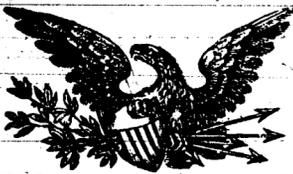


THE STAR.

Gettysburg, September 27, 1831.

"BEWARE OF SECRET SOCIETIES!"



ADAMS COUNTY ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, Andrew Marshall, Jacob Cassatt, COMMISSIONER, John L. Gubernator, AUDITOR, John M. Kesson, DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, James A. Thompson.

there no help for the Widow's Children!



Aristocratic Masonic Ticket.

Assembly—CHRISTIAN PICKING, HENRY M'DIVIT. Commissioner—MARTIN CLUNK. Auditor—DAVID WHITE. Director of the Poor—JNO. MARSHALL.

Mr. Adams, in his opinion of Masonry, published in the Star last week, quoted Mr. Jefferson as hostile to secret societies. The following is a portion of the passage from Mr. J.'s writings alluded to by Mr. Adams:

From Jefferson's Correspondence, page 418. "The uneasiness excited by this institution (the Cincinnati) had very early caught the notice of General Washington. Still recollecting all the purity of the motives which gave it birth he became sensible that it might produce political evils, which the warmth of those motives had masked. Add to this, that it was disapproved by the mass of the citizens of the Union. This, alone was reason strong enough, in a country where the will of the majority is the law, and ought to be the law. He saw that the objects of the institution were too light to be opposed to considerations as serious as these; and that it was become necessary to annihilate it absolutely. On this, therefore, he was decided. The first annual meeting at Philadelphia was now at hand; he went to that, determined to exert all his influence for its suppression. He proposed it to his fellow officers, and urged it with all his powers. It met an opposition which was observed to cloud his face with an anxiety, that the most distressful scenes of the war had scarcely ever produced. It was canvassed for several days, and, at length, it was no more a doubt, what would be its ultimate fate. The order was on the point of receiving its annihilation, by the vote of a great majority of its members. In this moment, their envoy arrived from France, charged with letters from the French officers, accepting with cordiality the proposed badges of union, with solicitations from others to be received into the order, and with notice that their respectable Sovereign had been pleased to recognize it, and to permit his officers to wear its badges. The prospect was now changed. The question assumed a new form. After the offer made by them and accepted by their friends, in what words could they clothe a proposition to retract it, which would not cover themselves with the reproaches of levity and ingratitude? which would not appear an insult to those whom they loved? Federal principles, popular discontent, were considerations whose weight was known and felt by themselves. But would foreigners know and feel them equally? Would they so far acknowledge their cogency, as to permit, without any indignation, the eagle and ribbon to be torn from their breasts, by the very hands which had placed them there? The idea revolted the whole society. They found it necessary, then, to preserve so much of their institution as might continue to support this foreign branch, while they should prone off every other, which would give offence to their fellow-citizens: thus sacrificing, on each hand, to their friends and to their country.

The society was to retain its existence, its name, its meetings, and its charitable funds: but these last were to be deposited with their respective legislatures. The order was to be no longer hereditary; a reformation, which had been pressed even from this side the Atlantic; it was to be communicated to no new members; the general meetings, instead of annual, were to be triennial only. The eagle and ribbon, indeed, were retained; because they were worn and they wished them to be worn by their friends who were in a country where they would not be objects of offence; but themselves never wore them. They laid them up in their bureaus, with the medals of American Independence, with those of the trophies they had won. But through all the United States, no officer is seen to afford the public eye with the display of

this badge. These changes have tranquilized the American States. Their citizens feel too much interest in the reputation of their officers, and value too much whatever may serve to recall to the memory of their allies, the moments within they formed but one people, not to do justice to the circumstances which prevented a total annihilation of the order. Though they are obliged by a prudent foresight, to keep out every thing from among themselves which might pretend to divide them into orders, and to degrade one description of men below another, yet they hear with pleasure, that their allies, whom circumstances have already placed under these distinctions, are willing to consider it as one, to have aided them in the establishment of their liberties and to wear a badge which may recall them to their remembrance; and it would be an extreme affliction to them, if the domestic reformation which has been found necessary, if the censures of individual writers, or if any other circumstance should discourage the wearing of their badge, or lessen its reputation.

"This short but true history of the order of the Cincinnati, taken from the mouths of persons on the spot, who were privy to its origin and progress, and who know its present state, is the best apology which can be made for an institution, which appeared to be, and was really, so heterogeneous to the governments in which it was erected.

"As to the question, then whether any evil can proceed from the institution, as it stands at present, I am of opinion there may. 1. From the meetings. These will keep the officers formed into a body; will continue a distinction between the civil and military assemblies will not only keep alive the jealousies and fears of the civil government, but give ground for these fears and jealousies. For when men meet together, they will collate their grievances, some real, some imaginary, all highly painted; they will communicate to each other the sparks of discontent; and these may engender a flame, which will consume their particular, as well as the general happiness. 2. The charitable part of the institution is still more likely to do mischief, as it perpetuates the dangers apprehended in the preceding clause. For here is a fund provided, of permanent existence. To whom will it belong? To the descendants of American officers, of a certain description. These descendants, then, will form a body, having a sufficient interest to keep up an attention to their description, to continue meetings, and perhaps, in some moment when the political eye shall be slumbering, or the firmness of their fellow citizens relaxed, to replace the insignia of the order and revive all its pretensions. What good can the officers propose, which may weigh against these possible evils? The securing their descendants against want? Why afraid to trust them to the same fertile soil, and the same genial climate, which will secure from want the descendants of their other fellow citizens? Are they afraid they will be reduced to labour the earth for their sustenance? They will be rendered thereby both more honest and happy. An industrious farmer occupies a more dignified place in the scale of beings, whether moral or political, than a lazy lounge, valuing himself on his family, too proud to work, and drawing out a miserable existence, by eating on that surplus of other men's labor, which is the sacred fund of the helpless poor. A pitiful annuity will only prevent them from exerting that industry and those talents, which would soon lead them to better fortune.

How are these evils to be prevented? 1. At their first general meeting; let them distribute their funds on hand to the existing objects of their destination, and discontinue all further contributions. 2. Let them declare, at the same time, that their meetings, general and particular, shall thenceforth cease. 3. Let them melt up their eagles, and add the mass to the distributable fund, that their descendants may have no temptation to hang them in their button-holes. These reflections are not proposed as worthy the notice of M. de Meusier. He will be so good as to treat the subject in his own way, and nobody has a better. I will only pray him to avail us of his forcible manner, to evince that there is evil to be apprehended, even from the ashes of this institution, and to exhort the society in America, to make their reformation complete; bearing in mind, that we must keep the passions of men on our side, even when we are persuading them to do what they ought to do."

PROGRESS OF ANTI-MASONRY. A short time since, (says the Niagara Courier) we caused a number of copies of our print to be forwarded to a valued correspondent in Campbell county, Kentucky, to be distributed among the citizens in that quarter. A day or two since, we received a letter from this gentleman, an extract from which we have taken the liberty of laying before our readers, for the purpose of showing the great effect which the dissemination of correct information upon the subject of freemasonry has upon the minds of a virtuous and independent yeomanry—and as affording a strong illustration of the correctness of the position assumed by Mr. Rush in reference to the public press. Its conductors have been most shamefully silent—and however they may seek to palliate their offence, the effect produced upon the public mind by the convincing letter of Mr. Rush shows plainly that the people are fully impressed with the enormity of their conduct, and will in no wise sanction their abuse of that talented and patriotic citizen. The information contained in our corres-

pondent's letter also affords a pleasing evidence of the good resulting from Mr. Rush's letter. Anti-masonry owes him much. But let our correspondent speak for himself. His letter is dated "Carthage, Campbell co. Kentucky, July 31st, 1831."

"The copies of the 'Courier' containing Mr. Rush's letter, and also those of Dr. Waterhouse and Mr. Gest, were duly received. I sent two or three of these papers into Monroe township Clermont county, Ohio, (about 4 miles from this place,) where I had formerly sent a small number of anti-masonic papers, and where a little inquiry upon the subject of freemasonry had taken place in the minds of a few in that vicinity. The effect of Mr. Rush's letter was electrical in its influence upon the citizens of Monroe township—for immediately upon reading it, a public meeting was held at the Franklin School House, in that township, when a long and very able address was delivered by Mr. WILLIAM HERRON, wherein he set forth the dangerous tendency of the principles of freemasonry, &c.—and as an election for the choice of two magistrates in their township was approaching, they nominated. (for the first time) two candidates upon strict anti-masonic grounds. As soon as the masons were apprised of this measure; they opened their batteries of calumny and abuse upon their opposers—and made out their masonic ticket of two candidates. On the day of the election, however, the masons dropped one of these candidates, and concentrated all their force in favour of Mr. Clutter of Point Pleasant, (a village in said township,)—but to the great mortification of the Brotherhood, Messrs. Readin and Wyatt, the anti-masonic candidates, were elected by a handsome majority!

"On the whole, I presume to say, sir, that there never has been so rapid a spread, and so sudden a growth, of anti-masonic principles, in any other part of the union, since the abduction and murder of William Morgan. It is cheering. "Very respectfully yours, &c."

THE NEW-YORK GRAND LODGE AND ELI BRUCE.

[From the Ithica (N. Y.) Chronicle.]

The fact has been frequently stated for two or three years past, that the Grand Lodge, in June, 1827, voted a sum of money to Eli Bruce, when it was well known that he was an active participator in the abduction of Morgan.

While the fact was thus stated, Mr. Bruce, though he assures the public that his "feelings are still alive to public sentiment," did not meet it with a contradiction.

But Col. Stone, [Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser,] who was a member of that Grand Lodge, recently alluded to this appropriation as a loan. And Mr. Bruce, prompt at a quibble, loses no time in meeting the assertion, (in a letter published in the masonic Craftsman) thus:

"The Grand Lodge did not then, (1827) nor at any subsequent period, loan me money."

This has led Col. Stone to an examination, and thus he explains the facts:

"Mr. Bruce tells the truth, then, when he says the Grand Lodge did not LOAN the money to him. It is recorded on the Secretary's records of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, that the money was GIVEN to Mr. Bruce, as an absolute DONATION. The like sum was also given, at the same time, to some twenty other western members of the order, more or less, for the same cause, viz: the persecutions these unhappy gentlemen were supposed to be enduring, at the hands of the Anti-Masons."

Mr. Bruce has thus unwittingly brought out full proof, from the Secretary's records, not only that \$100 was GIVEN to him by the Grand Lodge in 1827, but of the STARTLING FACT, that about two THOUSAND DOLLARS was appropriated, at that single sitting of the Grand Lodge, in sums of \$100 each, to some twenty others who had been concerned in the KIDNAPING and MURDER of Morgan!!!!

Let it never again be said, that the Grand Lodge of New York has not directly approved of that wicked deed, and is not fully responsible for it. If not accessory to the crimes of abduction and murder before the fact, the Grand Lodge is so after the fact, by affording aid, countenance and succour to the guilty. We charge, then, and we point to the above facts for proof, that the Grand Lodge stands before the people, guilty of the blood of a citizen!!

With this proved to him, what man can retain a standing in the institutions under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and not partake of her guilt? Let no honest man attempt it. Let him who would be guiltless of a brother's murder flee from such a den of pollution. Many such we know there are—nominal members of the institution—who would themselves shrink from a dishonorable act. Let them look at the position in which the institution, in its representative capacity, is placed; and reflect that while they retain even a nominal membership they aid in sustaining it, and afford countenance to its acts; and then determine the course which honor, patriotism, duty, requires them to pursue.

A secret society abolished.—The Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard University, abolished the secrets of that association, by a vote passed at their meeting on the 11th ult. The Providence American states, this was brought to pass, by the enlightened efforts of Adams, Story, and Everett. Thus we see the principles of Antimasonry triumphing; and they will go onward from conquering to conquer, until all secret associations will be abolished from the country.—Hagerstown (Md.) Free Press.

Various Articles.

FREDERICK, (Md.) Sept. 21.

Singular Occurrence.—On Sunday evening the 3d inst., a man, who called himself DANIEL SFAFER, voluntarily came before Michael Batzell, Esq., a magistrate of this city, and requested to be committed to prison, alleging that he had committed a murder, during the last winter, in Marietta, Penn. and that the reproaches of his conscience had become so severe, that he was unable, any longer, to endure them. His narrative being perfectly coherent, and he himself appearing entirely sane, the magistrate complied with his request and committed him. Since that time, under his directions, communication has been had with the proper authorities in Marietta, and such intelligence received as confirms his horrid tale. His story is, that, during the deep snow of last winter, he, whilst in a state of intoxication, entered the house of a widow named BOWERS, then living in Marietta, and, after violating her person, put her to death by strangling her. The fact of such a person having been found dead in her house, about the time stated, is fully substantiated by the accounts received from Marietta—and the whole demeanor of the prisoner, since his confinement, as well as his positive declarations, had induced a general belief in the truth of his singular confession.—Examiner.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.

WHAT IS NULLIFICATION?

It is the right of one state to put down FOUR AND TWENTY. It is the tyrannical dogma, that the majority shall submit to the minority.

It is the solecism, that the rights of one, in a compact of twenty-four, are greater than the rights of twenty-three ones, either united or separate.

It is TREASON against the UNION, against the COUNTRY, and against the MAJORITY. It is ANTI-DEMOCRATIC, ANTI-PATRIOTIC, and ANTI-FEDERAL.

It is more preposterous, more absurd, and more despotic, than the right of the British king to hold the Colonies in subjection.

Because it is not the right of the FEW to govern the MANY; and of the ARISTOCRACY to lord it over the WORKING PEOPLE.

It is the cry of the SLAVE-HOLDERS, against FREE LABOUR—when they may rid themselves, at any moment, of the expense of slave labour.

It is the voice of Illness raised against the voice of Industry, or, rather, the HAND OF LABOUR.

It is the outcry of bankrupt slavery against the wealth of free labour, competence, and fortune.

WHAT IS THE TARIFF?

It is a code of Revenue Laws, imposing such a duty on Foreign Capitalists, as protects the American Working Man from the fatal competition of large capitals, superior skill, and more perfect machinery.

It restrains the English Lord from riding down the American Mechanic.

It secures to American ingenuity and industry the fruit of its labour, and the just reward of enterprise.

It enables the American to realize a Fortune—who, without it, would be toiling to increase the fortune of the English Capitalist, and swell the funded debt of the British banker.

It has expanded our cities with beautiful mansions, and placed on the rent roll of American manufacturers, squares of houses.

The Cabinet Battle.—The Washington Spectator of Saturday, says:—The great gains have now been discharged, with the exception of Major Eaton's, which is said to be the most tremendous blunderbuss that civilization has ever known; it will be discharged, in a few days, and will put his enemies where "even recollection can no longer retain the fact" of their previous existence.

"Let them be stricken from the rolls."—Gen. Jackson has appointed Samuel J. Carr, of South Carolina, Consul to Morocco. Mr. Carr is the same person, we believe, who had the misfortune to kill a son of Judge Martin, of the Eastern Shore of this State, in a duel, some two or three years ago. Frederick (Md.) Examiner.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.

Affair of Honor.—The personal difficulties which have for some time existed between Major Biddle and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, and which grew out of a political discussion in the public prints commenced last spring, was terminated yesterday, by an appeal to arms. The challenge, we understand, was given by Mr. Pettis and accepted by Major Biddle. The parties fought on the island opposite the city. Maj. Biddle is near sighted, which may explain the reason why, as the challenged person, he brought his antagonist within five feet, the distance at which the parties actually fought! And we regret to add that both gentlemen are dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. Major Biddle is shot through the abdomen; the ball lodging within. Mr. Pettis is shot through the side just below the chest, the ball passing entirely through his body.

We understand that the conduct of both parties on the ground, was entirely honorable, and evinced the utmost coolness and courage, as well as regard for those laws which custom has prescribed for such occasions.—Times.

Subsequent accounts state that both the combatants have died of their wounds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

It is our painful duty this evening to announce the decease of our distinguished fellow citizen, Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL. He had been indisposed for some weeks past, not, however, as was supposed, dangerously. But at 12 o'clock at noon of to-day, his able and useful life was terminated.

An Atrocious Murder.—Captain James Pace, the keeper of the half-way tavern between Winchester and Mount Sterling, in Clarke county, Kentucky, was stabbed in the side, during the latter part of the past month, while lying in bed. The assassin is supposed to have effected his purpose by thrusting his hand through the window immediately under which the bed was placed. Capt. Pace's wife, her father and brother, together with a store-keeper by the name of Orear, have been arrested. The latter is supposed to have been the paramour of Mrs. Pace and to have given the death wound, and that the others were accessories.

CORRUPTION.—At what former period of our history, has there been told a story of corruption like the following, from the Massachusetts Journal:

"In consequence of a recent schism in the Boston Custom House, the fact has come out that the officers appointed by Jackson and his 'agent' have had a per centage (five dollars per month) deducted from their salaries to form a fund for newspapers and elections. The same contributions are made (we have not a doubt) from federal salaries in Maine, and will (if any thing can) give the State to Jackson at the approaching election.

"For our own part we cannot resist the belief that our Government is now the most corrupt in the world, and that there is as much and as rank corruption in the Boston Custom House alone, as in any government in Europe. Such vipers enemies do we cherish in our own bosom."

National Republican Meeting.

A meeting of National Republicans of the Borough and County, was held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 17th inst. in pursuance of public notice. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JAMES B. HEAGY appointed Secretary.

On motion, James Wilson, Esq. J. R. McPherson, and R. G. Harper, were appointed a Committee to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short interval, the following Preamble and Resolutions were reported, and adopted:

The situation of affairs in this Republic, is at present, such as to call for the earnest attention & close watchfulness of its citizens. Consequences have resulted from the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, which, in our opinions, strike at the root of our highest political interests; and it is our right, and our duty, to raise our voices in opposition to measures, which we conceive fraught with danger to our political institutions—and to men, who, we are convinced, will advocate such measures. The present occupant of the Presidential chair, we believe, has shown himself, in various instances, hostile to some of those principles of policy, which are identified with the honor and prosperity of our Republic. Amongst these, the great and important principles of the American System, the independence of the Judiciary, the Bank of the United States, and the fulfilment of sacred and solemn Treaties, hold a prominent place. Believing these matters of high interest and essential importance, we feel it our duty, to watch closely any attempt to affect them, either through open opposition, or secret chicanery; and to elevate no man to a situation, which will afford him such an opportunity of injuring them, as does the Chief Executive office of the Republic. On the contrary, it appears to us as clear and conclusive as any political axiom, that, when the people are in favor of any leading principles of policy, they should place those only in that high and responsible office who will further their views, and advance those interests which they may deem of high moment. When we look around us, we observe that the National Republican party, in every section of the Union, has, with one accord, turned its eyes to HENRY CLAY, as identified with all the above interests—as the open, fearless, uncompromising advocate of all those measures of national policy, which we hold to be connected with our honor & prosperity; and public opinion has settled upon him, as one eminently qualified, from his talents, independence of character, and correct political principles, to do honor to the station we hope and trust the discernment of the American people will elevate him to. With those views and feelings, it is therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to watch closely the principles and actions of those men, into whose hands the management of our political interests and civil institutions is entrusted.

Resolved, That, considering the present occupant of the Presidential chair to have departed from that course of policy which we deem of vital importance to the honor and prosperity of our country, we feel our duty to oppose his re-election.

Resolved, That, in common with our brethren of the National Republican party throughout the Union, we have the highest confidence in the talents, integrity, and correct political principles of HENRY CLAY, who has been emphatically termed the "Champion of the American System," and the "Friend of Liberty in every clime;" re-commending his nomination as a candidate for the office of President of the U. States; and will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election to that high and elevated station.

Resolved, That this meeting concur with the late meeting at Harrisburg, in the appointment of John Sergeant and Abner Lacock, Esqrs. as the Senatorial Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That Wm Johnston, Esq. John S. Crawford, Esq. and Robert G. Harper, be appointed to meet the Comteees from the other counties of this Congressional District, at Shippensburg, on the 15th of October next, to appoint Two Delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Baltimore in December next.

Resolved, That Jas. Wilson, John S. Crawford, Wm. Johnston, John F. Macfarlane, Esqrs. R. G. Harper, Wm. McClellan, Jr. Esq. J. B. McPherson, Wm. S. Cobean, Esq. John M. Stevenson, and Jas. Gourlay, be a Committee of Correspondence for this county, who shall have power to call meetings and do all acts to further our cause, which they may deem advisable.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers in the borough of Gettysburg.

ALEX. RUSSELL, Chairman.

JAMES B. HEAGY, Secretary.

[The person that prepared the above preamble and resolutions, certainly "copied" after the famous proceedings of that great Democratic meeting, held in Monksien last year, of which S. Wright was chairman. Did you, brother Boaz?]