And when he contemplates an attack of a fortress, will examine it carefully, to ascertain the most assailable points, and discover the force and character of the garrison. He will also know the character of his own troops, and the nature of his means and machinery for its reduction. Having done this, he will make his attack, not on the entire line of fortification, if it be unequally protected, but on the most assailable point —which will be that one which is less strongly fortified and protected by the least efficient troops.

Such was the prudent course of those first engaged in the Temperance reformation. In our conflict, we encounter the hosts of the intemperance was in the use of ardent spirits. Here then was the first object of attack. This too was the most assailable point, for the evil effects of its use could be most evidently set forth; and certainly this part of the fortress was garrisoned by the least efficient troops, for here was stationed the great host of drunkards, who had neither strength nor discipline. And besides this, such a plan caused, in some measure, dissension in the enemy's ranks; for the moderate, and even somewhat intemperate wine drinker was unwilling to be classed with the intemperate whiskey drinker and would relinquish even his occasional glass of brandy and water for the sake of being in better company.

Had the temperance reformation commenced in England; where the drinks of drunkards are chiefly gin and ale, they should have been the articles named in the pledge. Had it commenced in France or Germany, *wine* would have been the proper article.—So that the duty of abstaining from these articles respectively, being binding in these respective countries, abstinence from them, in such places would have been a duty.—And if it has, or may hereafter appear, that the great end cannot be obtained while the use of wine is permitted in our country, then it too should be in every temperance pledge. And the same may be said of any other intoxicating liquor.

Every man ought to feel the obligation resting on him, not only to be temperate himself, but to do that which will best promote the cause, whether he is bound by a pledge or not—and decline every drink, the use of which by him would, in his own judgment and conscience, retard the temperance cause. It will then, I think, be the duty of temperance societies to adopt that pledge which, in their best and calmest judgment, will contribute most to the banishment of intemperance from our country.

The *conduct* of Temperance Societies and their members should be carefully regulated. It is all important that they preserve an unsullied character. This cannot be done while they acknowledge any one as a member who is known to violate his pledge, or (if the pledge, be limited to ardent spirits) one who is known to use any intoxicating drink intemperately. Much less, should such an one be permitted to appear prominent in their proceedings, or address their meetings.

A great desideratum is, to render your meetings interesting. Much, if not all, the ordinary business should be done by committees, for it is almost impossible to retain an auditory while a long roll is read, or a Constitution handed round for signature. A numated discussion of subjects connected with temperance do much to interest—as well as the accomplishment of some secondary object.

Temperance societies, as such, should be particularly cautious not to engage in politics, nor should they suffer diverse religious creeds to interrupt their harmony. I think, however, that every man ought to throw his political influence in favor of, not only a temperate, but a temperance man, in preference to one who is neither; for the cause cannot finally succeed, until proper legislation aid is given to it. This aid however, cannot go far in advance of public opinion, but I think it ought to lead the way. And I also believe it would be right for you (not as a society, but as individuals,) to let it be known that you will vote for no man, whatever his politics or party, who is himself intemperate, or who buys votes with liquor. Such a determination, carried out by all temperate men, would banish intemperance from the elective offices of government, and our legislative halls—by which our State and country are so much disgraced.

You should also persevere in respectfully but firmly pressing our Legislature to restrict the sale of ardent spirits, until it is accomplished. Legislation is very far behind public opinion on this subject. But in order to have it done, we must send sober men there, and men who are not afraid to do their duty. You should, however, be careful not to conduct yourselves towards any who may oppose you, in such a manner as to subject your society to the charge of persecution or intolerance.

It may be expected I would give my views on the traffic in ardent spirits. They will readily be inferred from what I have said relative to their use. I hope the time is not far distant when the sale of spirits will be found in our criminal code.

The manner in which intemperate men should be treated by the members of Temperance societies, is an important consideration. It must ever be remembered, that debased as they may be, they are still our fellow beings, and certainly merit our commiseration, as well as our exertion to reclaim them if possible.

The time was when symmetry of form and bodily powers were the "sine quanon" to honor and preferment. But this was in the dark ages, "when might was right" and the sword was the arbiter in every quarrel; and the time has long since come, when *intellectuality* is the key which unlocks the door of the temple of Fame and elevates the possessor to all its privileges. Yet the time *is* coming, if it has not already commenced when another part of our three fold nature will receive its meed of praise.—When the *moral* will stand far above either animals or intellectual greatness. It is right then, that men of temperance, who generally associates with it the other virtues, should consider themselves as holding a rank in society *far* above the intemperate, and their sought to assume it. If a man who has held the same rank with them, or been even as high as the highest, becomes intemperate, he should be cast out from among them. I do not mean he should be despised and trodden under foot—far from it; but I mean, that he should be made to *feel*, and the world given to *know*, that he has lost his respectability, and is no longer deemed worthy the companionship of the better part of the community. We uniformly treat drunkards with too much respect; they feel as if they had still some claim to decency. We associate too much with them—we are to often seen in the bar-room—that should be given up to them and their orgies.

A word to those who though not intemperate, are not members of temperance societies, and to such as are temperate drinkers

You stand, my friends, on what you call neutral ground; you are friendly to temperance, at least you wish it success; for to suppose you to be opposed to it, would be to consider you fond of drunk yourselves; or for the sake of supposed gain, to be pleased to see others drunk; or, that you oppose it merely for opposition's sake; and I will not charge you with either of these things. But while you may be on neutral, are you not on *dangerous* ground? There was a time when a man might drink moderately, or when hey-day of youth, occasionally carry it to excess; and yet live and die respectable and sober men. There have been very many such cases, and in some sections of our country it may still be true; but generally, that time has gone by.

There is much more danger of a moderate drinker now than there was then. Then he could have drunk with moderate drinkers, who never revelled in their cups or drank excess—he can seldom do now—for there are few such. *Then* he could have drunk moderately, and retained the confidence of the wise, the good, and the respectable—but he cannot do this. Then he could have pursued his career without fear, and free from the goadings of conscience, because he did not know his danger; but now if he would not behold it, he must shut his eyes against it, and with reckless determination rush onwards to his fate. Then he would have drunken without knowledge; now he drinks in spite of it. Then he would have drunk openly; now, he drinks in darkness and in secret, and "stolen waters are sweet." But it cannot be long concealed: even now his friends suspect him, and ere long he will be convinced that all is lost, fold his hands in despair, and sink into the vile inebriate. Then, had the warning voice of friendship, or the sweet and persuasive pleadings of affection been heard, many would have returned from their cups and abandoned them forever; but now, if a man drinks, he must reject the one and disregard the other; leave friendship to mourn, and affectionate hearts to weep in all the bitterness of disappointed hope. If a man drinks in opposition to all these inducements, and in defiance of all these restraints; it proves such a *powerful propensity to indulgence*, and such an utter disregard of all those influences which usually regulate human conduct, that there can be but little hope concerning him.

Some of you perhap drink at regular hours and by this means expect to secure yourselves against intemperance. But let me tell you, for I know it, that such is the constitution of the human system, that a habit will be acquired *much sooner* by indulgence at regular, than at irregular periods. And there is not only a periodical tendency in many of the states of the system—but there is also a law by which those periods become shorter and shorter generally, but half the former, at every change—so that you increase, rather than lessen your danger by such a course.

Do some of you hold back from the temperance cause, because you are unwilling to alienate the liberty you have in drinking when you please? I have already shown that the moral obligation of doing good rests alike on all. But we ask of you no new or extraordinary relinquishment; it is the principle on which governments are formed, and it enters into every contract for the performance of any service. It is however, a sacrifice for you to relinquish the occasional or regular use of intoxicating drinks; the sooner you make the sacrifice the better, for the habit is already fastening itself upon you. If it is not a sacrifice, then why "will you halt between two opinions?" I would entreat you, if you wish to stand on the safest ground yourselves, if you desire to secure the sobriety of your children and your friends, unite with us. I would entreat you as those who love their country, and would preserve its free institutions from the lawless hand of violence, that you would come and assist us to banish from the land, that curse which is destroying our wealth, our lives, our intellect and our morals; and giving all up to sensuality, to passion, and to brutal violence.

I would entreat you as those who bear the name of christians, to respect the claims to stand forth and assert its rights, to redeem our country from that wide spread sin, which hour by hour calls to heaven for vengeance, and we may hope that altho' the sword be already lifted up, the blow may be withold, or fall but lightly on our country.

I will yet only repeat to you the text we heard in this house the last Sabbath: "If Baal be God follow him—but if the LORD be God follow Him."

"What, sir, have my client did? Nothing sir—nothing. But there stand the man what have did the mischief. Him it were sir, that with all the ferocity of a blood-hound, seized a shingle and pursued his victim.

An old lady says, 'Some young people think that matrimony is something uncommonly exhilarating, but I its nothing after you get used to it.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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 which 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,
D. M. SMYSER,
GEO. L. FAUSS,
JOHN WOLFORD,
JOHN HORNER,
JOS. BAUGHER,
JAMES BELL, Jr.
} Committee

For the Star & Banner.

MR. PAXTON:

A *certain* stupid writer in the Compiler of week before last, (under the editorial head) has attempted to deceive the public by a long piece, of a perfect ignorance and *lying* stupidity as ever emanated from his addled brain; he however has proved one thing, namely: that he still is as great a LIAR, as every public act of his life has hitherto *proved* him to be.

After indulging in some dull and puerile remarks about Mr. John Paxton and the clerkship at Columbia, displaying his LYING and *ignorance* in every line, he winds up with the most notorious lie of all; by saying, "No Ipean was allowed to retain office during the late reign of terror," and that "The prescription of the leaders of the Ritner party was even carried so far, that the teachers of the Common Schools were dismissed, to make room for men who had nothing to recommend them but their impudence, and an unprincipled devotion to party." It is well known that this assertion is false, for every person in this Borough is acquainted with the reason of the discharge of the teacher alluded to; it was not on account of his political sentiments that he was discharged, but on account of his incompetency, being entirely ignorant of an ordinary education, and on account of his *indolence*, having been found sleeping at his school desk while his pupils made the most of their time. This LYING writer, has not informed the public, that the whole of the citizens of Gettysburg who had children going to school were rejoiced at the removal of this man, who was cheating their LITTLE CHILDREN out of that, which to them was better than gold—neither has he told the public, that this same discharged teacher was succeeded by one who knew how, to be a QUACK in teaching, as the writer of that piece is a QUACK in *pleading law*.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

D. R. Porter and Temperance.

Mr. Editor.—Having heard several *persons* express their surprize that the Governor did not either attend the "Temperance Celebration" on the 4th inst. to which he was invited by the committee of arrangement on that occasion, or send them a communication declining the "honor," accompanied by a reason, as is usual in such cases, I have been induced to make inquiry into the matter, with a view to give the Governor a fair chance for his life. Understanding that yours is the most respectable sheet on that side of the question, and believing that this vindication which I angling to make will have more weight with the people whom it appears is an opposition print, than if I were to publish it in one of his own papers, I am induced to request that you will give it publicity.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that he viewed the whole matter as a scheme to keep him sober on the 4th, and therefore treated it with the silent contempt which it merited. This was certainly right; for if the Governor has not a right to get drunk, when he pleases, I would like to know who has! These Temperance fellows are an incorrigible set of Federal! They had their way they would'nt leave a single man to glorify the day by substituting the "*spirit*" of '89, for that of '76. This is the only proper manner of celebrating the 4th! I don't know how to suppress the indignation I feel towards that 'Temperance party! They thought they had the Governor in "snug" for *one day* at least, and were foolenough to think that he would condescend to notice their letter by replying to it, and sending them a sentiment, in case he did not attend himself; but it was "no go." The Governor saw through it. He was not slow in discovering, that if he came out in favor of temperance it would'nt do—'if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand." The Governor know this and very wisely stuck to his own side of the question. Thus, they were going to cole, brate without respect to *party*, and he might have been assured that no toasts or any thing of that kind would be given to wound his political feelings, but this only made the thing the worse, as they left him no chance of escaping honorably. It seemed that he must either attend the celebration or send them a sentiment, *remotely*, at least, reflecting on the conduct of those who got drunk. But the firmness and wisdom of the Executive was never more manifest than on this trying occasion. His giant intellect, and fearless character were found all sufficient to the task. The whole day was occupied in toasting and being toasted on the real "*Monongahela*," and in the evening, accompanied by a few *tried* friends, he went to the Exchange. (I haven't got this part of the story from his own mouth, but doubt not its correctness, as his native diffidence would not allow him to speak of *all his merits*, even to me.) But it is said he went to the Exchange, and upon the "light fantastic toe" spent the night in the brilliant ball room, waltzing with the fair belles of our town, in the real German style. When they had gone clear through the *waltz book*, and had "encored" nigh upon two thirds of them, His Excellency returned home at an early hour (next morning) in his usual happy condition, on such occasions —and rather more so.

But the labors of the day were too much for him, when the relaxations of the night were superadded; and the only thing to be regretted is, that in his zeal to do all that a Governor could do to promote the cause of temperance, he did not sufficiently study his own constitution. He has been confined to his room ever since, but I am happy to inform you that he is getting better. His friends will be happy at the sacrifices he has made in the good cause. Huzza for the Governor and plenty of good liquor!!!

I suppose you hav'nt seen the following toast said to have been drunk by the Governor and the party near the close of the Exchange ceremonies, in the following appropriate manner. The half pint glasses were filled up to the brim with real "Monongahela"—glass in the right hand, and left thumb upon the point of the nose, the palm and fingers knowingly extended:

By THE GOVERNOR. *Your Temperance Celebration*—They could'nt come it over us, no how.

Three cheers, and every time a full Song—"We'll not go home till morning,"

Z. Y. X.

From the York Republican.

The September Convention.

The anti-Van Buren party throughout the state thoroughly impressed with the importance of union, appear to be moving in almost solid masses in the work of appointing delegates to the September Convention. The Beaver Argus, a discreet and judicious democratic paper, which always praises good counsel, speaking of what has been done, says that our friends in that county "generally disapprove of the course of the Harrisburg anti-masons and their allies opposition, who managed and controlled the late anti-masonic and whig conventions; and they look upon the proposed union Convention at Harrisburg as the only means of remedying past errors, and preventing further discord and disunion." This is plain language, but we have no doubt that it expresses the sentiments of nine-tenths of the anti-Van Buren voters of the state; and Beaver county is able to back the whigs to the tune of 700 majority. The Fayette county Democrat says that our friends in that county would be also on part in either of the late Harrisburg or Chambersburg Conventions, as they disapproved of their proposed objects, but that they will be present by delegates in September. This feeling is almost universal, and meetings have already been called in many counties in accordance with it. In Adams county we notice such a call, and regret that the Adams Sentinel seems disposed to oppose the measure. We hope that preference for a man will not lead the editor of that paper to oppose the union of the party. It is highly probable that if the real wishes of the party be responded to by the September Convention, the unfortunate measure of settling an electoral ticket will be reconsidered, the more especially as it has been so generally disapproved of, and then if the Chambersburg people yield a little too, the bond of union between the two sections of the anti-Van Buren party in the state will be rendered irrefragable, and they will be enabled to march on, gathering strength in every campaign, to ultimate and not remote triumph. This appears to us the most propitious season that can occur for the bringing about of such a desirable event, and nothing but a little patriotic feeling and mutual concession is required to produce it. We hope that the Sentinel will be found co-operating in the good work.

AN UNHAPPY WEDDING.

The Crawfordsville (Ind.) Examiner, gives a singular account of the marriage of Joseph Bush to Jane Rush, of that vicinity. They had been married about three weeks, and he attempted to choke her the first night—said that he had killed two wives previously, and one man for his money; he took an axe into the room and swore that he would kill her before morning. In order to prevent her escape, he lay in front of the door, fell asleep, when his wife took the axe, and in order to save her own life gave him a fatal blow. She gave herself up, was tried and discharged.

A gentleman, on a rainy day met a farmer who said—"Fine weather, this, sir—it will make every thing spring out of the earth!" Glad I hope not, said the gentleman, for I buried my wife yesterday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notices.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, *on Monday the 26th day of August next*, viz:

The Account of John Meals, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Rife, jr. deceased.

The Account of John L. Gubernator, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Hemler, deceased.

The Account of Johu, Michael, George, and Daniel Baker, Executors of the Estate of George Baker, deceased.

The Second Account of Samuel B. Epley, one of the Administrators of Peter Epley, deceased.

The Account of Joseph C. Hemler, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Hemler, deceased.

The Account of Elijah Seabrooks, Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of Henry Kauffman, deceased.

The Account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of John Grim, deceased.

ALSO:—

The Account of Henry Reily, Guardian of Samuel, John, Henry, and Mary Lilly, minor children of Henry Lilly, deceased.

JACOB LEFEVER, *Register.*

Register's office, Gettysburg, July 30, 1839. } 4t-18

CLERK OF THE COURT.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of Clerks of the several Courts at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully.

THOMAS M'CREARY.

Straban Township, July 30. 1t-18

To the Voters of Adams County

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of *Clerk*, of the several Courts, *and if nominated*, I respectfully solicit your suffrages and support.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY.

Gettysburg, July 23, 1839. tf-17

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for *Clerk of the Courts*, at the ensuing election, being well acquainted with the business of said offices, (if nominated and elected,) I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

S. R. RUSSELL.

Gettysburg, July 23, 1839. tf-17

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as candidate for the offices of *Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court*, at the ensuing election.

Having, from practical experience acquired a perfect knowledge of the duties of those offices, I hope (if nominated and elected) to be able to do the business promptly, correctly and in person.

The Public's Humble Servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1839. tc-48

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration, at the ensuing General Election, as a candidate for the offices of *Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court:* And pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of those offices with fidelity and promptitude.

JACOB LEFEVER.

March 19, 1839. tc-51

Stoves! Stoves!!

500 FOUNDRY STOVES.

THE subscriber is now getting in readiness for the Fall Sales from 4 to 500 Stoves all trimmed in the best and best manner. Comprising the greatest variety ever offered to the public in this place, among which are:

20 Different sizes and patterns, 9 plate.
6 Do. Do. Parlour. Do. a new and very neat article.
6. Do. Do. Cook. Do. among which is the Premium Stove.
2. Do. Do. Franklin. Do.
1. Millers Patent. Do. for heating two rooms at the same time. Among the above Stoves are many new and handsome patterns.

Public attention is invited, as I will be able to furnish any kind or size of Stoves that may be desired.

The above Stoves are of my own manufacturing at the Foundry.

Will be sold Cheap and all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves will find it to be their interest to give me a call

Old Stoves, Metal, Copper and Brass taken in exchange for new Stoves.

GEO. ARNOLD.

July 23 1839. tf-17

SHERIFF CANDIDATES.

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, March 19, 1839. } tc-51

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 impartifully.

JACOB KELLER.

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

SHERIFFALTY.

To the free and Independant voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

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

Having had some experience in the duties connected with the 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

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 as 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. t-1

JOB PRINTING.

Such as Handbills, Advertisements, Cards Pamphlets, and Blanks of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the Star.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, July 30, 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 District:	do	LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
	do	CHARLES WATERS,
3d	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th	do	AMOS ELMAKER,
	do	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
	do	DAVID FOULKE,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. BENDEU,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER FILBERT,
9th	do	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM WEAVER,
12th	do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN MILLIGAN,
14th	do	JOHN REED,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH KIRKLE,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d	do	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
24th	do	JOHN WETZGERMAN,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

UNION AND HARMONY

THE Whigs of the County of Adams and all the opponents of the existing National Administration, in favour of protection to American industry, and who are well in reference to the October as the Presidential election, will meet at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, on MONDAY EVENING, the

26th day of AUGUST NEXT,

(being the Monday of Court week) to nominate candidates for STATE COMMISSION, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration of the General Government. Let ALL the friends of the "Good Cause and the best interests of the Country," attend.

Most distressing Providence.

Some time in the early part of last week, THADDEUS S. TRUMBOUR, only son of James A. Thompson, Esq., of this borough, being on a visit to Pittsburg, went out on a pleasure excursion, on the river, in a boat, and was drowned. The circumstances were these. Several young men had gone out for the purpose above stated, and while out determined to bathe in the river. They accordingly stripped off their clothes, and went into the water. One of them got beyond his depth and called for help. Some of them took the boat and rowed to his assistance, leaving Mr. Thompson in water about two and a half or three feet deep. They succeeded in rescuing the young man who had called for help; but when they turned to look for Mr. Thompson, he was no where to be seen. They searched diligently but all in vain. He had sunk to rise no more. Assistance was procured from the City, and the search for his body continued; but at the last advices it had not been found. The young man seized with the cramp and thus prevented from giving notice of his danger, or from struggling to avert it.

He had gone, but a few days before full of life and health, and with every spirits, to visit his relations and friends in Pittsburg, where he met his untimely and unhappy fate. He was an amiable young man and promised fair to be useful to the community from which he has been cut off. The blow upon his parents is a severe one. "May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" sustain them under this heart rending dispensation of his providence.

A Good Toast.

"GEN. HARRISON, who *may be* President, and HENRY CLAY who *can't be it*"—Pass this toast *no*, for there is wisdom in it.

☞ Reader, hast ever occurred to you to enquire who is the greatest man now living? Some, perhaps, would say the Sultan Mahmoud; some would say Henry Lord Brougham; but we say, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Ex-President of the United States of America. Have we said well? Posterity will answer.

REPORT

Of the Committee, appointed by the Legislature, to examine the Gettysburg Extension of the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

We have rarely seen, even amongst the most violent productions of partisan pens, a document so utterly void of every thing like candor, truth and common decency, as the *report* of the Committee, appointed to examine the Gettysburg Rail Road, made by Thomas M'Keehan, to the House of Representatives, on the 11th day of June last.

To expose all the falsehoods of this report would require a commentary on almost every line; we shall therefore content ourselves with noticing the most flagrant and material, there being enough, and more than enough of these, to occupy all the room we can afford to the exposition of the forgeries and falsehoods contained in the report of the drunken majority of the Committee.

This report, sets out by stating, that the Gettysburg Rail Road was commenced by fraud and intrigue and will end in disgrace and loss to the Commonwealth." This this road, was commenced by fraud and intrigue," is one of those charges which grew out of the re-chartering of the United States Bank by the Legislature,—a charge which was disproved, by a Committee of the Legislature, at its next Session, composed of a majority of that party, which had in the first instance, propagated the slander. This is a mere re-assertion of a stale charge, long since proved false and abandoned by the more decent portion, of the self-styled democratic party. The remaining part of the charge, namely: that it will end in disgrace and loss to the Commonwealth," is assence more truth;—for it certainly is no disgrace" to the Commonwealth, that it should violate its pledged faith, by abandoning this work, on the representation of a drunkard, actuated in his agitations, in reference to it, by personal malice and private hatred. That the "ending" (the stopping) of this work, will be "a loss" to the Commonwealth, we think is equally plain.

Passing over several false assertions, in reference to the length, &c. of the said road, when compared with the Lancaster and Harrisburg, the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Rail Roads, we come to notice the conclusions of the Committee, respecting the prospective advantages of the Gettysburg Rail Road. The Committee say, that besides other disadvantages "the route of the Gettysburg line is located through a mountainous country, rendering the transportation of produce over a mountainous, barren and almost uninhabited country, which offers neither now or prospectively, no transportation from its products, either agricultural, mineral or manufacturing to sustain its ordinary repairs." The foregoing is an extract, *verbatim*, from the report of the Committee, and will serve as a specimen of the chasteness of face face style, as well as of the love of truth and spirit of candor, manifested by the Committee, in treating this subject. This statement of the Committee, is predicated of the Road, from Gettysburg westward, to the contemplated place of junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

It is true, that some part of this road passes over a mountainous country, but it is neither "barren" nor "uninhabited," and if it were, we presume that it would afford no substantial argument against the road, if it passe up, as in truth it does—a way into a fertile and productive region. This objection has been urged against the road; but it is weak as well as disingenuous. The great object of importance of this Rail Road is not to secure the transportation of such products, only, as are produced along the line of the work. The design, is, to furnish a channel, through which the surplus productions of one region, may be carried to another, in which they are necessary. The principal improvement of this kind in the State, the Pennsylvania Canal, passes through the Ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Will the sapient Committee inform us, what "transportation from its products," this mountainous, it "offers, now or prospectively," to justify its construction? Yet the canal passes over a mountainous, barren and almost uninhabited country," is *eight times* greater than the Gettysburg Rail Road, which it passes over a similar country. But whoever thought of this objection against the Pennsylvania Canal? It was left for McElwee and his gin-blinding partizans to discover that such a reason might be urged against that valuable Improvement. In our estimation, it is a great thing, that the obstacles presented by "barren mountains," may be surmounted by modern improvements. When their barrenness can be changed into fertility and made to yield products for transportation, on the roads and Canals, which human ingenuity and labor have created for their benefit, we rejoice in a still greater advancement in the progress of Improvement. The Committee can conceive of no benefits that would result from opening up an already populous and productive country, a region which stands in need of the surplus commodities which another produces; in their estimation, at least according to their argument, there is no other use in a world of this kind than the picking up of the products, "along its route." Sapient and for seeing statesmen!

The Committee, next go on to state, that "no proper idea of the travel upon this line may be inferred from the fact, that a tri-weekly two horse stage Coach which is but poorly sustained, accommodates the public travel from Hagerstown through Gettysburg to York, and is very frequently without a passenger."

We believe, that with good intentions, the Committee would have been very liable to err in this conclusion from our tri-weekly! But we trust to their stupidity, is added the premeditated malice and hostility which they entertained against the road; and when both these considerations are taken into the scale, we have no doubt of them were drunk, during the entire investigation of the matters connected with the road and the road itself. It will not be a matter of wonder, coming from which he has been cut off. The blow upon his parents is a severe one. "May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" sustain them under this heart rending dispensation of his providence.

☞ The Election in Tennessee t place on the 1st. Thursday in Aug There are thirteen members of Congre be elected. The present Governor Ca (Whig) is a candidate for re-election ag Mr. Polk (late Speaker of the House o S. Representatives.) The contest is s ceedingly spirited one and the result ex much interest in the state.

☞ "The "Madisonian" upon the ant ty of a highly intelligent and influential tleman of the South, says that South Ca *will not bealow her vote on Martin Buren.*

☞ The expenses of Martin Van B for six days, at the Washington Hot the City of New York, amounted to HUNDRED AND SEVENTY DOLLARS, the whole of which was by the corporation out of the pe money!!

Townsend Haines.

This fellow is not worth a paragraph; b he was a conspicuous member, and an activ moter of the late Chambersburg Conventi deem it proper to publish the subjoined from the "Village Record," a Whig paper i our of Mr. Clay, to show that what we have force asserted was true, namely, that Van men in disguise, were the prime agents in g up that Convention.

There were honest Whigs who favore

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ *The Rev. Dr.* BAUGHER *will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next, and the Rev. Mr.* BALLER *in the evening.*

☞ The Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening next.

☞ THE Quarterly Meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Gettysburg circuit, will commence on Saturday next, at Rock Church. The services will probably be continued in the adjacent woods.

☞ A meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, August 7, to commemorate the Centenary of Methodism. The Rev. Messrs. THONERON, (of Carlisle,) and BOWKER, (of Chambersburg,) with others, are expected to address the congregation.

The services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Public.

FACTS bespeak attention, and are more profitable than ten thousand falsehoods however well told.

I am averse to the following method of sounding the merits of any system (as it has too often its origin in quackery and imposition,) but when we take into consideration the illiberal and unfair persecution the Botanic System has received. The correct and discriminating mind, will fully justify the present procedure, and clearly see the propriety and necessity that its friends should assert to every honorable way to exhibit the System and its merits, in their true value and character to the consideration of a discriminating and enlightened community.

FRANKLIN J. SMITH.

Certificates.

No. 1.

"This is to Certify that I was laboring under that distressing disease denominated Scrofula, commonly known all five years, most of my time was spent in the Hospitals, I was then placed in the Hospital for the cure, when the doctors were unable to cure me, I was then placed in a condition to be a burden to my friends, and to be a burden to the Hospital