less extensive? Would you not think they had but little disposition to improve society, or promote the happiness of the Intellectual family? Yet their objections are as reasonable as yours.

(Conclusion next week.)

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

CELEBRATION
OF
THE FOURTH OF JULY

Agreeably to previous arrangements, the "Rifle Corps" and a large number of the Citizens of Berlin and vicinity, assembled in a beautiful Grove adjoining the town, to celebrate the 63rd anniversary of our National Independence. The Company was organized for the day by the appointment of WILLIAM BAUGHER, President, WILLIAM WOLF and GEO. H. BINDER, Vice Presidents. An address was then delivered by Dr. G. L. FAUSS, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by JAMES CLARKE, Esq.

The Company then partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion, and after dinner the following toasts were drunk accompanied with music and loud cheering.

About four o'clock the Company returned to town and dispersed in good order, nothing having transpired throughout the Proceedings, to mar the pleasures of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we Celebrate.—Millions yet unborn will hail it as the birth day of Freedom. (1 Gun and 3 Cheers.)

2. Our Country.—The administration of it be wise and the people virtuous.

3. The Memory of Washington.—First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his Countrymen. (In silence, standing.)

4. The Memory of La Fayette.

"Yet Freedom yet an oath shall rear,
The still small voice of gratitude,
Shall bless the name of La Fayette,"

(In silence, standing.)

5. The President, Vice President and Heads of Departments of the United States.—(11 Guns and 3 cheers.)

6. The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (1 Gun and 3 cheers.

7. The Union.—It must and shall be preserved. (3 Guns and 13 cheers.)

8. The Constitution of the United States.—The ark of our political safety; may it never be polluted by any thing unclean.

9. The Judiciary of the United States.—May its spotless robe never fall upon less spotless than an Ellsworth, a Jay, a Marshall and a Taney. (1 Gun and 6 cheers)

10. The Volunteer System.—The bulwark of our Country. The right arm of our National defence. (1 Gun and 6 cheers.

11. The Army and Navy of the United States.—Bright stars in the galaxy of our country's glory. (1 Gun and 6 cheers.)

12. The surviving patriots and soldiers of the Revolution.—May the evening of their lives be serene and tranquil, as the morning was perilous and gloomy. (1 Gun and 6 cheers.)

13. The Fair:

"Auld Nature swears, the lovely dears,
Her noblest work, she classed, O;
Her prentice han' she tried on man,
An' then she made the lasses, O."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By William Blessinger.—The Fair daughters of Columbia.—May they spurn from their embraces, the puillanimous, wretch, who will skulk from danger, when his country's rights are invaded.

By William Bohn.—May the stars of education, which has already ascended above the horizon of our beloved country soon reach the meridian of splendor, and shed a halo round the temple of the Genius of Columbia, the glory and majesty of which shall be received by other nations with wonder and admiration.

By Robert M. Hutchinson.—Pennsylvania.—Her greatness and prosperity the result of an industry that never tires, and an economy that never sleeps.

By John Clarke, Esq.—"Berlin, Pa. Rifle Corps."—Ready, to evince to the world when your country calls that you are not the degenerate sons of gallant sires; that the unerring aim and sharp drill will be the deadly rifle shall be the death knell of your country's foes.

By Peter Chronister.—The memory of Kosciusko:

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked, as Kosciusko fell."

By George L. Fauss.—The departed Heroes and sages of the Revolution.—Peace to their ashes, glory to their memory.

By John Picking, Esq.—The Memory of Patrick Henry.—"Give me Liberty or give me death."

By William S Hildebrand:

Drink the toasts and gin the guns,
And sing the praise of victory out,
Sing Freedom's song, till laping ones'
Give back their exulto shout.

By William Barlim.—General George Washington. May he live in our memories and have an abiding place in our affections.

By Joseph A. Wolf. The Memory of Franklin. The Philosopher the Patriot, the Philanthropist and the Statesman.

By Capt. Samuel McFarland.—Union and Freedom. May those cheering words ever hail the rising sun as long as the name of the immortal Washington entwines the laurels of '76.

By George King.—The surviving soldiers of the revolution. May the last rays of their setting sun glimmer through the minds of the patriot freemen through time immemorial.

By Lieut. H. S. Hildebrand.—Fourth of July '76. Consecrated in our annals as the birthday of rational freedom; May the commemoration of it go down to the latest posterity with increasing demonstrations of liberty and independence of a free people.

By John Hartley.—The Yeomanry of Adams county. Intelligent and patriotic, they know their rights, and knowing them, they are determined to maintain them.

By Hugh M'Sherry.—The Memory of Jefferson. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

By Geo. L Fauss.—Education and Internal Improvements. The only efficient means for the promotion and perpetuity of a Nation's liberty and prosperity.

By William Baugher.—Washington and Jefferson. May they be remembered at each returning anniversary of our country's glory, whilst freedom has a friend, science a votary and virtue an advocate.

By Henry B. Rober.—The Sages, Patriots and Heroes of the Revolution. A Spartan spirit nerved them in the time which tried men's souls, they gave freedom to a hemisphere, and see their posterity enjoying the fruits of their labor, echo the patriot aspiration of one of their number, "Independence forever."

By George Wagner.—Fair Sox. The richest prize in the lottery of human happiness; May every traiter draw a blank.

By Jeremiah Wiss. Champions ever to our real friends, and real pain to our *sham friends.*

By Samuel J. Allund. May our limited Corps organized the 20th June 1838, remember that this day 63 years, ago was the first time after a long and bloody contest by the Heroes and Sages of '76, that the sun rose and has beams over a band of Freedoms soil.

By William Entler.—The glorious anniversary of our National Independence. May the descendants of the heroes (who won their liberty) long remember what it cost them.

By Robert M. Hutchisson.—The Free School System. Its opponents, those who love darkness better than light.

By Dr. David M. Mollinger.—The day we celebrate. As Americans may we all ways revere the day on which our fathers declared themselves free and independent, and on every annual return of this our political birthday, may we with pride remember the glorious deeds of the revolution

By John Picking, Esq.—The Memory of John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The talent of a Bacon, the learning of a Mansfield and the purity of a Hall.

By William Boadenhamer.—The surviving heroes of the revolution. Living monuments of Virtue, Liberty and Independence, heaven has prolonged their days that they might witness the fruits of their successful toils and receive the benedictions of another generation.

By James Clarke, Esq.—The day we celebrate. Dedicated to the memory of the Heroes and Sages of the revolution, the men who in the wilds of the western world fixed an enduring light upon the watchtower of liberty, as a guide for the oppressed of all nations to a heaven of rational, and a warning to the friends left behind. "That to be free, they have only to will it."

By Henry Bar.—The Fair. God bless them, may they ever be the pride and the comfort of man.

By John P. Baugher.—The Union of the States. Cemented by the blood of freemen, it rests upon the immutable basis of common ground and common principles.

By Abrahim Rodes.—May our sweethearts be our wives, and our wives our sweethearts.

By Isaac Berlin.—The signers of the Declaration of Independence. May their name descend to times latest posterity.

By Geo. L. Fauss.—The Military. May they never want, and may they never be wanted.

By Jeremiah Sherman.—Virtue, Liberty and Independence. May there ever be enough of the former among men, to enable them to appreciate the blessings of the latter.

By Isaac Berkheimer.—Woman:

Without the smiles from partial beauty won,
O, what were man—a world without a sun.

By Isaac Wagner.—Education. "What sculpture is to a block of marble that education is to a human soul."

By John Stormbaugh.—May the "Berlin Rifle Corps" never fail in time of war.

By Michael Myers. — Montgomery, Warren, Mercer and Scammel. Precious gems in the diadem of our National glory.

By William Entler. The spirit of Patriotism. May it always control the spirit of party.

By William Boadenhamer.—The heroes of the revolution. Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, long will they be remembered by a grateful people.

By Samuel Berlin.—The Memory of La Fayette. He who braved the storms of the revolution, may he ever live in the memory of every freeman.

By Jacob Gise.—The Heroes of the revolution. May their deeds and actions long be remembered and followed.

By Capt. S. McFarland.—The President and Vice President of the day.

By Harrison Clarke.—The orator of the day. A kind, affectionate and obliging neighbor, a modest and unassuming citizen, onward, onward to prosperity and happiness.

By William Wolf.—The reader of the Declaration of Independecee.—May the evening of his life be prosperous and happy.

From the Lancaster Union.

Fourth of July.

The birth day of Freedom, was celebrated in this city by the Democratic Antimasons in numbers and with a degree of zeal which completely refutes the old story lately revived by the lodge, that Antimasonry was dying away. Though the day was one of the finest of the season for the labors of harvest, which had been much impeded by the rains, yet the real bone and sinew of the country were there in their strength. At an early hour the streets were thronged with people whom no consideration could deter from joining with their friends, in expressing the deep detestation with which they regarded those who attempted to deprive them of their rights by bringing an armed mob of affiliated into the halls of legislation, to drive by force, duly returned members from their seats.

At one o'clock the company assembled at the Hotel of Major Dorn, and partook of a splendid dinner. The spirit stirring, strains of Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia, played by an excellent band, brought to the minds of all a vivid perception of the perils which the heroes of the revolution encountered, when they pledged their all to support the great principles of human liberty.

After the removal of the cloth, the spacious rooms being found entirely too small to contain the large number assembled, the company adjourned to the Court house, where the Declaration of Independance, was forcibly and eloquently read by N. ELLMAKER, Esq.

Upon reading the toast complimentary to Mr. STEVENS, Mr. S. arose and addressed the assembled multitude for nearly an hour, in a strain of eloquence, which we honored but little in saying, has never been surpassed. He portrayed in glowing colors the destructive tendency of the mad schemes advocated by the party in power. He contrasted the wise and patriotic course pursued by Joseph Ritner, with the million a month admin stration of David R. Porter. With the hand of a master, he placed in its true light, and held up to public scorn, the treasonable attempt of the Lodge to overturn the Constitution and Laws in December last. The traitors, Hendricks, Butler and Sturdevant were not suffered to escape—but why attempt to describe what is indescribable. During the whole time he was speaking, a falling pin might have been heard. So unbroken was the stillness, so deeply engaged the attention of all present, that it required but a slight effort of the imagination to believe that an inspired seer was lifting up the curtain which hides futurity from the view, and revealing to the assembled people, the dark abyss of anarchy into which all the republics of the old world have fallen, and to which our beloved country, driven by the destructive energies of Locofocoism, is hastening with rapid strides.

After the reading of the regular toasts the company again proceeded to the house of Mr. Dorn, where the volunteer toasts were given. The Meeting was addressed by Geo. Fonn, Esq. in his usual happy and eloquent style, after which the company separated. The best feeling prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

☞Out of the many excellent toasts drank on the occasion we select the following; whilst we regret that want of room prevents us from laying all of them before our readers.—[ED. STAR.

Regular Toasts.

1st. *The Declaration of Independence* It recognizes not the *inequality* produced by sworn secret societies as an *inalienable* right.

2d. *The day of its adoption*—May it never be desecrated by a celebration "with masonic honors."

3d. *The Immortal Signers*—If now living, they would no more brook the insulting domination of the "Royal Arch," than they did the oppression of the British crown.

5th. *George Washington, the first President of the United States*—Perfect as a man, excelling in every qualification of true greatness, and incorruptible as a magistrate, he who ventures to supply the place once filled by him, without either regarding his advice or example, will soon sink to the level of his own proper condition, and be remembered only to be despised.

7th. *Our Guest, Thaddeus Stevens, Esq*—Nature made him a man, from whom the ethereal sparks of Genius have been struck by collisions with the hardened front of "the Handmaid" of the Prince of Dark ness.

When this toast was read, Mr. Stevens arose, and addressed the company in his peculiarly eloquent and powerful manner for nearly an hour. He was often interrupted by bursts of applause.

In conclusion he gave the following sentiment:

The Supremacy of the Laws—The firm base upon which rests the main pillar of our liberties. To perpetuate the practical operation of this principle, the last hope of the patriot, is Democratic Antimasonry.

15th. *Our Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, General William Henry Harrison and Daniel Webster*—With such men, such a cause, and such opponents as are arrayed against them, it would be distrusting that agency by whose inscrutable wisdom our forefathers were enabled to triumph in the days of the revolution, to doubt our success over domestic foes now

18th. *Democratic Antimasonry*—Its foundation is laid in common sense, its whole superstructure is the work of the most devoted patriotism.

20th. *The Spirit of Mobocracy*—Condemned by every good citizen, and justified only by the intolerant bigot or the unfeeling despot.

21st. *Mobs*—Never justifiable, and resorted to only by cowards and men having no confidence in the sufficiency of our institutions, to meet the ends for which they were established.

22d. *The late Legislature*—The creature of a mob, constituted neither in conformity with the Laws or the Constitution, but in direct violation of both; all its acts have been marked by the same spirit of lawlessness, and all have tended to the abasement, rather than the exaltation of the Commonwealth.

23d. *The Committee of Safety*—They wanted not the will, but the ability, to carry out the same schemes which were consummated by the Jacobin Committee of Safety in France, during the reign of Terror in that unfortunate country, when Learning, Virtue, and Patriotism, were proscribed by the Dantons, Marats, and Robespierre's, who ruled the people with an Iron Sceptre, and repudiated all law: Here the rebels were subdued by the patriotism of Governor Ritner, and conscious of their own depravity, they hid their faces in everlasting shamo.

Volunteer Toasts.

By E. Davies. The dismissed officers and Superintendants from the public works —Men of such herculean powers, as to be able to perform the work of three of the present incumbents: May the time speedily arrive when their merits shall be properly appreciated and suitably rewarded.

By John L. Hostetter. Thaddeus Stevens—The wise and illustrious Statesman, the friend of Education; may his name be revered and his principles cherished long after those of traitors and malignant opponents shall have been blotted from the annals of human events.

By a Guest. Col. Ray Fraser—The loco foco orator of the day. Mounted on a hen-coop, behind a loco foco temple, ye gods and little fishes, what a swath he cuts to day.

By A. H. Hood. Thomas H. Burrowes —The record of his services is written in imperishable characters on the noblest institution of Pennsylvania.—His name and wisdom established our school system on ground too firm to be shaken. Posterity, will appreciate his talents.

By John Lynn. We the citizens of Lancaster County, coincide with the citizens of Adams on this occasion, by the exhibition of our disgust and indignation on the arbitrary means to which the Loco foco party is alone capable of resorting, by depriving her of her lawful representation in the House of Representatives.

By I. H. Brosius. The Antimasonic Party—Founded on principles, never will bend the knee in human worship, or submit to become the men of any man.

By Thomas Keaton. General William Henry Harrison—His ability as a Statesman is written in enduring characters in the history of the Congressional "Land Bill." The people will appreciate honest merit.

By H. B. Bowman. The Loco Foco Committee of Safety—A band of rebel conspirators of little character and less sense. They framed a Provisional Government to provide offices for themselves. History will record their patriotism, if she condescends to notice their blushing merits.

By Lewis Bowman. The People of Adams county—May their triumphant re-election of our distinguished guest Thaddeus Stevens, to that seat of which he was unjustly deprived, teach the Locofocos that they cannot trample upon the rights of freemen with impunity.

By C. M'Cleery. Gen. William Henry Harrison, the Hero and Statesman—For services rendered the country, he deserves and will receive the suffrages of all who appreciate merit.

By Jacob Foreman. Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.—The efficient Statesman, the consistent Anti-Mason and defender of the Constitution and Laws. The people are ever grateful for his services and well may the Key-Stone state be proud of her adopted son.

By John K. Stoner. Thaddeus Stevens —The able champion of equal rights, and friend of Education. No wonder the Loco Focos dread his presence and fear his talents.

By David Lehkichler. Loco Focoism—The Devil's last Invention, Patented by Martin Van Buren. President of the United States, and put into practical operation by Tom McIlwee, Charley Fray & Co.

By S. M. Wright. Thaddeus Stevens—The unfatigable supporter of true and patriotic principles; may his name long be remembered by a free and independent people.

By Samuel D. Vondersmith. Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas H. Burrowes—The Champions of Antimasonry and friends of equal rights.

By Jacob Rathfon. Thaddeus Stevens—The sound lawyer, the eloquent advocate of the people's rights, and the supporter of the Laws and Constitution. May he live to see his patriotism rewarded with the gratitude it deserves.

By John Latshaw. Thaddeus Stevens—The dread and terror of the provisional mob at Harrisburg.

By A. Mehaffey. General Harrison, the poor man's friend and the founder of the Western Country—His talents in the field are only equaled by his ability displayed in the various civil offices which he has filled. Republics are not ungrateful.

By Daniel Vondersmith. Thaddeus Stevens—The champion of freedom, the opponent of mobs, the friend of the Constitution and the Laws.

By R. W. Middleton. Gen. W. H Harrison—The only man around whom all the opponents of misrule can successfully rally to defeat the Masonic Loco Foco party.

By W. Russell. Joseph Ritner—When the passions and prejudices of the present generation shall be forgotten, his administration will live green in its glory, whilst that of his imbecile successor shall be remembered only as a contrast.

By a Guest. Gen. Simon Cameron—The poor Indian's friend!!!

By Daniel M. Smyser, Esq. Lancaster and Adams Counties, the "Old" and the "Young Guard"—Alike ready on all occasions, either as a "reserve," to strike in at the decisive moment and secure the battle, or as "forlorn hope," to open the path of victory to their comrades.

WHO WOULD NOT BE A FARMER

In this season, when the earth is all around lavishing unto life and beauty, yea, nature is keeping holiday—when winter is over and vegetation is waking again from its death like sleep—when the birds sing their matin song from every bush, and man himself wakes to new life amid the activity around him, *who would not be a farmer?* For him alone, bloom the fair flowers in nature's field—for him the feathered songster pours her sweet note, and for him the face of creation wears a constant smile.—Not so with the inhabitants of cities, we mean the merchant man or the man of business, any where. These are shut out from the blessed influence of nature. Their business is with men—restless, ambitious, and selfish men—they themselves are all engaged in an eager scramble for wealth and destinction, some times caring not whom they thrust down with unhallowed trend, so they mount upon the wreck, and they lose the salutary lesson of benevolence which may be learned from the ways of Providence in the outward world.—They must maintain a constant struggle with temptation, or yield to its power. Accustomed to so much of evil, they are sometimes almost tempted to deny the existance of *good.* But the farmer pursues "the even tenor of his way," undisturbed by the passions of men.—His designs are with nature, and he may, if he will, shut his heart against it, learn true wisdom from its teachings. In the springing grass, the opening flower, and the ripening grain, he sees God in nature and in nature—he may see a token of God's love and goodness, and in the quiet of his own home, he may almost forget the existance of evil. Thus we see that there is an essential difference between the two classes spoken of. Yet we sometimes find farmers discontented with their lot, and eager to join with their fellows in the city in their speculations and speculation. And very often we see young men impatient to leave their paternal acres, and to seek as they vainly think some more honourable and lucrative mode of earning a living—they would rather show a lily white hand to a lady, as they measure off a yard of tape, than exhibit a manly, muscular frame, with the hoe or the sickle, in the fields of nature with implements of husbandry. It has, indeed, become one of the great errors of time, that young men are deserting the true nobility of this country, for the chance of wearing a more delicate complexion, or living as they vainly hope, more at their ease. Hence it that all trades and professions are overstocked, that we have more lawyers than clients, more doctors than patients and more parsons than parishioners.

We hear men complain of hard times, mechanics cannot find situations, yet the country is actually suffering, and very severely too; for a want of proper attention to farming and why is it? Because many a man who should have followed the plough, has become too proud for that, and in his impatience to be a gentleman has undertaken to wield a pen, to administer catapluams and boluses. To this state of things too is to be attributed to some extent, the depressed security of provisions. The productions has been allowed to fall below the consumption, and this great producing country with its poor population, has presented the strange anomaly of importing breadstuffs from the thick settled countries of Europe. It is all wrong. Young men should be taught to regard the employments of their fathers as one of the most honorable in the world.

Your farmer is the independent man. What care he for the hard times or high prices? Banks may fail—merchants notes may be protested and their drafts dishonored, but "need time and harvest," that old and stable friend will not "fail"—fields upon them are unsowed at sight and the bank of nature, where the farmer makes his deposits, is "good as gold," and always discounts liberally. He lounge at, or rather lively pites, those who are left at the mercy of the times, and compelled to eat the bread of dependence. Beef at twenty five cents a pound, and other eatables in proportion, does not worry him. He takes the favors Providence so bountifully bestows upon him and asks for of his fellows. While want afflicts the rest of the world, he may snap his fingers in his face, as much as to say, "Who cares for you?"—*Nashua Telegraph.*

To the Public.

WILMINGTON, Del. June 22, 1839.

The undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late Hezekiah Niles, former editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the public, that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles' Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements, and general Index all complete, comprising a period of *twenty-five years*, together with a number of sets including the second, third and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been, or are now subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious necessity which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said Estate, in the hands of *Philip Phoenix*, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him—all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the liberal and liberal public press of the United States to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to recalize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Admin'x.

BLANK NOTES

For sale at this Office.

PROTHONTARY.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

at the ensuing election (should I receive the nomination of the County Convention.)

Having had some experience in the duties connected with this office, I flatter myself should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, to be able to render general satisfaction.

JOHN PICKING.

East Berlin, June 25, 1839. tf-13

To the Freemen of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of PROTHONOTARY, &c. at the ensuing election—should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1839. tf-13

To the Voters of Adams County.

THE Subscriber, offers himself to the consideration of his fellow citizens of Adams county, as a candidate for the office of *Prothonotary* of said County, (provided he shall receive the nomination of the Convention to which a county ticket.) And respectfully solicits their support.

B. GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1839. to-48

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Voters of Adams County:

Subject to the nomination of the Convention to settle the County Ticket, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

JAMES RUSSELL.

A CARD.

FRIENDS having announced my name to the Voters of Adams county for the Office of Register and Recorder, I would take the liberty respectfully to offer myself a candidate (if nominated,) for the Office of *Prothonotary* and *Clerk of the Courts;* and solicit the suffrages of the public.

AMOS MAGINLY.

Fairfield, April 2, 1839. tc-1

SHERIFF CANDIDATES.

SHERIFFALTY.

GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for placing him on the returns with the present and former Sheriff, and he will endeavor hereafter once more as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing Election. Should he be honored with their confidence in placing him in that office, no exertion on his part shall be wanting to a faithful discharge of the duties of that important trust.

March 19, 1839. tc-51

SHERIFFALTY.

To the free and Independent voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself again to your consideration as a Candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing Election, (if I receive the nomination of our next General County Delegation) I would then warmly solicit your suffrages. And should I be so fortunate as to become the Honored Candidate of your choice, I would evince my gratitude to you all, by a faithful discharge of the duties of said Office, and by adhering to punctuality, and to impartiality, and to social feeling.

The Public's Humble Servant,

WM. ALBRIGHT.

Conowago Township, April 23. tf-4

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through kind persuasions from many of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit your votes. And should I be so fortunate as to receive your confidence, by being elected to that office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

FREDERICK DIEHL.

Franklin township, } tc-51
March 19, 1839.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the encouragement of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

for said County at the ensuing Election, should I receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a county ticket, and be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of that Office promptly and impartially.

JACOB KELLER.

Mountjoy township, } tc-4
April 23, 1839.

Gettysburg Guards!

A Court of Appeal for the Company will be held at the Armory, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. for the hearing of cases of the 4th of July.

SAMUEL S. MCCREARY, Capt.

July 9, 1839. td

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, July 16, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI MASONIC NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

Senatorial Electors.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

Representative Delegates:

1st	do	LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d	do	CHARLES WATERS,
4th	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
	do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	do	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
	do	DAVID POTTS,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HILDEBRAND,
7th	do	J JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER FILBERT,
9th	do	JOSEPH H SPAYD,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM M'ELWAINE,
12th	do	JOHN SNYDER,
13th	do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
14th	do	JOHN BRADLEY,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BERNHARD COVERLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d	do	JOSEPH BURNSTON,
24th	do	GEORGE WILSON,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

CONVENTION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE
CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

THE Democratic Anti-Masons and the friends of the Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, will please to meet in the several Boroughs and townships, in the County, at the usual places of holding Borough and township elections, on SATURDAY,

The 10th day of AUGUST NEXT,

at 3 o'clock, p. m. and choose *two Delegates* in each Borough and township, to meet in Convention at the Court House in Gettysburg on MONDAY,

The 12th day of AUGUST NEXT,

to nominate Candidates for the Legislature, a Candidate for Sheriff, and Candidates for the various County Offices, to be elected in pursuance of the provisions of the New Constitution or otherwise.

As the election day is to take place on *the 2nd Tuesday of October*, will be one of great importance, and as there are numerous offices, for which candidates are to be nominated, it is hoped that every township will be represented in the Convention, so that there may be a full interchange of opinion, and the best Candidates selected.

ROBERT SMITH,	County
D. M. SMYSER,	
GEO. L. FAUSS,	
JOHN WOLFORD,	Committee
JOHN MARTIN,	
JOS. BAUGHER,	
JAMES BELL, Jr.	

☞There will be an Encampment of Volunteers formed at Petersburg, (York Springs) on the 22d of August next—to last three day.

☞Those of our friends who send us communications, will please observe our terms, we don't wish to be imposed upon.

☞Our distinguished fellow citizen, DANIEL WEBSTER is now in London. He is a noble representative of our nation.

Daniel Webster.

This gentleman, who is now in Europe, has addressed a letter to the people of Massachusetts, declining to be a candidate for the *Presidency* at the next election. It will be recollected, that the Legislature of Massachusetts had nominated this distinguished Statesman for the Office of President of the United States.

The whole country knew that Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency leaves but two to select from—Gen. Harrison and Henry Clay. Let the latter pursue the patriotic course of Daniel Webster, and the Country will be relieved from the miscule of Van Burenism.

The withdrawal of Daniel Webster, will increase the chances of Gen. Harrison's nomination by the Whig National Convention. Gen. Harrison will now be supported almost unanimously by the friends of Mr. Webster, who *remains* a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with the former.

☞The late Masonic Convention held at Chambersburg, meets with but little favour, from the discreet portion of the Whig party. Its proceedings are almost universally repudiated. It finds no defenders, except in the Masonic Editors, such as Chandler, and T. Haines, &c. It is a strange fact, that *every Clay paper*, in this State, is edited by a Mason. Clay is also a Mason.

The Late Legislature.

Such a body, we presume as the majority of the late Pennsylvania Legislature, was never before assembled—whether we regard its acts or actors—its weakness or its wickedness.

The confessed leader of this majority, Thomas B. McElwee, is a debased and drunken blackguard, never showing a sober breath, whose body seems to be fattening from the contagion of a depraved and a rotten soul within it.—Pray, who sometimes, seemed disposed to contest the palm of leadership, with that personification of the infamous vices, McElwee, is distinguished only by his low and vulgar profanity, and in denying the existence of a God and all accountability. He walks erect as a man; but his fair face you cannot see one trace of the intelligent being, nor discover any of those marks which indicate the existance of a soul. Any other lump of filth, shaped into some of the proportions of a man, would exhibit as many of the lineaments of humanity, as this loco foco. Yet these two men, principally they sometimes quarrelled, controlled during the session, the legislation of the Commonwealth, as far as it was possible for the majority in the House of Representatives to do it. They were the basest, not the weakest. Frederick Smith, of the neighboring county of Franklin, who is well enough as a man, but who is a poor weak creature, with scarcely reputation enough, to make him, a *respectable* pedagogue, was placed at the head of the Committee on the Judiciary!!: This poor weak man, in his report on the subject of Slavery, places himself and the Committee in a most ridiculous attitude, and exhibits a most mortifying ignorance. He says that *"if the Committee felt themselves at liberty to act from the dictates of natural justice, of humanity and religion, and of the best feelings of mankind,"* they would rejoice in the opportunity as well as privilege of recommending the immediate emancipation of every man, woman and child held in bondage &c.; but being compelled to review the question in a constitutional and legal manner to discuss and consider it, in reference to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws, of the other States, as they really and actually are, and not as we may think they ought to be," &c. Ridiculous, mock sublime! "If you felt at *liberty to act* from the dictates of natural justice, religion and the best feelings of human nature"!! What power on earth ought to hinder you from acting according to the principles, dictates of *justice, religion and the best feeling of human nature?"* Do you say it is the *Constitution* and *Laws* of the *other States!* From whence the Constitution and Laws of the other States derive their authority, to compel you to smother the feelings prompted by *justice, religion* and the *best feelings of mankind?* If they should, in defiance of such authority, you should rise up in rebellion: Such a claim, if they even had color of authority to make it, would justify revolution; and the blood which would be shed, in vindicating the cause of *justice, religion and the best feelings of human nature"* would be sanctified!!

Why blame, John C. Calhoun never claimed such authority from you, or any other citizens of Adams. In his innanest moods, he never thought of asking you to discuss and consider Slavery in such a manner as to violate the principles of *justice, religion*, and the best feelings of human nature."

When, we ask you, mirrors of Constitutional exposition, did the Slave holding States acquire, the more than sovereign right, to compel you to act in opposition to the dictates, of *"justice religion and the best feelings of human nature?"* You are traitors to all these principles, by the very existence of your *human power* in the right to compel you as freemen, reasonable, and *accountable* men, to violate "justice, religion, and the best feelings of human nature.

I cannot forbear to allude to the means to which stolid ignorance and blind servility will hurry men.

Philadelphia City.

There are some men, who are constantly engaged in doing that, which tends to produce a spirit of jealousy and generate bad feelings between the citizens of Philadelphia City and several counties of the State. This course is both foolish and censurable. The interests of the city and country are not diverse, but reciprocal; why then weaken the bonds of amity by a foolish and injudicious course.

We are led to these remarks, from having observed a course, pursued by one or two of the papers in the city, not calculated to do good, nor give, to the country, a favorable impression of the spirit of *political hostility*, between the city and the country. No one, not premeditatedly blind, can have failed to observe, that the late political movement of getting up the Chambersburg Convention, for the purpose of abusing the Anti Masons, and whipping their principles, was originated in the city of Philadelphia. Why was this L. Anti-Masonic principles had never injured the interests of Philadelphia. On the contrary, the interests of Philadelphia, have uniformly found their ablest Champions in the Anti-Masons of the Country.

We have then denominated the Anti-Masonic party, the "disreputable party!" Why abuse and vilify that party, which comprises in its ranks, *five sixths* of the opponents of Martin Van Buren, in this State, one of the City of Philadelphia? Is there any thing to be gained by a policy such as this? Let the citizens of Philadelphia declare war against the Anti masons, and commit the important interests of their beautiful and enterprising City to the tender mercies of the Loco Focos, and they will find cause to lament, when perhaps it is too late. We hope this war upon Anti-Masons will cease.

We will remark, that we are very far from believing that a majority of the Citizens of Philadelphia encourage such a feeling as was manifested by certain Philadelphians, at the Chambersburg Convention, and in the remarks of certain Editorial Gents, who think right about nothing; and whose discrimination is clever on no subject, except that of a dish of "turtle soup," or the flavor of "geese berries."

A majority of the Editors of the city, and we are assured of the citizens also, entertain the kindest and most respectful feelings towards their fellow citizens of the country; and it is a pity that a few impracticable men should ever be permitted to sow the seeds of dissention between them. We are sorry, also, to see a servile breed in the Country, who think it an honor to follow the lead set by such men. The leaders and the lead are alike clog upon society; the leaders being knaves and the led fools.

☞The Philadelphia Masons, who got up the Chambersburg Convention have been most signally rebuked, by the late overwhelming meeting held in that city. The policy of the Chambersburg Convention was denounced as suicidal, and *Delegates* were appointed to the September Convention, to undo, what the representatives of the Pennsylvania Lodge did at Chambersburg. Chandler and Ingersoll will be left alone in their glory, and they will be obliged to join Van Buren towards whom they are drawn by a kindred attraction.

☞The "Pennsylvania Telegraph and Intelligencer," have been considerably shaken of late, on a paper interior to none in the State, in point of excellence of Character, sterling worth, and devoted attachment to the best interests of the country has been, and will hereafter be issued by R. S. Elliott and Co. Success the enterprise, say we.

Communicated.

Look Here!

Something strange!—Capt. John Myers, of Tyrone township, in the fall of 1836, sowed a field with wheat; in the spring of 1837 he sowed it with clover; same year took his crop of wheat off—and in the year 1838 he took a very heavy crop of clover off. Owing to the drought last year, the clover was destroyed—and, without any further cultivation, this year, he will reap a half crop of wheat off it So much for Tyrone.

For the Star & Banner.

The Franklin Harmony Society.

It is ever with feelings of pleasure that I hear of Associations formed for accomplishing the designs of this Society, and I am pleased to see, although in the humblest being, a laudable exertion made to acquire information and intelligence. On the morning of the 4th of July instant, a committee of this Society favored me with an invitation to attend its "First Anniversary Celebration," to be held that evening, and I very much gratified in being present.

Highly approving as I do, of such Societies, I was induced to make some inquiries in relation to it; and it may not be amiss, perhaps, to state a few things in relation to *this* Association. It has been in existence for several years and now numbers upwards of twenty members, principally apprentices and some of mechanics. It members are all of respectable standing, and though they are not yet able to display the eloquence of a Cicero or a Demosthenes, yet if I am not mistaken, this Society comprises persons who will in after life prove an honor to the community. The members of this Society have authorized me to say, that a library, which has been kindly furnished them by the members of the Gettysburg Library Association. This alone is a strong incentive to those who wish to improve themselves by reading to join this Association; and such persons should earnestly embrace the opporunity afforded them. The duties obligatory upon the members are such as any person is capable of performing, and no person should be deterred from joining this, or a similar Association, by the fear that he will be unable to perform the required duties.

But to return to the Celebration on the fourth instant. At the time appointed I repaired to the place designated in the invitation given to me. The exercises of the evening consisted of—1st. The reading of the Declaration of Independence. 2d. An address on the life and character of Benjamin Franklin. 3d. Discussion of a question. 4th. A selected Dialogue, spoken in an excellent manner, by two of the members. 5th. An Address on the Antiquity of Debating Societies. All passed off very well, and, on the whole, the young gentlemen had a very pleasant time. The orator, the reader, the principal participators in the exercises, acquitted themselves of the respective duties assig