adoption, good men, as now, deprecated intemperance. The patriot and philanthropist, did then, as now, turn with anguish from scenes, where men's minds became so blinded, their circle of thoughts so contracted, their hopes so narrowed down, their circumscribed, that they seemed to know no happiness, save to quaff the cup of liquid destruction, and they failed not to express their disapprobation. From the bench of justice—the sacred desk—and from all our moral and benevolent institutions, their unanimous and united sentence of condemnation upon the beastly vice, went out: but the reformation was altogether of a different stage of the evil. Man struck at the top instead of the root of the tree—attempted to dry the fountain by dipping from the stream. Intemperance consequently proceeded without any visible check, until men met him on the radical principle of entire abstinence, from the use as a beverage of any thing which can induce the evil.

This is the only safe method. No medium ground is secure—no middle course effectual. To indulge occasionally, is but to open the highway to confirmed drunkenness. These exists not on earth the drunkard who was not once a moderate drinker. No man can suddenly become a sot,—alcohol is repugnant to the sober man's taste—the appetite must first be formed. Nor has any one who drinks, however measuredly and carefully, the least assurance of not being, at last, found among the number to constitute the 300,000 wretched victims of the nation. He may boast the consciousness of remaining moral power; but let him remember that the murderer who is about to expiate upon the scaffold, for the hour of his country's laws, wished, through intoxication, once possessed the same feeling. But if a favorable temperament, or a fortunate combination of circumstances, should save him from ruin, how does he know, but he may be yet, among the thousands around him, of different constitutions, and in more fascinating temptations, after following him to the boundary of moderation, will stop, not where he stops; but pass on to the drunkard's shame, the drunkard's misery—and the drunkard's grave! How does he know how many, or who they may be—perhaps his near and dear friend—his relative—his brother, or perhaps, the joy of his life and the hope of his age—his own well beloved son!

If principle so indispensably necessary, can be shown to be entirely practicable, it cannot fail to commend itself, as the first, in importance and inquiry. And that is easily done. Actual experience has proved it to demonstration. We have the evidence of 2000 of the most eminent physicians of civilized countries—the evidence of men of all ages and ranks—from the ancient Roman and German soldier to our own army and navy—from the ancient Rechabite to the modern christian, that a temperate use of wine in health, are not only useless but injurious. We have the testimony of 2,000,000 of our fellow-citizens—in all climates, from the icily Northern to the torrid South—on the bleak mountains and upon the stormy deep—the testimony of men in all circumstances, bond and free—in the cottage of the poor and humble, and the mansions of the rich and opulent—the testimony of men of all occupations—on the farm and in the work-shops—at the glowing furnace, and in the subterranean office—affording combined mass of evidence to bring beyond the possibility of doubt, the moral demonstration, that the principle we advocate, while indispensably necessary, is entirely practicable.

To meet our inquiry, and to support the foregoing principle, we have one thing more for which to contend. It will men practised entire abstinence, consequently proceeded without any visible check, until men met him on the radical principle of entire abstinence, from the use as a beverage of any thing which can induce the evil.

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use from more than 1200 of our vessels, and reformed more than 12000 drunkards.—Beside which it has brought down the disapprobation of every friend of humanity, upon the man who dares, in public, to lift the mentioned bowl.

The good effects embraced under this brief summary, we shall not attempt to delineate. They are so ineffable in themselves—sink deep into the foundation of society, and extend so far into all the various ramifications and sources of human happiness, that thought cannot grasp what tongue shall tell them! What more can we do, when she, whose tongue is prompted by a heart that actually felt the transition, from continued anxiety to perpetual peace—from constant suffering and abuse, to never failing comfort and love, can only exclaim, "God! I thank thee for the temperance society."—And if this but partial influence of its principles has thus alleviated human misery, what would be the glorious consequence of their universal adoption and practice! How much less frequently would we then hear the bitter lamentations of widows and orphans?—Where then shall be the fault, if intemperance should from the earth, the drink, the groans and the cries—the tears and the sighs of human suffering, send their eloquent embassy to the righteous court of heaven, upon whom will they plead for vengeance—upon the then senseless drunkard, or the present sober opponent, or neglector of the temperance society?

We will rest upon the point no farther. The whole subject under discussion, has reduced itself, you perceive, to a very narrow compass—to the thrilling alternative, whether you will join the temperance society, or by refusing to do so, tacitly give your sanction to the existence and continuance of the fearful evil we have attempted to depict? It is a question of incomprehensible magnitude and importance, that all should consider. Answer it for yourselves—answer it in the presence of your wives and your children—answer it beside your sacred hearths, and with hand upon your family altar. Answer it in the presence of your country and your fellow men. Answer it to your God and to posterity.

Temperance associates, if you have ever felt the importance of prompt and untiring effort, in this cause, if ever, therefore, you have felt that the sacred privilege of free inquiry and independent action, so much encouraged and indulged by our constitution and people, can be properly exercised, only by sober reflecting men; how should that feeling be heightened in the present portentous times. Now while error and superstition are propagated with all industry and skill, now while the subject of slavery is agitating the nation, perplexing the minds of the wisest and the best—and its bitter

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nion. In addition to all this, with a family to support from his earnings, Mr. P. has gamed up about three thousand dollars, the fruits of patient toil and economy. Such an instance of industry and frugality, combined with high intellectual operations is worthy of the going days of Rittenhouse and Franklin.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

LIFE OF AN EDITOR.—He who superintends a public journal, must adapt his work to all manner of capricies, and undertake all sorts of enterprises. The duties of every part of the *factory* are concentrated in him. He must speculate in politics, fabricate tales, descant on the sciences, measure out paragraphs and poetry, gather news, compose advertisements, pick up jokes, jobs, marriages and deaths, he must hear every thing; the books and the bills, the purchasers and payments, the collections and the kickings are all within his province; he has the whole to regulate or provide for, to dispense or receive.

He must be accessible at all hours, always at his post, and often elsewhere, at every one's command, to suffer demurrers, to blow up or compliment, watching the stream or winking at the eddy—His den, or business purgatory, is an epitome of chaos. Here a broken chair, there a worm-eaten rickety table, bearing a cracked inkstand, three quill stumps, sundry slips of scrawled paper, a pot of frosty paste, a pair of edgeless scissors and a tin lamp.

The tolls on the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail roads, for the year ending on the 31st ult. amount to about 690,000 dollars—nearly double the receipts of the preceding year.

BAR RULES.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently been considering the expediency of abolishing Bar Rules, and permitting citizens, lawyer or other-wise, the right to practice at the Bar. The House of Representatives decided by a vote of 180 to 56, that every inhabitant of the State, of 21 years, and good moral character, shall be admitted to practice in any Court, on filing with the Clerk a written notice of his intention so to practice, accompanied with a satisfactory proof to the Court that he is of requisite age and character. Other amendments were made to the law, abolishing the distinctions of Attorney and Counsellor, taking from the Court power to regulate qualifications for admission, and empowering them to strike from the roll any attorney guilty of deceit, mal-practice or gross misconduct. The defendant in a criminal case is allowed to have counsel, and also to defend himself. The Senate had not acted in the matter at the last accounts.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A late number of the Army and Navy Chronicle, contains an interesting statement in relation to the United States Military Academy at West point. According to this article, the whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1834, was 785, of this number 434 were consigned to the Military service—nine perished in battle—84 died in service —208 resigned—4 declined—27 dismanded, and 16 were dismissed. The Chronicle adds—"By referring to our files, we find that of the 434 stated to have been, in service, July, 1835, there have since died 18, resigned 25, and one has been cashiered. The remaining 390 constitute a proportion of the whole number dismissed and dropped, shows conclusively the high state of discipline and habits of subordination acquired at the academy.—The oldest graduate now in service is brevet brigdier W. K. Armistead, Colonel of the 3d regiment of artillery, who was appointed a second lieutenant in the corps of Engineers, on the 5th of March 1803."

CONGRESS AND THE SLAVE QUESTION.—In a report of the proceedings of the Vermont Legislature on the 13th inst. we find the following: "The petition of E. T. Robinson and others, praying that the delegation of Vt. in Congress be instructed to endeavor to obtain the immediate abolition of Slavery, in the District of Columbia, was read and referred to a select committee of four."

More than a hundred thousand dollars a month have been received at the land office in Chicago and Quincy, in Illinois, in payment for lands taken at the minimum price of $1 25 an acre, since the public sales in the summer. There is an immense tide of emigration settling into that as well as the other States of the West.

THE ELECTION.—*Nil desperandum*—never despair—this is our motto. We have been defeated in the late election, contrary to our expectations, and contrary even to the calculations of the victors themselves. Though the result is mortifying to us, we are not of the disposition to shed useless tears over what cannot for the present be remedied—over a loss which accident and circumstances brought about. Ohio is a singular State as respects her annual elections.—Looking to the past, we see that the Administration party and the opposition party have been each year, alternately, victorious.—Last year we were at the top of the wheel—*the* party at the bottom: this year they have revolved to the top, and we descend. What of this? We will grant it is all fairplay. Next year comes out turn again, and we ride in the ascendant. Who doubts that who doubts there is a decided Anti-Van Buren majority in this State; when the issue is to be tried, and the Whigs are roused from their apathy? Not we, nor any sensible man acquainted with our State politics. We will fight it out—and successfully too in the end.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By the arrival of the schooner William Tompkins, Capt. Cooper, we learn, that the country was in a state of preparation for war. The *Reformers* had possession of the town of Puerto Cabello. The *Government Army*, under the command of General Pacez, was at its head quarters, near Aragoure. There had been several skirmishes between the *Reformers* and the *Government Army*, in all of which the skirmishers from the latter were defeated. Every general engagement which the Government Army had sought with the Reformers, the latter had carefully avoided, on account of the superior numbers and discipline of their opponents, as well as the accomplished generalship of their commander, Paez. It was expected, however, when the William Tompkins left, that a general engagement would soon take place.

We understand that there is some scheme of establishing a Commercial City on the shore of the Potomac, opposite Washington, where the deep water is said to render it accessible for large vessels. We have heard it said that New York capital would be invested in this undertaking—and that it is designed to meet the trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at this point, and carry it out by tow-boats, employed regularly in taking vessels to sea, in place of pilot boats.

RAIL-ROAD FROM CHARLESTON TO CINCINNATI.—Since the favorable results exhibited by the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, and other similar improvements elsewhere, our friends at the South are fully active to the importance of these works of improved communication. And there is now in contemplation a magnificent project indeed—nothing less than the construction of a Rail-road from the City of Charleston, through Knoxville (Tennessee,) to Cincinnati. A public meeting was lately held at Charleston, at which a committee was appointed to report upon the property and feasibility of this work. The march is onward, and in the course of events, the construction of a Rail-road from the "Queen of the South" to the "Queen of the West," is one of the things that will be done.

NEW COTTON MILL AND CARPET FACTORY.—Several enterprising citizens of Dayton, Ohio, have associated themselves together, for the purpose of erecting an extensive Cotton Mill at the Dayton Lock.—The sum proposed to be so invested is 75,000 dollars. Another company have subscribed 25,000 dollars, for the erection of a Carpet Factory at the same place.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The whole amount of tolls collected upon the state canals and rail roads in Pennsylvania, from the first of October, 1834, to the 19th of September 1835, was $581,987 01

By Incorporated Companies.

Schuylkill Canal, to Sept. 25,	350,462 01	
Union do. do.	119,835 08	
Lehigh do. do. about	68,000 00	
	$1,100,284 10	
On the Schuylkill Canal, during the same period, in 1834,	$201,150 47	
the receipts were	129,311 54	
Increase in 1835, over 1834,		
On the Union Canal, the increase in 1835 over 1834, notwithstanding a reduction averaging 16 per cent. on the tolls has been made, is	$16,553 64	

An attempt was made on Saturday night week last to rob the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. The villains who undertook the job went to work with the usual apparatus, of false keys, lucifer matches, dark lanthorn, &c. &c.; he entered first an insurance office adjoining the banking house—penetrated half through the dividing wall opposite the vault, and was merrily "going a-head" when an uncivil watchman, having heard him scratching inside, made an effort to get in, which caused the fellow to *get out* on the opposite side, where he fell and so injured his leg as to prevent his escape. He was escorted to the watch-house, and his antibank mania effectually cooled.—*York Rep.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The city papers contain a detailed account of the shipwreck of the British convoy ship, *George the Third*, and the loss of the lives of 135 convicts. She was cast away on Van Diemen's land, the reef on which she struck not being laid down on any chart.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT'S OPINION OF JOSEPH RITNER.—Mr. RITNER will make, (we sincerely believe, from a long acquaintance with him,) the best Governor Pennsylvania ever had since the days of Simon Snyder.—*Niles' Register of October 17, 1835.*

At the latest accounts from Vermont, the Legislature had not succeeded in choosing a Governor.

Bishops Hedding and Emory, of the Methodist Episcopal church, have recently addressed a Pastoral letter to the New Hampshire and New England conferences, exhorting their preachers and members to have nothing to do with the Abolition Society and its Lectures, and to refrain from the use of their pulpits and houses.

It is stated that there will be at least 66 ten millions of dollars remaining in the Treasury of the U. States, after paying the expenses of the Government for the current year.

Fifty-six members of the last Legislature out of the sixty-two who voted for the expulsion of Mr. FENN, as Reporter from the House of Representatives, have obtained leave of their constituents to stay at home. This speaks volumes for the integrity and patriotism of the people, and shows that they are determined to sustain the liberty of the press from the gag-law, under which these *gentlemen* wished to place it.[*Del. Co. Rep.*

PEGGING BOOTS.—A young mechanic of Woodburn, Mass. has invented a machine to peg boots by water. The machine is a very neat piece of work, and is said by good judges to be a superior invention.

Among the new female associations in Boston, is one to be entitled the "The Anti-Young-Men's standing-at-the-Church-Door Society."

"GOING A-HEAD."—A runaway couple, with their attendants, came to this city on Monday morning, and immediately crossed the river to Aberdeen, a second "Gretna Green," in order to be united in the holy bands of matrimony. Here they found a magistrate well skilled in the art of matrimonial knot-tying, and who, when the siller is placed in his fist not very sparingly about the requisitions of the law. The job was speedily done, and the couple pronounced "man and wife." The bride's maid, a plump and rosy little lass, at the conclusion of the ceremony, innocently said, with one of those winning and killing smiles, which Cupid, that arch little god, so well knows how to send home to the heart, "that it was so easy a thing to get married, she would like to try it too." Her partner, being too gallant to be outdone or backed out, bravely determined to "go a-head," and instantly shelling out the pre-requisites—possibly a "Jackson yellow boy,"—the suddenly excited hopes were quickly swallowed up in exquisite fruition; and the couple returned to Kennedy's with their companions, a delighted husband and wife.—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—At the late term of the Superior Court at New Haven, Miss Harriet Potter recovered a verdict of $350 against Mr. Hezekiah Gilbert for a breach of a marriage contract.—In reference to the above salve for "love unrequited," the correspondent of the New England Review thus consoleth the fair lady: "Dry up your tears, Harriet; $350 does not grow on every bush; besides, as Charity Vance said, the hide and tallow of an old ox will buy a young steer."

THE MOST UNHAPPY.—Cosros, King of Persia, in conversation with two philosophers of his court, asked them "what man or woman is most deplorable?" One of the philosophers maintained that it was old age, accompanied with extreme poverty; the other said that it was to have his body affected by infirmities, the mind worn out, and the heart broken by a heavy series of misfortunes. "I know a condition more to be pitied," said the Vizier, "and it is that of him who has passed through life without doing good, and who, unexpectedly surprized by death, is sent to appear before the sovereign Judge."

JUDGE WHITE.—The Register, printed at Knoxville, Tennessee, says: "We speak advisedly and knowingly, when we say that Judge White never has been connected, in any one way or another, with any fraternity or body of Masons whatever, and of course is not now an adhering Mason, as alledged by the Pittsburg Gazette."

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—We have received a copy of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S Address, delivered before the Literary Societies of Amherst (Mass.) College, on the 25th of August last, and have taken great pleasure in perusing it. We do in fact every thing which comes from that gentleman's pen. The object of the orator in this Address, is to show that the extension of the means of education, and the general diffusion of knowledge, are favorable to LIBERTY, to SCIENCE and to VIRTUE. He goes back to the dark and unenlightened ages, and pourtrays with a master's hand, the miseries of that period, when from the day of Spartacus to those of Tupac-Amaru and Pugatschef, numerous servile wars and peasant wars were carried on, at the first outbreak in which, all the advantages of authority, arms, concert, discipline, skill, have availed the oppressor nothing, against humanity's last refuge, the council of madness and the resources of despair. He follows down the successive ages, and describes the amount of light poured in upon them, and its effect, by such master minds as Wicliff, Huss and Martin Luther, as Copernicus, Kelper, Galileo, Bacon, Newton, Harvey, &c. He describes the advantages of the present age over those which have preceded it, and gives a glowing account of the extensive diffusion of knowledge which is now taking place, not only among all classes in America, but in Great Britain, in France, in Germany, in Holland, in Sweden with him, it has been Governor Pennsylvania ever had since the days of Simon Snyder.—*Niles' Register of October 17, 1835.*

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THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

The Star AND REPUBLICAN BANNER

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

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

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, November 9, 1835.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[Corrected weekly from the Baltimore Patriot.]

Flour	$6 00 to	Cloverseed	$6 12 to 6 25
Wheat	1 28 to 1 34	Flaxseed	1 50 to 1 62
Corn	56 to 58	Whiskey	27 to 28
Oats	35 to 40	Plaster, per ton,	3 25

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

☞ As there will be several sales of valuable Real Estate this week, we will, for the convenience of the public, specify the property, time and place of sale of each:

On Thursday next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, the Estate of George Brinkerhoff, situate in Mountpleasant township, consisting of a Farm containing 184 acres, well improved.

On Friday next, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, several valuable improved Lots situate in Abbottstown, the property of Jacob Fahnestock, Sr.

On the same day, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, the Plantation of Francis Allison, dec'd, situate in Menallen township, containing 223 acres patented land, with good improvements.

On the same day, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a Farm, situate in Cumberland township, containing 217 acres, with a house and other necessary improvements: the Estate of George Bereaw, dec'd.

On Saturday next, at the Court-house in this place, at 1 o'clock, the Estate of Grand, well improved—one in the Borough and the other adjoining—the property of Jacob Lefever.

On the same day, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a House and Lot, situate in Gettysburg—the property of F. Allison, dec'd.

On the same day, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, the Estate of Isaac A. Armstrong, dec'd, situate in Cumberland township, consisting of a Farm containing 150 acres patented land, with good improvements thereon—among them a very valuable Tan-Yard.

On the same day, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, a Farm, containing 200 acres, situate in Straban township, the Estate of Geo. Bercaw, dec'd, will be rented for one year.

☞ The Vipers of the "People's Press" have replenished their gall-bladder, and have re-commenced squirting its contents at Mr. STEVENS. We suppose the personal remarks of last week are from the polished pen of the Senior Editor, as the Junior was out of town. Let the puny reptiles proceed unmolested. They annoy no one with their hissing.

☞ The "*Harrison*" County Meeting has been called! We trust that not an *Anti-Mason* will be found at it. *They* will attend the Anti-Masonic County meeting on the 23d inst.

☞ The Harrisburg Intelligencer says, with its usual regard to truth, that the Harrisburg Convention is the result of a *private* correspondence, without the "authority of the Central Committee, in whose name the individuals named, and one or whom divulged it without the consent of the others!"

This whole statement contains scarcely a word of truth. The correspondence was in the name of the Democratic Masons of Adams county, as their official character, and written expressly for publication.

The Anti-Masons consult the *Harrison Central Committee* before they act? It would seem so from the dictation of Strong and others, and the treachery or cowardice of certain Harrisburg Anti-Masons.

☞ Capt. JOHN ASH was elected on Saturday last, MAJOR of the Volunteer Battalion of this district, by a handsome majority over the united vote of JOHN L. FULLER and ANDREW G. MILLER, Esqrs. who have a mighty itching after military glory.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rothwohl, Mr. JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, of York county, to Miss SARAH WEAVER, daughter of Mr. Jacob Weaver, of this Co.

OBITUARY RECORD

DIED,

On the 22d ult. Mr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, of Strasburg township, in the 63d year of his age.

LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of VALENTINE FLOUR, dece'd, are hereby notified, that payment must be made *on or before the 1st day of January next.* After that day, the notes of those neglecting this notice, will be placed in a Magistrate's hands for collection.

ELIZABETH FLOUR, *Ex'x.*
DANIEL MICKLEY, Jr. *Ex'r.*
November 2, 1835. 6t-31

TRIAL LIST. FOR NOVEMBER TERM, 1835.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. B. Blackford, Co-obligor in a joint and several obligation with Phebe Thornburg, Robert Mortinland, Isaac Wierman, Jacob Connely and Nicholas Wierman.

Moses Myers vs. Daniel Fickes.

Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Huffman.

Isaac Clark use of Daniel Dean vs. Solomon Spangler.

Englehart Melchinger and Mary his wife vs. George Wilson.

James Gilbreath vs. James Lockart.

David Roth vs. William M'Clellan.

Henry Bittinger vs. John Johnson and Jacob B. Lyon, Trading under the firm of Johnson & Co.

Bank of Gettysburg vs. Isaac Wierman.

Thomas M'Knight vs. the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

James B. Webb vs. John L. Fuller.

Nov. 9, 1835. tc-32

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—It has been ascertained that the population of Boston is about 80,000, which exhibits an increase of 20,000 for the last five years.

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Monday, November 9, 1835.

☞ *Extracts from Gen. Harrison's Letter to the Anti-Masons of Penna's:*

"Should it ever be my fortune to be elevated to the high office to which I have been designated by the partiality of some of my fellow-citizens I should not on account suffer my own opinions of Masonry to influence my conduct or the propriety of those who differ, and among them, however they may err in relation to Masonry, are to be found a full proportion of the talents and the public spirit so ardent and private virtues of the nation. If Masonry is an evil of such vital, it must be corrected by public opinion, by the people themselves, not by their servants. I least of all these would be the proper tribunal for the redressment of the United States. By them and by them alone, as citizens of a citizen could be admitted which is not declared by the Constitution itself, the relations of Masonry with the Constitution which are in question. (Masonry & Anti-Masonry,) I would gladly comply with your request. In the meantime, in discharging my duties as President, you will consider me as not wanting in proper respect for the opinions of those who differ from me, and who are represented as a conviction of the impropriety of bringing to a question which I have expressed, and which appears to me to effect the rights of a class of public functionaries as much in the one case as in the other, and the ultimate effects equally fatal to the Institutions."

WM. H. HARRISON.

John Quincy Adams.

☞ Although the following letter was not originally intended for publication, yet as it contains nothing of which its GREAT author should not be proud—and contains pure and elevated sentiments, fearlessly expressed, we have concluded not to withhold it from the public.

How far above the puny, timid, time-serving, "coalition" *moral* Anti-Masons, is the bold, manly spirit of the immortal ADAMS! Contrast the conduct of these politicians, who would lose sight of Anti-Masonry in a *personal* party, look up and admire, if they cannot imitate that great Statesman and Moralist.

Letter from Mr. Adams.

Robert W. Middleton, Gettysburg, Pa.

QUINCY, 27th October, 1835.

DEAR SIR:—

I have received your Letter of the 19th inst. with the Star and Republican Banner of the same date. Amidst the vicissitudes of alternate success and defeat, I have in very remarkable manner have attended the cause of political Anti-Masonry, I have witnessed, with warm feelings of sympathy and admiration, the progress and triumph of it has been pursued in Pennsylvania.—Through good and evil Fortune, to its signal triumph at this time, in the election of Mr. Ritner to the chair of the Commonwealth, and, if I am to credit the public journals, of a decided majority of avowed Anti-Masons to the Legislature.

Hitherto, the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania, though armed with a principle as pure as any that ever animated the heart of man; though struggling against an Institution foul in its principles, perpetrated in strict conformity to soul-consuming Oaths and Obligations, have yet been a feeble and persecuted minority—persecuted for uttering the cry of indignation at a series of atrocious violations of the Laws of God and Man—Persecuted, for summoning the energies of virtue in the hearts of their fellow-citizens, to extinguish a Secret and Lawless conspiracy in the heart of the country, against the equal rights of their fellow-men.

I trust the days of this Persecution are past, in Pennsylvania—that the Government of that Commonwealth, by the will of a decisive majority of its People, will be in the hands of Anti-Masons, and that by the wisdom and moderation of their measures, they will redeem the State from the pollution of Masonic ascendancy, and restore in triumph the Supremacy of the Laws.

I am with great Respect,

Dear Sir, your Obedient Servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

John C. Calhoun.

☞ The following extract from a letter of JOHN C. CALHOUN, written several years since, contains much sound sense, expressed in a manly, independent manner. How different from talking about leaving these things to the people "if they be evils!"—While we have such fearless Anti-Masons as ADAMS, WEBSTER and CALHOUN, we shall require something beside a trembling, shuffling "if" to make us support any man—even Old Tippecanoe, whom, at one time, we had hoped would have sense and firmness enough to be an Anti-Mason.

"I do not recollect any motion on the subject of Masonry having been made by me at any time; and am not conscious of any error or error originated in confounding some private discussion or remark with public proceedings. This is the more likely, as I have been at all times unfavorable to Masonry, and in the habit of expressing myself so, whenever a suitable opportunity offered.—Passing over all other objections, which have always appeared to me numerous and strong, I have even thought it impossible that a secret association so wealthy and powerful and organized so as to bring the whole of its power into a few hands, could be prevented from interfering in the politics of the country; and never doubted the pernicious tendency of such interference. Entertaining these views, I probably have made some remarks illustrating my opinions on some occasion, which has given rise to the report in question.

"I see the opposition to the Institution is spreading extensively over the North and West. I do not, however, wish the South, except a small portion of Alabama. I never did doubt the death of Morgan would prove fatal to the Institution, unless the Masons themselves took the lead in bringing the perpetrators of the foul deed to condign punishment. I so expressed myself to the gentleman who first informed me of the incident. To suppose that it would not rouse the public indignation, that it would not be directed against Masonry itself, unless it should acquit itself of all suspicions of participation or countenancing of the horrid act, by the most active exertions to bring the criminals to justice, would be to suppose the people utterly unworthy of the liberty which they enjoy, and prepared for the yoke of despotism. That the feeling which it has created at the North has not extended to this section, must be attributed in part to the fact that the attention of the South is deeply engrossed in maintaining what they believe to be a great constitutional principle, essentially connected with the liberty and happiness of our country. The impression under which they act, is too deep to admit, with much force, any other.

From the Norristown Free Press.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

We have seldom read a more silly paragraph by this journal for some time past, "more in sorrow than anger," and we have refrained from expressing any opinion of its impotent remarks, conceiving the purpose of preserving harmony during the contest for Governor. This paper, usually so ably conducted, with proper moderation and yet with becoming spirit, appears to be falling from its high station, and instead of continuing its conciliation, harmony, and union of action among all the opponents of Van Buren, the editor is constantly hurling his fire-brands at those able and decided advocates of Anti-Masonry whose views do not accord with his own. That this course is unjust, impolitic, and calculated to defeat the very object he is so over-anxious to secure, is so apparent that we should suppose a tone of conciliation would characterise that journal, and that the reasonable doubts of his editorial brethren would be answered with calm reason, rather than by the outpourings of bitter passion. The attack in the last number of the Intelligencer on the Pittsburg Times and Gettysburg Star, two of the ablest Anti-Masonic papers in the State, was unjust, and indecorous in the extreme. The offence committed by the Star was a calm and dignified rebuke of a band of political adventurers at Harrisburg, who formerly professed to be Anti-Masons, but have now resolved themselves into "Harrisites" Thus aroused the ire of the editor of the Intelligencer, and a most abusive article is the consequence.

If the tone which the Intelligencer exhibits of late has been engendered by the military spirit which prevails at Harrisburg and throughout the State are to be denounced at "head quarters" as a proper and very unbiassed expression of opinion as to policy and measures, we hope that the place may be filled by men with more tact, and, if I am to credit the public journals, of a decided majority of avowed Anti-Masons to the Legislature.

Hitherto, the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania, though armed with a principle as pure as any that ever animated the heart of man; though struggling against an Institution foul in its principles, perpetrated in strict conformity to soul-consuming Oaths and Obligations, have yet been a feeble and persecuted minority—persecuted for uttering the cry of indignation at a series of atrocious violations of the Laws of God and Man—Persecuted, for summoning the energies of virtue in the hearts of their fellow-citizens, to extinguish a Secret and Lawless conspiracy in the heart of the country, against the equal rights of their fellow-men.

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I am with great Respect,

Dear Sir, your Obedient Servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

THE GETTYSBURG STAR AND THE PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER.

In the Gettysburg Star of last week appeared an editorial article reproving some of the Anti-Masons of this place for their course in relation to Gen. Harrison and the Presidency. The article, as far as we learned, was well received, by the Anti-Masons here, with perhaps an exception or two; and those, who seem to be disposed to follow their own inclinations, rather than principles. It certainly had a good effect amongst Anti-Masons. But it aroused the ire of the editor of the Intelligencer. He was so much provoked at the Star, that he sorry into any other than its legitimate and consistent channel, and *keeping it there*, was exploded, and that the only chance left for him was to sever the party, if possible, by a bold stroke, presuming that most men would apostatize and follow him, whilst the other would adhere to their principles and their party. Accordingly the last Intelligencer contained an editorial article, in reply to the Star, the most indiscreet, ill-advised and malignant that we have ever seen. It moreover contained charges destitute of truth, and insinuations dishonest and unfamous. The Star of yesterday has replied to the Intelligencer in a proper spirit, and in our next we will lay the whole before our readers.

If the editor of the Intelligencer were to follow his own advice—"mind your own business"—and not abuse the Anti-Masons of this place, or any of the editors, it would be much better for him and his cause.—Does he expect to drive the Anti-Masons into the support of his candidate? If so we assure him that the Anti-Masons will neither be driven, over-reached nor abused into his support, and the more he resorts to either, the further he will be from attaining his object.—*Pa. Tel.*

The editor of the Intelligencer has professed on several occasions, when speaking of the Presidency and Gen. Harrison, to know the sentiments of Joseph Ritner in the subject. How does it happen that Mr. Strong is so fortunate in political knowledge and sagacity when no *Anti-Mason* in the State pretends to know the sentiments of Mr. Ritner? We put the question, though we have no expectation of an answer. The knowledge we believe is *pretended*, and used as a pinched scheme to capture Anti-Masons.—*Pa. Tel.*

The Intelligencer insinuates that Mr. Ritner is in favor of Harrison for President.—It says, "Joseph Ritner, himself, we know to be right in this matter." If that is what is intended to be conveyed by the Intelligencer, we can assure it that it is mistaken. *We learn from authority in which we fully confide, that Mr. Ritner disapproves of the course pursued by the Washington Reporter, and is decidedly in favor of awaiting the deliberations and decision of the Anti-Masonic Conventions*, by which he will be governed.—*Pa. Tel.*

It would be as well perhaps for some of those who are pushing forward the claims of Gen. Harrison to be less abusive of conspicuous Anti-Masons. If they think to advance the cause of their candidate by it, they will find themselves mistaken. The conference of opinion on this subject we think might be