THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

Pennsylvania Forever!

PEACE & LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

STATE RIGHTS.—The cement of the Union, the palladium of our Liberties. As a SOVEREIGN STATE, *we will not permit any* INTERFERENCE *in our policy—no matter by whom attempted, no matter from whence it may emanate.*

The Harrisburg Chronicle.

☞The stand taken by this paper since it has passed into the hands of Mr. Guyer, cannot fail to command the admiration of all who have the best interests of the Commonwealth at heart. Although bearing at its mast-head the names of *men* to whom we, and we believe a majority of the people of Pennsylvania are opposed, yet the *sentiments* breathed throughout its articles, with but few exceptions, are such that cannot but elicit a ready response from every friend of the present State Administration. The Anti administration party are determined to oppose every measure calculated to promote Pennsylvania interests whilst the Government is in the hands of a political opponent. They have adopted for their motto "*If we cannot govern, we* WILL RUIN THE STATE!" Not so, however, with the "Chronicle." *It* makes the rights and the best interests of Pennsylvania the first and paramount of its duties, although governed by a political opponent. Like certain independent Senators, the Chronicle is for the well-fare and happiness and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth; and we heartily join with it in opposing the interests of *all*, either *in or out* of the State, who are now, or may hereafter endeavor to retard, in the least, her prosperity, or trample upon her rights. We are, in short, with the Chronicle, for STATE RIGHTS.

We commend the following articles from the Chronicle to the attention of *Pennsylvanians*—

"*The world is governed too much,*" but it is the world's fault—they who submit to laws made by those who were never constituted lawgivers, deserve to be ruled by them.

Pennsylvania has now a population nearly one half of that which all the States together had at the birth of American Independence. Population has increased in one. She has her rights, her people are industrious, enterprising, honest and intelligent—they understand their own business, and know how to protect themselves—they will not submit to be governed by others—they think that being on the spot they are enabled to know their own interests better than other persons can possibly know of them. They value States rights, and believe the best way of preserving those rights inviolable, is to resist all interference of other states or other governments in Pennsylvania matters. Let every Pennsylvanian who has spirit enough to look with pride on the character and resources of his native State, make Pennsylvania interests the polar star of his politics, let him oppose any and every man or set of men who will permit Pennsylvania to be governed by people of other States.

Let the motto of every freeman be STATES RIGHTS, and before long we will bury in oblivion the adage, that "*the world is governed too much.*"

Pennsylvania has been called the Keystone of the Federal Arch. Her extent of fertile soil—her intelligent, enterprising, industrious population—her mineral wealth, and other internal resources, entitle her to that proud appellation. But has she held that station among the states of the Union—had the weight and influence in the councils of the nation, that her high standing title would imply? She has not. And when we recur to the fact that she has always tamely submitted to follow the counsels, obey the dictations, and in some measure pursue the policy suggested by interested rivals, one can scarcely resist the supicion that it has been applied to her, rather in derision, than sober earnestness, by her ambitious, discerning sisters. Shall Pennsylvania then, entitled as she is, to be the *centre* of our political system, be set away out as a planet of the fifth or sixth magnitude? That time was, but is no more. She is beginning to feel and know her giant strength, and no treacherous Delila will again be permitted to clip the locks in which it lies.

It is the interest of every State to maintain the rights of the States. The Southern States have within their own borders powerful reasons why centralism or consolidation should not be established. Let the rights of Pennsylvania be trampled on, and every State in the Union will have domestic cause to mourn the day. Let men in every State oppose those who endeavor to array State against State.

The glass *Globe* at Washington, is too brittle to stand a contest with the people of Pennsylvania.

"*Pennsylvania will not be permitted to Legislate for the whole Union.*" Such is the expression of the bantling "Portland Jeffersonian," by its sponsor the "*Globe*," respecting the great State bank of Pennsylvania lately incorporated. We say to the Globe that neither it nor the Jeffersonian shall legislate or dictate to Pennsylvania. Citizens of Pennsylvania you see now *why* the Bank was opposed,—you see how alive certain persons are to the great benefits which will result to Pennsylvania from the establishment of the Bank, and how they regret that Pennsylvania has had courage and sense enough to maintain her own interests, foreign dictation to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Globe and Mr. Portland Jeffersonian, pray read the 12th command ment, "*mind your own business,*" we can attend to ours, though we are dutch.

One of the strongest objections urged against the charter of the Bank by the State, and upon which its enemies descant with great vehemence, is that it will control the politics of the State, and enslave its free citizens.

Those who ascribe to the Bank this potent influence, and deal in these fearful predictions, pay but a poor compliment to the integrity and patriotism of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, when they, in effect assert that they may be *bought* with the Bank's gold, for the supposition that those who manage and control the bank will certainly be corrupt and designing men; and that they will exert all the power they possess to the uttermost stretch to govern our elections—how will they effect their purpose? Will the Bank use its gold to purchase votes? In it true, as implied by the fears of those agitators, that the farmers and mechanics, who compose four-fifths of the voters of this commonwealth, stand ready to barter their liberty for filthy lucre, and are only waiting for a purchaser? It is a libellous slander, a libel on the people.—*Harrisburg Chron.*

☞The Pittsburg "Democrat," another opposition paper, holds the following patriotic language:

UNITED STATES BANK.—As a *Pennsylvanian*, one who rejoices in its prosperity, and hails events auspicious to its interest with unqualified satisfaction, we cannot repress our exultation at the passage of the Bank Bill, attended, as we conceive it to be, with benefits of immense importance to every class of our fellow citizens. We do not refer to the positive advantages which it confers on the great systems of internal improvement and general education, and the various other public works to whose advance. ment it extends a liberal hand; but we allude more particularly to the great impulse it will give to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, whose means of extending their spheres of operations will be augmented—and consequently result in the increased activity of business, and an improved condition of things. We are so sincerely impressed with the good effects that we expect to flow from this Bank, that we cannot forego the pleasure of adverting to them, nor evade the duty of undeviating some who have been deluded by the manœuvrings of the profligate and vindictive bigot whose mind is not susceptible of improvement, or whose prejudices are rendered fiercer and more inexorable by time.

☞The Susquehanna "Register," another Democratic paper, takes the following noble view of the stand taken by MIDDLECOW, PENROSE, and others, in favor of Pennsylvania interests:

From our very soul we cheer and applaud those Democratic Senators and Representatives who have had honesty and moral courage enough to brave the storm which heartless demagogues are endeavoring to increase and embitter against them. Most nobly have they vindicated the firmness, intelligence and independence of Pennsylvania.—And while the more supple instruments of party are congratulating themselves upon the zeal and readiness with which *they* have administered to the rival interests and feelings of *other states* and the direful and remorseless prejudices of individuals—Messrs. Burden, Penrose, Cunningham, Dicky and others, may indulge in the proud consciousness of having acted and become honest, independent Senators of Pennsylvania. But it is more than insinuated that they were *bribed!*—Those who cannot comprehend more generous motives—whose own souls are accepted in selfishness and corruption, may be pardoned this otherwise ungenerous imputation.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle of March 7.

Great Celebration—Huzza for Pennsylvania.

The Democratic members of the Legislature had one of the finest celebrations at Williams's Exchange, on the evening of the 4th, ever held in this place. Pennsylvania was the order of the day—well might it be great, if she was the theme and subject of her warm hearted sons. We have only room to publish the regular toasts to-day, all will appear in our next.

On the 4th of March, a number of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, and citizens of Pennsylvania, banqueted at the EXCHANGE, where Mr. Williams, the host, had prepared an elegant entertainment. The Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives presided.

The following regular toasts were drank with great enthusiasm:

1. THE UNION.—A compact made by *Sovereign States* to preserve FREEDOM. PENNSYLVANIA will sustain all hazards the spirit and letter of the *Constitution*. *[Hall Chronicle.*

2. STATE RIGHTS.—The cement of the *Union*, the palladium of our Liberties. As a *SOVEREIGN STATE* we will not permit any INTERFERENCE in our policy, no matter by whom attempted, no matter from whence it may emanate. *[Pennsylvania March.*

3. POLITICS.—The science of human happiness—Let it not be so degraded as to contend *measures* for men, or to make abstract or local differences of opinion, paramount to the public good.

4. PENNSYLVANIA.—Her civil and criminal code—her mental and physical resources, place her in the first rank. *We will sustain her there.*

5. *Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Internal Improvement.*—Their interests one—their results, the prosperity and glory of our native State.

6. PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY—The *firm to be awed, too honest to be corrupted.*—Its advocates will never be so base as "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

7. THE LAW AND ITS SUPREMACY.—The safety of civil liberty, the guardians of social rights.

8. THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Intelligent and virtuous,—false is the tongue which would proclaim that their integrity can be corrupted.

9 COMMON SCHOOLS.—The nursery of the patriots of future times—the poor boys of our country.

10. PARTY NAMES and sectional interests may divide us, but when the interests and policy of the state, are to be sustained, Pennsylvania will present a firm and unbroken front.

11 THE SAGE AND HEROES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—They did their duty to God, to their country, to the human race—whom millions will revere their memory.

12. THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE U. S.—And the militia of the States.

13. THE FAIR.—Their approbation, the incentive to honor and patriotism—their smiles, the reward of freemen.

☞The following song written for the occasion, was sung with great effect.

Ur Pennsylvania yeomen,
In Pennsylvania's cause;
Maintain her rights, defend her weal,
Her freedom and her laws,
Remember those who taught you first
Your freedom to maintain,
And as they, in their day,
Indignant spurn'd the chain—
Like them, be valiant, pure and free,
And ever spurn the chain.

Their flag is floating o'er us,
Its folds in triumph play,
That flag has courted many a gale
And many a rent in many a fray,
Let Trenton, or let Chippewa,
Of our brave sires proclaim tell;
How they stood in their blood,
And fought both long and well,
Upon Chippewa's bantter proudly wav'd,
And the cross of England fell.

Our State, she knows no master—
She scorns the foreign sway;
No foreign mandate will she brook,
No foreign Lord obey.
Her church is her own right hand,
Her sons so bold and true,
Fear no pain, brook no chain,
And what they will—their do,
And he who stands not by their side,
May hissing shame pursue.

Behold our state—how proudly
Her mountains kiss the sky;
And pillow'd by the river's side,
Her lovely valleys lie.
Sure, land so happy and so fair,
Was destined for the brave;
May it be ever free,
And never know a slave
While its rivers roll their silver tides
Or while its harvests wave.

To scale the rugged mountain,
Or cleave rock ribbed side;
To roll new rivers through the vale,
Is Pennsylvania's pride.
She poures upon her people most sons
Instructions living ray,
For her right, they will fight,
In her dark and doubtful day.
And shame await the recreant son
That would her cause betray.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

CONOQUENESSING—BUTLER CO.

At a Democratic Anti-Masonic Meeting, held in Conoquenessing, (Butler county,) at the house of Wm. McClure, (Wm. McClure, Chairman, Thos. Fletcher, Secretary,) a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, to wit: Major A. Graham, James Welsh, and Daniel Graham, who submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the late Convention at Harrisburg, in nominating General Harrison for the Presidency, disobeyed the call it acted under, and usurped powers not delegated, and thereby destroyed the national organization of the Anti-Masonic party.

Resolved, That we cannot support General Harrison, because he is either ignorant of our principles and of the vital principles of democratic equality or rights, or else he is an enemy to our cause.

Resolved, That James Todd, the Attorney General, has violated the principle and disparaged the character of the Anti-Masonic party, by obtruding himself into the Convention, and carrying his official influence, or assumption of influence, to bias the deliberations, and prevent committing a political sin, which we count by ground to stand with reprobation.

Resolved, That we approve the conduct of those members of the Convention who seceded and protested, because, by so doing, they preserved a position purely Anti-Masonic, where the party, confounded and divided by their dogmas at the schooms, of Mr. Todd, could find a rallying ground to stand the "*supremacy of the laws*," "*equal* rights," and even handed justice.

Resolved, That we will wait, with confidence, for the National Conventions at Philadelphia, to present us a standard of unquestionable Anti-Masonry, for which we will "persevere."

Resolved, That the centuancy of the Masonic witnesses, Geo. Wolf, Geo. M. Dallas, and their associates, proves the guilt of the Lodge, while their insulting demeanor shows the present supremacy of Masonry over the laws and institutions of the country.

Resolved, That the fearless, self-devoted stand taken by Thaddeus Stevens, against the tremendous, blood-stained conspiracy of the Lodge, entitles him to our unqualified, enduring gratitude.

Proceedings ordered for publication in the Pittsburg Times and Gazette.

WM. MCCLURE, Chair'n.
THOMAS FLETCHER, Secretary.

The following from a French paper is quite now to us:

"An old friend of Franklin has communicated to us the following fact: There existed at Malmaison a fine portrait of Napoleon, by Isabey; this portrait, which had belonged to the Empress Josephine, was purchased a few years since by an American named Sanderson, who made a present of it to Gen. Jackson, and when the late disastrous fire occurred at New York this picture was the only object that was spared though it adorned one of the public edifices which the fire entirely consumed.—*N. Y Star.*

The Bill providing for a Geological Survey of the State, has passed the three readings in the house.

N. B. HUGHES' LETTERS.

☞We copy from the Philadelphia "Saturday Courier," certain letters exhibited before the Franklin county Jury which found the late verdict against N. B. Hughes, on a trial for "Breach of Promise of Marriage and Seduction," as stated a week or two past.

There may be cases in which a man might have some cause—some good reason for withdrawing himself from a contract of plighted faith; but before an honorable high-minded man would take that step, he should have clear and sufficient evidence before him. He might otherwise, as in the present instance, no doubt, be the means, not only of bringing himself into disrepute and to a shameful end, but of ruining forever the fair fame and character and happiness of one whom he, in bright and sunny hours, had deemed as part and parcel of his very existence—one who had, confiding in his plighted love and plighted vows, yielded up to him all that was dear and valued upon earth! We know it happens once in awhile, that a gay and giddy girl may be found who will spend whole years in trifling with the heart and feelings of her lover—nay, even go so far as to appoint time and place and make every preparation for consummating his fondest expectations, and then after all, deceive—or rather *undeceive* him! But again, such cases are "few and far between;" and it often turns out in the end that the "foolish maid" is more deceived than the vain and foolish coquette! For a man, however, who performs such a part, we have more contempt than pity—viewing him as a DESPOILER of the fairest part of creation.

The "Courier" remarks that the letters "show the manner in which a young and confiding female was induced to place her affections on one who unfortunately proved himself unworthy the prize he had made so much effort to obtain;" and that "the universal testimony borne to the unblemished character and unimpeachable reputation of the fair plaintiff, is alike honorable to herself and gratifying to her friends."

LETTER I.

MONTALTO IRON WORKS,
Franklin County, Va. Dec. 1st, 1835.

Dear Rebecca—Had you driven a ball through my heart, could not have more effectually finished the letter you wrote. I have been afraid to encroach on your goodness, by writing, and entertained the intention to ask from you forgiveness for what I might have said in my letter to you, as to me not signing my name I thought you would have liked it better; as you precautioned me in writing to you. You must know I have not spent a Christmas happiest since you left this. I expect to be in the city when my sister is married, then I can fully explain to you; if you value me in the least, write to me on the receipt of this.—Susan looks better than I ever thought she ever could, she has not derived that morning, and she refused to see me. So I know not where to find you, and was convinced you had sailed for England, and that present moment, when kind heaven revealed to me where you were. Susan would see me every occasion, the old lady no longer rods to me, though there is the same warmth about her that there always was. Do let me know how you are, and how you spend your time; we shall meet assuredly meet again, nothing on God's earth can prevent it, therefore do not persevere in this determination. Write to me my heart as well as I do, oh do give it some ease before I leave this, my native spot forever; perhaps they have in contemplation to send me to Kentucky, to put up an establishment, of this you shall hear more if you condescend to write to me. Write to me Rebecca. But if he is cast away as an old shoe, to be trampled upon by every coxcomb you may require, then let him perish forever and ever in the self feelings of his lovely Rebecca; and say she at once prounced the sentence of death,—of death of a villains leave me. But if on the contrary I should live, I will live in hopes of your love, in her soft fascine, then, my lovely girl, do but let me hear from you; tell me to live and we may meet, and I will bear up against the tide of misfortune.

I remain yours, &c.

N. HUGHES.

Mosstalo Rolling Mills, June 10, 1832.

The price of freight by wagons, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is now $4.50 per 100 lbs. The freight from Baltimore to Pittsburg is $2.00. For 5 or 6 week past, there has been, on an average, 300 wagons, each carrying 6000 lbs., loaded daily in Philadelphia for Pittsburg.

FOR THE STAR AND BANNER.

Proceedings of the County Temperance Convention.

GETTYSBURG, MARCH 5, 1835.

Agreeably to notice given, a Convention of the friends of Temperance met in the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, and organized by calling AMOS MCGINLEY, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing ADAM WIRT and JAMES MCCOSH, JR. Secretaries: When the following persons appeared as delegates from the different Societies of the County—viz:

Gettysburg and its Vicinity—Rev. Messrs. Watson, Rathrauff, and Bond, and George Smyser, J. F. Macfarlane, E. A. Atlee.

Young Men's of Gettysburg—J. R. Edie, A. B. Stevenson, R. F. M'Conaughy, H. Miller, John Swope, A. Kittlemier.

Pennsylvania College—James R. Keiner, John Heck, Jas. Shock, Edward Foey, Philip Willard, John Leas

Conococheague—Jacob Cassatt, Sen., Robert McIlhenny, Hugh McIlhenny, Isaac Monfort, Jas. Major, John Felty.

Rock Creek—Rev. R. S. Grier, Francis Allison, James Barr, Geo. Guinn, Wm. McCurdy, John Wilson, (of C.)

Fairfield—Amos McGinley, Esq. John Eichelberger, John McGinley, David Witherow, Washington Blythe, Maxwell Shields.

Monaloya—Jas. McAlister, Robert Young, Joseph Bonner, H. Houghteling, Jr. Adam Wirt, John B. Houghteling.

Union Seminary—Capt. John Neely, John Elliott, M. M. Neely, John Spangler, Johnson Neely.

Petersburg, (Y. S.)—Wm. B. Brandon, Jas. Mc. Cosh, Jr. Geo. Gardner, Leonard Marsden.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. WATSON,

Resolved, That the members of the different Temperance Societies who are present and not selected as delegates, be invited to take seats in this Convention as corresponding members.

On motion of J. F. MACFARLANE, Esq.

Resolved, That no member of this Convention be entitled to speak more than once on any question, except to explain, and by permission of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. WATSON,

Resolved, That the delegates report to the chair the number of Members belonging to their respective Societies.

The following reports were thereupon made:

Gettysburg and its Vicinity	290	members
Young Men's of Gettysburg,	100	do.
Pennsylvania College,	40	do.
Conococheague	60	do.
Rock Creek,	103	do.
Fairfield,	96	do.
Monaloya,	18	do.
Union Seminary,	28	do.
Petersburg, (York Springs,)	75	do.
Rock Chapel, (not represented)	25	do.
Oxford,	20	do.
Flohr's Church,	(do.)	do.
	(do.)	900 members

Rev. Mr. WATSON offered the following resolution, with a few remarks in its support.

Resolved, That the success which has crowned the efforts of the friends of Temperance, calls for their warmest gratitude to God, who has evidently smiled upon their efforts, and should encourage them to redouble their exertions in the promotion of the glorious cause.

After some remarks in its favor by the Rev. Messrs. BOND and GRIER, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. JOSIAH BENNER offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider the sale of Ardent Spirits now practised in our houses of public entertainment, as productive of much physical and moral evil—and

Resolved, That we will refuse our names and influence to any petition asking for License to sell Ardent Spirits.

After being supported by Messrs. BENNER & WIRT, and opposed by Messrs. CASSATT, SEYZER, and others, on the ground that there was no good reason why persons securing those engaged in the sale of ardent spirits—a division of the question was called for, which was agreed to, and an amendment offered by Rev M. Williams and seconded—when the first resolution passed in the following form:

Resolved, That we consider the sale of Ardent Spirits as a drink, productive of much physical and moral evil.

The second resolution of Mr. Benner then came up and was negatived.

Mr. WIRT then offered a series of resolutions as follows:

1*st. Resolved*, That the sale of intoxicating drinks in houses of public entertainment is productive of much physical and moral evil.

2*d. Resolved*, That the sale of intoxicating drinks in houses of public entertainment is a public nuisance, which we, as citizens, should endeavor to abate.

3*d. Resolved*, That in view of the evils which are incessantly inflicted upon the community by the retailing of intoxicating drinks, this convention respectfully recommend to all the friends of Temperance in the county of Adams, the propriety of making application to the Legislature of the present session, for a supplement to the act, the language of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in all our public and private entertainments.

The resolutions were, after discussion, negatived.

Mr HICKS offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That we will with emotions of joy the promptness and unanimity with which a large number of YOUNG MEN are adopting the principle of *total abstinence from all Spirituous and Vinous Liquors*: and is an example which, if followed by the youth of the United States, would *melt* only clear the hearts of their parents and save multitudes from the destructive vice of intemperance, but whatever that intemperate portion of our citizens far above the generations which have preceded them, and render them the benefactors of our beloved country.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. WATSON offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were agreed to,—

WHEREAS, The object of the Temperance Reformation was the removal of DRUNKENNESS, and consequently the suppression of the sober-and-industrious-like objection from distilled liquors merely, is found to be insufficient fully to accomplish that object—Therefore

Resolved, That, in the view of this Convention, it is very desirable that the object of all Temperance Societies should comprehend abstinence from the use of Vinous liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Temperance Societies to take order upon this subject.

The following resolutions were offered by the Rev. R. S. GRIER, which were adopted with an amendment of Mr. CASSATT:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the several Temperance Societies of this county meet, by a delegation of six members from each Society, in Gettysburg, *on the first Saturday of March*, annually, with a view to our mutual improvement, and that in co-operation for the promotion of Temperance, there may be concert.

Resolved, To said Convention, each Society shall report the number of members received in the past year—how many (if any) have been expelled as disorderly—and how many have withdrawn by the recommendation of the Society—and the whole number in connection with the Society.

Resolved, That the said Convention will make annually, a report of the numbers in the county, and the doings of said Convention, so far as may be thought important to the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. BOND:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the papers of the county.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

AMOS MCGINLEY, *Pres't.*
ADAM WIRT,
JAMES MCCOSH, JR. } *Sec'ries.*

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GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

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

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, March 14, 1836.

For the Star & Republican Banner.

ADDRESS

ON BEHALF OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

By a resolution of the "MECHANICS' INSTITUTE" the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare an address to "*Masters and Apprentices in the Borough of Gettysburg, and particularly to those who are members of the Society.*" In accordance with that resolution we respectfully submit the following:

The Institution known by the name of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, has existed in this Borough for near three years, with the object and intention of knowledge amongst its members, and for awhile it bid fair to realize the end for which it was instituted. But the spirit which prompted for awhile, and which promised the happiest results, seems to longer: the members no longer feel the same interest in its welfare; its meetings have become smaller and smaller, until they have dwindled into no meeting too few to open its exercises at all, with any prospect of general or extensive benefiness. What has occasioned this falling off from attendance of the members of the Society? Is it because it furnishes no means of instruction—because an evening spent in its exercises is no better and no more profitable than a spent in odeons or in frivolous amusements?

These cannot be the reasons for the non-attendance of the members. Membership in the Society, secures to the persons enjoying it access to a good Library of well selected Books; lectures and other exercises calculated to interest and instruct, are laid as frequently as the Society. These exercises, it is true, have lost their spirit; those who were formerly active in promoting the good of the society, have become some degree disheartened, by the carelessness of those who have a deep interest in its existence; but if they have been disheartened by the carelessness which has been manifested, they do not despair. They hope that a new spirit may be called up, that will not so soon flag, and that when the benefits that must result from such a society, properly and spiritedly conducted, become understood, it will flourish; and that the brightest anticipations of its best friends will be realized. Such a state of things depends in the conduct of its members; the society has the means to be useful, but it depends on the members whether they will use them or not.

There are several reasons why it is desirable that the society should be kept in existence, which the committee would wish to urge upon you. In the first place, as long as the society exists and performs certain stipulations, its members are entitled to the privilege of attending lectures of a good library free of charge. But the moment this society is dissolved that privilege must cease; for it is only as members of the Mechanics' Institute that they are entitled to this privilege. This, of course, is a consideration of no small importance, as long as the society exists and performs certain stipulations, its members are entitled to the privilege of reading the books of a good library free of charge. But the moment this society is dissolved that privilege must cease; for it is only as members of the Mechanics' Institute that they are entitled to this privilege. This, of course, is a consideration of no small importance.

Apprentices, as long as the society exists and performs certain stipulations, its members are entitled to the privilege of reading the books of a good library free of charge. But the moment this society is dissolved that privilege must cease; for it is only as members of the Mechanics' Institute that they are entitled to this privilege. This, of course, is a consideration of no small importance.

Apprentices, of such State as shall thus prohibit the establishment of branches or agencies of Pennsylvania Banks, and the circulation of Pennsylvania Bank paper within its limits. The old Key-stone may cry—"Lay on Macduff."

☞The above we copy from the Baltimore Patriot. In the House Mr. STEVENS has offered resolutions of a similar kind.

☞Mr. STEVENS last week offered a resolution, and which passed its usual readings by a vote of 64 to 25, instructing Messrs. BUCHANAN and MCKEAN, our Senators in Congress, to vote against Benton's "Expunging Resolutions." There is no doubt of its passage in the Senate.

☞The Resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill dividing the proceeds of Public Lands among the several States, passed the third reading in the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 24 to 7. They had previously passed the House.

☞Our Rail Road Bill was reported in Committee of the Whole in the Senate on Friday last, without amendment.

☞We regret that a man of the standing of J. H. EWING, Esq. should so far forget himself as to write such an illnatured, arbitrary and insulting letter as the one which he addressed on the 1st inst. to the Editor of the "Pittsburg Gazette." And we are very much mistaken if the terms, "REBELLIOUS SPIRITS," which he so reproachfully applies to the Anti-Masons of Allegheny, are not more applicable to others than the sterling yeomanry of that county.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. was in Harrisburg, Pa. on Tuesday last, "looking as calm as a cucumber." Strange! Yes, no doubt will cause foam and rage at the Palace and another impotent edict against the U. S. Bank.

The course of the incendiary Globe is rousing our citizens to a true sense of their rights and interests. Party ties and obligations are forgotten, and a general determination is manifested to stand by Pennsylvania.—*Philad. Inq.*

SNOWS *of the past winter.*—A correspondent of the U S. Gazette gives the following list of snows that fell during the winter: December—2—11—18. January—4—7—8—9—13—14—17—18—22—24—25—26—31. February—1—2—7—11—12—14—15—16—19—20—26—29. Total number of days on which it snowed—29.

MADISON, (INDIANA.)—The rising importance of the town of Madison, is anticipated by a number of enterprizing individuals, who have recently purchased from Judge Dunlap, the entire interest of the proprietors of the town, his entire interest therein, which is understood to amount to one-sixth part of the town. The various gentlemen interested have thus divided ownership, lies in blocks interspersed through and about the town, and is to be offered at public auction by the new proprietors on the 30 d May next.

The act of the Legislature, passed in 1833, abolishing imprisonment for debt under $5 33, is complained of by both the poor and rich—instead of benefiting the poor they suffer by it. Owing to the frequent gross impositions practised upon almost every class of citizens, many have been constrained to deny the usual *credit*, when purchasing at the same time the person asking the favor is well worthy the confidence he seeks.

[*Chambersburg Tel.*

The National Convention.

☞We give place to a letter in another column from a distinguished member of congress, who was last week, at Harrisburg. From that letter it appears, that after all the pragmatications of the "Hamilton" of the Anti-Masonic Convention, and "wise and knowing ones" elsewhere, that a National Anti-Masonic Convention will be held, and that it is rather doubtful whether the Pennsylvania Keystoney monkey will be thought of by that Convention.

Our correspondent suggests the name of EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, for President, and that of CHARLES OGLE, of Penn. for Vice President. Both are better men, purer patriots, or firmer or inflexible Anti-Masons could be presented to the party; and their nomination, we believe, would rally around the banner of Anti-Masonry the honest and consistent of all parties We would be proud to support a ticket headed with either DANIEL WEBSTER or EDWARD EVERETT—men who have no superiors, and but few equals in the Union. In the wisdom and intelligence of the National Convention, however, we repose every confidence—and will abide by its decision.

WELL done PENNSYLVANIA!

☞Pennsylvania is taking her affairs into her own hands. This is right. When *foreign* influence is exerted to palsy her resources, she does well to assert and maintain her rights. See what is contained in the following article:—

U. S. BANK (*of Pennsylvania.*)—One of the means by which the Keystone State is to be annoyed and *punished* for chartering the U. S. Bank, is, to procure the passage of laws, to all the *loyal* States, prohibiting the establishment of branches of those States of any branch or office of said Bank. The Ohio Intelligencer very well asks, "what is to be done for the Judges? Will the Legislature raise its own pay, and not add to the salaries of the Judges?"

The Charleston Mercury of the 23d ult. states that *Beef* is selling in that market at the unprecedented price of *twenty-five cents per pound!!!*

A NEW SECT.—At the court martial lately held at Sheernoss on Captain Hope, the following dialogue took place between one of the witnesses and the court. "Are you a Catholic?" "No, sir." "Are you a Presbyterian?" "No, sir." "What are you, then?" "Captain of the foretop."

☞"WALDIE'S LIBRARY" and "POST FOLIO" are valuable works, and convey the best of books to the fire-side of the lovers of useful and instructing reading matter. The last No. of the Library received contains the conclusion of Croly's Tales of the Great St. Bernard, together with several of Campbell's Letters from the South.

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☞The "LADY'S BOOK," for March, has also been received. It is embellished with a likeness of Capt. HUNYADY, the author of "Japhet," &c.—a plate of the "Latest Fashions," &c. It contains several well written original articles, and its usual amount of selected matter. We commend the whole to the present No. quite interesting.

A Masonic Wedding!

☞In another column will be found a letter from a gentleman now at Harrisburg, giving the (to us) long expected information of the union of the two Masonic Conventions, the one at the Lodge, to put down Anti-Masonry and drive from power the present administration! From the moment that Masonic "Whigs" and Masonic "Democrats" (Harrisburg Chronicle) joined together to shield Masonry and Masonic Nobles from exposure, and justified them in bidding defiance to the Constitution, the Legislature and the Laws, from that moment by which the mutual announcement of the courtship which has resulted in the marriage of those factions of the Lodge. But the moment the corrupt and designing men, who have control of the Masonic Institution, who understand the genius of the people, and the situations in which they may be called upon to act, and who possess the knowledge to fill them with credit, will not be backward in their efforts to sustain it. It is for them alone, and it is them she would benefit.

But we would not overlook the duty or interests of Masters: both are connected with the existence of this society. Masters are, in some degree, the substitutes for parents, and should be kind to apprentices, and if they entertain proper feeling towards them, they will not be less anxious about their moral welfare than those their parents, and the trades they are learning. And we do not hesitate to say, that even, if the hours devoted to the improvement of the mechanic were taken from the time set apart for labor, still the master would be benefited by the improvement thus taught and caused to be idle or neglect his business, nor did it ever disqualify any one for any business in which he was engaged. On the contrary, it generally makes the Apprentice his duty: it shows him what diligence and industry may accomplish, and it teaches him to respect those who are his superiors who are idle and careless.

We have no doubt but that if those young men who fall into idle and dissolute habits, do so through lack of knowledge; they have never been made acquainted with the necessity of exercising the attention—in order that they may succeed in their vocations—they are not taught to know that unless they are diligent in their attentive apprentices, they cannot be successful masters and respectable and useful men. But give them the knowledge and they will know, that unless they improve their time while they are apprentices, they will not be qualified to succeed when they shall go into business for themselves. Thus we see that knowledge will make them diligent, and that the master will be the gainer. It is then, both their *duty* and interest to encourage them to attend to the exercises of this Institute for here they will learn nothing that is adverse to their own or their masters' interests but they will be admonished how necessary prevent perseverance in their pursuits to future success.

T. C. MILLER,
JAS. COOPER,
S. L. DETWILER,

☞HEAR THE TRUTH!

PRACTICAL REFORM.—A week or two ago the editors of the Harrisburg Reporter published an article, which was copied into the U. S. Gazette, in favor of the "practical reform," in which by way of a fling at what they call "the present economical administration," they state that the canal commissioners have employed no one line of canal two Supervisors at $2 per day each, to attend to business which was formerly transacted by one man for $2.50 per day. Now this may be very well, if it be true, but look much like reform; but those editors either forgot, or willfully neglected to mention that the old Supervisor had five or six assistants at from one at $1.50 each per day, which with his salary made a daily expense of from 10 to 11½ dollars per day paid for work now done for $4—a yearly saving on sixty miles of canal of *two thousand, seven hundred, thirty seven and a half dollars!* Now this we consider very good reform, and hope we will have plenty more of it.—*York Repub.*

LOOK AT THIS!

☞"On the 4th inst. Mr. READ presented in the Senate a petition, *one hundred and forty-three feet in length*, and signed by *nearly eleven thousand* LADIES of PHILADELPHIA, praying Legislative interference to prevent the increase of Taverns and Groggshops in that city, and thus aid in arresting the Evils of Intemperance!

☞A Bill was reported in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, allowing the Society of Friends in Menallen township, Adams county, to sell certain real estate.

FRUITS OF THE "MONSTER!"

☞A Resolution has passed the House, authorizing the information to be given to County Commissioners that the State Tax of this year was not to be collected.

"LOOK HERE!"

☞The Mason High Priest of the Chambersburg "Repository" expresses his astonishment at the insolence of his neighbor of the "Centinel" *daring* us (the aforesaid High Priest) an *Anti-Mason!* The High Priest is evidently in a very suspicious company, as he is valorously clamoring for the "*Anti-Masonic*" candidate for the Presidency! Dont know, George, that Harrison says you belong to a wicked, rebellious, ungrateful, blasphemous and blood-stained Institution? Aye, George—turn to said Henry's "Anti-Masonic" Epistles, and behold!

Free-Masonry Unmasked.

☞"The valuable periodical, for March, has just come to hand, and a hasty glance at its rich contents promises to repay us for its perusal. It is embellished with a full length likeness of the EARL OF MULGRAVE, author of "Yes and No," and the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. We subjoin a notice of the "contents" of the Museum for the present month: CONFESSIONS—Plac—The Mysterious Stranger; Colley Cibber's Apology for his Life; A Murderer's Death Bed; The Pirate—concluded; Life of Admiral Lord Exmouth; Principle and Modlic on South Africa; Japhet in Search of a Father, &c. Sketches: Sawy, An Excursion in Ceylon; The Last in the Lease; Mysteries, Memoirs of Luther; Japhet, &c.—concluded; The Hogsend Capitals; Life of Earl of Mulgrave; Mrs. Trollope's Work on France.

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