THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

☞ Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany. ☜

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Fairfield Temperance Society, on the 25th of December, 1834.

BY DANIEL M. SNYSER, ESQ.

Gentlemen of the Fairfield Temperance Society:

I HAVE not felt myself at liberty to decline the invitation with which you have honored me, of addressing you this day on the great and interesting subject of the Temperance Reformation. Ardently devoted to the cause from principle as well as feeling, I deem it no less a duty than it is a pleasure, on all suitable occasions, to lend my feeble aid to its advancement; and my heart's prayer to God is, that what shall this day be sown in weakness, may be gathered in strength. Here an interesting reflection arises. The anniversary of the Saviour's nativity, cannot, in my opinion, be more appropriately hallowed, than by such a celebration as that in which we are this day engaged. Deeds of beneficence—enlightened efforts to ameliorate the condition of society—are, indeed, at all times praiseworthy and in season: but they possess a peculiar aptitude and congenial relation to this consecrated day. Among the many enterprizes of genuine as well as of spurious philanthropy, of the age in which we live, I know of none more intimately associated both in character and results, with the object of this festival celebration. It is to be lamented that by too many, this anniversary is marked only by scenes of festivity, too often blended with wassail, riot and drunkenness, without their hearts being made grateful throb, or their bosoms expanding with one devout aspiration, towards HIM who died that they might live. Strange, that there should be beings capable of indulging in such scenes on a day so well calculated to elicit all of gratitude, veneration, love and awe which the human heart is capable of cherishing!

We, gentlemen, have met for a different *purpose*: and, if I may be permitted to judge from what I know of those whom I see around me, of a different *spirit*. We have met, I trust, for the purpose of endeavoring to raise another embankment against the flood of intemperance which is deluging our land, and which threatens if not arrested by the united efforts of the friends of humanity, to sweep before it the choicest treasures of liberty and virtue.

I deem it wholly unnecessary to expatiate to this audience, on the immediate, the dangers and the evils of Intemperance; far less, by any labored process of reasoning, to demonstrate what all admit. The evils of Intemperance are all around and about us.—We see them—we feel them—they are palpable to sense. They have been so often portrayed, and the means of information are so numerous and ample in our day, that it would be presuming a reflection upon the intelligence of this audience, certainly not justified by the fact, to suppose you unacquainted with them.—They have become familiar as household words; and should any one, in my humble opinion, assume time that might be more profitably devoted to the consideration of other matters. All know that it is Intemperance that peoples the jails and penitentiaries of our land—fills the alms-houses and poor-houses—subjects the country to an immense annual expense for their support—diminishes the wealth of the nation, by taking away productive industry of the nation—furnishes the gallows with *three fourths* of its victims—and annually hurries myriads to untimely graves. The number of its victims in the United States, is computed at from thirty to thirty-five thousand annually. Intemperance is as directly and certainly the instrument of this frightful carnage, as is the warrior's steel when it strews the field of battle with hecatombs of the slain. The *cost* of Intemperance has been variously estimated, but the lowest estimate that has been put upon it, amounts to more than double the amount of the revenue of this country. All this is, now, worse than lost to the nation; for it is expended to clench and perpetuate the direst curse that ever afflicted a people.—I might go on, and swell the catalogue to a volume: but, for the reasons already assigned, I shall forbear taking up more of your time on this branch of the subject.

Such, then, and so great are the evils of Intemperance, the next part of the inquiry is, into the REMEDY. It is extremely simple—and is comprised in one word—Abstinence! Confirmed drunkards require of me the acknowledgment, that even among the friends of Temperance, some diversity of opinion has prevailed as to the extent to which this *abstinence* ought to be carried. Some th nk that a *qualified abstinence* is all that is or ought to be required. They can see no great harm in *moderate drinking*. I cannot subscribe to this opinion.—My reasons I will briefly give. In the first place, I believe, (and in this opinion I am confirmed by the testimony of the most intelligent of the friends both of Temperance and of ardent spirits,) that the use of ardent spirits, even in such quantities, as constitute moderate use of ardent spirits by a man in health. It is a contradiction in terms.—The phrase thus applied is a comparative one, and can signify only that one may *less intemperate* than another. As a medicine, Alcohol doubtless has its uses; and when first discovered was only considered and used as such, ranking in the Materia Medica, with Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, and similar drugs, and administered with the same caution, and prudent reserve. It was long after, that it grew into common use; and, in view of the evils it has produced, we may well wish that its virtues as a medicine had never been revealed. This being its nature, when taken in any other way than as a medicine, no matter in how small quantities, it cannot but be hurtful to the system. Its immediate effects and the mode of its operation in producing a derangement of the powers both of body and mind, may not be as apparent in the moderate drinker as in the confirmed drunkard, and, to superficial observers, may not be apparent at all; but in all cases, it is now conceded, its effects although imperceptible and certain. Moreover, by bringing the friends of Temperance into constant correspondence and intercourse, it facilitates the acquisition of useful information and intelligence, and enables them, by a comparison of sentiment, to devise the most efficient method of securing the attainment of their grand and beneficial results.

A common objection to Temperance Societies, is, that the pledge which they require seems to imply a doubt of the power of those who give it, to live temperately without it; and here the paltry vanity of poor human nature takes the alarm and starts up, and having armed itself to the teeth in its panoply of pride, throws itself back on its fancied dignity, and from thence, as from an impregnable fortress, bids defiance to every effort of reason to dislodge it. If, indeed, the Temperance pledge were designed only to embrace drunkards or those who are in immediate danger of becoming such, then a man might with reason, feel himself insulted by the doubt of his sobriety implied in his being asked to give it. But this is not the only, neither is it the main object of the Temperance Reformation. Its grand design, rightly understood, is to persuade every individual in the community if possible, to enlist under its banners; and thus by embracing all the elements of society within its scope, to raise such a barrier of moral and social influence as shall be impregnable to all the assaults of Intemperance. If the virtuous, the intelligent, the enlightened and the influential of our land, would to a man unite in bearing their testimony against Intemperance, and let their acts and their testimony accord, it is reasonable to hope that it would become, in the first instance, so unfashionable, and in the end, so adverse to the feelings of the sober and virtuous portion, as to be at once banished from our land and forever excluded from our shores. There is a fashion in morals as well as in dress; and whatever system of faith or practice is, for the time being, most fashionable, will always be sure to have its train of devoted followers. Nor need we be surprised that so disgusting a vice as Intemperance, should ever have become fashionable. We daily see instances of as gross deviations from propriety and good taste. Let some capricious fair one who, for the time *reigns* Queen of the Mode, introduce those unsightly, immense, mis-shapen sleeves which, I believe, are now all the rage among the master-pieces of creation—or, let some spruce, conceited coxcomb who sways his ephemeral sceptre over the Empire of Fashion, make his appearance in those vile abominations, *fashionable tights*—and straightway Mis is miserable until she sports a pair of sleeves as large as the mainsail of a man of war, and young Master cannot sleep until he has his nether man clad in garments, vying in the tightness of their fit, with nature's integuments. When Fashion can such whimsical vagaries, need we be surprised that she should sometimes throw off the comic and appear in a tragic guise?

Among the duties devolving upon members of Temperance Societies, I would enumerate, as first in importance, that of Moderation and Forbearance. Remember that the success of our cause must depend entirely on the influence we are able to exert; and, that that influence, to be salutary, must be free. We cannot constrain public opinion; and any attempt to coerce it, would be decided retrograde upon its advance. You may fill the Statute Book with laws and enactments in favor of Temperance; but if public sentiment is not with you, they will be unavailing. Our object should be to conciliate and persuade; not by harsh measure and offensive language to drive off those who might in time be induced to join us. If we cannot gain over our enemies, we may at least by candor and moderation, disarm their hostility. Hence the harsh and condemnatory tone too often assumed by the zealots of Temperance, cannot be too highly censured. Their indiscreet and intemperant zeal has done as much to retard the progress of our cause as the open opposition of its enemies. Bitter denunciation, angry invective and uncompromising abuse, never made converts to any cause—and never will. There is something in the heart of every man that indignantly revolts at such treatment and which repels and sympathies of the world are ever against a cause so advocated. We see daily exemplifications of this in the political world around us. The scurrilous attacks of political de-perados on private character, have always had the effect of elevating the character of the traduced, at the expense of the traducer. So it is in regard to Temperance. We can never, for instance, convince the grain-grower and distiller, that it is wrong to minister the means of indulgence to the drunkard, by fully accusing them of immorality and fulminating anger denunciations against them. This only renders them justly indignant, and excites the prejudices of the public against us and our cause. Appeal to your own hearts, my friends and observers, my friends, whether you have not found it so? Let Temperance members, then, remember that it behoves them to be temperate in all things. Let them reason from established facts and incontrovertible principles—let them warn—let them exhort—let them admonish—let them adjure their fellow men by all that is solemn and all that is tender, to adjure Intemperance in all its forms and degrees, and give the whole weight of their influence to this good cause. But, let them, as they value its success, be *temperate* in their zeal.

But, whilst carefully avoiding the excesses of which an intemperate zeal too often leads, it is no less their duty to be actively and earnestly engaged in promoting the spread of their cause, by all the lawful means in their power. Too many fancy that if they join a Temperance Society and live up to its rules, they have done all that is required. Do not, I beseech you, fall into this fatal mistake! The Saviour cursed the barren fig-tree: and the fate of the unprofitable servant who buried his Lord's talent in the ground, may be profitably brought to your recollection. Let not your talent be useless. Strive to improve it. Be diligent in seeking occasions of advancing the cause. Your having joined the Society, instead of absolving you from the duty of further exertion, confirms and redoubles the obligation. If you are lukewarm and indifferent, you bring reproach upon your cause which it your duty and professed desire to promote: for such has ever been the way of the world—systems and institutions are judged rather by the conduct of their members, than their intrinsic merit.

Lastly, members of Temperance Societies, should strive to make their efforts harmonize with the whole and with one another. This is evident and requires no illustration. We have high authority for saying that a house divided against itself cannot stand.

Indulge me, gentlemen, in conclusion, with a few words on the progress of the cause in which we are jointly engaged. I quote from the last Anniversary Report of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society. It is therein stated, on the authority of such men as Matthew Carey, Dr Physic and others, that "more than 1,250,000 persons in the United States have united with Temperance Societies. More than 3000 distilleries have been stopped. More than 7000 merchants have ceased to sell ardent spirits. More than 8000 drunkards have abandoned the use of all that intoxicates.—More than 1000 vessels are navigated without ardent spirits."—and, in relation to this latter clause, let me add another fact, that vessels navigated without ardent spirits, are insured at much lower rates than others, and preferred for freight both at home and abroad.

Are not these encouraging results? And supposing no further progress to be made in the Temperance effort that is now making in the United States than has already resulted, would it not of itself be a sufficient reward for all that it has cost? We are not, however, to suppose that the work has been completed. It is only just begun. There yet remains far more to be done than has yet been accomplished. With these animating results, however, before our eyes, we need not despair of final success. Let us then press on with undiminished ardor and untiring perseverance—assured that a beneficient God, whose kind and gracious Providence is over all his works, will still prosper our efforts and finally crown our labors with fullest fruition.

POLITICAL.—PUBLIC OPINION.

☞ From the proceedings of a late meeting of the Anti-Masons of Union county, we are pleased to find that active measures are in progress for the maintenance of the principles of Anti-Masonry. At the meeting alluded to, Committees were appointed

To draft an address to the citizens of Union county.

To draft petitions and procure signatures, requesting a legislative investigation of Masonry.

To draft an address to our Representatives in the Legislature, on their endeavors to investigate Masonry.

A Committee of four in each township, was appointed to procure signatures to the petitions for an investigation of Masonry.

☞ A large and respectable meeting of the Anti-Masons of Indiana county, we learn from the "Indiana Register," was held in the Borough of Indiana, on the 22d ult. A Committee was appointed to solicit publication the Renunciation of Free-Masonry by the Hon. RICHARD COULTER, now in the possession of a citizen of that county. Wm. Banks, Esq. was chosen a delegate to represent that county in the State Convention. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That all Secret Societies must be wrong, from the very fact, that they swear to conceal the principles of their Order; and no good man or party ever yet was ashamed of good principles or good deeds.

2. *Resolved*, That Free-Masonry is a fraud and a cheat upon community, in all its pretensions to antiquity, to benevolence, to charity, and to secrecy, and ought to be scored with the rubbish of barbarous ages to the tomb of the Capulets.

3. *Resolved*, That Masonry has so firmly seized upon the politics of the Country, that no man who is not a devotee can in his favor with the State administration; that, as proof of this, before every annual election the Masons and their friends keep up a continual cry of "*Democracy*," in order to deceive the innocent people; and so soon as the election is over, if they gain any of their candidates, then they cry that they are putting down *Anti-Masonry*. It is clear, then, that their real design and principles are better known by their *boasting after* the election, than their DECEITFUL cry in favor of *Democracy before* the election.

4. *Resolved*, That Secret Societies are totally inconsistent with true and genuine Democracy or Republican principles—therefore, we will support *distinctive* Anti-Masonry.

5. *Resolved*, That THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq., deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance, by all freemen over this globe, as the champion of equal rights in the Pennsylvania Legislature—and the Spartan band of our Anti-Masonic friends in the Legislature, are worthy of our warmest remembrance.

6. *Resolved*, That the election of JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. of the city of Lancaster, to the Senate of United States in Congress, by a Legislature who pretended to be democratic, is another among the many thousand deceptions practised by the Masonic party, who now rule the destinies of a people who should and ought of right to be free—that the selection of one who has declared, "*that if he thought he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would have it drawn out*," proves, conclusively, that a pure Democratic administration of the Government is not the object of the Masons; but that the *real* object is to deceive, dupe, and gull the people, in order that they may profit thereby—that notwithstanding the notoriety of the blue-light Federal principles of JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. of this county, an old and tried democrat, possessing talents equal if not superior to his successful competitor—that it is, therefore, abundantly plain that when a Free-Mason is the opposing candidate, he must and will prevail with the Masonic party, be his political sentiments ever so hostile to the freedom of the country.

☞ A Harrisburg correspondent of the Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat, thus notices MR. STEVENS' resolutions for an investigation of Masonry, and their effect upon the friends of that Order:—

No person who has not witnessed it can conceive the expression of feeling which was evinced by the Masons of the House, while MR. STEVENS was reading with his commanding voice, and noble mien, the preceding indictment against the Institution.—The Clerk of the House who is a Mason, faltered as he read it—the blood settled under his eyes, which glared with an unusual lustre, and his whole countenance was flushed. Nearly every Mason in the House might have been distinguished by his countenance. The reading having been finished a motion was made to have the usual number printed (150) for the use of the house, and was decided in the negative by a complete party vote—every Mason and Jack member voting against the printing. Not a soul in the house knew the result of the charges, an excuse for not printing was offered, but the same power which has muzzled every press, not Anti-Masonic, in the Union,—which suppresses inquiry into the nature of the crimes cast into the teeth of the hoodwinked and cable-towed slaves of Masonry, was victorious as usual. No time is yet fixed when Mr. Stevens will call up his resolutions, but be it when it may, the Roman Orator did not pour forth upon the midnight conspiracy, which was plotting against the liberties of Rome, with more power of lightning and glowing patriotism, than will Mr. Stevens assail the midnight conspiracy against the liberties of America.

We ask the attention of our readers to the preamble and resolutions offered by MR. STEVENS, in the House of Representatives, for the prohibition and suppression of Masonic, Odd Fellows, and all other secret societies in this state.

We have given the preamble, resolutions and vote of the members at length, believing that the action of the House which took place on the subject, is of the utmost importance to the Republic of Pennsylvania, as it has fairly drawn the line of distinction between those who are politically tenacious of their rights, and those who are willing to surrender them at the beck and nod of their fellow men, for Masonic titles and dignities, or for leave to bask in the sunshine of Masonic intrigue, corruption and treason.

☞ In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult. the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of Congress, transmitted a mass of Correspondence between the Representatives of France and the United States, the tenor of which, in relation to the delay on the part of France to comply with the treaty of indemnity of 1831, with the U. States. We copy a part of the report of the Secretary of State to the last letters transmitted by our Minister, in relation to what had passed between him and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs—which is as follows:—

MR. FORSYTH TO MR. WILKINS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 6th Nov. 1834.

SIR—Your despatches and those of Mr. Barton, to No. 56, inclusively, have been received, and have been duly considered. Your intercourse with the Government of France to the 7th of August, on the subject of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. I have the President's directions to express his entire approbation of your conduct, his regret at the indisposition that has rendered a temporary absence from Paris necessary, and his hope that a speedy restoration to health will enable you to remain your post during the conciliatory interval can reach France. It is especially desirable that you should be in Paris, that the Government of the United States may be informed at the earliest possible hour, not only of the final determination of the question of appropriating the funds for the execution of the treaty, but of every indication of opinion relative thereto, in the administration, or in the Legislative Chambers.

It is not the wish of the President that you should urge again the propriety of a called session of the Chambers. His just expectations have been really too known and disregarded. He has been disappointed. The causes assigned by Count de Rigny are not satisfactory to him. The President did not rely on the Count's representations of the *disposition* of the administration of France to hasten, by all constitutional means, the presentation of the law to the new Chambers—he relied upon the solemn assurances of the Minister of France, that it was the *intention* of the administration to use all constitutional efforts for that object—an intention, it seems, not to be executed, until the secrets of the Government were renewed and continued until the 4th of July 1831, when a treaty was signed at Paris.

This brief summary will afford the casual reader an idea of the character of our demands and the efforts which have been made to adjust them; while, at the same time, it will serve as an Index for those who may desire to examine the public documents relating to the subject. At no period from 1812 to 1831 have the French pretended to deny our right to indemnification in a greater or less degree for the spoliations committed on our commerce. The controversy was to the quantum of enumeration; and the time and mode of payment. These were the points which it became the duty of Mr. Rives to adjust. The revolution of July 1830, rendered it not only discreet, but imperative on every branch of the French government, to exercise, with great caution, the authority delegated to it, but in an equal manner, it was necessary for the Ministry to avoid assuming powers, which of right appertained to the immediate representatives of the people. In that country it rules very greatly the conduct of public servants, in secret. These office-hunting unsworn agents of Masonry are loud and clamorous for the nomination of Mr. Muhlenburg, or some other such Mason of the degree below the sun and equal aspirants. How the contest will terminate between the Grand Lodge and its unsworn dependants—whether Wolf or Muhlenburg will be placed in front, in charging the Masonic Legislature next summer—it is difficult to determine.

To Anti-Masons—to the people—to the tax-payers of the State—it is a matter of indifference whether the candidate of the Masonic party for Governor be a Mason above or below the degree of entered apprentice. They care not whether it be Mr. Wolf or Mr. Muhlenburg. Both of them are tools, in a greater or lesser degree, of the Grand Lodge; and both are opponents of Anti-Masonry and the equal rights of the people.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

United States and France.

☞ Much useful as well as important information may be gathered from the following article, copied from the Baltimore Patriot, which, we believe, is the best conducted, most correct, and withal, cheapest newspapers published in the U. States.—ED. STAR.]

From the year 1793 to 1800, there arose a great number of complaints between these two governments. They were, however, in part amicably adjusted by a convention signed on the 30th September, 1800. Such of them as were postponed to a more convenient time, were settled by the treaty of session of Louisiana, signed on the 30th April, 1803. From that period, up to 1806, there existed no serious difficulties between the governments of France and the United States. But from 1806 to 1812, our commerce was constantly plundered by the freebooters both of England and France. Sometimes under the pretext of Orders in Council, or Berlin and Milan decrees. At other times without even this flimsy apology for the depredations committed.

It is to be remembered that we now demand remuneration from France. Our commercial losses have been estimated at upwards of fourteen millions of dollars, exclusive of an average interest on the capital, for 25 years, which added thereto, would increase the amount to nearly forty millions of dollars. And yet Mr. Rives agreed to surrender these claims for five millions of dollars; and this transaction was represented to the world, that this sum was "amply sufficient to satisfy all the just claims of our citizens of every description, comprehended in the scope of the negotiation."

The injuries for which we seek redress, arose out of seizures made by the French, under,

1. The Berlin decree, dated the 21st November, 1806.

The Milan decree, dated the 23d November, and 17th December, 1807.

The Rambouillet decree, dated the 23d March, 1810.

The Trianon decree, dated 5th August 1810.

The seizures were made, in Antwerp in 1807. In Holland in 1806. In Bilboa, St. Sebastian, Bayonne, Port Passage, &c. in 1810. In addition to all which we have a claim for upwards of thirty vessels, with their cargoes, captured and burnt at sea by French squadrons, to prevent their giving information to the British of the position of the squadron.

These injuries had been the subject of discussion from 1812 to 1831. In 1812 Mr. Barlow commenced the negociation, and in the hopes of bringing it to a final close, followed the Emperour Napoleon to Russia; but died at Wilna during the retreat. In 1814 Louis the 18th was proclaimed King of France, and in November 1816, we again appealed to the justice of the French Government through our Minister at that Court. In January and April 1817 the Prime Minister M. de Richelieu, admitted that indemnification was due to our merchants; but avoided liquidating the debt, in consequence of the embarrassed state of the French finances. In 1819 and 1820 separate claims of our citizens were again presented. In January 1822 our Minister addressed a note to Viscomte de Montmorency, of the department of foreign affairs, from which resulted an interview, and promises of future adjustment were made. At this period, differences existed on the subject of tonnage; and the two governments were carrying on a "Custom House war." These differences, however, were arranged by a Convention signed at Paris, on the 24th June 1822 by Hyde de Neuville. From this period, up to 1830, the negociations were carried on, alternately, at Washington and Paris, without any satisfactory result.

In January 1830, Mr. Rives commenced two negociations, one official, and one confidential. They continued until the 15th June, 1831, when the negociation was closed. But then followed the revolution of July, in which the existing Government, termed, in France, the restoration, was overthrown.—As soon as the new government was organized, the negociations were renewed and continued until the 4th of July 1831, when a treaty was signed at Paris.

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ALMANAC.

JANUARY. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
6 TUESDAY	7 21	4 30	JANUARY.
7 WEDNESDAY	7 21	4 30	D. H. M.
8 THURSDAY	7 20	4 40	First Q. 6 4 32 s.
9 FRIDAY	7 20	4 40	Full M. 14 4 5 s.
10 SATURDAY	7 19	4 41	Last Q. 21 9 51 m.
11 SUNDAY	7 19	4 41	New M. 28 4 1 s.
12 MONDAY	7 18	4 42	

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At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6.

☞ FLOUR in Baltimore last Saturday $4 50

☞ We received MR. SNYDER'S Address at a late hour, and, in order to give it entire this week, must omit our usual notices.

Such articles ought to be handed in early in the week, or left with those who will divide the manuscript, so that each one of the Editors can, at the same time, meet his other arrangements without interfering with those previously made. We do not intend to cast censure, in this case, on any person—least of all on Mr. Snyser. After delivery, and, by request, handed to the Society, the Address was no longer at his disposal.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the Philadelphia "CASKET."

When received, or as soon after as possible, we shall give the advertisements of the "LADY'S BOOK," the "POST," and (last though not the least,) the "PHILADELPHIA ALBUM."

TO THE FRIENDS OF JOHN M'LEAN.

☞ We believe the time has arrived for those Editors who are the friends of JOHN M'LEAN, of OHIO, to buckle on their armor and take their stand, manfully determined to support their and the people's choice. His and our country's enemies have began the war;—they are assailing him in all points; we must be prepared to meet them. We have no cause to fear the result. Our candidate is invulnerable to the shafts directed against him by his opponents—let them institute the most rigid scrutiny into his qualifications and character, and, like pure gold, the brighter they will shine. To the rescue, then! The office-holders and office-seekers, with their favorites, are already in the field. The *People* must fight their own battles.—Let every Editor, who feels as we do (we wish any,) to lead them on to battle. Such may endeavor to *mis-lead* them; and it is here we are wanting—having been placed as "Sentinels on the Watch-towers of Liberty" by the People themselves—to warn them *when*, and *who* are at their and their country's friends. Shall we, then, sleep on our high and responsible posts? No—not we trust none will. For ourself, we were among the *first* to recommend Judge M'Lean for the Presidency; we shall be the *last* to desert him—and shall, henceforth, advocate his nomination, and, if nominated by our party, shall give him all the support in our power. Our first and last choice, then, is JOHN M'LEAN.

JOHN M'LEAN, OF OHIO.

☞ The Editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, is thought to belong somewhat to the class of "third Washington"—or at least of attempting to do so—for the Presidency, is very—very bitter against Judge M'LEAN! He can't swallow him! He, however, strains at a *Judge* and swallows a Gubernatorial candidate, apon whom "not" is as perfect liberty to swallow *who* and *what* he pleases, provided he does not "*grease the thing*" at the expense of the People's man. He *modestly* asserts, with the Editor of a neighboring county Editor, that the Editor of a M'Lean journal in Ohio, says there is no prospect of giving Ohio to John M'Lean, in case he is a candidate for the Presidency! Now, we won't contradict him—it would be uncourteous. But see what is contained in the following article—the Editor mentioned, being the same one alluded to by the *Strong* Harrison man of the Intelligencer:—

JUDGE M'LEAN.—The editor of the Centennial Gazette, a paper published at Lancaster, (Ohio) under date of the 18th inst. says—"There is every reason to believe that the HON. JOHN M'LEAN will receive a nomination for Presidency, if he can get a majority of the members of the Legislature, at least upwards of FIFTY out of one hundred and eight, the number in both branches. This movement is necessary, to insure our distant friends, that HE ALONE IS THE CHOICE OF OHIO."—*Baltimore Pat.*

So, it seems after all, JOHN M'LEAN "ALONE IS THE CHOICE OF OHIO!"

☞ IT is true, that the *third* "General"—and, we suppose, third Washington"—Harrison—is a Mason, he is a gone case—salt-water, however *strong*, won't save him!

☞ The Bedford Inquirer is perfectly right in saying that the attempt of certain papers to "persuade the people that the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency are superior to those of almost any other man," is all to no purpose and that it "won't take" with the people—because, as the Inquirer justly observes, "they have had enough of military "glory" for one eight years."

We object to his nomination, because we understand that he is a MASON AND REGULAR MASON—secondly, because we believe the people have not only become tired of military, but also of Masonic "glory"—both of which we have been blessed with in abundance during the last few years!—and, that the people have long since pointed, with great unanimity, to a civilian, upright judge, and honest man, JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, as the successor of President Jackson. The People are for M'Lean, and we find it "glory enough" to go with them at all times.

☞ Great dissatisfaction prevails among the "Democrats" as to who shall be their candidate for Governor. The office-holders are for Wolf, the office-hunters for Muhlenburg, and the Go-Betweens for "those of George Rewsen" The Harrisburg Reporter, by authority, asserts that if nominated, Gov. Wolf will not decline. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says Wolf ought and must follow the example set by their Great Chief at Washington—retire after the second term and let Parson Muhlenberg take his place! A little Johnny Raw, away over in Union county, asserts the first proposition, but protests against the last, and contends that "Honest George," whose "still small voice" was the first to sing the song of "Bargain and Sale!" has the best right to be nominated—that he is the legitimate heir to the State throne! How this Kilkenny battle will end, we shall not premise. But we guess *JOE RITNER, MY JOE JOHN*, will be apt to come in to the rescue of their cause—if they do not "go the whole hog" and get themselves up, tails, bristles and all!

☞ The Maryland Republican contains the pleasing intelligence that Judge DUVALL, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States, has not only not resigned, but that his health and hearing have so far improved as to relieve his friends of apprehension and to assure the continuance of his services to his country, in the department of his high and responsible office and comprehensive mind eminently qualify him.

☞ The Maryland Legislature assembled at Annapolis on the 29th ult. The election of a U. S. Senator, if not already chosen, will be among the first business of the Legislature. We know not who are the candidates spoken of for that office. Maryland can boast of many distinguished sons who would do honor to the State and to the Union—and among the number, the virtues and talents of RICHARD PETTIT, WILLIAM ROSS, or FREDERICK A. SCHLEY, of Frederick city, would shine not the least brilliant.

☞ Much excitement, we learn, exists in several parts of Frederick county, at the result of O'Connor's trial, and that both him and the jury have been first hung in effigy, and afterward burnt! Such proceedings are entirely wrong and at variance with the laws of our country—well calculated, if encouraged, to subvert our liberty. The duty of every good citizen is, to support in that county as to the *justice* of the verdict rendered by the jury, they ought to remember that it was the deliberate conclusion, after solemnly swearing to make up their verdict according to the testimony adduced, of twelve "good men and true"—and among the most respectable of their friends and fellow citizens. However at variance with *individual opinion*, all good and peaceable citizens should respect the decisions of the constituted tribunals of justice. The American citizen has always heretofore prided herself in being opposed to acts of violence and the "construction" of the Laws to suit individual gratification. The citizens will not, we hope, at this late day, follow the example set by a portion of Lynch's gang, and take the execution of the laws into their own hands, *after* the solemn verdict of a jury—even if contrary to their wishes, or their expectations.

☞ We learn, from the Dayton Republican, that petitions have been presented to the Ohio Legislature, praying for an investigation of Masonry. As a bill for the incorporation of the Odd Fellows' Lodge of Cincinnati, was indefinitely postponed by the Legislature, a few days since, we are led to believe, that the prayer of the petitioners will be granted. If it is not, the responsibility will rest upon the shoulders of the Whigs, as they constitute a large majority in the Legislature.

☞ The Ohio State Journal has nominated DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency.

☞ The Boston Patriot nominates the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as a suitable candidate for the next Presidency.

☞ We learn, from the New York Courier & Enquirer, that, not extensively known, but of decided merit, known in the U. States, has lately been discovered at Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey. The band is thought to be upwards of a hundred strong—12 or 13 have been arrested and imprisoned.

Adams' Eulogy on Lafayette.

☞ We give below two articles on this subject—the first from the National Intelligencer, and the second from the talented correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 1.

THE ORATION, on the life and character of Gen. LAFAYETTE, was pronounced yesterday, by Mr. ADAMS, agreeably to appointment, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, the President of the United States, and all the principal officers of the Government, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers, including some of the representatives of foreign Governments, who attended in accordance with special invitation. It occupied in the delivery, nearly three hours, and well it might, for wide was the ground it covered, being no narrower than the history of the last half century, and numerous and various were the topics which it embraced.

To say that the Oration was of great ability, it is enough to know who was the author. To attempt any analysis of it would be unjust and supererogatory besides, for the Oration will doubtless be published under the direction of Congress, eagerly sought after, and universally and delightedly read.

The circumstances of this ceremony were of a nature calculated to affect any mind of ordinary sensibility. There was a moral beauty in the whole scene, seldom equalled in public exhibitions; under the influence of which, it may be doubted, if even during the recess, to investigate certain charges against Judge HOOPER, of that State, who had fallen under the displeasure of the Legislature, by a decision in same case in Union county, Indians were parties.

ANECDOTE.—A young man and female stopped at a country tavern to pass a day or two. Their awkward appearance excited the curiosity of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had travelled that day.—"*Travelled*," repeated the stranger somewhat indignantly, "we didn't *travel we rid*."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1834.

"All the world" have been out to-day to hear the eulogy pronounced upon the by J. Q. Adams,—and the production was well worthy of drawing forth such a choice congregation. The Hall of the House of Representatives was filled; galleries and the floor—of gentlemen and ladies,—and all with whom I have conversed, express great satisfaction with, and approbation of the eulogy. The President and many others, the whole Cabinet, including Mr. Post Master Barry, who, it seems has become a part of the Cabinet,—the Senate who adjourned in form to the Hall of the House,—and strangers, visitors here from all parts of the Union. Indeed the nation, through its Representatives, thus assembling in its organized capacity, and in the very Halls of its Legislation, suspending all business, and consecrating one day for this especial purpose, has paid a tribute to the great and good Lafayette, such as it is the fortune of but few men to receive. The organ selected to pay this tribute rendere it the more valuable too, as he has been the President of the People in whose behalf he has spoken;—and the address which he has given will not only be read by Americans with pride and pleasure, but it will be read across the Atlantic, and exert its influence over every people in Europe, of every name and tongue.

One of the most interesting spectacles of the day was the meeting of the President and the Heads of Department in the Senate Chamber, previous to their marching in form into the Hall of the House of Representatives. There, if you recollect, the Ex-Cabinet were invited,—with the members of the Foreign Legations that are now in this city, of whom by the way, there were a great many, and among the number were M. Serrurier, the French Minister, and Sir Charles Vaughan, the British minister. It so happened, curiously enough, that Jackson, Forsyth, Woodbury, Dickerson, Dallas, Berry and Butler, were fronted as they sat in chairs close together, by Clay, White, Webster, Calhoun and Poindexter, all of whom were in an area not ten feet square; Clay directly in front of Jackson, Poindexter and Calhoun not far off,—and J. Q. Adams but a little to the left, none of whom, you know, but White and Webster, are on speaking terms with the President. Old Jackson, with his bristled hair, peeped into the galleries, and whispered with Forsyth, who was at his right hand. Clay sat as unconcerned, with the exception of a look somewhat prouder than usual,—as if he were telling a story in a circle of gentlemen.—Father White seemed to be contemplating the spectacle with a musing-like aspect.—Calhoun was whispering with Buchanan, to pass the awkward time. Poindexter looked thingsunutterable. Benton sat in his chair, as usual, plotting mischief,—and opposite him, on the other side, was Lewis Hill, who is the strongest Democrat and most inveterate scribbling to chuck the fingers of both hands into his mouth, as he threw himself back into his chair to witness the show. And there was little Mr. Ritner, who doubtless not forget in the Vice-President's chair, smirking and smiling, with that self-satisfied face, which no description can paint, but which is an inscription of his character in any thing can possible be. In this awkward position, thus crowded together, face to face, these very great *friends* sat for twenty minutes or more, in a silence unusually great in the Senate Chamber, and all the spectators, who commonly make the noise, were in the Hall of the House, securing seats before the Orator of the day came from the Senate.

POST MASTERS LOOK OUT!—The proprietory of the Philadelphia Times last week received a communication from a Post Master in a paper not taken from his office of which he neglected to inform them. All Post Masters who do so, render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable.

HUGH L. WHITE.—The Editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, says, "there is something so supremely ridiculous in the attempt of some of the friends of Mr. Clay, to make a party for White in Pennsylvania, that it scarcely deserves a notice." There is something so supremely ridiculous in the editor of the Intelligencer's suspicion that some of the Philadelphia Editors are thinking of making a party for Judge White in Pennsylvania, that it scarcely deserves a notice.—*Star-Splangled Banner.*

☞ MR. L. STURGEON, of the neighborhood Oxford, in this county, had the misfortune to lose, by fire, his dwelling-house and a great part of his furniture, on the night of the 25th ult.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 17th inst. Among the acts passed, was one to incorporate a new Bank in Charleston, with a capital of 2,000,000, and authorising the Bank of the State to act as agent for the Atlantic Steam Packet Company—an act to prevent dueling—and act to incorporate the Charleston Cotton Seed Oil Manufacturing Company—and an act to provide for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the State.

The Legislature of the State of GEORGIA terminated its session on