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.

GETTYSBURG, MARCH 7, 1836.

A Voice from Lancaster!

☞We give below the proceedings of an *Anti-Masonic*—not *"Harrison"*—meeting held in Lacock township, Lancaster county, that old cradle of *pure, distinctive Anti-Masonry.* Coming from the quarter they do, the proceedings are entitled to the attention of the friends of our principles throughout the State.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

LACOCK TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY.

AT a large and respectable meeting of Anti-Masonic citizens of Lacock township, held at the public house of John Seldonridge, in said township, on Tuesday the 23d of Feb. 1836. The meeting was organized by appointing ADAM BARE, Esq. President, GEORGE WIKE Vice President, and *William B. Griffith* Secretary. On motion, Jonathan Owen, Isaac Hoover, Isaac Rudy, Benjamin Hoover and John Rudy, were appointed a committee to report an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, said committee reported as follows, which was unanimously adopted:—

FELLOW CITIZENS: If we have ourselves, we are Anti-Masons from conviction, and political Anti-Masons from a sense of duty to ourselves and our country; we are no humble portion of "the people," and therefore as free-men proudly claim the right to speak, and respectfully ask an impartial hearing on an important subject.

The State Committee called a Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention, to meet in the Court-house at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 14th day of Dec. last, 1835, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to elect Delegates to the National Convention.

It is in vain to deny then, that the Convention refused to do that for which it was convened, and did that which the Anti-Masonic party had not given it power to do, it refused to send delegates to the national convention, to send which delegates was its duty, and beyond doubt, the only reason why a State Convention of the Democratic Anti-Masonic party was called together at that time, and it proceeded to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, power to do which the party had not conferred. If the Anti-Masonic people regularly formed into a political party, known as such for years, had not agreed to send delegates to the National convention and had not directed their State committee to appoint the time and manner of selecting those delegates no state convention would it believe have been called to meet on the 14th of December, 1835. Conventions had been *already* too numerous, and it is far to infer that the state committee would not have burthened the people with another in the same year, when it is apparent that no state purpose required it. If the committee had not been directed to have delegates selected for a national purpose: if there had been no necessity of appointing the time and manner of selecting national convention delegates, had not been thrown on them by the party they represented, and by the constitution of the 4th March, 1835, which appointed the very committee, no convention would have been held on the 14th of December last; how absurd then to pretend that the delegates sent to this convention had power to refuse to do that for which they were exclusively appointed, and to do that for which they were not appointed

It had been deemed by many of the party inexpedient, to select the national delegates until after the election for Governor was over; this was a great error; instead of directing the State committee to meet on March chosen, the convention of the 4th of March 1835, showing power by the call under which they acted, ought themselves to have selected the delegates that would have kept the Anti-Masonic party out of sight in the national field, and prevented Harrison men or any other loose men from committing Anti-Masons in reference to the Presidency during the contest for Governor, and even from proposing a spurious candidate at all; but the enervating principle or rather motive of fear operating upon human action, induced that convention to postpone their duty, by throwing it upon the State committee to provide delegates at some future time, which was understood to be after the Governor's election; but this evasion of duty on the part of that convention did not render the duty of the state committee the less imperative; accordingly the state committee having the general power conferred on them of calling state conventions and particularly directed as to delegates, called a state convention expressly for the purpose of selecting delegates to go to the national convention, which we all know, was to nominate national candidates for the party, the appointment of "electors" by the state convention, if deemed advisable, was doubtless a suggestion of the committee to avoid the necessity of holding another state convention for that purpose, after the national convention had selected the candidates to be run by the party for President and Vice President, if deemed advisable, gave the convention power of selecting electors then, or to leave it till after the national convention when the electors to be selected could be more readily pledged to support the candidates of the party; the reminder of the call which speaks of adopting such other measures, gave power to do any other Anti-Masonic acts, consistent with sundry delegates, but not to refuse to select delegates, much less to declare it inexpedient to hold a national Anti-Masonic convention, which this usurping power undertook to do.

The supremacy of the laws, is the motto of our party, yet the convention did nothing but violate its constitution, guide, and supreme law, from beginning to end; it refused to send delegates which it was bound to send, and thus severed this state from the national Anti-Masonic party: it declared the national convention inexpedient, which the party in this state had given it no authority to declare, nor had the national party conferred such a power on this or any other state convention, and therefore it was not only deciding for this state without authority and against the spirit of the call, but also improperly undertaking to decide for other states definitively too, without either being authorized, requested or advised; and in equal violation, but perhaps worst of all in its consequences, it undertook to nominate candidates not by way of recommendation to this and other Anti-Masonic states, but as candidates for this state, thereby implicitly inviting Masonic parties of other states to run the same candidates for the Presidency, and in nominating, it took General Harrison, a man personally and expressly opposed to political Anti-Masonry, and politically a candidate of another party.

Is any Anti-Mason of the state, bound by this proceeding? None except, perhaps those delegates who unanimously remained in the convention to vote for candidates after it had solemnly resolved to disobey the constitution and laws of the party, by which alone it could exist as an Anti-Masonic convention; or any body of delegates authorized to do any act for their constituents; if the Anti-Masonic citizens are bound by it, they are placed in the rear of another party, as secondary and subservient to it and compelled by the illegal acts of their delegates to support and vote for a man neither an Anti-Masonic candidate nor an Anti-Mason; if they are not bound, what good can it do to follow or submit? It is not doing right and no good can come of it; it is not supporting principle, and therefore any honest man who follows, will blush as he proceeds, and be ashamed to speak upon the subject. Fellow citizens, this course is not the way in which Anti-Masons have heretofore struggled out of minorities into majorities, it tends directly downwards to the loss of both principle and party name, to the sacrifice of our high party character to defeat and merited disgrace; none who wish well to the cause in the service in which we have laboured so long and so well together, none who wish to see our principles prevail throughout the union, none who wish well to Governor Ritner in the coming contest, none who wish the Anti-Masonic party still successful in this county, none who wish to have the approving voice of their own consciences to sanction their opposition to Masonry, can submit to follow this nomination.

But two reasons are offered for the platform of proceedings of the late convention and in favor of acquiescing in their acts, one that the delegates were the people, and therefore had a right to do as they pleased. The other, that a majority of the delegates voted for Harrison, and "minorities must submit to majorities" As to the first, we deny that the delegates were "the people," or even representatives of them for other purposes than those for which they were sent to the convention. If they undertook to do any thing else, such acts merely voluntary, they must, if they have, should choose to employ by a written power of attorney to sell, or otherwise, undertake to act for others, even of children, and bind us by his act. The Legislature we see by the people, in virtue of its constitution to make laws. The members are now deliberating about a law pointing out the time and manner of selecting delegates to the convention to nominate candidates for Governor, and proposing to have delegates selected before the election, and the time and manner of selecting delegates to the convention to nominate candidates for President, and nominating, it took General Harrison, a man personally and expressly opposed to political Anti-Masonry, and politically a candidate of another party.

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Resolved, That if they have strayed too far to come back, will we not do right not to follow, but adhering to our principles act for the best without wavering, to the right hand nor to the left. If we cannot succeed with our own candidates, we can vote for them conscientiously, and as we did with Ritner, run them again four years hence—There is but little doubt if Wirt had lived, he would have been elected at the coming trial.

Resolved, That it is neither consistent with morality nor sound policy, to do wrong that good may come of it, and it is still worse to support Harrison, contrary to our principles, a certainty of being both defeated and disgraced.

Resolved, That we approve highly of the principles and conduct of Joseph Ritner, but we feel confident if Harrisburgh be adopted it will be the fatal grave of both him and the Anti-Masonic party, and therefore, we are the more anxious to avoid it.

Resolved, That come what will, we can take no other but a straight-forward course; we have sailed under the commission of the voyage in the good old Anti-Masonic ship, and we will hoist the flag and if our bark is to be wrecked by side winds before she reaches port, it shall not be said that we deserted her while a plank remained afloat.

Resolved, That we are not transferable property, and cannot be bought over from Anti-Masonry to Anti-Jacksonism or Anti Burenism, and any attempt of that kind through Harrisonism or otherwise will meet with defeat.

Resolved, That we view with surprise and indignation the conduct of ex-Governor Geo. Wolf, G. M. Dallas, and other adherents of the Hidra headed Monster, before the committee of investigation into the evils of freemasonry considering it as we do a high handed infraction, and daring outrage against the constitutional rights and privilege guaranteed to us as freemen and unparalelled in the annals of Jurisprudence except at the trials of the Masonic Kidnappers of Wm. Morgan at Lockport, &c. in the state of New York, and we highly disapprove of the conduct of the impartial and independent editor of the Democratic Press, who refuses to insert a candid and praiseworthy statement, by the committee of investigation, of the proceedings of the committee, and we believe he is guilty of a dereliction of duty, as he is bound to be fully deserving of the title—the sword of Anti-Masonry, and we hope his energy and zeal will be more manifest in the future discharge of his laws prohibiting the administration of extra judicial oaths be established, and his unwavering zeal in opposing to Masonry never cease until it is finally banished from the face of the earth.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Anti-Masonic brethren throughout the city and county, the consideration of the propriety of causing the establishment of an additional English Anti-Masonic newspaper in the city of Lancaster, taking into consideration the immense advertising business done in which and the public generally in the town and county hereafter, and a very limited space for any other really important matter will be left.

Therefore, we consider that a single English Anti-Masonic Newspaper in a city and county like that of Lancaster, containing about ten thousand Anti-Masons, is quite inadequate to the wants of the party.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the different township of this county to hold meetings and express their sentiments relative to the Presidential question, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Lancaster Examiner, and Harrisburg Telegraph, and all others friendly to the Anti-Masonic cause.

ADAM BARE, Esq. President.
GEORGE WIKE, Vice President.
Wm. B. Griffith, Secretary.

☞By the following extract from the "Mercer Luminary," it will be seen that the Anti-Masons of Mercer county too "go for the candidates of the National Convention:"—

"I will state, for the information of the Anti-Masons in other parts of the State, that the honest Anti-Masons of Mercer county disapprove of the attempt made at Harrisburg, in nominating Harrison, to prevent the glorious contest of equal rights, and the Supremacy of the Laws in the State of Pennsylvania. They approve of the conduct of the Hon. Harmar Denny, and those who with him withdrew from the convention; and we give our hearty sanction to the sentiments set forth in their proceedings after their withdrawal. The honest Anti-Masons of this county do not consider themselves bound to support the Harrisburg nomination, as it was made without any authority. They will go for the candidates of a national convention, or they will not vote at all."

In regard to the destruction of the *Methodist Book Concern*, by fire, at New York, we notice the following beautiful incident in the Commercial Advertiser:—

Among the burning fragments of books and printed sheets which were whirled aloft upon the wings of the flame, and borne onward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible containing the lxivth chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration, about twelve miles distant, on *Long Island*, and before the extraordinary circumstance was known which had carried it thith ther, it was read by a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less striking than authentic, that every word of the page was so marred as to be illegible, save the 11th verse, which reads in the words following:

"Our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is burned with fire: and all our pleasant things are laid waste."

We know not how the relation of this incident impressed others, but to us it appeared of striking interest and beauty. True, there seems in special reason why such a message should have been providentially sent to the man who found it; but the message was sent, and all but the message was obliterated by the melancholy occurrence of which it gave such signal intelligence.—The leaf was brought over to this city by the finder, and has been placed in one of our book-stores.

For the Star and Banner.

PETERSBURG, York Springs, Celebration February 22d, 1836.

At 10 o'clock in the morning of the Volunteer company, commanded by Capt. FRANCIS GODFREY, collected, and, after making proper arrangements for the day, and being joined by a large concourse of citizens, marched in procession to the academy, accompanied by the Petersburg Band of Music, where they were appropriately addressed by Mr. C. KETTLEWELL and WILLIAM F. BOSNER, orators of the day—after which they marched to the house of Mr. Daniel Miller, and partook of a sumptuous Dinner prepared for the occasion. The most cordial feeling prevailed throughout the day, well worthy the occasion, and in the evening they returned to their respective homes, happy in the recollection of that period which gave birth to the greatest Hero and Statesman of the world.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

CHARLES KETTLEWELL,

On the 22d of February, 1836, in the Petersburg Academy.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I rise to address you under a full conviction that I shall not be able to render your expectations of bringing to your view, that period which gave birth to one of the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of the World

In no one instance recorded in the annals of History have the combined Military and civil talents been so conspicuously blended together, in any citizen of the World, as they were found to be in GEORGE WASHINGTON, born in our land, on this day 104 years ago.

The events that have occurred since that time have brought this day to be annually observed as a day of gladness, feasting and joy, throughout almost every section of the United States—and they were the motives of calling this assembly together, to participate in the general festivity and joy.

They have afforded to the orators of every country, one of the richest themes that nature has ever afforded them, for displaying their eloquence in long, delightful and instructive strains, on the virtues of this distinguished Hero and Statesman. Here let me exclaim, how unworthy a subject for your afflicted, inexperienced, and unpaalled speaker! But however humble his situation, or inadequate to the task assigned to him, he stands firm in the opinion, that instruction will be decided, and benefit obtained, by contemplating the examples set forth by great, good and virtuous men, in all ages of the world.

The events which occurred during the life of GEORGE WASHINGTON, are of a character so full of interest, and so calculated to call forth the exertions of a Hero, and a Statesman, sufficiently sublime and dignified, to serve as lessons of instruction to every nation or existence; and to every department of society, by which to regulate their civil and political life.

To the Statesman, in an hour, when and unshaken mind: to the military in his brave and undaunted skill and prowessance and in the most discouraging circumstances, in conducting a war to end in victory, without creating an improper exhibition in the soldier's breast—and in teaching the Hero to return home in victory, to enjoy, in common with all others of his country, that Liberty which his bravery had procured.

Let me now address myself to that band now before me, who recognize, by their uniform appearance, to be of that number, who have voluntarily embodied themselves to defend the rights and liberties of their country and to be called upon to defend it against an internal or foreign foe: whenever the broad stripes and Star Spangled Banner shall be unfurled in any country, let that purpose—let that patriotism which inspired your beloved WASHINGTON, whose birth and services have brought you together, at this time, to commemorate the day on which he was born, stimulate you to action; and let his example inspire and imitate the example he has left you—and you never will disgrace those colors, which the world has been taught to respect.

The motto which you have voluntarily chosen, implies liberty or death, and calls loudly upon you, to whatever dangerous situation you may be called, to defend your country's rights, with a spirit becoming patriots and freemen. In order to be sufficiently prepared for the most discouraging seasons, you will find sufficient encouragement in viewing the dangers, difficulties and hair-breadth escapes, and in the disadvantages surrounding the American Hero of the revolutionary war—and in reading the glorious results of his labors, and in to conduct yourselves, as to lead you with honors, unsullied, to the bosom of your friends, to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity.

But while contemplating the devastating scenes of war, a serious reflection presents itself to me, I now offer it; that your country's necessities may never have occasion to call you into a battle field, but if it should, remember that the eyes of your country will be upon you, and which was purchased with the best blood and treasury, and to put this fond anticipated hope be limited to America, but extend its influence over the universe, that