OFFICE OF THE STAR,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF MR. FORRY'S TAVERN.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Conspicuously inserted FOUR times for ONE DOLLAR per square—over four times, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square will be charged.

THE STAR,
AND
Adams County Republican Banner.

Terms—Two DOLLARS per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. No subscriptions taken for less than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearges are paid—A failure to notify a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.

DUCIT AMOR PATRIÆ PRODESSE CIVIBUS—"THE LOVE OF MY COUNTRY LEADS ME TO BE OF ADVANTAGE TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS."

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1831.

VOL. 2.—NO. 29.
Whole Number, 81.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM.

Maryland State Lottery,
No. 8, FOR 1831.
To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 27th instant.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 6,000 DOLLARS!

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	5	50
1	2,000	10	20
1	1,000	20	10
1	500	100	5
1	300	150	3
1	200	10000	2
4 prizes of	$100		

MODE OF DRAWING.

The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes *above* the denomination of $2.00, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2.00 will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Six Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the $6,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a Prize of $2.00; if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of $2.00.

Half Tickets, One Dollar—Quarters 50 cts.

TO BE HAD AT

CLARK'S,

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

☞Where the highest prize in the recent State Lotteries has been oftener sold than at any other offices!!!

☞Orders, either by mail (postpaid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash for prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

October 11, 1831. td—27

JOHN S. BRIDGES,
Confectioner and Fruiterer,
No. 139 MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.
Manufactures and Sells
CONFECTIONARY,
AT WHOLESALE, AT 18 CENTS PER POUND.

☞All orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, will meet with immediate attention.

He likewise keeps constantly on hand, a
LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
FRUIT,

Of all the different kinds, Foreign and Domestic.
Florence Sweetmeats, Cordials,
East India Preserved Ginger, Syrups,
Fire Crackers, &c. &c. &c.

Baltimore, October 18, 1831. 4t—28

DR. J. GILBERT,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At the old stand a few doors South of Mr. James Gourley's Tavern, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg,
A FRESH AND GENERAL SUPPLY OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints & Dye-Stuffs.
AMONG WHICH, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Acid Sulphuric	Mustard Seed
" Nitric	Nutmeg
" Muriatic	Oil Wormseed
" Tartatic	" Cinnamon
" Lemon	" Cloves
Æther	" Castor
Assafœtida	" Sweet
Antimony	" Cubebs
Balsam Copaiva	" Mint
Borax crude and refined	" Juniper
Blue Pill	Opium
Carb Ferri	Rhubarb
" Ammonia	Red Precipitate
" Magnesia	Snake Root
Calomel	Sarsaparilla
Cream Tartar	Sal Ammoniac
Camphor	Salts Epsom
Calcined Magnesia	" Glauber
Flor. Sulphur	Senna
Gum Guiac	Tartar Emetic
" Arabic	Venice Turpentine
" Draggon	Varnish Copal
Manna	" Black oil

PAINTS.

White Lead	Terra De Sienna
Red Lead	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Brown	" Green
Venetian Red	Rose Pink
Litharge	Prussian Blue
Burnt Umber	Lampblack

DYE STUFFS.

Logwood chipped	Indigo
Redwood	Allum
Maddor	Copperas
Fustic	Red Saunders
Camwood	Red Tartar
Turmerie	&c. &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Batemans Drops	Medicamentum
Balsam De Malta	Whites Tooth ache drops
" of Life	Golden Tincture
British oil	Pills Lee's
Cephalic Snuff	" Dyot's
Elixer Paregoric	" Lyon's
" Vitriol	" Fisher's
Eye water	" Hooper's
Essence Cinnamon	" Anderson's
" Peppermint	" Quinine
" Lemon	Opodeldoc
Godfreys Cordial	&c. &c. &c.

☞The above articles he will sell as low for cash, as can be had at any other shop in the place.

September 20, 1831. tf—24

JOB PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STAR.

Gettysburg, October 25, 1831.

ADDRESS

Of the Anti-Masonic Convention, to the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

A large and growing political party, through us, respectfully addresses you.—Numerous bodies of enlightened and honest freemen, in states containing more than half the electors of our union, have openly and fairly delegated us to represent them, in the performance of duties, which cannot fail to affect your essential rights. And believing that your rights are inseparably blended with theirs, we seek, most earnestly, so to perform these duties, as to produce effects equally and extensively beneficial upon the rights of all. These duties consist in nominating citizens to be supported, as candidates for the offices of President, and Vice President, of the United States, at the next election, and in setting forth the grounds, on which you are invited to sustain the nomination.

The concurrence of millions of men, in any act of deliberation or decision, for objects, in which they have a common interest, presents to the mind a magnificent and exciting spectacle. If the men be intelligent, patriotic, and free, and the object be that of appointing the most suitable of their number, to guard the rights, and advance the prosperity, of the nation, which they constitute, human life can rarely exhibit a spectacle of equal interest and sublimity. Scarcely any approach towards such an exhibition has ever been witnessed, in any country, but ours. Let it be our ambition, so to continue and improve the exhibition, in all its stated recurrences, as shall more and more commend it to the approbation and esteem of the great brotherhood of communities, to which we belong, and most effectually tend to the establishment and support of free principles, in every community of our fellow men.

In selecting candidates for the highest offices, in the gift of the people, it is essential to consider—the peculiar frame and objects of our government—the personal qualifications of the candidates—the principles, which should govern their administration—the sources of danger to these principles—and the means of removing that danger. On each of these considerations, we wish to offer our opinions with that ingenuousness, fullness, and earnestness, which become freemen, in addressing their equals and brethren, upon subjects involving their dearest hopes, and most imperative duties.

Government has always been a business of the highest importance. In every form, it has exercised a mighty influence upon the individual and collective condition of its subjects. In most countries, it has generally been the prey of crafty and fortunate violence; and wielded for partial and selfish objects. With such an origin and such an object, it was impossible that it should not be the parent of innumerable mischiefs.—But bad as it has been, it has not been without its advantages; and these have greatly outweighed its evils. Without government, there could have been no extensive associations among men. Their conflicting interests and passions, would have produced universal collisions, so fierce and frequent, as to have prevented much increase; and the human race would have existed, at this day, only in the condition of a few scattered, ignorant, indigent, feeble, ferocious, and insecure families. To raise them above this condition, government was absolutely indispensable.

The great use of government is to secure rights—all the rights of those, who unite in its formation. These are comprehended in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To the security of these, order is essential. Order cannot be maintained without a common and definitive arbiter of the differences, that may arise between the individuals composing a nation, and a power to protect the whole against external aggression.—Such an arbiter and power is government; which, to be perfect, should be just, intelligent, free from the bias of self interest, and effective, as to all the objects for which it is constituted. But such a government never existed. And so long as men are ignorant, selfish, and passionate, never will exist among them. The nearest possible approximation to such a government is a Republic.

A Republic acknowledges the rights of all, and seeks to avail itself of the wisdom and power of all, to promote their common welfare: Its theory is perfect. It is founded upon the proper basis, pursues the proper end, and employs the proper means. And by the principles of elective representation and accountability, it may be so extended as ultimately to combine all nations—if not into one family—into a friendly association of several peaceful, prosperous, and numerous families. If right, duty, wisdom, and power, can contribute to the real exaltation and happiness of man; and if government can combine and apply them most comprehensively and beneficially to the regulation of human conduct, then Republicanism offers a more majestic and reverend image of substantial glory, than can otherwise result, from the labors, and sufferings, and virtues of our race. It is a practical scheme of universal benevolence, sure to be approved, embraced, and sustained, by all men, in proportion to the just prevalence, in their minds, of intelligence, truth, and philanthropy. Such a government is the one, under which, it is our privilege to live.

Where it is the distinctive object of government to bring the public wisdom to the direction of the public will, for the public good; and the people understand their rights, their duties, and their interests, a designation to fill the high places of its administration, by a majority of their free voices, is the most precious reward, of earthly origin, which can be bestowed upon intellectual and moral merit; and imposes an accountability exactly proportioned to its value. No step should be taken towards its bestowment, without a lively and generous solicitude.

The qualities, which should be possessed, by every President of the United States, are the most estimable, that can adorn a man. He should be industrious. No great end of human life can be obtained without great effort. Every thing, which is good, in the character and condition of man, is progressive, and cannot be otherwise. Knowledge, virtue, safety, happiness, are attainments, not gifts, nor inheritances. They are the slowly maturing, but precious fruits of exertion; not the capricious or unsought bounties of earth, or heaven. Free government, the most complicated and expansive good, that can spring from human efforts, has not been acquired, and cannot be preserved, without perpetual and strenuous exertion.—The chief magistrate of this government must, therefore, be willing and accustomed to labor. Honest labor is always honorable. In the President of the United States, it is most honorable, because his labor is consecrated to the noblest purposes that can be advanced by human means, and requires the employment of the highest qualities that can animate the soul.

He should be intelligent. The objects and provisions of our government, in all its relations both foreign and domestic—the sources of its power, and the means of its support—the history of its origin, its establishment, its trials, and its fruits, are topics of inquiry and meditation more pregnant with valuable instruction, to the genuine friends of man, than all others, supplied by civil records. They are themes of enlightened examination, discussion, and admiration, every where. And the most respectable nations of the world are now agonising to disabuse themselves of their ancient, burthensome, and unequal institutions, for the sake of following our example. To understand these topics, will well repay the efforts, it may cost, to every mind. It is an essential part of the education of every freeman. In him, who is entrusted with the most responsible application of all the knowledge they infold, to the holy purposes of rightful order and social advancement, it is equally the dictate of duty, self-respect, and honorable ambition, to understand them familiarly, and in all their details. Such understanding can be obtained, only by diligent study, deep reflection, candid observation, wise intercourse, and practical experience.

He should be honest. His conduct should be a perfect exemplification of the solemn claims of truth and right, in all his communications and influences, and of the strictest fidelity to the prescribed duties of his office. His manners should be plain, direct, and cordial, both in his official and private relations—the transcript of an upright, pure and benevolent mind, and suitable to aid in the accomplishment of all his grave and exalted functions.

The greatest crime, which can be committed against freemen is the usurpation of power. It should be deemed the unpardonable sin of Republics. It has been the unfathomable deep in which all the footsteps of liberty, in other countries, have been swallowed up, in all ancient and modern times. To it, the highest place of delegated power affords both the most temptation and the most probable means of success.—Whoever fills that place should, therefore, be strong in honesty. If he yields to the temptation, and seeks to employ the means, entrusted to him only for the benefit of his fellow citizens, in endeavors to raise himself upon their ruin, he should be branded like another Cain. His memory should be held in the most intense and immortal detestation.

He should be independent, following his own convictions of right, and not shrinking from any of his appropriate responsibilities. He should be swayed by no private and illegitimate influences, and never seek to cast his burthens upon others. In every act of the power lawfully assigned him, he should stand forth, as the personal agent of the public will, and answerable to all its just demands.

He should be vigilant. Our freedom, tho' well secured, may be invaded. In all other countries, freedom has been invaded. Ours is too valuable, and has been too dearly purchased, to omit any means of its preservation. Without eternal vigilance, in all its sentinels, no means will be sufficient. With an awakened eye to every part of his charge, he who occupies the highest watch-tower of the nation, should carefully mark all the indications of good or evil, which may effect it, and weigh them well, the better to secure the objects of his care.

He should be wise in judgment. To this end, patient examination, cool deliberation, and impartial affections are requisite. Accordingly he should be in the customary use of them. His judgment is the great hinge of good or evil to millions. It should not therefore be hasty, wavering, or weak, but well informed, faithful and firm.

He should be prudent. This quality refers more to action than to speculation, but includes both; and consists in a sagacious foresight of evils, and an effective application of means to avoid them, as well as in an enlightened anticipation of benefits, and adequate efforts to secure them. It is an exalted merit; not often brilliant in its means, because they are such as common sense enjoins, and therefore excite no wonder; but blessed in its effects, because under all circumstances it leads to the utmost attainable good. Prudence obtains less praise than it deserves, because it is often confounded with the partial and sordid purpose, to which it may be made subservient.

He should be disinterested and patriotic. Yielding himself to the wishes of his fellow citizens for the momentous task of their leading civil service, he should in all its specifications and labours, lose himself in them. Their rights, their safety, their happiness, should be his undeviating aim. Regarding them as his political brethren and principals, he will be intent upon promoting their interests. In this way, he will secure his own. And grateful to them for his elevation to the noblest and widest sphere of beneficient exertion, to which wisdom and virtue can aspire in this world, he will labour, unceasingly, for the good of his country. With a country distinguished above all others—for its exemption from time-honored abuses either civil, ecclesiastical or military—for the self-directing, and self-relying habits of its people—for its ingenuity and enterprise, in all the walks of productive industry—for its force and steadiness of resolve, in pursuit of practical utility—for its just distribution of social respect and honor—for its high and equal valuation of individual rights—for its anxiety and ability to disseminate useful knowledge, among all its children—for the spirit of improvement incorporated in its frame of government, exciting to the discovery, and inviting to the adoption of every new and useful principle, and method of operation—for its unparallelled advancement in wealth, numbers, and strength—its facilities of enlargement over half a continent, and of influence over all the world—for the adaptation of its employments, purposes, and institutions to the rights of man—for its large and increasing enjoyment of the esteem and favour of nations—and for its glorious hopes of perpetuity, it would be as natural as it would be necessary, that he should be a patriot. It would seem impossible for him to be otherwise. Penetrated with a just sense of the dignity and importance of his great trust, he should endeavor to discharge it, with parental and equal regard to every section and member of the national family.

What should be the principles of his administration? Such certainly as are found in the fundamental doctrine of the Republic, and are best calculated to harmonise order and right. As drawn from our constitutions and illustrated by the writings and examples of our sages, they are chiefly the following—equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state, condition, or persuasion, religious or political—peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none—the support of the state governments, in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad—a sacred regard to the principles and spirit of our Union, which make us one people, and have been the essential means of our national power, honor, prosperity and freedom, as much as they were of the successful assertion of our national independence—acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, even if deemed wrongful till they can be lawfully changed, by the influence of intelligence and patriotism; such acquiescence being the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism—a well organised militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened—the honest payment of our debts and careful preservation of the public faith—encouragement of the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, that every branch of productive industry may be profitable, protected and respected—the diffusion of information, by the reasonable patronage of elementary schools, and scientific establishments, as well as by the publicity of all governmental transactions, with those temporary exceptions only, which are dictated by prudence, in relation to foreign intercourse, and the initiatory steps in prosecuting crime—the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason—the strict accountability of placemen and frequent rotation in office—the unbroken dominion of the laws over all men, whether private citizens, public officers, or associations of both—the prompt and lawful application of all the necessary powers of government to secure the liberty and life of any citizen from criminal invasion, when it is known to be threatened, and the most strenuous and persevering exertion, on all occasions, to disclose and bring to legal punishment, the perpetrators in crime; for liberty has no existence, but of name, where the government is unwilling, or unable, to withstand the enterprises of faction and crime, whether proceeding in secret or in public; to confine each member of the society, and association of members, within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all, in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property. There are yet other rights of the people of which his administration should manifest a zealous care—that of political equality, implying generel suffrage, and eligibility to office—of the independent and safe application of the right of voting to all cases, which the people shall think proper; as in this way, it may become the mild and safe corrective of abuses, which must be lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided—of freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; of trial by juries and judges impartial in their obligation and impartially selected; and of security in person, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizure. These seem to us the essential principles of our freedom. They have been raised out of the precious mine of human rights, by the labors of ages; and having disengaged them from the rubbish and dross, under which all the workings of ignorance, faction and tyranny, would keep them eternally buried, by the most pure-hearted, arduous, and sagacious exertions, our political fathers have combined and set them up, for our shelter and guidance. Let us never be unmindful of them. We can have nothing of so much worth. They are the most brilliant jewels of our nation already rich and renowned. We cannot overvalue, them. But, unlike the shining baubles of ostentatious and unrighteous power, they are valuable in their use. In that alone are they good; and their most important use is, to be made the touchstone of the merits of those we trust.

Are these principles in danger? Every candid man, who will enquire, must think so. They were never in danger so imminent. Their foe is rich, disciplined, and wily. He obeys no rules of civilized warfare, no restraint of truth, no injunctions of justice, no pleadings of humanity. He already occupies the principal posts heretofore relied on, as the chief defence of our liberty; every where lies in wait to deceive; endeavors to poison the springs of resistance to him; seduces the unwary, disloyal, and sordid, by flattery, lucrative employment, and offers of preferment; intimidates the irresolute and weak, by haughty exhibitions of his power; and assails by a thousand ambuscades, and by all sorts of weapons the most envenomed and condemned, the watchful, thoughtful, steadfast, and unconquerable friends of free principles. Such a foe is freemasonry.

This appears incredible to honest unreflecting men, till they fairly understand the character of freemasonry, and ascertain its conduct. Whenever they do this, the incredibility vanishes; they join the great rally of antimasons, and work with one mind and untiring zeal, in all the ways of law and honor, for its abolition. The disinclination to take up impressions of evil against it arises, almost wholly, from the fair characters of some men, who have been connected with it, and from the support of it, by interested politicians, and the presses under its control.

Honorable men have joined it, in early life. Incited by unsuspected representations of its purity and value, and by curiosity to explore a mystery, they surrendered themselves to the wish of its members, and offered to be conducted into its dark chambers. Of these we know, some stopped at the threshhold; some, in the first degree; some in the second; and more, in the third. None of them knew any thing of its peculiar ceremonies, oaths, or objects, till they had sworn to conceal them. They have often praised the virtues it claimed, for they loved virtue, and hoped the claim was just. But they never imbibed its spirit, or knowingly approved its principles. From the first step of their initiation, they always suspected both. If they did not, we should have heard from some of the ten thousand conscientious and patriotic seceders, who have opened the door upon all its proceedings, of fathers leading their sons to the masonic alter. Among them all, the seceders have probably witnessed admissions into nearly every lodge in the Union. No one has told you, that he ever assisted at the initiation of his own son, or knew any other father do so, in relation to his son. Is not a this a most honest, legible, and fatal