to seek for other employ. On the road he overtook two simple Jew pedlars whose exhausted packs required replenishing, and who were travelling the same road as he, joined company in the neighborhood of a turnpike gate, when the Israelites were not a little astonished to find that Jack gave three twirls of his hat in lieu of money, for passing through it. One of his tunes was now hard by; he proposed to go in and dine, but "dey cout not refort dat, dey hat sum good pred and shees in deir pocks, and vould tine pun dat, and eat tham vot dey hat tum." Well, in goes Jack, dines sumptuously, chuckling all the while at the astonishment which his fellow travellers had exhibited at his novel mode of discharging his turnpike fare.—Having despatched as much of the good things of this world as he could possibly stow away, he ordered them to be called; they had never looked on so superb a dinner before, and could scarcely credit their senses when he divided the better half of a bottle of wine between them: he then called for his bill; the waiter authorized a wink as tho' he had been prince regent himself—It was produced; he gravely twirled his hat three times. What is to pay now you dog? Not a penny, your honor. Jack let the way to the public road, the Jews following with uplifted hands!!!

They proceeded onwards until they reached an other of Jack's hotels, when the severity of the weather getting the better of the Jews' parsimony, they accompanied him in, and engaged a bed, but wished no supper (the pack was to be resorted to after they retired, jacobs reason). Meanwhile, our seaman was feasted, shown to the best unoccupied bed in the house, breakfasted in the morning, and the three twirls of his hat settled the reckoning. They pursued their march to the great city the enchanted hat rendering a purse unnecessary for Jack, until they reached the last stage. The pedlars had held repeated consultations by the way, and the result was that Jack's hat must be purchased cost what it would: they had already felt his pulse on the subject bu' he was prepared for it, by what hat incautiously escaped them at different times, and he was too cunning a bird to be caught with chaff. His last inn was now entered, and the same farce acted over again; the virtues of Jack's beaver (by the bye it was made of wool) had now ceased, and it would have been an accommodation to him, if otherwise situated, to have parted with it for a half crown; but he well knew he could replenish his purse with it, at the expense of the credulous Israelites, who would have sworn upon the Old Testament, until they were black in the face, that it would enable the holder to eat, drink, and lodge free, and yet pay nothing. They were now within a mile of London and the hat unpurchased. A few minutes more and they might be forever separated from this eighth wonder of the world—as time was to be lost they resolved to strike a bold stroke and offered 100 guineas for Jack's head piece; he laughed the offer to scorn. This made the hatchers wights yet more anxious, and after a great deal of wiggling, a bargain was struck, whereby Jack got 150 guineas, and a new hat of one of the circumcised (for he was too proud to make his appearance publicly without it) for property not intrinsically worth eighteen pence! The money in his purse, the new beaver on his head, Jack took the earliest opportunity to dissolve the co-partnership by leaving our pedlars in the lurch. They cursed as he departed, and were not a little tickled at the idea of having ever-reached a christian. They went now to eat and drink the best, and pay no turn pieces, as they had plenty of both left behind. They made up their minds to seek the best house and make a fortnight's holiday.—Their circumstances and rigid economy had hitherto deprived them of the luxury of a comfortable meal, and they would now make themselves ample amends for all former privations—yes dat dey would. It occurred to Moses, however, that he was the eldest son of his brother Aaron (they were so named) that, as they were to put up at the first hotel, and live as gentlemen, they ought to dress as such. Fashionable second hand clothing was to be purchased, and after their frolic was over they would dispose of them in the country at a profit. They forthwith repaired to a barber's and got well shaved (for the moment they left off the Anti-Masonic party, or an enemy to their cause.

Resolved, That the conduct of James Todd, in obtruding himself into the convention, by an unworthy artifice, merits, and will receive, the reprobation of every honest man.

Resolved, That the Anti-Masonic party has too long borne its testimony against the interference of executive officers in the deliberations of the people, to be permitted, with credit, to remain silent while a most flagrant instance is furnished by one of their own party.

Resolved, That the conduct and proceedings of the minority of the delegates to the late convention is cordially approved by this meeting.

Resolved, That we will wait with confidence for the meeting of the National Convention at Philadelphia, and trust that it will nominate able and disinterested Anti-Masonic candidates—such as will induce the true Anti-Masons of this and other States to support them.

Resolved, That the controversy of the Masonic witnesses, Wolf, Dallas, and others, sufficiently proves the guilt of the Lodge, and their insulting conduct shows that they consider themselves above law, the people, and the constitution.

Resolved, That we approve of the faithful and fearless stand taken by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., in defence of the supremacy of the laws over the corrupt influence of the blood stained Lodge.

Such are the sentiments of FREEMEN! no manworship—no party sycophancy to be found in such proceedings. No! they are the sentiments of those who spurn to have on their collars, "*I am* VAN BUREN'S *Dog!*"

Harrison's Anti-Masonry!

☞As we have been called on by many Anti Masons from distant parts of the State for the Correspondence between Gen. HARRISON and Mr. STEVENS, *in which the General declares Anti-Masonry worse than Masonry*, we have re-published the same and struck off extra numbers for such as wish to know his sentiments on that subject.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

LETTER TO MR. STEVENS.

TO THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq.—It has been asserted by some of *General Harrison's* friends, that you have conversed with him, and have received letters from him which give satisfactory evidence that he is a sound *political Anti-Mason*.

Much is the fact, we think it no more than justice to him that they should be exhibited to the world.—On the other hand, if such statement is incorrect, we think that you owe it to yourself and to your friends, to exonerate yourself from the imputation which is intended to be made against you.

We therefore respectfully request, that you will furnish us with any correspondence upon this subject with General Harrison, which you possess, if you can do so without a violation of private confidence.

Very respectfully,

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
WM. W. IRWIN,
JAMES C. GILLELAND,
CHARLES OGLE.

December 21, 1835.

MR. STEVENS' ANSWER.

HARRISBURG, December 21, 1835.

Gentlemen:—Herewith I send your letter of this date, in which you request any correspondence between Gen. Harrison and myself, on the subject of *masonry*.

As a portion of Anti-masons, in Western part of the Whigs, have lately put him in nomination for the Presidency, I should be glad to know as well as he to know whether he is willing to be run, if, upon that his views on that important subject should be fully known. I therefore submit you all the correspondence between us, which was intended for publication, and have only to express my regret, that he should have come to the deliberate conclusion, that political Anti-masonry would be a "*parent of mischief, infinitely greater than those which it is its design to cure.*"

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

MESSRS. CRAIG, IRWIN, GILLELAND AND OGLE.

MR. STEVENS TO GEN. HARRISON.

GETTYSBURG, (PA.) Oct. 22, 1835.

DEAR SIR:—Although an entire stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject of vital importance to the whole Union—the Presidency. As you will have already learned, the election in this State has resulted in the election of the Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor, by a large majority—30,000. More than two thirds of the Legislature are also Anti-Masons. The whigs voted, some for Wolf and some for Ritner. The masonic whigs were to a man for Wolf. The *Free* whigs (usurped under the name) were the strongest party in this State is from 12,000 to 18,000 strong, out of 200,000 votes. You will perceive that the Anti-Masonic party, (which is 80,000 strong,) is the only one in the State which can at all contend with the Van Buren party. No opposition can or will be carried to him here, except under the Anti-Masonic flag. I have been this minute, to show you the necessity of counteracting the effect, that the union is to be created from Van Buren. The Anti-Masons, then far, have been individually urging your claims to the Presidency. They did not choose to act as a party until after the election, which has just terminated. But they have done what has already been done here for you; and intended formally to nominate you in December next. We had been led to believe that you were Anti-Masonic in your feelings. Mr. Krause, of Lebanon county, had so given us to understand. We had been led to believe that you were Anti-Masonic in your feelings. Mr. Krause, of Lebanon county, had so given us to understand. Jefferson—honored be his memory—was given your letter of the 6th of May, to our State Convention, which nominated Ritner, but little of the cause of Masonry; or, as we think here, of the means of suppressing it. I was not, however, surprised that you should be so much apparently ignorant of the subject, as you probably had never seen the proof of its oaths and obligations; but were, like William Morgan, taken off by the New York lodge, while in the dark as to its real nature. In order to enable you to form a judicial opinion of Masonry, as it is, I have caused to be forwarded to you, numbers of the "Star and Banner," of this place, containing decisive proofs of its nature. I trust you will deemed the subject of sufficient importance to read the whole numbers to which I have referred to. If so, you will be prepared to express a decided opinion of the merits of Masonry; and I trust will not think an improvement in requesting you to give me your answer to the following questions. I feel some anxiety about the answer, as on them will probably depend the fate of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and of the Presidency; as I believe that it will depend on Pennsylvania. Pardon me therefore, for proposing the following questions, and respectfully requesting an answer.

1st. "Do you believe Free-Masonry, and all other secret oath-bound societies, evil and incompatibleent with the genius and safety of republican government?

2nd. Will you join with your Anti-Masonic fellow-citizens in the use of all constitutional, fair, and honorable means, to bring about their final and suppression?

If you should see proper to answer this letter please make yours entire in itself, as it will be desirable to publish yours without this. As early an answer as possible is desired, as it may be your duty soon to taken to make a nomination. You have probably never heard of me—I can only say, I am one of the Representatives of this county in the Legislature, and have been for two years past.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

TO WM. H. HARRISON.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

CINCINNATI, 6th Nov. 1832.

DEAR SIR:—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d ultimo, on Saturday last, at the moment that I was setting out on a short visit to my family in this country. I avail myself of the first moment of leisure from my official duties, to answer it by the file of the "Star and Banner," which you were so obliging as to send, arrived some days before. The evidence exhibited in the case in which you were plaintiff, contained many circumstances and facts of high importance, which I had not before seen and we e not calculated to diminish the prejudice I had before entertained against the Masonic institution. I consider myself indebted the oldest Anti Mason in the U. States. My prejudices against Masonry were formed at far back as I can remember. I received them from my father who was not a Mason, and be from his brother in law, Peyton Randolph, who was one. None of my family that I know of have ever been Masons. Two uncles have been members but have seceded, one of them upon my recommendation.

When I was in the army commanded by General Wayne, a lodge was established by the officers, and several of my friends, upon proposing them selves as members, urged me to unite with them for that purpose. I resisted their solicitations, and informed them of my prejudices against the order. You can easily perceive, from the situation in which I was placed, that it would have been wrong in documents to me to abandon my prejudices against masonry as could w. l exist. But although I was very young and inexperienced at that time, I remained firm to the principles which had been instilled into my mind by my venerated father and which had their origin in a venerated uncle.

I have given this little history of facts to show you that my present avowals prevent their joining I was very young and inexperienced at that time. I remained firm to the principles which had been instilled into my mind by my venerated father and which had their origin in a venerated uncle.

I have given this little history of facts to show you that my present avowals prevent their joining Anti-Masonic in your feelings. Mr. Krause, of Lebanon county, had so given us to understand. Thus believing, I was grieved to perceive, from your letter of the 6th of May, to our State Convention, which nominated Ritner, that little of the cause of Masonry, or, as we think here, of the means of suppressing it. I was not, however, surprised that you should be so much apparently ignorant of the subject, as you probably had never seen the proof of its oaths and obligations; but were, like William Morgan, taken off by the New York lodge, while in the dark as to its real nature. In order to enable you to form a judicial opinion of Masonry, as it is, I have caused to be forwarded to you, numbers of the "Star and Banner," of this place, containing decisive proofs of its nature. I trust you will deemed the subject of sufficient importance to read the whole numbers to which I have referred to. If so, you will be prepared to express a decided opinion of the merits of Masonry; and I trust will not think an improvement in requesting you to give me your answer to the following questions. I feel some anxiety about the answer, as on them will probably depend the fate of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and of the Presidency; as I believe that it will depend on Pennsylvania. Pardon me therefore, for proposing the following questions, and respectfully requesting an answer.

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If you should see proper to answer this letter please make yours entire in itself, as it will be desirable to publish yours without this. As early an answer as possible is desired, as it may be your duty soon to taken to make a nomination. You have probably never heard of me—I can only say, I am one of the Representatives of this county in the Legislature, and have been for two years past.

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I have given this little history of facts to show you that my present avowals prevent their joining I have not been assumed for the occasion which now demands the avowal.

Your letter proposes to me two questions to which you request decided answers.

1st. "Do you believe that Free-Masonry and all other secret oath-bound societies are evils and incompatible with the genius and safety of republican government?"

2d. "Will you join your Anti-Masonic fellow-citizens, in the use of all constitutional, fair and honorable means, for their final and effectual suppression."

I have, I think in the preceding statement, given an answer that should be satisfactory, connected with the further declaration that I now make, that I will, as I have heretofore done, embrace every proper opportunity to effect by argument and persuasion the object of the second question. To go further would place me in the attitude of a partizan, a character which suits neither my age, my habits nor my disposition and which, I cannot assume, for the purpose of promoting the views of any party whatever, even where their principles and opinions coincide with my own.

Although there is something in the manner in which your last question is stated, which could with a reference you another part of your letter to the situation in which I stand before the people of the U. States, that would seem to indicate that I am to use other means of putting down masonry than those which I propose to employ and which I have uniformly pursued in private life, I do not believe that it was your intention to suggest that the power vested in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, could be used for that purpose. I am far from asserting that the evils arising from Masonry, do not form a proper subject for the deliberation and action of some of the constitutional authorities of our country. But I am certain that there exists no such power either in the Federal Government of the U. States or any of its departments, and that the attempt to exercise it would convulse the country to its centre. I am perfectly, if believed by the people, with mischiefs infinitely more fatal than those which it was intended to remedy. Such an assumption of power by the Executive of the United States would clothe him with that which was exercised by the Roman Dictator. No one is more sensible of the Consider ... even of the Tribunitian powers are already possessed or claimed by the Executive, and of the fears of those of the other and more dangerous office, what would remain to the State Governments or to the people? In despotic governments there is a remedy of little moment by whom or in what manner a remedy is applied to an existing evil. But in a Republic it is a horror, that the Chief Magistrate should continue to exist, than that the corrective should be applied by an usurping or despotic power. I know it to be.

I am, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
W. H. HARRISON.

THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq.

Harrisburg, Monday, April 18, 1836.

☞152 laws and 17 Joint Resolutions were passed by the late Legislature. We subjoin the titles of those of a general and local nature:

An act to authorize a temporary loan for the use of the commonwealth.

An act to change the time of appointing the Canal Commissioners.

The bill, entitled a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Cumberland valley railroad company.

An act to repeal the state tax on real and personal property and to impose another, for the improvements of the state by railroads and canals, and to charter a state bank to be called the United States bank.

A supplement to an act, making appropriation for certain internal improvements passed the 27th of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

An act authorizing the Governor to make a temporary loan to pay for locomotive engines.

An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Muncy canal company, and to authorize the United States bank to establish a branch at Erie.

An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Codorus navigation company," passed the 12th day of April: Cum Dominii, 1825.

An act requiring the banks of this Commonwealth to make quarterly statements to the Auditor General, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the regulation of the Militia of this commonwealth" passed the second day of April, 1823.

An act erecting parts of Northampton and Pike counties into a separate county to be called Monroe.

An act for the prevention of injuries to Indivi uals, by the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of stage drivers, and others.

Resolution relative to the collection of the state tax.

Resolution relative to the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, and for other purposes.

Resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the Commissioners of the internal improvement fund the balance of two millions of dollars, amounting, after deducting specific appropriations, to forty-seven thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-six cents.

Resolution authorizing superintendents of motive on railways of the commonwealth, to draw and disburse monies under certain conditions and for certain purposes.

Resolution requiring the president, faculty and trustees of colleges, and trustees or managers of academies or schools, (other than common schools) to make certain reports to the superintendent of common schools.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 28th March has the following disastrous intelligence from Texas. The assault which resulted in the re-capture of San Antonio by the Mexican troops was led in person by Gen. Santa Anna.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS!

FALL OF SAN ANTONIO AND MASSACRE OF THE TEXIAN TROOPS!

The following important documents were placed in our hands by a gentleman just arrived from Texas. Our informant met the express bearing the news we give, and from him we received the letters to be published. The information of the people on this side of the Sabine whose relations and friends, kin and countrymen, are now the victims of Mexican barbarity, Col. Bowie, it is said, shot himself; and Col. Travis shot himself to escape the cruelties of the enemy. Nobly they fought; dearly they sold their lives, but none escaped of the whole garrison of San Antonio.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Gonzales, March 11, 1836.

J. W. FANNIN, JR. Commanding at Goliad.

SIR—Yesterday evening the following intelligence was received through a Mexican, supposed to be friendly, which however was contradicted in some parts by another and arrived with them it is therefore only given to you as a rumor, though I fear a melancholy portion of it will be found true. Assuina Burgura states that he left the Alamo on Sunday, the 6th inst. and now is 3 days from another Mexican, that the Alamo was attacked on Sunday morning at dawn of day, by about 2300 Mexicans, and was carried a short time before sunrise, with a loss of 520 Mexicans killed and as many wounded. Col. Travis had only 150 effective men out of his whole force of 187. After the fort was carried seven men surrendered and asked for their lives, but none of the garrison—both were killed in the fort. I have little doubt but that the Alamo has fallen—Colonel Bowie was sick in bed and was not able to fight. Colonel Crockett was in the garrison of San Antonio, and Col. Jesse Benton it was also feared in the engagement, and one of the victims.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—The following was received by the passengers in the Caspian, via N. Orleans The report received from Matagorda, by passengers on board the Caspian, is that another engagement between the Texians and Mexicans had taken place on the San Antonio River, which resulted in the Mexican's defeat after a loss of 600 killed and wounded. The Texians were under the command of Gen. Houston.

FLORIDA.—The last accounts from Florida state that Gen. Scott left Fort Drane on the 26th ult. with 2200 men, for the Withacoochee, the battle ground of Gen. Gaines, where he expected to meet Gen. Eustis with his whole army. Should they meet with no Indians there, it was their intention to proceed with their united forces into the nation. It is now generally believed that the object of Gen. Gaines (Powell) in proposing a treaty of peace was to give him an opportunity to collect his forces for carrying on the war.

A detachment of 200 men under Lieut. Col. Butler, left Volusia on the 22nd ult. to return the same evening; but up to the 25th no tidings had been received from them.—Fears were entertained for their safety.—*Baltimore Trans.*

FROM FLORIDA.—A letter from Fort Brooke, dated March 22d, states, that Gen. Lindsay had marched on the 20th ult. in conjunction with the army under Gen. Scott, at Wythlacoche, and would set out for that place on the next day.

Since the massacre of Indians who had joined Gen. Gaines's encampment with a flag, proposing a cessation of hostilities, were fired upon by a part of Gen. Clinch's command while on marching to the relief of the former,) nothing further has been heard of the Indians; they had fled into the swamps.

A letter from Volusia, dated March 27, states, that the detachment under Lieut. Col. Butler, for whose safety apprehensions were entertained, has returned to the army of Gen. Eustis. Their detention was caused by bad roads.

The body of mounted men sent in pursuit of Col. Butler; engaged a body of Indians, and lost for the cowardice of the lieutenant, the whole force surrendered to them. The Indians were entirely unarmed and stacked their arms, than of a lieutenant was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force. The Texians attempted to escape, but only three men succeeded—one of whom was Col. Johnson.

Between the 25th February and 2d March the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo and bombarding the place. On the 2d March, Colonel Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo, without injuring a man.—On the 1st of March the garrison of Alamo received a re-enforcement of 32 Texians from Gonzales, having forced their way through the enemy's line, making the number in the Alamo 182 men.

On the 6th March about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the whole force of the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna in person; the battle was desperate until day-light, when only 7 men belonging to the Texian garrison were found alive who cried for quarters, but were told there was no mercy for them; they then continued fighting until the whole were butchered.—One woman, Mrs. Dickinson and a negro of Col. Travis, were the only persons spared.

We regret to say that Col. David Crocket, one of the Representatives of this county, in the late session of the Legislature, is now in Texas, and, we fear, has fallen a victim to the cruelty of the Mexicans.

GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday, April 18, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$6 75.

Appointment by the Governor.

☞CHARLES KETTLEWELL, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the township of Huntington, Latimore and Reading, Adams county.

☞"The "Bucks County Telegraph and Anti-Masonic Democrat" is discontinued. This is the fruits of trusting to amalgamation Harrisonism!

For several years past, our friends in that county have very unwisely run coalition Whig Anti-Masonic tickets—Anti-Masons voting even for a Mason to be allowed one Anti-Masonic representative! Such conduct should and always will destroy the party.—Anti-Masonry can live by no such fraudulent hypocritical course. Could not even the office-holders be true to the principles which appointed them?

We rejoice to find that that tried Anti-Mason J. DUNCAN, Esq. stood firm to his principles. In Bucks, he is like a green spot in a barren desert.

☞"The "base compound" Harrison party charge the Anti-Masonic party with inconsistency in denying the authority of the State Convention, which was called to elect delegates merely, to make nominations for President and Vice President, and thus destroying the National Anti-Masonic party. They say that Mr. Stevens is inconsistent, because in his letter to Gen. Harrison he said "*the Anti-Masons intend formally to nominate you in December next.*" All this was true; and yet it was intended to nominate him at the National and not State Convention. At the time that letter was written, the *Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention was called to be held on the 27th of December*, 1835. This fact ought to have been known to every Anti-Mason. But probably the writers of the charges above referred to, are not "*persecuting*" *distinctive* Anti-Masons, but only *Whig-Harrisonian-Masonic* Anti-Masons! Among those whom ignorance of facts or principles seems to have prompted to make *this charge*, we perceive J. B. MILLER, of Fayette, (*once* Anti-Masonic,) and some writer in the last Washington Reporter, who is probably about such an Anti-Mason as two of the Washington Representatives!

☞"The Cumberland Advocate (a Van Buren paper) is violently (at least *pretendedly* so,) "opposed to Banks of every description." In noticing the establishment *at that place* of two new Banks, it bawls out, "*the more the merrier!*" and admits that "additional banking facilities give additional impetus to business and trade of every description!" and yet this same paper is the unblushing "advocate" of the unjustifiable warfare carried on against an Institution located in *another place*, whose benefits and usefulness is not confined to one spot, one county, one State—but felt and extended throughout the whole Union! What base inconsistency! what unblushing impudence! May Cumberland, her Banks and her Improvements continue to prosper; and may the "Advocate" be *more* than "*stung* with Yellow Jackets!"

☞Gen. DUFF GREEN, in company with others, has obtained a grant from the Maryland Legislature for the erection of certain valuable improvements in the neighborhood of Cumberland, in that State. We are glad to find that this fact is such a source of gratification to at least *one* portion of a party that has not ceased for years past to heap upon the head of Gen. GREEN the vilest abuse and calumny; and that *they* have now arrived at a period when honesty claims from them a confession of *their* dishonesty, by declaring him to be a "high-minded, honorable man—and a substantial acquisition to the society of any community." We hope other members of "the party" elsewhere will profit by the example of their Cumberland brethren.

☞Much surprise appears to be manifested by the Whigs, because John Davis and one or two other *Whig* Senators, voted for the nomination of Chief Justice TANEY, a slavish devotee of Van Buren; but the reason is readily solved, when it is known that *both Davis and Taney are high and bigotted Masons!* Masonic Whigs and Masonic Jacksonmen (or *Tories*, as their pseudo allies term them!) are *always* united when the Grand Hailing Sign of Distress is given to help a "Brother" out of difficulty, or promote his Political elevation!

☞The "CASKET" and "LADY'S BOOK" for April have both been received, and are as interesting as any of the preceding numbers.

☞Among the Acts passed by the late Legislature, it will be seen, is one incorporating "*Marshall College at Mercersburg.*"

☞W. K. POTTS, who, it appears, was announced in the Butler Repository as a candidate for Colonel, "bravely" declines the honor in the following "brave"

CARD.

Messrs. Editors—I have observed in your last paper, under the head of election, my name announced as a candidate for Colonel of the militia of Butler, and as I generally known that I belong to the Marion Volunteer Battalion of Butler, and of course will not infringe on the rights of the brave and generous Militia, in being a candidate for Colonel. Let them select from their own number a brave man, a man that has served his country in the time of danger, both in the field and national council, or at the bar of justice, or the bar of spirits. Such a man as that at their head with a brave band of music, making sweet melodious sounds to a generation of corn-stocks, would strike terror to the Indians of Florida, and I am no longer a candidate in opposition to TOM.

W. K. POTTS.

Butler, April 8, 1836.

☞The following is the address of one of the published letters remaining in the Bal timore Post Office on the 1st instant:—

"Pat McMahon, the little Carpenter that got a big pay rise of twenty shillings in the shop, and is a Democrat, and votes for the Union, and lives in Harrison street, after living near the market and works close by."

The editor of the Repository says, "the Anti-Masonic papers of the State, are disgustingly fulsome and servile in praise of Governor Ritner. They even exceed the collar presses, as they have been termed, in sycophancy to President Jackson."

Those who have an opportunity of observing the contents of the papers referred to, will have difficulty in reconciling the above assertion with the facts of the case—they will, however, be at no loss to account for the opposite tone of the editor on this subject, if they have any knowledge of the state of his political stomach. They will not be unmindful of the circumstance that the organ of Jackson, in a healthy condition, will be unaffected by trifles which, when overloaded with *bile*, may be sufficient to excite its "disgust." To the same origin, too, may be ascribed the cause of the singular perversity of the judgment which pronounces the praise of Gov. Ritner to "exceed" in fulsomeness and servility that awarded by the collar presses to the President. It is not a little singular, that the only article the editor has given his readers in proof of his allegation, is a small one from the Philadelphia Star, *a warm advocate of Wolf's election, and still a decided opponent of the State administration!—Chambersburg Whig.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Alexander Robinson came to his death in a singular manner, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa. on the 2d inst. The Repository states, that "in attempting to jump over a companion, by placing his hands upon his shoulders, he fell on his head and broke his neck!"

The State funds in the hands of the Treasurer of Virginia, on the 1st inst. amounted to $400,000.

Ripe Strawberries were received at the Mobile Commercial Advertiser office on the first of April.

PROFITABLE LEGISLATION.—A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says, that up to the date of his letter, Congress had been in session 118 days. The time had been exhausted thus:—

20 days in debating the New York Fire Bill.

20 in adjournments, to gratify those who wish to indulge in parties of pleasure.

20 in talking about abolition, without any result.

20 in talking about Judge White, Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison.

20 in arguing questions of order.

18 in attending to the quarrels between Mr. Henry A. Wise and Mr. Polk, and between Mr. Wise and Mr. Bynum!

Total 118 days.

Was ever a nation favored with wise and greater legislators!

A VETERAN.—The Rev. Mr. Ripley of Concord, Mass. now aged 85, has been settled in that town 57 years as pastor of the religious Society. He is of a family of 19 children, 17 of whom lived to be married.—He has 3 brothers, and 3 sisters still living, the youngest of them now 80, and most of them over 75 years of age—his mother and grand-mother lived to be 90.

The Bankinghouse of the U. S. Bank in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was sold at auction on Tuesday for $388,600.

The Postmaster General says, it would require many month's labor, to ascertain the cause and extent of the derangement in the cash account of the Post Office department!!

The dandies in Philadelphia have had a "strike" in consequence of the high prices charged for shaving, and trimming whiskers. A committee of conference with the master barbers has been appointed, and it is hoped the belligerents may compromise.

A letter from Mr. A. Briscoe, giving an account of the destruction of the Texians at San Antonio, says Col. Crockett fell fighting like a tiger

GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

☞*Mr. Stevens.*—A paper of a very suspicious character at Harrisburg, understood to be owned by Mr. Strong, and entitled the "Antimasonic State Democrat," but better known among Anti-Masons, by the name of the "Pirate Flag," is considered the organ of the Harrison party in Dauphin.—We have treated it as an enemy to our cause, because, though we have seen in it many vague pretension to Anti-Masonry, we have never seen it attempting to vindicate the principles of Anti-Masonry; and it seems to have no zeal for any thing but for attacking those who were distinguished for Anti-Masonry when there was danger and loss in the contest.

The pre-eminent object of its hatred is Mr. Stevens; and that circumstance alone is sufficient to stamp its character. Mr. Stevens, with all his superlative qualifications, sought no bribe, and wished for nothing at the hands of Anti-Masonry in the hours of its apparent success. He wished only to remain what he had been, a labourer and contributor in the cause. We would as soon believe in the treason of Washington, as in the unfaithfulness of Mr. Stevens. Whatever others may have been who had personal interests at stake, we could not doubt Mr. Stevens' integrity of purpose without regarding him as insane. If he is unfaithful, we shall we consider faithful—the Todd men, the bargain-and sale sharers of the plunder!

When Mr. Stevens ceases to be the prime standard bearer of Anti-Masonry in Pennsylvania, we must either strike our colours, or else commit them to very different hands from those which have been flaring the "pirate flag" far out of our path.—*Pittsburg Times.*

☞The Anti-Masons of Franklin county, Pa. on the 2d inst. The Repository states, that "in attempting to jump over a companion, by placing his hands upon his shoulders, he fell on his head and broke his neck!"

☞The above would have been published in our last, had it pleased Mr. Harper to have complied with the request of the writer.]—ED. STAR.

[*Communicated.*

Another Soldier of the Revolution gone to rest!

DIED, at his residence, in this Borough, on the morning of Friday last, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. ADAM ROSENSTEEL, Esq.

The deceased leftwife and 7 children. He was a native of Pennsylvania, was at an early age, and united himself with the Patriots of the Revolution, in the battle field.—From his regiment in the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. IRVIS—into which he first entered, he was transferred to the Artillery, commanded by first Lieutenant, in Capt. Alexandre company, and continued in the service until 1779, having borne his part in the battles of Brandywine, White horse, Paoli, Germantown and Monmouth; and, at a long been permitted to see his country free and happy, has laid down the burden of his days peacefully to rest in her bosom. As a Public Officer, and a Citizen, he was held in the highest esteem, as a faithful, constant and sincere.

As a husband and Father, it would be a fleshly attempt of the writer to describe the scenes of the dying chamber proclaimed in bursts of grief, what he had been to those he had so long cherished and loved. "Mark the good man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT P. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in York Street, next door to the Public Offices, in the room lately occupied by John L. Fuller, Esq.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1836. 3m-3

Wrightsville & Gettysburg
RAIL ROAD.

THE Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly incorporating this Company are requested to meet in Gettysburg, *on Wednesday the 26th inst.* to take measures for the commencement of operations in said work. The Commissioners are,

Thomas C. Miller, James A. Thompson, Thaddeus Stevens, James Wilson, William M'Clellan, Thomas J. Cooper, John F. Macfarlane, John B. M'Pherson, Samuel Danner, Jacob Hostetter, David Middlecoff, George Hines, George Ickes, Joseph Corl, William Hildebrand, Joseph Miller, Abraham Picking, George L. Fauss, R. R. Hutchenson, Jacob Dellone and William Albright, of Adams County.

L. H Skinner, Henry Wirt, John Kauffelt and Henry Fathey, of York County.

William Wright and William C M'Pherson, of Lancaster County;

William D. Lewis, Jesse R. Burden, John Gest and J. B. Mitchell, of Philadelphia;

Samuel M'Clellan, Jacob Albert and James H. Miller, of Baltimore.

April 18, 1836. 3m-3

TEMPERANCE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Petersburg (Y. S.) Temperance Society, will be held in the Academy, *on the 2d Monday of May next*, at early evening.

CHAS. KETTLEWELL, Sec'ry.

April 18, 1836. 1m-3

Brigade Orders!

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade of the 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:

IN COMPANIES,

On Monday the 2d day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers shall direct.

In Battalions, as follows, viz.

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, *on Monday the 9th:* the 2d do. of do. *on Tuesday the 10th.* The first Battalion of the 80th Regiment, *on Wednesday the 11th:* the 2d do. of do. *on Thursday the 12th.*—The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, *on Friday the 13th:* the 2d do. of do. *on Saturday the 14th day of May next*, unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental trainings instead thereof.

Those Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

The American Union Battalion of Volunteers, will parade *on Saturday the 7th of May*, for Inspection.

The Independent Battalion of York and Adams counties will parade for inspection at whatever time and place within the year and Brigade, that the Commanding officer may direct.

☞Appeals, for the Militia, on Monday the 13th of June next: For Volunteers, on Monday the 7th of November next.

DAVID SCOTT,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade 5th Div.
Pa. Militia.

April 18, 1836. tp-5

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 90th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will report for Drill and Inspection, at the following named places:—

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Mr. Harvey Hamilton, in the borough of Lewisberry, York county, *on Monday the 9th of May next;* and

The second Battalion, in the town of Petersburg, York Springs Adams county, *on Tuesday the 10th of May next.*

JOHN WOLFORD,
Colonel of the 90th Regiment,
Pa. Militia.

April 18, 1836. tp-2

Pennsylvania College.

A STATED meeting of the Board of Trustees' of this Institution will be held on *Wednesday the 20th of April next.* The examination of candidates classes in College will be held on *Monday and Thursday* preceding.

☞The Summer Session will commence on the *First Thursday in May ensuing.*

D GILBERT, Sec'ry.

March 21, 1836. tm-51

Millinery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her former customers, and the public generally, that she has re-commenced the above business at her residence, (at the house of Mrs. WAMPLER,) opposite the Post Office, where she will at all times be prepared to

Make and Repair Bonnets

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER,

having made arrangements to receive the LATEST FASHIONS from Philadelphia regularly.

S. SCHREINER.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1836. tf-2

Petersburg Invincibles,

ATTENTION!

YOU will parade *on Monday the 2d of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Daniel Miller, in Summer uniform, and each member to be prepared with three rounds of ball cartridges.

ANDREW A. McCOSH, O. S.

April 18, 1836. tp-3