelphia on Monday the 4th of December next."

The following was submitted by Mr. COCHRAN and laid on the table:

"*Resolved,* That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to this Convention previous to the instant, the most eligible place for the sessions of this Convention during the sitting of the State Legislature."

The Convention then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. MCSHERRY in the Chair, on the report of the Committee on the fifth article of the Constitution.

The amendment as amended being under consideration, Mr. BROWN, of the County of Philadelphia, took the floor and addressed the Committee at great length in opposition to the same. He was followed on the same side by Mr. IRVINSTONE, who addressed the Committee about an hour, when he gave way to a motion for the Committee to rise. This motion was lost. He then resumed his remarks this afternoon, and will probably conclude, give way to a motion for the rising of the Committee. The Convention then adjourned.

HARRISBURG, November 2, 1837.

Mr. FLEMING called this morning for the second reading and consideration of the resolution offered by him yesterday, relative to the adjournment of the Convention on the 30th instant, to meet again in the City of Philadelphia on Monday the 4th of December next. The Convention refused, by a large majority, to consider it.

The Convention then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. INGERSOLL, who had the floor, resumed his remarks, and concluded, occupying about two hours this morning. He was followed by Mr. DARLINGTON, in a speech of two hours and a half—he is radical in his opinions, so far as relates to the judiciary. When he had concluded, Messrs. CLARKE, of Indiana, BANNAN, BROWN, of Philadelphia, and DICKEY, severally addressed the Committee. The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Woodward, as amended by Mr. Dickey, and determined in the affirmative—Yeas 62, Nays 49. The Committee then rose, and the Convention adjourned.

The question now before the Committee is on the report of the majority of the Committee on the fifth article of the Constitution, as amended.

HARRISBURG, November 4, 1837.

Mr. CURRAN, from the Committee appointed to ascertain and report the most eligible place for the Convention to hold its sessions after the meeting of the Legislature, provided the Convention does not complete its labors prior to the meeting of that body, made report, accompanied with the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved,* That this Convention do adjourn on Saturday the 13th inst. to meet in the City of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 22d instant."

Various amendments were offered to the resolution, and rejected. The resolution was finally negatived by a vote of 55 to 53. Both the members from your County voted in the negative. Mr. Fleming then moved the second reading and consideration of the resolution submitted by himself on the 12th instant, relative to adjourning on the 30th, to meet in Philadelphia on the 4th of December. The Convention refused to consider it by a vote of 63 to 52. The Convention then adjourned. This day has been spent to but little advantage, not having made any progress.

HARRISBURG, November 6, 1837.

The following resolution was this morning submitted by Mr. CRAWFORD, of Westmoreland, and laid on the table:

"*Resolved,* That the following additional rule be adopted;

"That no delegate shall speak more than one hour on the same question, either in Committee of the Whole, or in Convention, without leave of all the delegates present."

The following resolution was offered by Mr. FORWARD, and laid on the table:

"*Resolved,* That the Seventh Article of the Constitution should be so amended, as to embrace the following principles:

"*First.* That the dividends of all Banks which may be hereafter created, shall be restricted to seven per cent. per annum, upon the amount of capital actually paid.

"*Secondly.* That this restriction shall be incorporated in all bank charters which may be hereafter renewed.

"*Thirdly.* That no bank which may be hereafter created shall make loans, or issue its notes, until one-third of its capital stock shall have been actually paid."

Mr. PORTER, of Northampton, offered the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved,* That this Convention will adjourn on the 30th instant, to meet in the City of Philadelphia on Monday the 4th of December next."

The following was submitted by Mr. COCHRAN and laid on the table:

"*Resolved,* That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to this Convention previous to the instant, the most eligible place for the sessions of this Convention during the sitting of the State Legislature."

The Convention then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. MCSHERRY in the Chair, on the report of the Committee on the fifth article of the Constitution.

The amendment as amended being under consideration, Mr. BROWN, of the County of Philadelphia, took the floor and addressed the Committee at great length in oppos