MR. DAVIS & MR. BUCHANAN.

[Pursuing with obviously deliberate intention the most malignant course possible towards Senator DAVIS, of Massachusetts, the Globe newspaper has published a long elaborated report of a reply made by Mr. Senator BUCHANAN to the explanatory speech of Mr. Senator DAVIS, and with that reply some notice of the residue of the debate upon the subject, suppressing even the fact that Mr. DAVIS promptly rejoined to that reply, and thus leaving it to be necessarily inferred that, after all that the Senator from Pennsylvania had said, the Senator from Massachusetts had not a word to say for himself!—Under these circumstances, without publishing at the same time the residue of the Debate, we supply to-day, (on one of the inner pages,) for the public information, the rejoinder of Mr. DAVIS, of which all notice is omitted by the Globe.]
—*Daily National Intelligencer.*

REJOINDER OF MR. DAVIS, OF MASS. TO MR. BUCHANAN.

On the 6th of March, Mr. DAVIS replied to the argument of Mr. BUCHANAN, in which Mr. B. complained that he was misrepresented in the speech of Mr. DAVIS on the sub-Treasury bill; Mr. B. rejoined, and what follows is the reply of Mr. D. to that rejoiner.

MR. PRESIDENT: The member from Pennsylvania (Mr. BUCHANAN) is of opinion that I have not met one of his charges, and is pleased, in the exercise of his courtesy, to say I have evaded them, and made a false issue. Nothing can be more unjust—nothing more untrue, as I view the matter; and how far it becomes him to make such declarations, after declining to point out more distinctly his causes of complaint, you and others must judge. Sir, I have no cause for evasion or a false issue; the plain matters of fact are enough for me, and I will take care that the member does not escape from them by an issue varying much, as I think, from that made in the outset. If his opinions are scrutinized by the public—if they are found unpalatable, and the tide of public opinion rolls back upon him, he will not escape from his responsibility by turning upon me, and raising a controversy here about the influence of the sub-Treasury in introducing a hard-money currency. Sir, I did not rise to retort the indecorous language of the member. Harsh epithets can add nothing to the force of truth, nor can violent language strengthen a feeble or false argument. They contribute nothing to the dignity of the Senator, are a violation of the rules of this body, and will be estimated by the public, as they are, unworthy of this place.

Why is this matter brought here at this late day? He does not question the identity of the speech I delivered here and the one in print. This he cannot do; but complains, among other things, of attacks made upon him in the public press. This is the secret of the whole matter. The country condemns his opinions on wages. The laborers are startled at the thought of being brought down to "the standard prices throughout the world." This is the topic on which the press speaks, as far as I have met its language, and this the Senator has labored to explain by reading from his speeches; but he does not read the parts of his late speech to which I chiefly replied, and to which I have drawn his attention, but the public shall have an opportunity to read it, and judge for themselves whether it can have any interpretation but that given to it.

But the Senator now, for the first time, as far as I have heard, asserts that he did not hear the whole of my speech. Not hear it, when it was mostly a comment upon his remarks, and he present and near me! If he did not hear at all, why did he speak to me at the close as if he had?—Why did he use complimentary language, which I shall not repeat in this place?

But, sir, what is the issue made now? It has dwindled down into this: The gravamen, as he expresses it, is, that I have put into his mouth words that he never used in regard to the influence which the sub-Treasury may have in introducing a specie currency. I have made him also, he thinks, too much of a hard-money man. I do not, in stating his objections, pretend to use his words, for that is out of my power. In treating of this subject, he has reviewed his opinions upon banks, excessive issues of paper, a mixed currency, the reduction of the currency, and the effect on wages. Though he states the gravamen to be what I have described, yet he has thought it necessary to dwell on all these matters, and especially to labor to prove that he is in favor of banks and a mixed currency, and that he is not for coming down to hard money alone, or for reducing wages to the hard money standard. But, sir, he does not come to the point to which I have called his attention. I asked him more than once to tell me what he means in his speech, wherein, speaking of the failure in success of our manufacturers and the remedy for that evil, he says, among other language equally forcible: "*Reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits.*" This, he contended, is what the interests of the manufacturers require. Yes, sir, to reduce thus the prices of production and wages. I asked him what this standard of prices throughout the world was, and whether it was not hard money. But to this no answer has been made. He does not meet the inquiry, but affirms he is for a mixed currency; and not for reducing wages to the humble pay of the serfs of Europe; but what is the meaning of this part of his speech? Has it none? or, if it has any, what is it? He is for reducing "the paper bubble," in other words bank paper, to this standard; and this is "to cover the country with blessings and benefits." Sir, take this language in connexion with what I read from the member's speech this morning, and who can halt or doubt as to the meaning. If the sense be not that "*the paper bubble*" is to be reduced till the price of wages, and every thing else, comes to be as low as it is in hard-money countries, then it has, in my judgment no, intelligible meaning. There is no qualifying or altering it; and yet I am charged with making him too much of a hard-money man. Sir, the Senator is unconscious what language he uses about banks—a tone of severe reproof and denunciation runs through his speech against our system, which he affirms to be the worst in the world; and even now, in speaking of them, while he disclaims being a hard-money man, he says they have hugged the manufacturers to death. Whatever else his printed speech contains, the parts which I read, when last up, cannot be perused without making the interference which I draw from it, and it will be so understood wherever it is read.

But, sir, the Senator complains that I have put words into his mouth. What words have I put into his mouth? Where are they, and what are they? Is this a fair representation? I have stated his opinions, his arguments, and his views of policy, but, with the exception of one or two instances, about which I have heard no complaint, I have not pretended to use his words. This is apparent on the face of my speech, and yet he repeats that I have put words into his mouth.

He thinks I have not only made him too much of a hard money man, but have imputed to him an opinion that the bill will have a greater tendency to restrain the issues of bank paper, and to introduce hard money, than he contended for. He admits that it is to have some influence—how much does not appear. Have I not shown that he is in favor of a reduction of prices "to the standard of prices throughout the world?" Have I not shown that he contends for this as a wise policy, that we may obtain exclusive possession of our own markets, and enter successfully with our manufactures and products the markets of the world, by selling as low as any country? Have I not shown that this standard of prices, as it is called, is identical, in all its effects, with the standard of prices in hard money countries? Have I not shown that this reduction in prices, both of wages and property, is proposed to be accomplished by reducing the amount of our currency till prices are brought to this standard? And have I not shown all this by the printed speech of the Senator, as put forth with his approbation? Is not the language and the conclusions irresistible? It will, it must be so understood by all who read it.

After all this—after a delay of six weeks without complaint till the doctrine was condemned by the Public, and after bringing the Senator to this point—after showing that he is in favor of German prices, and that he calls Germany emphatically a hard-money country, he complains that I made him too much of a hard money man, and that I make him express the opinion that the Sub Treasury bill will bring things nearer to this result than he contended for, or believed it would! What if it should produce this result? What if it should go beyond his anticipations? What if there is a misapprehension by me of his views as to the extent of its influence—of what consequence is it? It will only carry out his views and policy more strongly than he anticipated—and that policy, he says, would "cover the country with blessings and benefits." He cannot seriously regret this, if it should turn out to be so. It is, sir, a small matter, and will be so regarded. For he will not deny that he is for a reduction of the currency, and that such a reduction, in his opinion, will reduce prices, and consequently the price of labor, for the reasoning of most of his speech goes to that point. Nor will he deny that, in his opinion, the bill tends to reduce the currency, and will thus carry out these views as far as its provisions can carry them. It is, therefore, part and parcel of this policy, and has been and is so understood every where. It is too late to come with such a complaint, as the Senator might have corrected and fixed the limit of influence he ascribed to the bill, if he had chosen to do it, on the spot, or he might have done it at this time, in unobjectionable terms, if that was his only purpose. Am I, under such circumstances, to be rebuked for inferring that his arguments had some connexion with the bill? The bill was the topic of discussion: and is it singular, when the speech was chiefly spent on banks, currency, and the reduction of prices, that we should infer that the arguments were designed to have some pertinent application to the subject? That they were designed to enforce and illustrate the policy to be introduced by the measure under consideration? If they were not urged for this purpose, for what end were they brought forward.

But, sir, my object in raising was announced in the onset to be limited to a reply to the doctrines and opinions of the Senator, and chiefly to those which related to manufacturing and labor. My attention was attracted by these, as my speech fully proves, and my object was to test their soundness, and not weigh or consider the exact influences of the bill in carrying out these doctrines and opinions. The power of the bill was a subordinate matter, and will be so considered by the public. It may answer to talk about here, but will be of little avail. Attention is and will be directed to the policy; to the reduction of wages and property advocated by the Senator. The public will be content, as I am, that he should limit the power of the bill where he pleases, while his arguments, show its tendency is towards the establishment of his general policy. The doctrines and principles advanced will go out with it, and they must be subjected to scrutiny, as they cannot be shut out of view by a controversy about the probable degree of effect of the bill. The doctrines go to the German standard of prices; and at that point they will hold the Senator.—But, in the opinion of the Senator, I make him a hard money man, contrary to my express admission that he is for a mixed currency. Not so. He makes himself such, against his own declarations. He takes both grounds, and I give him credit for it in my speech; and it is for him, and not for me, to harmonize the opinions.

The Senator has reiterated an isolated sentence of my speech, and again infers that I have represented him as arguing that wages and property will be reduced one half. I have several times told him distinctly that such was not my meaning, nor was it the fair construction of the whole text. I argued simply that he was in favor of reduction, without intending to say how much. I assured him that my purpose did not go beyond that. This was due to him, for he gave a meaning to the language that was not designed to be conveyed. With this he is not content, but persists in his own construction, re-asserting it in acrimonious language. While he does this, he admits that if he had made such a proposition, it might have been justly characterized as flagitious. Now, sir, I leave you and all others to determine whether a reduction of wages and property to German prices, with labor at a few pence a day, is a descent of one-half; whether such a process reaches hard money, whether it will "cover the country with blessings and benefits," or be flagitious.

Sir, the Senator is of the opinion that I would hold him and his friends up as enemies of the laborers. This again is a great mistake. I have spoken of his opinions, his statements, and his views of policy—not of his motives or feelings. I have traced his arguments out into their consequences, and left the matter there for approval or condemnation—but have neither held the Senators nor his friends up as enemies of any body.

If I could be surprised at any thing, it would be at the tone assumed in this controversy. The Senator talks of my hectoring him, and one would think he considered me the aggressor. Sir, let all who have heard and witnessed what has passed bear testimony to the unfounded character of such a suggestion, and to the manner in which the Senator proceeded to correct what at most could be no more than a misapprehension. The matter is unprovoked, and of the Senator's own seeking. Any misapprehension would have been cheerfully set right, if it had been pointed out in terms of courtesy. But the Senator chose to make this appeal in the way and manner in which it has been done, accompanied by language which is unparliamentary, ungentlemanly, and untrue; and let the tribunal to which he has appealed decide between us, and determine whether I have met his complaints, and whether there is the least ground to sustain his charge of misrepresentation.

From the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.

THE SUB-TREASURY AND PRICES OF LABOR.

There can be no doubt but that President VAN BUREN copied his Sub-treasury scheme from the establishment at present existing in Russia; and under it, the President will be elevated to a similar position in regard to the finance of this country, that the Autocrat of Russia occupies in regard to the finance of *his* dominions. In his late annual message, President Van Buren distinctly tells us that he has received information from twenty foreign Governments in which the same system is in force, and that the late speech of Mr. Buchanan in reference to France and Germany, proves that he had been well instructed by the President, in the view proper to be taken of the subject. We again invite attention to the following paragraphs, quoted from the speech of Mr. Buchanan, as published in the Globe, Keystone, Reporter, State Capital Gazette, and the other papers of the Van Buren party.

"At particular stages of our expansions we might with justice apply the principle which I have stated to our trade with these countries, and assert that, from the great redundancy of our currency, articles are manufactured in France and Germany for one half their actual cost in this country. Let me present an example.

"In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and cost of every thing is REDUCED to a hard money standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifteen dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country, from the expansion of paper currency, would cost one hundred dollars. What is the consequence? The foreign French and German manufacturer imports this cloth into our country, and sells it for a hundred dollars. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. in favor of the foreign manufacturer?

"*No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition,* could counteract this advantage in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject."

* * * * * *

"What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacturer of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market and successfully contend for the markets of the world? *It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at real prices of other nations.* REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and you cover our country with blessings and benefits.*"

* * * * * * *

"*The comparative* LOW PRICES *of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulus to their manufactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market.* IF IT WERE NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTING DUTIES. Whilst British manufacturers are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence."

No one acquainted with the English language can doubt a moment the meaning of the foregoing. It is plain. The whole argument of Mr. Buchanan's speech is, that there has been too much money in the country, and that the "nominal" amount ought to be reduced to the "real standard throughout the world." He expressly uses this language in the foregoing extracts. We again call upon the laboring classes, upon all men in middling circumstances, and upon all men in debt, to ponder well this reducing doctrine before they give it their support. In our opinion it will prove their ruin, while the reduction of every thing else, (except the debts of the honest men,) will add in precisely the same ratio to the salaries of the national officeholders.

All great momentary convulsions operate most severely upon the producing classes. First the employer who has brought his article to its finished state is unable by reason of economical derangements, to sell at a price sufficient to pay him for the time and cost of its construction. He is therefore compelled to reduce the wages of the operatives in his employ, or perhaps discharge them.—These poor men, unable to get work or bread, turn their attention to other pursuits, supplant the regular operatives by "ratting" for wages barely sufficient to sustain life, and add to their own misery that of others. This is particularly the case now in New York and Philadelphia, and many poor but honest men in those cities are now suffering severely under the incipient screwings of the Sub-treasury—they are already groaning under the operation of the measures which are to "*reduce our nominal prices to the real standard throughout the world, and cover the country with blessings and benefits!!!*" In the meantime the very wealthy, and the officeholders, are profiting by this distress—because the evidences of indebtedness to them, which the former hold do not decrease and the latter are able to buy a great deal more labor and produce than in prosperous times. The following article from the New York Express is interesting.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

It has been a matter of complaint with the Evening Post, that the mechanics, while freights were high, have reduced the wages of stevedores, and laborers along the wharves. This does not come well from the organ of the Custom House, which has been reducing the wages of its laborers, while its salaries are untouched, but we are disposed, nevertheless to let the Post have what of benefits its party can gather from it, after a few remarks.

If freights are high, and ships are doing well, they are an exception, almost the only, to the general prostration. This exception arises from the extreme prostration of the producing classes, inasmuch as all products are so low, that we are now forced to undersell Foreigners in our own markets, and our ships carry off these products.—The paralysis, though in other branches of business is such, as to throw many mechanics, and with good trades, into new employments, such as loading vessels for example, and thus where there is an excess of labor, there is a natural fall of price. Por an example we take from the Buffalo Advertiser the following scale.

TABLE OF PRICES.
As compared with those of 1836.

		1840.	1839.
Joiners,	per diem	$1 25	$2 00
Bricklayers,		1 50	2 00
Stone cutters,		1 50	2 50
" masons,		1 25	1 75
Plasterers,		1 38	2 00
Laborers,		67	1 00
		$7 55	$11 25

Reduction of labor, forty per cent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

	1840.	1836.
Brick pressed,	$15 50	$25 00
" soft,	4 00	8 00
Stone, per cord,	4 50	7 00
Lime per bbl.	44	75
Shingles, per M.	1 50	2 50
Lath,	1 25	2 50
Clear Pine,	18 00	30 00
Hemlock Joist,	6 00	10 00
Scantling,	6 00	9 00
	$59 19	$95 25

"*I ardently wish to see this country in the condition of the Island of Cuba*" is the quotation from a late speech of the Van Buren Senator, Mr. Walker from Mississippi. Mr. Benton has preached up Holland as a pattern state, and the Globe has at times quoted, with approbation, the finance of China. To reach these *beau ideals* of the friends of the Post, there must of necessity be a reduction of wages. When there is no credit, labor must be low. When the currency is contracted too much, there can be but little enterprize. When, as in Holland and Cuba, the rich are very rich, and the poor are very poor, the wages of the Laborer must be low. Credit is the great impelling, and the great levelling power too of such a Republic as ours—but the Loco Foco experiments upon us, have destroyed that credit, and the consequence is a great REDUCTION IN THE VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY, AND A GREAT REDUCTION TOO IN THE PRICE OF LABOR.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Not having space at present for the "exciting" correspondence which has lately taken place between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and Mr. Secretary Forsyth, in regard to the border difficulty, we extract the subjoined short synopsis of this correspondence from a New York paper, as containing the pith and marrow of the matter. The attentive reader will bear in mind that the original or main question of the boundary, is lost sight of in this correspondence, an incidental or secondary one—relative to the occupation of the disputed territory having "ruled the hour," with the parties to it.

"Mr. Fox writes to Mr. Forsyth that the British Government is much dissatisfied with the aggressions of Maine upon the Madawaska settlements, and that, as they are persisted in and justified, it becomes necessary for Great Britain to take the necessary measures for counteraction.

Mr. Forsyth, in reply, argues the question of what the Madawaska settlements consist; contending that they do not include the valley of the Upper St. John, and therefore that the Maine people have not violated the agreement of their Governor, by pushing their posse into that valley. He writes strongly—we might almost say sharply—and gives Mr. Fox distinctly to understand that no threat of "consequences" will prevent the Government of the United States from sustaining the Maine people in their late acts and present position.

Mr. Fox in reply says that he can make no answer to Mr. Forsyth, but must transmit that gentleman's letter to the consideration of his government. Not to fall short of Mr. Forsyth, however, in energy of expression, he reiterates the menaces of "consequences"—and so the matter stands.

The conclusions we arrive at are briefly these.

1. That we were right in conjecturing, the other day, that Sir John Harvey had received "renewed instructions from his Government" to take a little military possession.

2. That this new dispute that has sprung up is eminently useless, unnecessary and inconsequential. Because the Government of Great Britain has under consideration a proposal from our Government for another arbitration, which may, ought to, and probably will, bring about an adjustment of the whole controversy.

3. That Great Britain ought not to delay so long in responding to the proposal; and that, pending the delay, she ought not to do any thing tending to create new embarrassments.

4. That there is no probability of war—which would be the wickedest and most senseless thing imaginable. And

5. That every body will do well to keep cool and exercise yet a little more of that patience which has kept this matter quiet, though alive, for the last fifty years and upward."

With regard to the probability of difficulties, in the final adjustment of this border question, we say now as we have always said, that, without gross mismanagement on one at least, if not on *both* sides, it is impossible to anticipate a WAR, between two such nations, could grow out of such a question—a question which compromises in no degree the honor or great interests of either, but which is resolved merely into a question of fact, as to the metes and bonds of an existing treaty. Time has changed the face of the country, and thence, probably, the principal difficulty, in identifying the true boundary recognized by the treaty.

But could a war between those powerful nations throw any, the smallest light upon such a question, or enable either, the better to identify the true treaty line? This question would be to the last degree ridiculous, if it did not refer to a subject of so momentous and so serious as that of war.

A war between the United States and Great Britain, would be no "child's play." It might by possibility, and though ill advised, infatuated cousels be entered upon. But who could foresee the end of the struggle, or how much of blood and treasure it would cost both sides, before it could be terminated with as much honor as it might have been avoided? We trust that neither nation nor government will lightly entertain the notion of a war with the other.

But if war is by any means probable, or even possible, between these great powers—and the *Government organ* at Washington seems to favor the notion that it is—the fact furnishes another incentive to the friends of Harrison and Reform, to persevere in the good work which they have commenced. There is no sort of doubt but the prudent and sagacious counsels which would surround such a man as President Harrison, would soon serve to bring the Boundary question to an amicable adjustment, and in a way honorable to both nations. But if the worst should come to the worst, and the two nations should be involved in sanguinary war before the 4th of March next, the necessity is but the greater for the election of General Harrison. The whole American people know who and what General Harrison is, and how sure the reliance may be on him, in the day of trial in the tented field. But who knows any thing of, or who can place confidence in, "General Van Buren?"

Whether it be peace or war, therefore, and especially whether it be peace or misunderstanding and difficulty which may lead to war, the conclusion in a political point of view is precisely the same. For, in both cases, all experience would point to the wisdom of a change of rulers, and proclaim the necessity of *relieving* the cold and cunning politician, now at the head of affairs, from the power which he misuses, and of elevating in his stead the honest and true hearted Harrison—the man "who was in more engagements, during the last war, than any other general, and *never lost a battle!*"

TEXAS—MEXICO—NEW REPUBLIC.

Advices from Texas to the 7th instant have been received at New Orleans. The Bee has the following intelligence:

A letter from Col. Fisher, published in the Houston Star of the 2d, gives much information respecting the Federal army in Mexico.

The convention at Laredo, declaring their independence from the Republic of Mexico, and organizing the provisional government of the Republic of Rio Grande, claim all the country formerly known as Tamaulipas, as far as the Neuces and Coshuna as far as the Medina rivers, and into the interior as far as the mountains, (La Sierra Madre) embracing New Leon Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua and New Mexico—for which purpose they met at Laredo, within the limits of Texas, according to the established limits of our laws.

The Central troops under the command of Gen. Marinas Arrista, left Monterey in pursuit of the Federalists, and were marching in several small divisions towards the Rio Grande. The Cumanche Indians, to the number of about 500 warriors, made an incursion into Mexico and penetrated as far as the "Real de Catorce," (in the state of San Louis Potosi,) committing great depredations upon the lives and the property of the Mexicans—on their return from the interior, they fell in at Salmas, with a division of 200 infantry of General Arista's force, and attacked and killed every man. The federal, or rather the Independant army, at Laredo Guerro and Casa Blanca, amount to the number of from 1000 to 1200 men. General Arista's force, was, previous to the attack, 800 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery. Gen. Canalizo is still at Matamoras, with about 600 men of the Central forces.

A delegation of the Cherokee Indians visited Monclova, and applied to the government of for a grant of land for their tribe, the government however refused the petition of granting land to the whole tribe, but made them an offer for 205 families only, which the delegation refused to accept. The land offered is about San Fernando and Santo Rosa, on the other side of Rio Grande.

The above news was received at San Antonio, a few days before my departure from that place, brought by some Americans and Mexicans, who arrived there from Monclova, and who were present at the installation of the new government at Laredo.

Colonel Fisher regards the new government with distrust. He says, their claim to the lands lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, is an infringement upon the possessions of Texas, which should not be acceded to. He warns the people of Texas to be in readiness in the event of the new state being attacked by central Mexico, and the federalists driven to refuge upon the soil of Texas, lest in such an event both parties should combine to reduce Bexar and the city of Austin; and suggest the propriety of Texas taking immediate steps to secure the extension of her boundary to the banks of the Bravo, whilst a barrier is raised by the establishment of the provisional government of Rio Grande, between her and Central Mexico.

The Lipan Indians were committing depredation upon travellers and defenceless persons on the Colorado, in the neighborhood of Bastrop.

A Spanish dollar bearing date of 1793, was recently picked up on the gulf shore—supposed to be some of Lafitte's surplus revenue.

The anniversary dinner of the battle of Jan Jacinto, went off with great eclat, Gen. Sam'l Houston, Commodore Moore and a number of naval and army officers were present.

A man named Rawson charged with extensive forgeries on the old Michigan Bank, has been given up to two officers, from the United States.

The Cumanches were willing to obtain peace on nearly any terms. They have promised that all their cheifs should come into Baxer, bringing with them all their prisoners, by the 15th of March.

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) IN FLAMES.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter dated

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) March 27, 1840.

"This day I arrived here, and saw one of the largest fires I ever remember, except the great fire in New York. It originated in Main street, between Second and Third, about midnight, extending in its course on both sides, up and down, to Market street, and the other side to the river; and is still raging at 6 A. M., with unabated fury, and no knowing where it will stop. They are pulling down houses in order to stop its progress. I fear the Louisville Bank, (a very fine building,) said to be fire proof, will not be saved.

At 7 A. M. the fire is still raging—Bank out of danger. One whole block of buildings in the most business part of the city burnt to the ground. The gutters are one continued sheet of flames, owing to the liquor which has been emptied out of some of the stores. The boat by which I write will leave in twenty minutes, and I must necessarily close this account."

ARRIVAL OF THE RELIEF.—The U. S. ship Relief, of the Exploring Expedition, and last from Rio. has arrived at New York. The New York Herald states, on the authority of some of the crew, that there are upwards of two thousand American and English sailors—at least fifteen hundred—on the various islands in the Pacific, who were enticed away from the different whalers and other vessels, by the native women, and landed for mutinous conduct.

"The main portion of these poor fellows are compelled to sleep on the ground, which is strongly impregnated with saltpetre. After being six months ashore, completely naked and exposed, drinking a peculiar intoxicating liquor, used in these regions, their legs swell, and they become bloated and puffed up till they look like so many large oblong bladders. When once on shore they seldom leave, for they are thenceforth not worth a fig. They become miserably indolent, and lazy, are treated like dogs by the natives, with perhaps few exceptions.

Many curious animals have arrived in this vessel. Lieut. Long has brought home two remarkable dogs. One he picked up at Sidney, and the other at Terra del Fuego—also a splendid white cock-a-too, with a long queue like a celestial—a rare bird, obtainable only at New Holland. These are of great value to this country, and perhaps their like have never before been seen here."

TREATY WITH THE SENECA INDIANS.—The National Intelligencer of this morning says:—A treaty made with the Seneca Indians has just been ratified by the Senate, after considerable debate. The essential feature of the Treaty is its providing for the removal of the Indians westward from their present locality near Buffalo; in consideration of which the Senecas are to receive a quantity of land equal to 320 acres for each soul, and about $400,000 in money.

GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, April 7, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District:		LEVIS PASSMORE.
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
	do	CHARLES WATERS
3d	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th	do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	do	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
	do	DAVID POTTS.
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDEU,
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 DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
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 MARKLE,
20th	do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARMAR DENNY.
23d	do	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
24th	do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

Our Banner.—"WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAD TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE." [BARBOUR.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "STAR AND BANNER" has been removed to the County Building, in the room immediately over the office of the Register and Recorder.

We have been requested to state that several errors occurred in the Report of the York Springs Anti-Slavery society, published in our paper a few weeks since.

We no doubt, "very much gratify and truly oblige" S. Y. R. by giving place to his article in to-day's paper; and we can assure the author that he would "truly oblige" us, by paying more attention to the grammatical construction of his productions in future, as the article in question contains a number of errors rather too bold for an author.

SAMUEL BLAKE, Esq. of Hampton, has been appointed Deputy Marshall, to take the Census of Adams county.

ADJOURNMENT.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State, have resolved to adjourn on the 16th inst.

SMALL NOTES.

The Resolution, introduced in the Senate, on the first instant, by Mr. BELL, authorizing the Banks to issue one, two, and three dollar bills, *payable on demand in specie*, finally passed that body on Saturday last.—Its passage through the House is thought to be almost certain.

HARRISON VICTORY.—The Democratic Harrison men of Mobile have elected all the officers except two Aldermen of that city, by a very large majority. Last year the Locofocos carried their ticket in Mobile by a majority of 353. The shouts of victory for the cause of the Hero of Tippecanoe, are wafted on almost every breeze.

STATE CONVENTION.

Our proposition for the holding of a Harrison Convention in "the only democratic city in the Union" appears to be seconded by most of our neighbors—the time is the only objectionable part. We shall not *stickle* for that. It was a suggestion, made under the belief, that a convention would be held somewhere in the State during the canvass, and that Lancaster was the proper spot. It is easy of access—conventions are rarely held there—that county can compete with any *county in the Union* in her attachment to Harrisonism, (our neighbor in New York to the contrary notwithstanding,) and they would no doubt gladly extend their hospitality to their friends. The day is immaterial to us. Those we suggested would be proper ones, from the connection of our candidate with them. We propose that the State Committee settle all preliminaries.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

This body which is to assemble at Baltimore on the first Monday of May next, (the 4th.) bids fair to rival in talent and to exceed in numbers any that has ever assembled in the Union. It will be a *curiosity* to lookers-on—a coming together of the Log cabin boys of the nation—and a *terror* to Loco focoism. The fourth of May will be a day such as the monumental city has not hitherto witnessed—the whole Union will be there by hundreds of delegates—Log Cabins will be smoking in every quarter—and hard cider will be the best commodity in the market. We trust old Adams will be there in her might, and that her attachment to the Hero of North Bend will be exhibited by sending *scores* of delegates. No apprehension need be entertained of *starvation* while there: as in addition to the extensive accommodations of a city—together with the Log Cabins to be used by a number of delegations for themselves—our Harrison friends have given an assurance that "warmest welcome, public and private of Baltimoreans awaits us," the "*strings of their doors*" will be hung out by the time we come that way, that we may *pull and enter*.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN—THE HARD MONEY CURRENCY.

Our readers all remember the confident promises made to the people by the Loco focos, to reform the currency, and make gold and silver take the place of "filthy rags" so soon as they should have the control of all branches of the government. The people believed them, and gave them the Governor, Senate, and House of Representatives as well as a majority in all the branches of the National government. How do they fulfil their promises? Our Legislature have just passed a bill *legalizing* the suspension of specie payment until the 15th day of January next; repealing all the penalties heretofore existing for refusing to redeem their notes in coin, and allowing them to make dividends, notwithstanding such suspension! The bill also provides for a loan of $3,000,000 to be added to the State debt, being the third loan bill of this session. This bank law we deem the most licentious which the most bank-bought Legislature could have invented. By the law of 1824, whenever a bank refused to pay its debts, in ninety days, its charter might be forfeited; and during the suspension, if the notes were "marked" or endorsed, as any holder of them had a right to have done, they bore an interest of *twelve per cent.* against the bank of the United States, and of six per cent. per annum against the other banks, until redeemed in coin;—and during such suspension the banks were prohibited from making new loans, and from declaring dividends.—*All* these restrictions are now repealed, and the banks are under no obligation to pay hard money, or restrain their issues, or withhold dividends. Such are the *practices* of this anti-bank, hard-money, gold-humbug party! Are they fools or knaves? The answer is plain. The *leaders* are knaves, and the people have been deceived.—Let them show their abhorrence of their betrayers by abandoning them forever. It is the only way to restore the prosperity of the country.

We cut the following from the Carlisle Volunteer, a Locofoco print:—

HUZZA FOR HARRISON!—The *democrats* have elected one Justice of the Peace in Gettysburg, JOEL B. DANNER, Esq., under the very nose of Thaddeus Stevens. The vote stood for Danner, 149—for J. F. Macfarlane, (the same individual who run against Gen. Miller for the Senate,) 144! Truly the cause of Harrison must be brightning in old federal Adams.

Although we are not grieved to see our opponents thus crowing over the election of *one* Locofoco, out of our whole ticket at the late election, who was successful, not by a party vote, but through the *magnanimity* of his opponents who voted for him, yet not so fast, neighbor! Pluck first the *beam* out of thine own eye, that thou mayst see clearly how to take the *mote* from thy neighbor's. The Volunteer had better bestir himself, lest in his goodly *democratic* borough the Log-Cabin boys should smother him in Harrisonism—they have come within a hair's breadth of despatching him now. Yet another struggle and all will be well. The Harrison ticket elected their Burgess, Assistant Burgess, a majority of Town Councilmen, *one Justice*, and three Constables, out of four—leaving them the Judge of elections, Inspectors, Assessors and assistants, School Directors and Town Clerk. The important part of the ticket elected are all friends of Gen. Harrison. The cause is "truly brightening" in Carlisle.

WHO ARE BOUGHT NOW?

Governor Porter and his party in the Legislature have extended greater favors to the Banks of the United States than the Anti-Masonic party ever did. Indeed they have taken off all the wholesome restrictions imposed by the Anti-Masonic Legislature, and *legalized* the "suspension," which Governor Ritner refused to do. Will the Loco foco organs, the Globe and others of that stamp read as a small lesson upon "bribery and corruption," and inform us who are the guilty actors!

DISGRACEFUL.

A Scene in the House of Representatives.

The Harrisburg Chronicle of Saturday last, says—"Whilst the resolution, providing for the sale of the Motive Power, Bank Stock, &c. &c., belonging to the State, was under consideration this morning, in the House, a fight was again raised by M'Elwee, the drunken rowdy from Bedford. The facts of which are about as follows:

Warm and personal remarks passed between Mr. M'Elwee and Heggins, of Northumberland. The Former finally left his seat and went to that of the latter, demanding Mr. Heggins' reason for the use of certain severe language. Mr. H. answered that he had used no language but that which he had a right to use. Whereupon, Mr. M'Elwee called Mr. Heggins a D—d puppy, and spit in his face—this, Mr. H. resented, by striking M'Elwee. The members here interfering, the *gentlemen* were seperated, but the House was in great confusion for some time. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the matter and report accordingly. M'Elwee is a large muscular man, and Mr. Heggins a cripple, not more than *four* feet high, and weekly at that.

We can expect nothing else in the House as long as such monsters as M'Elwee are suffered to remain in it. A man who is more than two-thirds of his time intoxicated, and quarrelsome at that, is capable of doing little else than provoking fights.

CONGRESS.—A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a batch of $5,000,000 of Treasury Shinplasters, has passed both Houses of Congress. The time of the House is still employed in discussing the propriety of printing the testimony on the New Jersey case.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday last, Mr. *Peter Gintling*, of Cumberland township, was found dead in a field adjoining his dwelling. He was engaged in sowing oats a few moments before, and most probably died from apoplexy. A coroner's inquest was held by *A. B. Kurtz*, Esq. and a verdict given of "Death by the visitation of Providence." He has left a wife and six children, principally young.—*Sentinel.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—On Wednesday last, in the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, it was decided in an action brought by a livery stable keeper against four young men, to receive the price of a horse killed by excessive driving that the plaintiff had no right of action, because the animal had been hired on Sunday, as—in the words of Judge Stroud—*no contract entered into for the performance or fulfilment of work on the Sabbath was legal.* The Judge therefore, after hearing a portion only of the plaintiff's case, ordered a nonsuit to be entered.

RESUMPTION RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Bell, and amended in the Senate, have passed both Houses of the Legislature, received the signature of the Governor, and are now a law.

The first section calls for the resumption of specie payments on the 15th of January, 1841, allowing the recovery of gold and silver to bill holders by common law.

The second section provides for forfeiture of charter for suspension after the 15th of January, 1841.

The third section provides penalty for false swearing by officers of banks.

The fourth section calls for the suspended banks to lend within a year, if called for by the commonwealth, three millions of dollars, in proportion to their capital.

The fifth section allows banks to issue their own notes, and make dividends of six per centum per annum.

The sixth section provides for the repeal of any law that is altered or supplied by the five preceding sections.

GEN. SCOTT.—It is well known to our readers, that Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT was among the persons proposed and voted for as a candidate for President at the Whig National Convention. He was at the South at the time that Convention was held, but he has since acknowledged the honor in the following letter to the Hon. William Henry, a Delegate to that Convention from Vermont:

My Dear Sir:—I hasten to congratulate you and your patriotic associates on the choice of a Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, who shall have my prayers for his success; and I am highly flattered at having received in the Convention, as long as there was a reasonable hope of carrying me, a very respectable number of votes for the same distinguished position before my countrymen.

From what States other than New-York, New-Jersey and Vermont, if any, that support was received, I am not yet informed; but my gratitude to each is as great as if its partiality had resulted in my nomination.

Having formed no expectation of becoming the nominee of the Convention, nor definite wish for the Presidency itself, I am without mortification to express or conceal; and only regret that a short absence to the South will delay the gratification I shall ever feel in testifying my thanks in person to the Delegates who, with their constituents, have so highly honored me.

Please add to your many kindnesses that of making known my sentiments to such of those friends as you may chance to find yourself with in returning to your home, and believe me, my dear Sir, with the highest esteem,

Your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

FIRE.—The large and elegant German Lutheran Church, in Gay street, Baltimore, (formerly Dr. Kurtz's,) was destroyed by fire on Monday week last.

The value of property destroyed by the late fire which occurred in Louisville, Ky., is estimated at about *half a Million of dollars.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE "TIPPECANOE CLUB," OF THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1st. This Association shall be called the "Tippecanoe Club of the Borough of Gettysburg," and shall have for its object the promotion (by all fair and honorable means) of the election of General William Henry Harrison of Ohio, and John Tyler of Virginia, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1st. All persons who may be entitled to vote at the next Presidential Election, may become members of the Club, by declaring their intention to support Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, and John Tyler, and handing in their names to the Secretary.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1st. The Officers of the Club shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Committee of Correspondence, a Committee of Publication, and a Committee on Finance, to consist of five members each.

SEC. 2nd. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club, call special meetings when requested by three members in writing, and sign all orders on the Treasurer; in his absence the duties shall be performed by one of the Vice Presidents.

SEC. 3rd. The *Secretary* shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of the Club in a book to be provided for the purpose, and shall prepare and keep a correct list of the members of the Club.

SEC. 4th. The *Treasurer* shall keep a regular account of all the receipts and expenditures of the Club in a book provided for that purpose—which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Finance Committee, and shall report whenever called upon to do so by the Club.

SEC. 5th. The *Committee of Correspondence* shall correspond with all Clubs and Associations within the County, having the same object in view—and with such of like character out of the County as they may deem proper; and shall report all communications received by them to the next meeting of the Club.

SEC. 6th. The *Committee of Publication* shall make contracts for printing, and superintend the publication and distribution of all documents ordered to be printed by the Club.

SEC. 7th. The *Committee of Finance* shall make collections from time to time as the wants of the Club may require; and pay the same over to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1st. No moneys shall be drawn from the Treasury or expended for any other purposes than those indicated by resolutions adopted by a majority of the members present at a stated or special meeting of the Club.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1st. The Officers of the Club shall be elected *viva voce* at the first meeting after the adoption of the Constitution, and shall continue in office until after the Presidential Election.

SEC. 2nd. All elections, motions, and resolutions requiring a vote of the Club shall be decided by a majority of the members present.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1st. The stated meetings of the Club shall be on the second Saturday evening in every month.

ATICLE VII.

SECTION 1st. This Constitution may be altered or amended by the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

President.—Michael C. Clarkson.
Vice Presidents.—Hugh Denwiddie, David Little.
Secretary.—Harvey D. Sweney.
Treasurer.—J. Graham M'Farlane.
Committee of Correspondence.—R. G. Harper, Dr. D. Horner, Thaddeus Stevens, Samuel H. Little, and John A. Swope.
Committee of Publication.—Thos. J. Cooper, James Cooper, H. J. Schreiner, James Bowen, and Christian Stoner.
Committee of Finance.—Samuel Fahnestock, John Tate, C. W. Hoffman, Jacob Heagy, and A. R. Stevenson.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Isaac Neely*, to Miss *Catharine*, youngest daughter of Mr. David Sheets, of Freedom Towship.

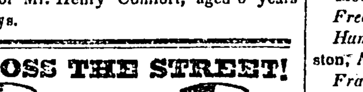
On Tuesday the 24th ult. by Samuel Durborow, Esq. Mr. *Adam Wert*, of Mountjoy township, to Miss *Catharine Houghtelin*, daughter of Mr. Abraham Houghtelin, deceased.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., near Mummasburg, after a short, but painful illness, *Mary Ann Elizabeth*, daughter of Mr. Henry Comfort, aged 6 years and 13 days.

ACROSS THE STREET!



WM. W. PAXTON

HAS removed his HAT STORE across the street, to the House lately occupied by Edwin A. Atlee, next door to Mr. Forry's Hotel; he has on hand a very large assortment of

HATS,

of every description. Prices low, for Cash or Country Produce.

April 7. tf.

N. B. An APPRENTICE to the above business will be taken if immediate application be made—one between the age of 15 and 17, who can come well recommended, will obtain a good situation.

W. W. P.

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

A Stated meeting of the "Club" will be held at the "Indian Queen" (Henry Forry's) on *Saturday evening next*, the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock for the transaction of business—*all* the members are desired to attend.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Pres't.*
H. D. SWENEY, *Sec'ry.*
April 7, 1840.

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE Annual contest of the Literary Societies of "Pennsylvania College" will take place in Christ's Church, on the *Evening of the 22d of April.* When two essays will be read, two orations delivered, and the question, "*Does the moral and political aspect of the present age indicate the final triumph of liberal principles throughout the world?*" discussed, by members of the Societies.

The citizens of Gettysburg, and the friends of learning in general are respectfully invited to attend.

J. KOHLER,
P. KEPHART,
JACOB SCHERER,
A. S. CUMMINGS,
N. H. CORNELL,
L. T. WILLIAMS,
} Committee of Arrangement.

Pennsylvania College, April 7, 1840. td.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Veditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 21th day of April inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in Latimore township, Adams county, containing 160 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Cox, John Tudor, and others, on which are erected

A ONE AND A HALF STORY

Stone Dwelling-house,

a Stone Bank Barn, a Wagon-shed, and other Out-buildings, with a well of water near the door.

—ALSO—

ALL THE INTEREST OF DEFENDANT IN

A Tract of Land,

in same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Morthland, John Tudor and others, containing TEN ACRES, more of less, on which are a large

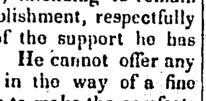
Stone Mill, Saw Mill,

a two-story STONE DWELLING HOUSE. Taken in execution as the property of *Samuel Morthland.*

G. W. M'CLELLAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 7, 1840. td

WHEATFIELD INN,

North Howard, near Market st., Baltimore.



THE undersigned, intending to remain at this old establishment, respectfully asks a continuance of the support he has heretofore received. He cannot offer any thing to the public in the way of a fine house, but he will try to make the comforts within, compensate for the deficiencies without—to make the *accommodations* and not the *building* the object of attraction.

J. COCKEY.
March 31, 1840. 4t.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trial List—April Term.

David Witherow vs. The Heirs of Peter Epley, deceased.
Commonwealth vs. William Laub and others.
Do. vs. do. do.
Wm. E. Camp vs. Wm. M'Clellan.
George Trostle vs. James Freeland.
Jacob Settle vs. James Freeland and Joel Bailey.
Jacob Ernst vs. Mary Jacob's Executors.
Adam S. E. Duncan vs. Peter Andrew, Jacob Shull, and Peter Shull.
Ezekiel Buckingham vs. James Cooper, A. B. Kurtz, and John Tate.
Enoch Simpson vs. Frederick Bower.
Reynolds & Mosher vs. Madison M'Cleaf & Jas J. M'Elheny.
Executors of Ludwick Weltemyer, dec'd. vs. David Zeigler.
Joel B. Danner & Wife vs. George Smyser, Executor of Henry Hoke, deceased.
Michael Galaugh vs. Michael Degroff.
Thomas Owens vs. The County of York.
Jacob Ressinger vs. Do.
Alexander Small vs. Do.
Daniel P. Wieser & Co. vs. Do.
Jacob Dietz & Co. vs. Do.
Jacob Laumaster, use of Jacob Spangler, vs. Do.
John Gardner, assignee, vs. Do.
Jacob Laumaster, use of Sam'l Hartman, vs. Do.

Grand Jury—April Term.

Mountjoy—James M'Ilheny.
Freedom—Nathaniel Randolph, David Rhode.
Hamiltonban—Henry Martin, William Johnston, Alexander Harbaugh, Samuel Cullertson.
Franklin—Peter Mickley, Sen. Wm. Sheakley.
Latimore—Abraham Livingston, Aaron Cox, William Coulson.
Borough—David Sweney, Michael C. Clarkson, Robert G. Harper.
Straban—Isaac Munfort.
Huntington—Isaac Sadler, Moses Funk.
Reading—Henry Hildebrand, Solomon Albert.
Menallen—George Hewitt, Josiah Penrose.
Liberty—Henry M'Divit.
Conowago—Samuel Miller.

General Jury.

Hamiltonban—Ezra Blythe, Wm. Douglass.
Borough—Jacob Heck, David Heagy, George Heck, Samuel S. M'Creary, Ephraim Martin, Robert S. Paxton, Daniel Culp, John A. Swope, Jacob A. Winrott.
Hamilton—John Eckert, John Wolf, George Swartz.
Mountpleasant—Joseph E. Hemler, David Brough, John Eckenrode.
Menallen—James Bell, Henry Fehl.
Straban—Jacob King, Peter Munfort, Eden Norris.
Berwick—Joseph Berlin, John Elder.
Latimore—Jesse E. Cook, John Ziegler, Moses Myers.
Franklin—John Heintzleman.
Reading—Philip Myers, (of Jacob,) John Tudor.
Freedom—William Scott.
Tyrone—James L. Neely.
Liberty—Emanuel Overholtzer.
Mountjoy—Jacob Norbeck.
Cumberland—Robert Cobean.
April 7, 1840. tc.

HARRISON COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams county, friendly to the election of the Candidates of the People, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and John Tyler, of Virginia, and opposed to the ruinous administration of Martin Van Buren, are requested to attend a Public Meeting, to be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 27th of April*, 1840, (being the Monday of the April Court,) at half past one o'clock, P. M. to express their opinions upon the important matters which now engage the attention of the people, and to make arrangements for sending Delegates to the Young Men's National Convention, which meets at Baltimore in May. The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished strangers. It is hoped there will be a general attendance.

By order of the County Committee,
ROBERT SMITH, Ch'n.
March 31, 1840. td.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST, on Thursday last, at the Sale of Mr. Houghtelin, in Mountjoy township, a large LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing a small quantity of money, together with some very important papers, which can be of but little benefit to the finder.—The person finding it will be reasonably rewarded by the subscriber, if left at the Star office.

MICHAEL KANN.
Gettysburg, March 31, 1840. 3t.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received, and hopes still to receive a share of Public patronage.

He has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a new and desirable assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which he now offers to the Public, on such terms as cannot fail to please—amongst his assortment are the following articles:

Blue, Black, Green and Fancy colored Cloths,
Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
6 4 Black and Blue Black Bombazines,
Figured and plain Gros de naples Silks,
Shalleys, Mouseline de laines, Lawns,
Chintzes, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, &c.

Call and examine for yourselves, as it will be to your advantage to do so.

D. H. SWOPE.
Gettysburg, March 31, 1840. tf.

N. B. Country produce taken in exchange for goods; for which the highest prices will be given. D. H. S.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH LOTTERY FOR 18th APRIL.

CAPITAL
$75,000!!
ALSO,
$25,000!—$15,000!—$10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS A FOR 1840.

Will be positively drawn on Saturday the 18th April, 1840, at Alexandria, D. C.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Containing the following Splendid Prizes:

One of	$75,000	One of	$25,000
One of	$15,000	One of	$10,000
One of	$9,000	One of	$8,000
One of	$7,000	One of	$6,000
One of	$5,000	One of	$4,000
One of	$2,866	Five of	$2,500
Ten of	$2,000	Twenty of	$1,750
Twenty of	$1,500	Fifty of	$1,000
50 of	$750	120 of	$500, &c.

Thirteen Drawn Numbers out of Seventy-eight.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26	Whole tickets		$260
Do.	do.	26	Half	do.	130
Do.	do.	26	Quarters	do.	65
Do.	do.	26	Eighths	do.	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares on Certificates of Packages in the above Lottery will be promptly attended to and the drawings sent immediately after it is over. Address,

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
March 31, 1840. td.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks for past encouragement and would inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the County generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

at his shop in Chambersburg street; opposite the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler.—From his practical acquaintance of the business, together with the strictest attention he hopes to be able to give very general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their work. His prices will be moderate, and calculated to suit the emergency of the times.

H. VAN ORSDEL.
March 31, 1840. 3t.

N. B. The fashions are received regular every quarter from the eastern cities.

H. V. O.

GREAT SALE OF MOUNT HOLLY LANDS.

WILL be sold by auction, on Tuesday the 21st day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Mountain House, six miles south of Carlisle, in lots of from ten to one hundred acres each, about

Seven Hundred Acres of Land,

situated chiefly in the valley north of the South Mountain, consisting of thriving young chesnut, and also Farming Land, upon which are erected several comfortable cabins, surrounded by a considerable proportion of cleared land.

Also, on the following day, at ten o'clock on the land, near the Laurel Forge, in lots of from fifty to one hundred acres each, about

One Thousand Acres of fine Farming Land,

covered with thriving oak, pine, and chesnut timber, situated on Mountain creek, below the Laurel Forge.

The above sales afford an opportunity to persons of small capital, to obtain farms under circumstances unusually favorable, and seldom occurring in the eastern parts of Pennsylvania.

Terms of payment, one sixth part in good current bank notes at the time of sale; another sixth on the first Tuesday in May, when the deeds will be delivered; the remainder in two equal annual instalments, secured in the usual manner, with interest.

Apply to WILLIAM GRIMSHAW, Agent of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg; or to WILLIAM WEAKLY, Papertown, five miles from Carlisle, who will show the lands.

March 31, 1840. $2 50—ts.

DENTAL SURGERY.

IN addition to the MEDICAL PRACTICE, Dr. D. GILBERT is prepared to insert MINERAL TEETH, of the best quality, and to perform all other operations for the preservation and beauty of the teeth. All operations *warranted.*

Gettysburg, March 31, 1840. 1y.

School Convention.

A COUNTY Convention composed of the School Directors of the different school districts in Adams County, will be held in the Court house, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 28th of April next*, at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of adopting measures relative to procuring teachers.

March 31, 1840. MANY.

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "Union Seminary and Hampton Temperance Society," will be held in the Hampton School house, on *Easter Monday, (the 20th of April next,)* at 2 o'clock, P. M.

An Address will be delivered by the Rev. J. H. Marsden.

AMOS MYERS, *Secretary.*
March 31, 1840.

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of "THE STAR & BANNER."