STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

CONVENTION

OF THE FRIENDS OF THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

THE Democratic Anti-Masons and Whigs of the Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, will 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 HIGH, } Committee
JOS. BAUGHER,
JAMES BELL, Jr.

☞By the following, it will be seen that what we foretold the object of Henry Clay's visit to the North was correct. The design of the trip, was to secure the support of the State of New York in the National Convention. His "curiosity" to see the falls of Niagara &c. is too thin a cloak to conceal the *real* object of the trip.

By his speech at Buffalo, it will be seen, that he, unquestionably, wishes to reap the fruit of the victory, which the popularity of his rival, Gen. Harrison, had so nearly achieved at the last Presidential Election.

The "admirable discharge" which Clay speaks of in his speech, is that he will be willing to be *discharged* after he has been again run for the Presidency. Yes; after that, his friends will give him up. He and they will have been taught a lesson, which will, perhaps, be beneficial to other aspirants, who wish to thrust themselves *unbidden* upon the people.

Mr. Clay is sure certain of the vote of a single free State. He is the darling of the Slaveholders; they rely on him; and he on them. Let the free laborer consider his interests, and when the time comes act understandingly in regard to them.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Reception of Mr. Clay in Buffalo.

As I advised you in my last, at 9 o'clock this morning, a procession of citizens upon horseback, with their carriages, was formed near the park in Main street, to proceed to Black Rock to escort Henry Clay, the distinguished orator and statesman, into the city of Buffalo. The notice was brief, but nevertheless the procession was large, consisting of a number upon horseback, and about seventy five or a hundred carriges.

Mr. Clay was staying at the old residence of Gen. P. B Porter, now occupied by Lewis F. Allen, from whence, under the escort of the procession, he proceeded to Buffalo, through the principal streets to the Park, where a platform had been raised for the occasion.

The large Park was filled with thousands of the citizens of Buffalo and the adjoining towns, and I was really delighted with the enthusiasm which the ladies evinced—hundreds of them being on the ground. Perhaps a greater concourse had never been congregated upon any previous occasion in this city.

The welcome, by Recorder Stow, was very appropriate and eloquent. He alluded to the various services of the distinguished guest—spoke of his attachment to the country—his long tried and sterling patriotism—his services at Ghent—his course in relation to internal improvements, and to manufactures—and alluded particularly to his measure of compromise and to his Land Bill—every item of which was enthusiastically responded to by the assembled multitude.

The reply was worthy of the heart of Henry Clay, and the eloquence of the Orator of the West. I have every word of it, but cannot give it you all before my return. I will subjoin, however, the opening, and so much o. the close as relates to the position of the speaker and the duty of the party with which he acts.

Mr Clay said—Fellow citizens, the journey which has placed me amongst you was commenced to afford me an opportunity which I have never enjoyed, but which I have long wished to enjoy, to visit this interesting portion of our common country. It was begun with no desire on my part, to excite public feeling, to attract public attention, or be the cause of any demonstration. I anticipated it is true, and I take pleasure here to acknowledge it, to meet with indications of friendship and flattering considerations; yet although it was my wish to have passed on quietly, without parade or any ostentatious display, my heart cannot but appreciate the manifestations of regard which has been evinced towards me in this beautiful City of the Lakes. I thank you, fellow citizens, I thank you heartily for them all.

Mr. C. then proceeded to detail the events which have succeeded the last war alluded to the prosperity of the country—its present tranquility, &c, and closed this division of his remarks by saying that «this admiration would be complete if we were not compelled to remember that there yet remains one violation of our territory—the destruction of the Caroline—yet unatoned for."

The thousands, at this remark, broke out into one universal and spontaneous huzza, clearly demonstrating, that however the government may neglect its defence of the honor of the country, the people will not.

In closing the very few remarks which he made upon politics, he said: "Those who are opposed to the alarming and extravagant expenses of the public money—and who are alarmed at the fearful rapidity with which things in this country are verging towards aristocracy and monarchy—constitute a large majority of the People of the United States. If in the coming contest, they are defeated, they will not be defeated by the virtue of the principles of those who oppose them. If disaster and defeat rest upon our cause, it will be because of our divisions. Our divisions constitute our weakness, and form the strength and hopes of our opponents. And if we have been contending for principles—principles which are eternal, which outlive short lived beings—should we not deserve correct reproach, it in our contest for men we sacrifice our country, its constitution and its liberties? Fellow citizens, if the individual who now addresses you—if I am an obstacle in the way of perfect harmony and union away with me, and fix upon some individual more likely to consolidate the friends of the Union. I have long expressed a desire to retire from public life. I still entertain that desire; and I shall carry out that desire when I can do so with honor to myself and in consistency with the duties which I owe to my country. No veteran soldier covered with scars and wounds ever received his discharge with more pleasure than I should mine were I permitted to retire. But I think that like him, I am entitled to an *honorable* discharge."

From the Terre-Haute Indiana Courier.

We rejoice to know that the Whigs of Indiana are neither to be cajoled or driven into the support of Mr. Van Buren. They have too lively a remembrance of his political prodigacy, both past and present. On the other hand, we should they decent Gen. Harrison, or abandon their first choice for the Presidency? He stands as fair as he did in 1836—as honest—as pure, and as much beloved. The vulgar abuse of the Van Buren papers, nor yet the potential Address of the "Central Committee," has not been able to move one man from his steadfast support. His character as a soldier and statesman is too firmly established to require any labored defence, and especially against the open slanders of his political enemies. But, if defence is necessary, we have the materials for that defence at hand. We have the testimony of the pure and upright Matthew Lyon—the gallant Col. R. M. Johnson—of the lamented Joe Davies; finally, of the members of the U. States Senate; and might add a host of others, if our space would permit. Reader, when you peruse the above extract from the Address of the Van Buren Central Committee, ask yourself if its statements can be true and then turn for a response to the following testimony:

President Madison.

The Van Buren Cent. Committee.

"The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, Gen. Harrison commanding the Northwestern Army, transferred the war thither, and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and the dispersion of the savage force. *This result is signal, ly honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared*, and to the spirit of the volunteer militia, equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene."—*Jas. Madison.*

Col. R. M. Johnson,
vs.
The Van Buren Cent. Committee.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For *forty* years he has been *identified with its interests*, its perils and its hopes. *Universally beloved in the walks of peace* and distinguished by his ability in the counsels of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was perhaps OFTNER IN ACTION than any one of them, and NEVER SUSTAINED A DEFEAT."—*Richard M. Johnson.*

Col. Jo. H. Davices,
vs.
The Van Buren Cent. Committee.

Extract of a letter from Col Daviess. (who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe.)

August 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare that I have imagined there were but two military men in the West, and Gen. HARRISON IS THE FIRST OF THE TWO."

J. H. DAVIESS.

The United Sta'es Senate,
vs.
The Van Buren Cent. Committee.

Resolution offered in the U. S. Senate, by *Mahlon Dickson*, (late Secretary of the Navy) and unanimously adopted by both Houses of Congress.

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Major General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, for his gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces, under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th of October, 1839."

The following toast was given at a celebration of the 4th at Canton, Ohio:

"By H. Griswold—*The white House at Washington*—May it no longer be used as a Martin's box."

The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.

We daily more and more hope that this wise advice may be pursued. The indications of popular opinion come on us in floods;—they cannot be mistaken;—they must not be unheeded. Attempts to procrastinate the mind of the great Whig party with notions of the availability, or popularity of Henry Clay, are mischevous, and will lead to a signal, disgraceful defeat. The name of William Henry Harrison, is too firmly blended with the Presidential contest which is be waged between the great opposing parties of the Union, to be torn asunder, or set aside. Beyond the numerical advantages of Mr. Clay in the cities, and some of the boroughs of Pennsylvania, he is decidedly—almost incredibly, in the vote five. He cannot be forced upon the great majority of the great Whig party of the State. They will not be *harnassed*. It is one article of the creed they have identified with their creeds, that they never will submit to the *collar*. They have spoken at various times, in regard to Mr. Clay as well as Gen. Harrison, and the results are on record. The party can, and will, unite on Gen Harrison—but they cannot, and will not tolerate the *distanced* Henry Clay. This alternative seems fairly presented to the friends of Mr. Clay, to assist Gen Harrison and carry Pennsylvania, or adhere to Mr. Clay, and carry Mr. Van Buren (as they hesitate? Will they falter? Where is the great commoner? Let him come, adjust the difficulties of Tariff and Nullification struggles, to save his country—He can mediate to protect great interests, where he sacrifices nothing, but wins popularity; yet when he is called upon, by the exigency of the present schism, to act the practical, the sincere, the disinterested compromiser, he is afraid to the peril which she loses the sacrifice, and cold to the sentiments and sense of duty which he has profess to feel. The subjoined editorial from the Somerset Herald, comes from a section of the State *entitled* to be heard and speaks a language incapable of being misco strued or answered.

The Presidency.

It appears to be the determination of a few of the friends of Mr. Clay, in and about the city of Philadelphia, to force his nomination upon the people, whether they are willing to accept it or not. They are using their utmost exertions to get up a strong feeling in his favor, and their only aim seems to be his advancement, regardless of the means they must resort to, to accomplish it. But it wont do. The people cannot be driven into the support of Mr. Clay, or any other man. They can think, speak and act for themselves and will do so, and will not be duped by intriguing politicians whose *practices* seldom agree with their *professions*. We have reference to the editor of the United States Gazette, and some "kindred spirits."

There is something that stimulates these "exclusives" to exert themselves in Mr. Clay's behalf, and have no doubt they would be well rewarded by official favours, in the event of his election, though *this* is not the stimulant we have reference to. But all their efforts are made in vain—their continual cry of Mr. Clay's "unbounded popularity" and "the only available" will not have the effect to rally the people to his standard.

In no contingency, can Mr. Clay get the vote of Pennsylvania, and without it he can have no hope of success. It is be asked, why cannot Mr. Clay get this State? The reasons are at hand—they are obvious, in many counties where there is a decided Anti Van Buren majority, he would either be beaten or the usual majority be reduced to a mere nothing, and, in others, where the contest is generally close, he would be left far in the rear. In no district could he receive a much larger majority than would be given to Gen. Harrison, or any other candidate. We can speak more especially of this county, than of any other, having a better knowledge of its politics, and we are not backward in asserting, that there are not at this time, fifty Clay men in it. In no event, would this "Star of the West" give Clay a majority; whilst it would give to Gen Harrison a majority of not less than fourteen hundred.

There is another, and a better reason than any we have given, for supposing or asserting, that this State would not go for Mr. Clay—it is this. The anti masons who constitute a majority of the Anti Van Buren party, could not with any degree of consistency, or without total abandonment of their principles, give him their support—this they cannot and will not do. Neither will they turn their backs on Gen. Harrison, who has the highest claim upon them, and who is identified as their candidate.

Cure of Hydrophobia.

M. Buisson, a physician at Pau, in a recent publication, gives the following account of his experience of hydrophobia, and his mode of cure:—"M. Buisson had been called to see a woman, who for three days was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms—contraction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said she had been bitten by a mad dog about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties, she was bled and died a few hours after he was expected. M. Buisson, who had his hands covered with blood, incautiously deansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an alteration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wash off the saliva that adhered with a little water. The month day after, being in his cabinet, he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat and one still greater in his eyes. The saliva was constantly pouring into his mouth; the impression of a current of air or the sight of brilliant bodies gave him painful sensation. His body appeared to him so light that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious height. He experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite—at men, but animals and inanimate bodies. Finally, he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was alone pure distressing to him than the pain in his throat. These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to himm though the pain commenced in his affected finger, and extended thence up to the shoulder. From the whole of the symptoms he judged himself affected with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapor bath. Having entered one for this purpose, he caused the heat to be raised to 107° 36° Fahrenheit, when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free of all complaint. He left the bathing room well dined heartily, and drank more than usual. Since that time he says, he has treated more than eight patients with the same bath, whom the symptoms had declared themselv's and in no case has he failed, except in that of one child seven years old who died in the bath. The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapor baths (commonly called Russian,) and should induce every night a violent perspiration by wrapping himself in flannel, and covering himself with a feather bed; the perspiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of marsh mallows. He declares he is so convced of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with this disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continued sweats, he adduces the following anecdote: A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part feeling the first symptoms of the disease, he took to dancing night and day, saying that he wished to die gaily. He recovered. M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula, and draws attention to the fact that the animals to whom the madness is more frequent, appear to develope itself spontaneously are dogs, wolves and foxes, which never perspire.—This latter is very extraordinary fact—Horses and oxen have been frequently bitten by mad dogs, and in a very few cases have any of the symptoms of hydrophobia been manifested.

Mr. Webster—The Whig Party.

We congratulate the whig party on the withdrawal of Mr. Webster's name from the list of Presidential candidates. We look upon this as a most propitious event. If we had any doubt before of Mr. W. accepting the nomination for Vice President, that doubt would be removed by his withdrawing from the Presidential list. The nomination for Vice President Mr. Webster's friends we believe will be fully satisfied, and will now unite cordially with the friends of Gen. Harrison. The friends of Gen. H. can now rally under—and if they do, where can they find—a person more competent to fill or more worthy of the station than Mr Webster. Here, then, we have two large bodies of the whig party united. The antimasons too the abolitonists, the original Jackson men who have forsaken and who wish to forsake the administration party, and assist in effecting that reform which they vainly hoped would have been effected under Gen. Jackson's name. Where can they find better men than Harrison and Webster! With all these united, can it be supposed that Mr. Clay will suffer his name longer to distract the party? We cannot think it possible. Why should not every paper that sails under Mr. Harrison flag at once add the name of Daniel Webster to its ticket? Such a course, we believe, would soon heal the divisions in the whig party.

Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Star.

PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1839.

The September Union and Harmony Convention meets with much favor here. This county, as well as Washington and Green, will be represented. Delegates will be appointed at the August court to represent Washington, and I am assured in this city that Allegheny will move in this matter in good time. The harvest season recovered, the tories looked upon in the proper light—as an act of concession, intended to promote «Union and Harmony," amongst all the elements of the opposition to Martin Van Buren.

We hope therefore, that every county in the State will be represented in the proposed Convention; and that after a full and fair interchange of opinion, amongst all the opposition of Martin Van Buren, that the Whigs of this State will set about to convince their brethren of the Union, that the nomination of Gen. Harrison, by the Antimasons, was made in a spirit of concession and compromise; that the war worn soldier and sage of North Bend, is the only man who can unite force sufficient, to cope from power, the present dishonest and corrupt Administration, and that «Union and Harmony" will be found under the veteran's standard.

Let it also be a part of the care of the Convention to correct the impression, so traitorously propagated, namely, that Pennsylvania will vote for Van Buren, even, if Gen. Harrison be the candidate.

REPORT

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

We have week noticed some of the opinions and «conclusions" of the committee of inquiry, appointed by the Legislature, to examine our Rail Road.

These opinions and conclusions, we have already shown to be absurd; wholly dictated by hostility to Adams County, and formed long before the committee came here upon their drunken frolic. We shall now notice the remainder of the Report.

The committee allege that the evidence taken by them, «establishes the fact that the persons who conducted the work on the Gettysburg Rail Road during the past summer, interfered in the last pending election for Governor, &c."

How! In what manner? Illegally! Let us have the answer. Was it electioneering and voting for an honest man, in opposition to one whose whole life furnished evidence of personal dishonesty and unfitness, in every respect, for the office of Governor? Did not their interference consist in their exercising their rights as freemen, in voting for the man of their choice?—This is their offence. If they had electioneered and voted for David R. Porter, there would have been no complaint of improper interference; nor would they have been «punished," and the Commonwealth disgraced, by withholding sums the contractors complied by it, the price of their labor.

In the allegation of the committee, that the Superintendant raised the contractors prices, by a connivance at the provisions and injunctions of the law, and that the contractors, in turn taxed the men, engaged upon the work, is entirely false, utterly and unqualifiedly false, and is directly and positively contradicted by the testimony of the witnesses examined before the committee. But no falsehood is too grave, too glaring for them. Honesty, sobriety, truth and common decency, have been alike repudiated by the majority of the committee. That little clue, however, could be expected of the men who composed it—one of whom, on his way here, was driven from the Stage coach, on account of his brutal and indecent behaviour; and who then, in a state of the first night after his arrival. His colleagues were worthy of their yoke fellow, and could be seen upon any street of morning, during the investigation, holding up by the button-holes of passers, or, leaning upon a store-box, ridding themselves, of the effects, of the debauches of the preceding night. This is a disgusting picture and unfit for the public, but truth requires that it should be recorded. Such is the Committee upon whose testimony the state Agents are to be convicted of dishonesty!

The statement of the committee, that the contractors taxed their hands, «a large proportion of their hard earnings to bet upon Mr. Ritner's election," is false, and they, the committee, knew it, in which the hands made up small sums to be betted on the election; but it is false, that they were ever forced to bet. The statement that this was done at the instance and suggestion of the hands, and the money collected by our agent to law," is just as true as the rest of the report. It is true that a man by the name of Fox, who had contracted for a few days work, gave twenty dollars for him on the election of Mr. Ritner, used the contractor for his wages, and refused to permit the latter to *relend* the money, which Fox had authorised him to bet, which the contractor had paid. This is the foundation and the explanation of «the system of oppression and robbery," spoken of by the committee.

But perhaps, of all the statements made by the committee, that one is the falsest, which declares that they «found much difficulty in arriving at the whole truth, relative to the official transactions of officers upon the road, as many witnesses refused to answer questions asked, and others positively refused to obey the summons of the committee; this conduct, they state and were not so short account, within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth." In the above statement there is not one word of truth; it is utterly false from beginning to end. The committee knew that it was false, when it was written. The witnesses refused to answer a question *not relative* to the road, but to his private transactions and those of other individuals, *protested* against the *right of the committee*, to put the questions and *refused to answer protest* on which he denied the right of the committee, to investigate transactions, not in any wise connected with the road, or the conducting of the same; and the committee knew it, when they wrote it. *Fined to answer the question proposed.* But the committee refused to receive the *protest* and did not publish proposed the question. This is the history of the charge.

That any person refused to obey the summons of the committee to attend before them, as a witness, is false and malignant. The charge is brought against two persons. The statement, that others left the State, to avoid being brought forward as witnesses, is a base and malignant lie. If the charge be true the persons can be named. Let the committee make known *who they are* that they may be held responsible. This will be an easy matter, if there be any truth in the charge. Officially or unofficially, we call upon the members of committee, to name the individual who left the State, to avoid being brought before them.

The charge, that the committee were unable to find the books of the Superintendent &c. is as false as the rest; and indeed from beginning to end the report of the committee is a tissue of the vilest, and in many instances, of the most palpable and malignant falsehoods. Little else could be expected from the abandoned reprobates who composed the committee. The majority were men who were at once, a disgrace to the Legislature and the State, who have no claims to character and who have abandoned all the decencies of life.

Such were the men, selected by the last Legislature, to report upon the expediency of completing a work which had been before abandoned on party grounds. We may have occasion to recur to the report and the committee which is the father of it hereafter.

Adams County Sheep!

The largest yet.—Our worthy friend Mr. Peter Dizer, (Tanner) of Oxford, has sent us a Tomato of the real *Ritner* breed, measuring 16 inches in circumference and weighing 1½ lbs!!

Beat it who can.

☞Dr. DAVID GILBERT of this place, is raising this season about 25,000 trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, he is also engaged in feeding about 80,000 silk worms all of which promise to yield him a full return for the expense to which he has gone.

☞The Westminster (Md.) Carrolltonian thinks that there will be sent to the Baltimore market not less than 10,000 barrels of Flour from the present crop in Carrol county!!

☞About two hundred Soldiers were tracked down recently by lightning in France—all of whom died painfully from the mouth, eyes, and ears, but two of them were killed.

☞A loco foco orator contended in a Fourth of July oration «that the Declaration of Independence was an *immortal* document, but the Subtreasury scheme was *immortaller*!!

☞Flour is selling in Pittsburg at $5½ per barrel.

☞Martin Van Buren, and Henry Clay are now at Saratoga Springs.

☞The Yellow Fever is raging at Charleston, South Carolina.

☞Mr. DELANO, of Columbia, Pa. is now feeding 225,000 silk worms, and expects to feed a million this season.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, August 6, 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:		LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d	do	CHARLES WATERS,
4th	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
		AMOS ELMAKER,
		JOHN K. ZEIGN,
		DAVID POTTS,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDEU,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER FILBERT,
9th	do	JOSEPH B. SPAYD,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM SLAYMAINE,
12th	do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN STEWART,
14th	do	JOHN REED,
15th	do	MATHEW BEACH,
16th	do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKS,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d	do	JOSEPH HUTTINGTON,
24th	do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
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 concerting concert and harmony of action, as 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 appoint Delegates to a STATE CONVENTION, 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.

Obituary Notice.

The communication on the death of Edward S. Key, was received too late for publication in our last. It will be found in this week's paper.

☞Our friends will recollect that Saturday next is the time for electing delegates in the several Boroughs and Townships, to meet in Convention on *Monday next* to settle a county ticket. Let not this duty be neglected for it is an important one. We hope to see a full representation from the several townships.

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.

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-18

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 settle a county ticket.) And respectfully solicits their support.

B. GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1839. te-48

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

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. te-1

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the School Directors of Straban township, at the House of Mr. Schriver, in Hunterstown, Adams county, Pa. on *Saturday the 10th of August next*, to take into consideration the propriety of employing six teachers for said District.

ROBERT McILHENY, Secy.

July 5. tf-

SHERIFF CANDIDATES.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Freemen 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, } te-52
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 elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of that Office promptly and impartially.

JACOB KELLER.

Mountjoy township, } te-1
April 23, 1839.

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 Delegatesto meet on the Convention to be held at Gettysburg, on MONDAY EVENING, the

26th day of AUGUST NEXT,

(being the Monday of Court week) to appoint Delegates to a STATE CONVENTION, 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.

Obituary Notice.

The communication on the death of Edward S. Key, was received too late for publication in our last. It will be found in this week's paper.

☞Our friends will recollect that Saturday next is the time for electing delegates in the several Boroughs and Townships, to meet in Convention on *Monday next* to settle a county ticket. Let not this duty be neglected for it is an important one. We hope to see a full representation from the several townships.

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 candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

JAMES RUSSELL.

To the Freemen 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. te-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. te-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 neatest and best manner. Comprising the greatest variety ever offered to the public in this place, among which are:

20 Dift-rent 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 1-39. tf-17

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

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 pledge myself to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully.

THOMAS M'CREARY.

Straban Township, July 30. 18-te

To the Voters of Adams County

HOPPER 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 office, (having initiated and elected,) I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

A. 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. te-48

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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.

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July 23 1-39. 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, } te-52
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 elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of that Office promptly and impartially.

JACOB KELLER.

Mountjoy township, } te-1
April 23, 1839.

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GEO. ARNOLD.

July 23 1-39. tf-17

For the Star & Banner.

Sabbath Schools.

MR EDITOR:

Whilst upon a recent tour through the "Keystone State," I arrived one Saturday evening at the pleasant village of ——