THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

Legislative Proceedings.

☞ FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1836.

DEAR SIR:

You will perhaps construe my long silence into neglect; but I can assure you that there has been nothing transacted here, since my last, of sufficient importance to prove interesting to general readers. There has been quorum present since the adjournment until to day, having not yet had time to digest their Christmas Dinners! To-day there were sixty-six members in attendance; in the House; in the Senate there was not a quorum.

A great number of petitions on various subjects were presented, amongst which was one by Mr. STEVENS, to annul the Charter of the Wrightsville and York Rail Road Company; ten by Mr. GARRETSON on the same subject; and one by Mr. EURET for an investigation into the Secrets of Free Masonry. Mr. STEVENS also withdrew the petition and document relative to the Estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

We likewise had a Veto Message from the Governor, upon returning the Resolution relative to the purchase of additional Locomotives for the Pennsylvania Rail Road, —which elicited a rather animated debate; in which Messrs. STEVENS, Reed, T. S. Smith, Walker of Erie, Oliver, Krause of Dauphin, Cox, G. W. Smith, Ewing and Kerns took part.

The consideration of the resolution with the objections of the Governor, has been postponed until Thursday next. It is confidently believed, that the measures of the Executive will be sustained by the House. However the interposition of the veto power may be deprecated, there are doubtless instances in which the exercise of it is attended with salutary effects; and it is sincerely to be hoped, that it will, in this instance, prove beneficial to the community.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1836.

Besides the presentation of a large number of petitions, there was not much important business transacted. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Walker, of Allegheny; Karns, Hershe and Gebhart, for an investigation into the secrets of Free-Masonry, and against the system of Masonry; Adding the administration of extra judicial oaths.

A resolution was offered by Mr. STEVENS, which produced not a little consternation among the friends of the late prodigal and corrupt administration. The resolution is, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be requested to furnish the House of Representatives, with the names of the several Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, commissioned by Gov. *Wolf*, during his official term, and especially to report the number thus appointed since the second Tuesday of October last.

The Bill for the repeal of the act passed the session of 1833, & '34, prohibiting the quoting of British precedents, subsequent to the year 1776, passed through Committee of the Whole.

The members to the "Union and harmony Convention," intended to be held here on the 8th inst., are coming in. A repetition of the farce performed on the 4th of March last, will probably be the result.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1836.

Petitions were presented to-day, by Mr. STEVENS, from citizens of Adams county, for annulling the charter of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Company.

Mr. STEVENS also presented the petitions and documents of the mother, sisters and brothers of *Peter Deardorff*, deceased, of Adams county, for the passage of an act vesting in them certain monies bequeathed to this commonwealth by said deceased.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia Savings Institution, with power to send for persons and papers. Also a committee appointed, in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. TREGO, to proceed on to the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road to examine into the state of the Locomotives upon said road, and report to the House.

Mr. EMERY offered a resolution relative to the adjournment of the Legislature on the 22nd of March.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on the Judiciary System, made a report relative to the affairs of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Company, declaring said charter null and void.

Several bills of an unimportant character, were read and passed.

This place is crowded with hungry expectants for office; many of whom must necessarily return empty, and grievously disappointed.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1836.

Petitions were presented to-day by Messrs. ULRICH, BIDLACK and MATHIES, for a repeal of the present School Law. No Bill has yet been reported on the subject; but the presumption is, that the act will be so modified that it cannot fail to afford general satisfaction to every friend of education.

A resolution was offered to day, by Mr. THOMPSON, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary System to enquire into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

This being the day appointed for the reconsideration of the resolution returned by the GOVERNOR relative to the purchase of Locomotives, the House proceeded to the consideration thereof accordingly; when, on motion of Mr. T. S. SMITH, the further consideration was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. STEVENS called for the second reading of the resolution, offered by him some time since, relative to the removal of obstructions in the Ohio river, which was read and agreed to. When, upon the expression of some constitutional scruples made by Mr. BIDLACK, relative to the propriety of the passage of such a resolution by the legislature, Mr. STEVENS and Mr. REED moved the re-consideration of the resolution, that the gentleman from Luzerne might have an opportunity of stating his objections to the resolution. After he had concluded his remarks, Mr. STEVENS entered into an exposition of the political creed of *Doctor Jackson* and his adherents, the construction put upon the Constitution by that celebrated LL. D. from time to time, and the avidity manifested by his followers in yielding up their opinions to the dictates of their infallible chief, in a strain of eloquence irresistible to the slaves of Andrew Jackson. On the question in relation to the passage of the resolution, the Yeas were seventy-five and Nays ten! So much for the "constitutional scruples" by the Jackson party! They "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel!"

To-morrow the "union and harmony" convention meet; when, no doubt, there will be expressed strong feelings of brotherly love!

VARIEY-T.

☞ Joseph Eckert, of York County, recently died under circumstances which caused suspicion. His body was disinterred, and a coroner's inquest held—which resulted in the agreement that he died "at the house of Matthias Fuller, by the hands of some person, or persons unknown."—Matthias and Bantalian Fuller, and Mrs. Eckert, have been arrested and are now in the York prison, charged with being concerned in his death.

☞ MARINY, who was convicted and sentenced to death, at Montreal, for *burning* the past year, for the murder of Mr. Watson, on the Richelieu and Washington Rail Road, has had his punishment commuted by the Governor to confinement in the Penitentiary for eighteen years.

On Friday night, the 26th ult. a melancholy accident occurred at Frankfort, Ky. The middle span of the bridge across the Kentucky fell into the river, carrying with it two wagons with their drivers and teams, and several foot passengers. It is supposed that many lives have been lost. One colored man is known to have been killed.

Governor's Message

Returning a Bill passed by the Legislature without his signature.

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—After mature deliberation, and with extreme unwillingness to oppose the expressed will of the legislature, I have come to the conclusion to refuse my assent to the accompanying resolution, "relative to the purchasing of locomotive engines."

The constitutional power of the Executive to withhold his signature from an act of the legislature, is vested in the government, should be exercised with the greatest caution, and never but for the purpose of avoiding the infraction of some important principle. On a question of mere pecuniary expediency, unless the amount be of such magnitude as to raise a doubt whether the public resources will with safety bear the proposed measure, in which case, economy becomes a principle of primary importance, the will of the people's representatives should be a law to the Executive.

At first view, the object of the resolution in question, seems merely to be the expenditure of a sum of money by the Canal Commissioners, the regular agents of the commonwealth, for a purpose which those agents have represented, perhaps correctly, to be of great consequence to the public interest. An additional number of locomotive engines, it is said, will be necessary to accommodate the increased spring trade, on the public works. These engines, it is further said, must be contracted for forthwith, or they will not be in readiness when needed.

Thus stated, this is a strong case, and it gives me pain to defeat, for the present, the expectations of those who may deem the passage of the resolution a matter of public importance. But there are, in reality, principles of vital interest to the future welfare of the State, involved in this apparently plain resolution.

Its present approval would, in a measure, decide the following points:

1. That upon the Rail-roads of the commonwealth, steam power shall hereafter be used to the entire exclusion of horse power.

2. That the power shall be owned by the contractors, and not hired by individuals or companies.

3. That after the accumulation of a vast debt, the existence of which has elicited a most decided opinion of opposition in a portion, we willing still to continue the old system, as idle, without inquiring into its propriety or economy.

4. That we will commit a sum of money, small indeed, comparatively speaking, but still enough to be the subject of a great deal of idle comment, and to cause the hands of agents of whose management the people have expressed most unequivocal dissatisfaction.

Upon the two first of these points, I do not wish to express an opinion. But I certainly do believe, that the question embraced in them should not be finally disposed of, without a thorough examination of the important interests involved. No step should be taken with reference to them, without a careful consideration of its consequence.

If the bearing of the resolution, on the two last points, be as has been stated, I feel confident that the legislature will have no unwillingness to reverse its decision.

With regard to the agency of the board of Canals, I have no hesitation in the purchase of locomotives, and incurring debt in the faith of the state generally, it is proper to revert to the statutory provisions on the subject. By the act of April 15th, 1834, entitled "An act relative to the management of the Philadelphia and Columbia and Allegheny Portage Rail-roads," the Canal Commissioners are authorized, "if they deem it expedient for the public interest, to purchase such locomotive engines and tenders, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, as may be necessary for doing the whole or any part of the transportation on the roads belonging to the commonwealth, or either of them, by the agents employed on said roads." By the first section of the act of the 27th February, 1835, entitled "An act providing for the payment of the expenses incurred by the commissioners made for the purchase of locomotive engines, and for other purposes," the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred dollars is specifically appropriated "for the payment of expenses incurred by the purchase of locomotive engines," under the act last named.

By the act of the 13th April, 1835, entitled "An act relative to the further improvement of the State by rail roads and canals," section 34, it is enacted, "That the said Canal Commissioners shall not be authorized to *incur any debt on the faith of the commonwealth, in any way or manner beyond the appropriations aforesaid.*" Now, if this restriction relates merely to the subject matter of the act of which it is a part, the board have still authority, by the act of 1834, to contract for locomotives without further authority from the legislature. If, however, the passage of this restriction is unnecessary. If, on the other hand, the restriction is general in its nature, and amounts to a repeal of the act of 1834, and of all other acts on the subject to which it relates, then the board have not that power. If they do not, by law, possess that power, I certainly do not feel willing to take any of the responsibility of conferring it; because, among other reasons, they, in other cases, have infringed this very same provision of the act of 1835, for instance:

By the act of the 11th instant, "if two hundred thousand dollars are specifically appropriated, for the repairs of canals and rail-ways, during the present year, (1835) and in their annual report to the legislature, (page 13,) and in direct violation of the a. bove restricting clause, the Canal Commissioners say: "The fund for repairs is exhausted;" "about two hundred thousand dollars is required to pay debts that are, or soon will be, due, and to meet other demands of a pressing character," the nature of which is not very clearly pointed out. Again, for the section of the same act of 1835, "thirty thousand dollars are "specifically appropriated for the payment of damages." The Canal Commissioners, in their report (page 17) state that they have applied nighty thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and five cents, to that purpose. From what source the difference between the legal appropriation, and the sum actually applied to the payment of damages, or by what authority the excess of expenditure, over appropriation, has been made, the report of the board affords no information. With these cases, in relation of the act of assembly before me, I am at a loss to comprehend, why legislative authority should be asked in the present instance. The report does not, in an assumption of power is so urgent, according to the statements of the gentlemen, in this case, as it was in the other; and certainly the public feel that there has existed a strong barrier then, than they do now. The whole affair is involved in mystery, and should be jealously scrutinized.

In these remarks I do not wish to be understood as inviting a violation of the law, by a forced construction, to effect any object however desirable. My meaning simply is, that when the Canal Commissioners possess the power asked for, having exercised it under other circumstances of no greater urgency, and therefore, it need not again be conferred; or, possessing it not, they ought not now to exercise it, because heretofore assumed illegally in other cases, they would be unsafe depositories of it in this.

For those, together with other reasons, I cannot sanction this resolution. Some public inconvenience may, it is true, arise from my withhold, but I firmly believe that a vastly greater amount of good will follow from it.

I regard this as the first question that has arisen, involving those principles of reform and economy, for the support of which I stand pledged before my fellow-citizens. I therefore send the resolution back with my objections, respectfully but earnestly asking you, to reconsider your previous re-consideration. If your deliberations should lead to a different conclusion from that at which I have arrived, and to the adoption of the resolution, by the constitutional power of two thirds, I shall, as a citizen, cheerfully acquiesce, and feel disposed to question the correctness of my own judgment, on this subject. I shall, however, even in that event, flatter myself, that the motives which have influenced me, will be duly appreciated, and that no feeling other than those of public duty and perfect respect for the legislature, will be attributed to me.

How on the other hand, more mature deliberation should lead you to coincide with the views here presented, I shall then have no doubt of the propriety of my course. In that event, I would further respectfully suggest the great propriety and necessity of at once going into a general examination of the whole internal improvement system, and the adoption of such measures of retrenchment and reform, as the best interests of the commonwealth demand.

Investigation and reform, are by a great majority of our constituents, emphatically demanded, proper, and necessary. Permit me to add, that the earlier they are commenced the better.

JOSEPH RITNER.

Harrisburg, January 2, 1836.

RAIL ROAD REPORT.

☞ The following Report of Mr. BECKWITH, the Engineer on the Survey of the Railway route from Hanover to Gettysburg, and the Cumberland Valley Road, was read before the Railway Committee of Gettysburg, and adopted on the 28th ult.

GENTLEMEN:—Having recently completed the survey of the proposed Railway route from Hanover to Gettysburg, and the Cumberland Valley near Hagerstown, I would submit for your consideration the following

REPORT:

The completion of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railway as far as Wrightsville, induced the citizens of the lower Counties of this State to make application to the last Legislature, for a Charter incorporating a Railway Company, for the purpose of extending the above Railway from Wrightsville to York and Gettysburg, with an intention of its ultimate extension to Hagerstown and Williamsport, to connect with the Maryland improvements. The Company thus forming a continuous line of Railway from the Delaware at Philadelphia, over the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, to Columbia and Wrightsville, through York, Gettysburg and Hagerstown, to Williamsport, the whole distance from the Potomac to the Delaware about 167 miles.

The chief obstacle that presented itself to the completion of this work, was the general impression existing that the elevated ridge of Land west of Gettysburg, usually known as the South Mountain, could not be passed without the aid of stationary power, and as experience has shown the entire impracticability of locating a Road over it on a direct course, to be overcome, by motive power, it was thought an object of the first importance to ascertain with what grades and distance a practicable Railway route could be located over the South Mountain in the proposed route.

The party under my direction commenced operations about the first of October last; and after some time spent in experimental survey, succeeded in locating an entirely practicable route over the Mountain, rising on the east side of the mountain, from its base, in a tolerably direct course, with a uniform grade of fifty feet in the mile, and descending with the same into the Cumberland Valley, nearly the same course as that in ascending. The route on the west of mountain at Hanover, passes through Gettysburg, crosses the South Mountain at the Furnace Gap, and descends into the Cumberland Valley below Caverton—within about five miles of Hagerstown. The route from Hanover to Gettysburg and the South Mountain, a distance of twenty miles, is over a fine, comparatively level country, slightly undulating, without being broken by any considerable streams or ridges. The grades on this section of the route in no instance exceed 45 feet in the mile, few exceed 30 feet. Between Hanover and Gettysburg, the line passes the head waters of Plum creek and the Conewago, that fall into the Potomac. From Gettysburg to the foot of the mountain, the line follows Willoughby's run, and the north branch of Marsh creek, about 1 4-5th mile north of the Turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg. From Marsh creek to the summit of the mountain, there is an ascending grade of 45 to 50 feet in the mile, for 18 3-4 miles. The elevation of the summit level above the Marsh creek at Gettysburg, is 873 feet, and 895 above the bed of Marsh creek at the point of crossing. Assuming the Marsh creek as the base, there is a level of two miles in length, at the west foot of which the Railway intersects the waters of the Cumberland Valley by a uniform grade of 30 feet in the mile, for a distance of 3 1-4 miles, which brings the line into the valley. From this point to Hagerstown the valley is extremely level, and well calculated for the purpose of constructing a Railway. In ascending the East side of the mountain, the line is sometimes circuitous, owing to the several locks or spurs that project from the main ridge near the sources of Marsh creek. Middle creek and Tom's creek, but on the West side of the mountain the line descends in an unobstructed direction, and in a straight course, for a distance of 12 miles, where the survey terminates, at the foot of the ridge below Caverton, near the Hagerstown and Williamsport road.

The distance from Hanover to this point is 49 3-4 miles, to which add 5 to Hagerstown, makes the whole route 54 3-4 miles.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF GRADING THE ROUTE FROM HANOVER TO GETTYSBURG,

A distance of 14 miles, including bridges, culverts, and 8 per cent. for contingencies,	$88,600 00
Superstructure of the same, including 6 per cent. for contingencies, &c.	63,200 00
Making the whole cost	$151,800 00

ESTIMATE OF GRADING THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE ROAD FROM GETTYSBURG TO THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

A distance of 35 1-2 miles, including bridges, culverts, and 8 per cent. for contingencies,	$309,800 00
Superstructure of the same, including 6 per cent. for contingencies,	195,000 00
To which may be added the probable cost of constructing the remaining five miles in Hagerstown,	37,000 00
Making in all the sum of	$692,000 00

The above estimate is calculated for a double track of Railway, and the superstructure is stated to be laid on white oak sills, with the flat iron rail, and to be finished in the most substantial manner.

The cheapness and facility with which the best of materials can be procured along the line, contributes materially to lessen the expense of construction.—Chestnut, White Oak and Locust, of the best quality, with fine quarries of stone, can be procured at a trifling expense.

The route of Gettysburg to Hanover is about 11-4 miles shorter than the present public road; and between Gettysburg and Hagerstown, the distance is increased about 4 3-4 miles

By a reference to the Map, it will be seen that the proposed Railway from Wrightsville to Gettysburg and Williamsport, forms a direct line connecting with the Columbia and Philadelphia, thus opening a direct line of Railway from Philadelphia to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near the intersection of the great Southwestern Railway, proposed to be made from the Potomac to New Orleans. This route presents a fair to the great chain of Railways, that will be, at a period not far distant, fetch our extremity of the Union to the other.

Which is duly submitted, &c.

E. M. BECKWITH.

☞ Col. CLARKSON's *whole Hog* was slaughtered a week or two ago, and weighed 621 pounds!

The schooner Hester Ann, which sailed from Baltimore on the 15th ult. for the Eastern Shore, was lost, and her crew and passengers, to the number, in number, met with a watery grave. Several of the most respectable citizens of Talbot county were on board.—*Hanover-Herald.*

A person bemoaning the uncomfortable prospects of celibacy, and comparing the respective situations of married and single persons, exclaimed, "What can make the bitter cup of bachelor go down?" A wit in the company assuming the manner and tone of the orthodox clergyman, recited, "*a lass! a lass!*"

THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

POLITICAL.

☞ *MORE FREE MEN!*

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It appears, by the proceedings of the late Todd, Lawrence & Co. *Anti* Anti-Masonic Convention, that I have been nominated as one of the Harrison Anti-Masonic County Committee for Allegheny. I am vexed to think that any of men could have for a moment thought that I was so regardless of *Anti-Masonry* and *Democracy*, as to permit my name to be used as a Harrison convention man. For the last seven years I have been an Anti-Mason, and I assure you I have no idea now, when the principles for which I have so long struggled are in the ascendant, to either give countenance, or my feeble support, to the proceedings of the majority of the late Convention. I sincerely hope the time has not yet arrived when the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania will submit to be sold like cattle in the market by any *self-constituted leaders*. Had a majority of the Convention conformed to the wishes of the *people*, and performed the duties assigned to them, it would have afforded me pleasure to have sustained their decision; but having usurped powers not delegated to them by the people of Pennsylvania, I feel myself bound to decline serving on any committee appointed by them.

HEZEKIAH NIXON.

Allegheny Borough, Dec. 23, 1835.

A CARD.

JOHN FORSYTHE, of Wood street can hardly believe he is the person nominated by the Harrisburg Anti-Masonic committee; but he knows no other Anti- Mason of the name in this county, he thinks it proper to say that he cannot recognise the right of the Harrisburgers to make any nomination for Anti-Masons, and that he cannot consent to act upon their appointment, as he is opposed to both their *man* and their *measures*.

December 23, 1835.

WHAT A DUST.—The editor of the Chambersburg Repository, a *great* Mason says:

"We *foresaw* a *tempest* in the Mason *teapot*, *little men* may rise by adopting the policy of the Anti-Masonic party, *great men* have and will continue to fall by it."

The Repository preaches as if the power of Masonry was as great in these days of "more light" as when it spread its paper crowns, mitres, mullets, aprons, squares, compasses and gewgaws, the paraphernalia of the Lodge, to the gaze of a gaping multitude, while it concealed the caverns, cellars, cable-tow and apparel of a poor blind candidate in the Lodge—as when the renowned Orators and Grand High Priests of the Fraternity, Clinton and Livingston, Van Buren ruled "on the bench, in the desk, in the legislative hall, in the jury box, in parties of pleasure, in every enterprize of government;" and unanimously GOVERNED THE WORLD IN ARMS" TO PUT IT DOWN!

The editor of the Repository undoubtedly looks upon the efforts of the Anti-Masons as important now, as the "great men" of the Order did at the origin of the Morgan conspiracy, and at the consummation of its bloody tragedy. He fosters the same spirit that actuated the small Masons of that day did against "great men" who spoke of noted against the Masonic institution. But its "*universal sway*," so long boasted, and so long maintained is broken, and the editor of the Repository is as silent now as was that not only "little men," but "great men," to rise to place or power, by the people, will have to oppose the Masonic Institution in all political stations.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC ESCRITOIRE of Pennsylvania held at the Hotel of Matthew Wilson, in Harrisburg, upon Friday the eighteenth day of December 1835, the committee, was, on motion of Mr. Ogle of Somerset, duly organized by electing THADDEUS STEVENS of Adams, Chairman, and SAMUEL PARKE of Lancaster, Secretary.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN of Allegheny, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; viz:

Resolved, That we regard Free-Masonry as "a conspiracy against the laws of God and man, that must and will be put down" legally and politically.

Resolved, That we will "PERSEVERE" in establishing the doctrines of equal rights—of free discussion and of the Supremacy of the Laws, which are the fundamental principles of Anti-Masonry.

Resolved, That we deprecate all parties based upon personal devotion or antipathy to any portion of our fellow-citizens, and we firmly prefer principles to men.

Resolved, That a party cannot maintain existence founded on a principle, unless the members of the party regarded that principle as paramount to any other presented to them for political action; so that to introduce any new principles paramount to their original one, must occasion a dissolution of the party.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Anti-Masonic party, renders it manifestly necessary that we should avoid all action as a party upon such matters as do not involve the essential principles of the party; so that whatever differences may occur upon incidental matters, we may remain in harmonious action together upon the paramount subject about which we do agree.

Resolved, That the Anti-Masonic party, especially all members of it who possess official influence should scrupulously guard against the introduction of party tests, party tests and party discipline to promote selfish views or advance the interests of individuals, because that COLLAR SYSTEM is unnecessary for the maintenance of the ensignia, and inconsistent with the personal rights of freemen.

Resolved, That while we aim to eradicate the abuses of masonry from the administration of state affairs—from the enaction and execution of state laws &c., we should not lose sight of the frauds committed by means of Masonry in the administration of United States laws, the collection of United States revenue and favoritism in the appointment of United States officers; and especially does it behoove us to check the progress of the conspiracy in its great focus of operation in the District of Columbia.

And *Whereas* it is the duty of all Federal Government to exercise the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, and to cooperate in its several Departments with the State Governments, for the suppression of political evils.

And, *Whereas* it has been clearly established by evidence of the most irresistable and conclusive character, that the institution of Free-Masonry and other secret associations are great national political evils.

Therefore, *Resolved*, that it is the right and the duty of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Government of the United States to exercise the powers delegated by the Constitution, so as to protect the People of the United States against the usurpations of the Masonic and other secret associations.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a MEMORIAL to the CONGRESS of the United States invoking the interposition of that body for the suppression of Secret Associations so far as the same can be accomplished by Legislative enactments in conformity with the principles of the Constitution; and that said Committee cause a sufficient number of copies of said Memorial to be printed and circulated amongst the People of Pennsylvania for Signatures.

Resolved, That we invite the cordial concurrence of our brethren of the north and honest Anti-Masons throughout the Union in urging the immediate action of Congress on the subject.

And the Chair appointed Messrs. Irwin, Craig, and Parke of Philadelphia to be said Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

THADDEUS STEVENS, Chair'n.

SAMUEL PARKE, Secretary.

THE SPOILS.—We learn that James Todd, Attorney General, has appointed Jacob Miller, of Fayette, to prosecute in one of the criminal courts of Philadelphia, and Daniel Todd, his son, to prosecute in another—he himself superintending the whole business of prosecuting in the City and County courts.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

THE WHIGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The nomination of General HARRISON by the two conventions at Harrisburg does not appear to be better received by the whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia than it is by the *Anti-Masons* of Allegheny county. The *Inquirer* may sneer at the secession from the Anti-Masonic Conventions, and affect to underrate their influence; but pare ourselves to be guided by *its* decisions, and carry them out as faithfully and successfully, if we can, as we did those of the State Convention. This is the true course, and the only one we can pursue to maintain our party organization. If we fail in this, we have no intended to be given us in December last by the Lodge, will have been a successful one, and ANTI-MASONRY—or as the delight and praise of the Patriot and the Statesman—*still be destroyed forever!*

This fearful and dishonorable result can only be prevented by the pure and disinterested of our party. Under the name of a man, the agents of the Lodge have been permitted to steal into our camp; they have lighted a torch which will soon, if permitted to burn, consume us. We, then, call upon all who dearly love Anti-Masonry, and desire to see its pure and elevated principles still maintained, *to pause and examine carefully and honestly the course they are now pursuing.* Scan the men, above all, who first got up the "*Harrisburger*," and who are so zealously pushing it on in every direction. Are *they* not, and have *they not* always been our most inveterate opponents? And the men they wish to run down on threats, has *he not* insultingly told us *that Anti-Masonry was worse than Masonry!* And look at his supporters.—Are *they* not the most violent, bitter Masons in the State. Aye, in the front ranks stand those pillars of Masonry, the *Intelligencer*, *Harper*, of Chambersburg; and *Butler*, of Pittsburg!! A pretty *Anti-Masonic* candidate, truly, when *such worthy* brethren deign to him their support!

Not the Anti-Masons of Western Pennsylvania. We have been over reached. For once the "Weazel *has* been caught a sleep!" Our only hope is the National Convention. If the nomination of a stern Anti-Mason is made, we must give him that support which has been promised, and which we have been ready to try. Let all, then, who disdain to be chained to a despotic car—whether that car be driven by a Kinderhook Magician, or a fancied "Military Chieftain"—ACT AS FREEMEN—examine for themselves—beware of the sheep's clothing—those who have crept into the fold at the eleventh hour—be guided by PRINCIPLE and *not interest*; and Anti-Masonry, pure and uncontaminated, will be "forever in the ascendant." Let us be the sentinels on the watch-towers of our citadel, to be enabled again to cry "ALL'S WELL!"

Harrisonism.

☞ All the correspondence between the "*Hero* of Tippecanoe" and individuals of this State, have been laid before the people. We shall therefore offer but little comment upon the letters received from Gen. Harrison, as we opine the *people*, wherever they have been permitted to see them, have decided that although there is a great deal said in them about "Romanism," "European Aristocracy" and "Jefferson Democracy," there is but little *Anti-Masonry* to be found in them. The Fayette "Democrat" says they contain "*true Anti-Masonry!*" We shall not dispute the judgment of that acute (!) *new* or *Todd-light* sheet! But we of the *Old School* have *principle*, and not INTEREST to form our judgment from. So with the *People*. We shall therefore ask permission to submit our judgment on the following extract from Gen. Harrison's first letter to Mr. STEVENS, dated November 6.—It is as follows:

"I am far from asserting that the evils arising from Masonry do not form a proper subject for the deliberation and action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and of our country. But I am certain that there exists no such power, either in the whole Government of the United States, or any of its departments, as that *the attempt to exercise it would constitute a usurpation of power pregnant of tolerated by the people, with mischiefs infinitely more fatal than those which it was intended to remedy.*"

We find in this extract, that *Anti-Masonry* is as scarce as "honesty!" If that be the case with the above, how much, more or less, will be found in his last letter to Mr. Stevens, (dated November 28,) we leave *Anti-Masons* to judge. He says—

"You are for making an individual's opinion upon a certain subject the test of his receiving an appointment in cases where personal confidence is required. *I reject the test*, but appoint the very same individual upon the broader ground of being supported by public opinion. I would act upon the principle that have been sanctioned by all the republicans from the birth of our government, and are now sanctioned by them throughout the Union. *You upon one subject, I acknowledge to be correct in the abstract, and which may be applied, perhaps without injury, in another way*—BUT WHICH, IF BROUGHT INTO ACTION IN THE MANNER PROPOSED, COULD NOT FAIL TO BE ATTENDED WITH MISCHIEFS INFINITELY GREATER THAN THOSE WHICH IT IS THE DESIGN TO CURE."

In plain, plebian words—"You, as an Anti-Mason, are for making a man's opinions of Masonry a test of his receiving an appointment in sections where Anti-Masonry is prevalent. I acknowledge you are correct; but I cannot consent to let Anti-Masonry influence *me in my* appointments—because, if I would so do, I would loose the support of the Lodge, and act upon a principle which could not fail to be WORSE THAN MASONRY ITSELF!!!" O Harry! Harry! How tightly wert thou pushed when thou didst select for thy "stool-pigeon" so great and acute a reasoner! He is *almost* equal to our learned Attorney General!

Judge White's Letter.

☞ Before the nominations were made by the late "Anti-Masonic" State Convention, the Chairman of the State Committee made a report to the Convention, accompanied by Letters and Documents from Judge WHITE, LOUIS MCLANE and other distinguished individuals. The long rigmarole against Mr. Webster—Gen. Harrison's Letters, and a Letter from Judge White, were all that we heard read—*the latter, however, has not been published!*—We only hear its publication, as, if we heard distinctly, it contained sound Anti-Masonry. All the documents, together with Judge White's letter, were placed in the hands of the officers of the Convention. We hope they have not smuggled or destroyed them! If not, let them all be published.

☞ The nominations of Messrs. TANEY and KENDALL, the first as Chief Justice and the latter Post Master General, are before the U. S. Senate. Certain papers are calling upon those opposed to Van Buren to reject them; and are making ungenerous insinuations respecting Mr. WEBSTER'S VOTE. We hope Mr. Webster, and every other Senator who has independence enough to throw off party trammels, will vote for the confirmation of those gentlemen—not that we are at all an admirer of either their political principles or consistency; but simply because the President will nominate none but those who support his administration to those offices, and that we believe those individuals to be about as competent as any whom the President would nominate. If the President *could* make a selection from among those who opposed his election, what a pride to every American would it be to point out DANIEL WEBSTER as the Chief Justice of the United States!

HAGERSTOWN Jan. 7.

CANAL DISTURBANCES.—There has been considerable excitement and some violence among the canallers, in neighborhood of and above Clear Spring, within the last few days. On Friday and Saturday night last, two Stanties were burnt and several of the combatants severely wounded. The belligerents are divided into two parties, as was the case winter before last, when the whole country was annoyed for weeks by their communings. The parties are designated as the Corkonians on the one side, and the Longford men on the other. They now both stand in dread of each other, and keep guard at night with as much vigilance as would two threatening armies. The public authorities should keep a close eye upon them, or much blood may yet be shed before long, when their attention to their work will keep them from committing acts of violence on each other.—*Torch Light.*

We learn that the U. States frigate United States, which has recently undergone a thorough repair at New York, is ordered to be fitted for a cruise, probably to the Pacific, under the command of Capt. Thomas Ap. C. Jones. The United States, we believe, was built in Philadelphia. The sloop of war Boston and the Concord, at Portsmouth, are also ordered to be fitted for sea.—*U. S. Gazette.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—We learn that the Texan Navy and the Texan Ladies have assumed a most warlike attitude—Heavy ordnance has been mounted, and such preparations made as would indicate that the Government is at least *ready* for war. We understand that all the fortifications on the Gulf and the seaboard have been placed in the same state.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Kraeth will preach (in English) in the Lutheran Church on Sunday morning next at half past 10 o'clock.

DIED,

On Monday the 21st ult. Mrs. MARGARET EPLEY, aged about 70 years, wife of Peter Epley, of Cumberland township, aged about 65 years.

In Mount Pleasant, Petersburg, (Y. S.,) BENJ. MILLER, in the 73d year of his age.

DR. METCALF

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to Petersburg, (York Springs) and resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches, viz:

Medicine, Surgery & Midwifery.

He flatters himself with the hope of giving general satisfaction to all who have occasion to give him a call. Grateful for past favors; and with a desire of fully meriting the confidence of the public, he has been to New York, completed the course of lectures in the REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE in that City, and has been honored with a Diploma from that Institution, (which can be seen by calling at his office.) He has attended the United States Infirmary, and witnessed a large amount of practice in that Institution, in every variety of disease, wherein the superiority of the Reformed Medicine was manifestly over the mineral and depletive plan as proved to a demonstration.

Dr. M. while in New York, wishing to avail himself of every opportunity of acquiring a correct knowledge of the Science of Life and Health, and of the Healing Art, procured a ticket of attendance at the New York Hospital, where hundred, of patients are daily treated on the mineral and depletive plan, and yet, he gave him an excellent opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of disease, and of witnessing the effort of this system of practice, served but to confirm the opinion of Medical Men, that the pernicious effects, its naked deformity becomes strikingly evident, when contrasted with the superior beauty and efficacy of the Vegetable or Reformed System.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) Jan. 11, 1836. tf-41

Mills for Rent.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent, his *Grist* and *Saw-Mill*, situate on Marsh-creek, about 3 miles from the Borough of Gettysburg. They are in good order; and possession may be had immediately, if desired.

WILLIAM COBEAN.

January 11, 1836. 3t-41

TEMPERANCE.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its Vicinity" will be held in the Presbyterian Church, *on Tuesday Evening the 12th inst.*

☞ A general attendance of the friends of Temperance is requested, as it is expected that one or more Addresses will be delivered, and other matters transacted of importance to the cause.

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'ry.

January 4, 1835. tm-40

FOR RENT,

THAT WELL KNOWN

TAVERN

STAND,

Situate in Petersburg, (York Springs,) lately kept by the Misses Bighams. The house is large and convenient, with a well of water (with a pump in it) at the door; a good KITCHEN, WASH-HOUSE and STABLES and a CARRIAGE-HOUSE convenient.

This Stand being situated where the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike and the State road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg cross each other, has an advantage over any other Tavern Stand in the place.

☞ Possession given on the first day of April next, or immediately if required.

JAMES MCCOSH.

January 11, 1836. 3t-41

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Of the District consisting of the township of Straban, in the county of Adams, to the Superintendant of Common Schools, for the year ending the first Monday in November, 1835.

Number of Schools—Six.

Number of Scholars—Male, 147; Female, 145; Total, 292.

Number of Teachers—Six—Male, 2; Female, 4.

Teachers salaries—Male, $14, per month; Females, three at $10, per month; one at $12, per month.

Characters of Teachers—good.

Branches of Study taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammer.

Number of Months each school has been kept open—3 was continued 6 months each; 2, 5 months each; 1, 4½ months.

Rent of School houses—$3.

Other costs of maintaining the Schools, $15 56.

Money received for the use of the Schools: From the State, $142 59; from the County, $108 51; from the township, $156 03.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT MCILHENY, Sec'ry.

Straban tp. Jan. 11, 1836.

[Published agreeably to the 16th section of the act relating to a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed 1st April, 1834.]

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for RENT, *from the 1st of April next*, the F A R M he at present occupies, in Mr. WILLIAM McCLELLAND, situated in West York Street, one door West of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

C. SCHMUCKER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 21, 1835. tf-38

A FARM TO RENT.

THE Subscriber has a F A R M which he will RENT for one or more years, on favorable terms, situate in Huntington, Adams county, about 7 miles from Gettysburg, stock, and wishing a Farm to attend, will find the above quite desirable.

☞ For Terms and further particulars apply to

JOHN SADLER.

December 21, 1835. 3t*-38

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Drug store of

DR. J. GILBERT.