Star & Republican Banner.

At $3 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1836.

☞We call attention to the advertisement of the "COLUMBIA SET." From what we can learn, it is decidedly a valuable and desirable establishment.

☞The advertisements of "WALDIE'S LIBRARY," and "LITTELL'S SATURDAY MAGAZINE," (a new periodical,) will be found among our advertisements.

☞Mr. WILLIAM B. FULWILER has become Editor and Publisher of the "*Carlisle Herald*," and Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON, of the "*Carlisle Volunteer*."

N. B. After a very severe battle, the Harrisburg Reporter is now in the hands of Mr. PATTERSON, last fall a bitter opponent of Henry A. Muhlenberg!!!

☞The following gentlemen have lately been elected officers of the "*Gettysburg and Black's Tavern Turnpike Company:*"—

PRESIDENT—James Bell, jr.

MANAGERS—George Fehl, Nicholas Baer, Philip Fehl, Philip Benner, William McCurdy, John Rife.

TREASURER—Joseph Wilson.

The Deposite and Surplus Bill.

☞On Friday week last, the President returned the above bill to the Senate with his signature. The following section embraces the most important features of the whole bill:—

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, as shall by law authorize their Treasurers or the competent authorities to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposite therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations, and shall pledge the faith of the State for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same to pay the said moneys, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid: *Provided*, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the sum shall be deposited with the other States agreeing to accept the same on deposite, in the proportion aforesaid: *And provided further*, That when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for in such proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one State, in any one month, without previous notice of thirty days for every additional sum of $20,000, which may at any time be required.

True Democracy vs. Record.

☞The Washington City Globe says:—"Major HEIKEMAN, and his little command of 75 men, have given the first example in Florida, of the true spirit that belongs to the American soldiery. He sallied out from his entrenchments with his force divided into three columns of 25 men each, attacked double their number of Indians, and put them to flight."

The same paper announces the gallant Officer's reward as follows:—

War Department, Adj. Gen's. Office,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1836.
GENERAL ORDER.

The gallantry and good conduct of the officers and troops in the action of the 9th June, with the Seminole Indians, near Micanopy, in Florida, where they met and defeated a very superior force of the enemy, merit the thanks of the President: and in consideration of the meritorious conduct of the commander of the detachment of regular troops, Major JULIUS P. HEIKEMAN, of the 2d Regiment of U. S. Artillery, the President of the United States has been pleased, and he hereby confers on that officer, the Brevet of Lieut. Col. in the Army.

By order,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Mr. Van Buren's Private character.

☞The Salem Gazette, a Whig paper, bears the following testimony to the private character of MARTIN VAN BUREN:—

"For one," says its editor, "we have not any thing to say against it; and it gives us pleasure frankly to state, that we know of nothing objectionable to his private relations. It would be unmanly to withhold this acknowledgment. We see no ground to charge him with any *personal* vice."

☞A Lot, 274 feet front, by 100 deep, in Wall street, New York, was sold on Saturday week last for $65,000.

A woman in Vermont, it is said, went three days without speaking scarcely a word.

Another Irishman o Lowell drank lately *twelve glasses of gin in half of a day*, and in twelve hours was a corpse.

It is estimated that the exports of Boots and Shoes from N. Y. State for the present year will amount to the enormous sum of $30,000,000!

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.—It is stated in the New Orleans Bee of the 16th inst., that a man named Hubbard, the person who set fire to the United States Treasury Department at Washington, was arrested in that city the day before. He was traced to New Orleans by an officer named Kelly, who, suspecting that he would probably call at the Post Office for letters directed to certain individuals, communicated the same to the Postmaster, who ordered that he be arrested the moment he presented himself. He confesses his guilt and promises to make known his accomplices.

TEXAS LANDS.—The New Orleans Bee states as a proof that the affairs of Texas are restored to comparative tranquility, that lands which previously could scarcely realize 1 dollar an acre, are now selling readily for 4 to 5. Speculation produced war, and will follow peace: but it is not yet very safe to invest capital in Texas lands.

LYNCHING AGAIN.—The Rev. A. W. Kitchell a native of New Jersey has been *lynched* in Monticello, Geo. His head was shaved and he was ride on a rail twice thro' the town and ordered to leave in ten days under penalty of Lynch Law. He is described by the Newark Advertiser, as being a man of mild, unassuming, and unoffending manners, and is said to have entertained opinions directly the reverse of the abolitionists, when he left home about a year since, and consequently it is not probable he could have given any just cause of offence to the Georgians.—*Balt. Trans.*

The people of Wheeling were visited with a "shower" of rain and hail on Thursday night, attended with singular electrical phenomena. For several minutes, says the Times, a flame, as it were of fire, filled the heavens, only varying in the intensity of light. A constant roll of thunder was heard in the distant horizon, while from the zenith an occasional bolt seemed to rive the earth. The rain descended in torrents, and the hailstones for the space of two minutes, which had, while the wind kept time and tune to the distant clamour in the skies.—*Ibid.*

Business is so brisk at Buffalo and the place so crowded, that a respectable merchant declares that he is generally obliged to stand from fifteen to twenty minutes, with a quid of tobacco in his hand, waiting for an opportunity to throw it into the street.—"Business is business," as Fum would say—"and must be attended to." Why don't the man swallow it and save his time?—*Ibid.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Anecdote of Gen. Houston.

About two years ago Gen. Houston, in company with two others, left Nashville, Tenn. for Texas. They travelled several days through marshes and over mountains among Indians as well as savages, without any thing very interesting or marvellous crossing their path.

In one beautiful moonlight evening they entered a village, the county town of ——, State of ——, where they took lodgings for the night; the news was very soon spread over the town that Gov. Houston, from Tennessee, had taken lodgings at ——, where, in a short time, he was greeted by judge and jury, counsel and client, (the court being in session,) by the accomplished female, as well as the backwoods rustic, all of whom received the salutation of a gentleman and scholar in the person of Gen. H. There was an animation, with his interesting and beautiful daughter, who seemed to claim the attention of the general more than all the other visitors. There was an expression in the old man's look differing from the rest—he looked a language which said, "can you help me?" and echo answered from the leaving breast of the daughter *can you help!*

The old man, many years ago, had taken up a large tract of land in that county, on which he settled with his young family, and which, through industry, he had converted into a very extensive and profitable plantation, but had, inadvertently, omitted to enter it. Some time previous to this event, a "knowing one" ascertained that the old man could be ejected, and *legally too*, set to work, had the *farm entered* in his own name, got a writ of ejectment served, and arrived in an hour the old man and his family were turned out of "house and home," almost penniless. The old man entered suit in the court for the recovery of his best home, but *losing no money*, he had no friends! (how true.) The general listened to his tale of woe, and *intimated* that he would *help* on the morrow, as on that day the case would be decided.

It was a delightful morning, the sun shone cheeringly, but the old man scarcely felt his influence, true, he thought a little light had broken in on the gloom of his mind—perhaps he may come to my help, but alas! I have no money, and Counsel do not often labor for nought—during these reveries the court was called—the Counsel for the defendant opened an appeal to the jury on the *legality* of his client's claim to the farm, and laboured long and hard in defence of his plea—it was thought by some that his arguments were uncontrovertible—during this time there sat the old man—no friend to comfort him—the Governor was not there—he had not been as good as his *intimation*—the Counsel was about closing his appeal, and in all probability the decision would go against the plaintiff—hark! a rustling noise is heard—we move is in the crowd—a tall genteel personage enters—the old man lifts his eye and recognizes the Governor—he steps forward, introduces himself to the court, volunteers for the old man—all eyes were upon him, and when the words "Gentlemen of the Jury" fell from his lips, the current of opinion began to change, there was an unction in the words to which the listeners were strangers, and were unaccustomed—he proceeded eloquently, feelingly—his words fell on the listeners like the rushings of many waters—the white handkerchiefs of the ladies were seen in requisition—the stern jurors were seen to throw away the briny drop—the Judge changed his position frequently—anon the whole house, judge and jury, counsel and client, spectators—all—were suffused in tears—he closed his arguments, his eloquent and his impressive appeal to the jury—walked out, and the jury without leaving their box gave the "old man" back his farm.

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A negro man, Henry Howard, has been committed at Washington, for robbing Mr. Calhoun, of the Senate, of $300, and Mr. Thompson, of the House, of a valuable cloak.

The "Cumberland Bank of Allegany" has declared a dividend of *three and a half per cent.* for the last six months, payable on and after the 5th of July inst.

FRENCH INDEMNITY.—Among the numerous individuals who have shared in this "good send," we notice the legal representatives of the Hon. Wm. Gray of Boston are awarded nearly $200,000, and those of the Hon. Israel Thorndike, about $125,000.

MR. EATON, Minister of the United States to Spain, (late Governor of the Territory of Florida,) has arrived in this city, on his way to his European destination.—*Nat. Int.*

We copy the following from the Montgomery Advertiser Extra, of the 7th ult:—

The robbing of the Mail—the burning of the Stages and the murder of the passengers in the Creek Nation—turns out to be the work of a white man. The unholy scoundrel said to have painted himself like unto an Indian, to have put on their costume, and to have headed the band of marauding demons. He was pursued in his flight to Tenessee—taken and is now represented to be in close confinement in the jail of Chambers County. We should not be surprised to hear of many such cases, before the Creek war is over.

In reference to the reported matrimonial infidelity of the great English Poetess, Mrs. Norton, a New York paper observes: It is a little singular that one of the heirs of Mrs. Norton's productions, a tale entitled the "Deserted Child"—is upon the subject of a wife abandoning her husband and child for the arms of a seducer. She will now bitterly realize the miseries so forcibly portrayed in that affecting story.

Forty-two acres of land in the outskirts of the village of Syracuse, in the western part of New York, sold lately for $42,000.—Seven rail roads terminate in this village.

MEASURES—NOT MEN.—Fifty tailors have just arrived at New York, from Liverpool, in the ship Star.

The real and personal estate in the state of New York is estimated at five hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

The emperor Charlemagne's bible was sold at auction, by Evans in London, lately, for fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

The German population of Ohio is estimated at 100,000 souls.

A POSER.—The following question would furnish a good subject for a Debating Society—which is the most dangerous to a community, an *ignorant* Physician, an *illiterate* Schoolmaster, or a *knavish* Lawyer!

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

Mr. Stevens' Report on the subject of Free-Masonry.

The committee to whom were referred the petitions of citizens of this commonwealth, praying for an investigation into the nature of Freemasonry and other secret societies, REPORT:—

That many considerations conspired to impress upon them the great importance of the inquiry with which they were charged. The number of petitions referred to them was very great—supported by a large number of the most honest, intelligent and guileless of our citizens. They contain charges against the institution of Freemasonry and other secret societies, of the most alarming character, which, if true, could not fail to render them dangerous to every free government, subversive of all equal rights, social order, morality and religion. The obligation to prosecute a careful and thorough investigation into these charges, became the more imperative from the fact, that for many preceding sessions of the legislature, petitions of a similar character had been received from every quarter of the state, and had been treated with marked disrespect, and their requests totally disregarded by those who found private or political advantage in sustaining those secret and irresponsible, but powerful and controlling governments.

The committee entered upon the discharge of their duties confident that the just expectations of the people, so long delayed, would now be realized. Not doubting that they would be fully sustained in the use of all constitutional means necessary for the attainment of their object. They have entertained no doubt in such belief, as a very large majority of the House of Representatives were professed friends of the principles which had effected so thorough a revolution in the political condition of the state. They could not at liberty to suppose, nor had they been, could they have believed that those principles were assumed for the mere purpose of political elevation, and not from a thoroughly and conscientious conviction of the immeasurable danger of secret societies, bound together by unlawful oaths. How far the charitable faith of the committee was justified by the subsequent action of the House, will be left to the people to determine, after having laid before them a faithful narrative of the facts connected with this investigation.

The committee issued subpoenas for about one hundred witnesses, embracing men of all ranks of society, and every grade of Masonry within the commonwealth. Among them were all the present, and many of the past officers of the Grand Lodge, who were required to produce the books, papers and records of the Grand Lodge over which they presided. That the testimony by which the institution was to be adjudged might not be supposed to be extorted from unwilling or perjured lips, several District Deputy Past Grand Masters were summoned, among whom were George Wolf, George M. Dallas, and T. Harding Ward, Esquires.

A few only of the witnesses yielded obedience to the law, and thereby evinced that they deemed their civil superior to their Masonic obligations. But the testimony procured is highly important, and satisfactorily establishes the following positions—to wit:—

1. The revelations of Free-Masonry, as made by Morgan, Bernard, Allyn, and other seceding Masons, are genuine expositions of the ceremonies, obligations and principles of Masonry, as practised and admitted in Pennsylvania, as well as the rest of the civilized world.

2. The initiatory and other ceremonies of the several degrees are proved to record, almost literally with the description of them in Bernard's Light on Masonry, and Allyn's Ritual. As none of these ceremonies are written, and cannot be conveyed, it may be well to describe a few of them.

In the first degree, the candidate for mystic honor is taken into the "preparation room," stripped naked (except that they put on a pair of flannel drawers owned by the lodge, and consecrated for its sublime ceremonies; his left arm and breast made bare; his eyes tightly bandaged; his pantaloons rolled up, called a "cable-tow," put round his neck; thus accoutred, the proper officer seizes the end of the rope; and pressing the sharp point of the compass against his naked breast, leads him into the lodge room where he is duly received by the "Sons of light." The master of the lodge recites one or more prayers, and administers to the candidate the oath of secrecy, whose conclusions and penalty are as follows: "To all which I do most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, without the least equivocation, mental reservation of self evasion of mind in me whatever, binding myself under no less penalty than to have my throat cut across, my tongue torn out by the roots, and my body buried in the rough sands of the sea, at low water mark, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours; so help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same." The ceremonies of initiation vary in each degree but the preparation of the candidate is substantially the same. In the second degree the candidate is attired or rather disrobed, as before; but as the degree is more important, the rope is put twice round his neck, and his right is stend of his left breast naked. In the Royal Arch degree, the rope is passed seven times round his body, and fastened, in like manner, to a second and third companion behind him; for in the Holy Royal Arch it requires three to make what is called a "team" for exaltation. When thus prepared, the hoodwinked "team" is led or rather dragged by the cable-tow, under the "living arch" formed by the upraised clasped hands of the members of the chapter. They are compelled to stumble over rough blocks of wood, and frequently and violently pressed down to the floor by the "living arch." This they are obliged to repeat several times, when prayers are offered up for their safe deliverance; then is exhibited the scene of God appearing to Moses in the burning bush, with the mimicry of all its attendant circumstances.

In the Knight Templar's degree, it was clearly proved, that among other ceremonies, the sacrament of the Faith Libation is administered to the candidate out of a human skull; and he is *compelled* to take it. Many of the ceremonies, which we have not space to notice, are of a most horrid and blasphemous character. Many of the ceremonies, when viewed in connection with the obscenity, appear to be merely childish, ridiculous, and foolish. But they are far from deserving that character. They are founded in the deepest knowledge of human nature. For the safe execution of the ultimate dark objects of secret societies, it is indispensably necessary to secure perfect secrecy. Although the candidate is bound down by the most appalling oaths and horrid penalties, yet the strongest guarantee is the personal degradation which he is made to endure. Pride and shame operate more powerfully than any other motive. A Mason might disclose the villainy of the order, and justify himself by pleading the unlawful and demoralizing character of the oaths. But he would, with much more difficulty, be persuaded to exhibit himself to the public, naked, hoodwinked, with a rope round his neck, cuffed, beat and bruised by his fellow members.

It was proved that in Pennsylvania, crime had been committed under the Masonic obligations:

That the abduction of Morgan was Masonically communicated to the lodges of this state:

That Masonic appeals had been made to influence judicial tribunals:

That frequent and effective applications had been made, through the medium of the lodges and other ways, for aid and support for brother Masons, who were candidates for office:

That Masons, belonging to a party known to be in the minority, had been elected to office by the aid of the Masonic votes of the opposing party:

That Masonry had been used to affect legislative action: and in 1835, the Methodist E. Church, had any influence upon either branch of the legislature, during its present or past session, my perhaps appear in the sequel.

The testimony disclosed the secret oaths, penalties, ceremonies and objects of the society of Odd Fellows; an institution little known to our citizens, and which, in Free Masonry, as Masonry has declined under the pressure of public opinion, this institution has been patched; and if the elder brother should be doomed to premature death, this seems designed to reign in its stead. It is feared that it may become even more dangerous than Masonry itself. It is cheaper, and consequently accessible to a more numerous and less cultivated class of people. Masonry is the aristocratic, and Odd Fellowship the plebeian order of iniquity.—Neither of them can boast of one virtue to stone for a thousand vices.

But although valuable testimony has been obtained by the committee, which clearly establishes the oaths, obligations and ceremonies of these secret societies, yet much, which was desirable, and which the committee had expected to receive, was withheld by the contumacious and rebellious conduct of the Masonic institution, which arrogantly assumed to be the constituted authorities of the commonwealth; bid defiance to, and trampled upon the laws, and had proscribed and punished among, and the House of Representatives sufficiently weak, to escape with impunity.

The Grand Master of this commonwealth, was among the number of those who obstinately refused obedience to the law. The Grand Secretary was particularly anxious to procure his testimony. Having had the vast patronage of this great state at his command, he was, no doubt, impelled that his evidence would confirm or confute the opinion generally entertained among the uninitiated, that great sums of money, which were wantonly bestowed on Masonic favorites, without regard to merit. Many millions of public money have been expended during his administration; and rumor had the good its wonderful expenditure to the benefit of Masonic oaths. Some cases were known, and many others were reported, of applications for assistance, which had been made to him, founded avowedly on the Masonic obligation to "prefer a brother" of the lodge. He was known to have pardoned Masonic convicts on the application of members of the lodge, while he refused to extend similar acts of grace to the uninitiated. All these things, he and the fraternity well knew had been charged against him. Were he innocent, it was due to his office and fair opportunity to vindicate his character. If guilty, it was due to public justice to investigate and remove, wherever the cause of the iniquity. His personal examination became the more necessary, as he had carefully removed from the public archives, all letters, applications and petitions for office or for pardon, upon which he had founded his official conduct.

The testimony of the late Attorney General of this commonwealth, G. M. Dallas, was cheerfully tendered. It was regretted that the legislature to know law for the Masonic obligations interfered with, and perverted the fair administration of justice; but many culprits had escaped prosecution or conviction, through the agency of the secret "sycon" of Masonry. Instead of obeying the law, and vindicating the institution and his own official conduct from suspicion, he not only refused to testify in obedience to the mandate of the House of Representatives, but treated the committee with great personal rudeness and insolence. The proud, rebellious and kingly spirit engendered by the principles and practices of the lodge could not be more strikingly illustrated than they were in the unmanerly and imperious conduct of a gentleman usually so polished in his manners, and so republican in his professions. In blasphemous and self-righteous bantering and irreverent conduct of Wm. T. Sprague, an ordained minister of Christ, who invoked the vengence of heaven upon the committee for daring thus to treat "one of his little ones."

The testimony of the officers and the production of the records of the Grand Lodge, was of first importance to vindicate the purity of the institution, if it be really pure, and conclusively to establish the guilt of those involved in iniquity. The committee were willing to rest the truth of all the allegations against it, upon its own records, kept by its own officers. They believe that they contained undeniable evidence of its deep depravity. That there was written the plain history of perfidious treachery to the foul murder of Morgan, in the sums voted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to defend and screen his murderers, and aid the "western sufferers."

Masons of high standing from every quarter of the state were subpoenaed and required to be sworn to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," concerning the institution to which they belonged. They were distinctly informed that they would be required to give no evidence on which would criminate themselves.—The House of Representatives by a large majority ordered them to be attached for refusing to be sworn, or else unshamedly rejected such refusal in the face of the House. How fearful, criminal, or disgraceful must have been the facts which truth would compel them to disclose! Indeed, they thus braved the authority of the law, incurred the risk of legal penalties, and incurred the severe censure of the House, contempt, odium and indignation of honest men! They sought to protect themselves from testifying, under the allegation that they were not bound to criminate or disgrace themselves.

This plea was an admission that every act of Masonry was criminal or disgraceful, else they might have given some evidence without self crimination. They alleged that the constitution secured them from molestation in the "*pursuit of happiness*," and that any investigation into their Masonic tree of principles, or legislation in reference to them, was an infringement of it. The felon is equally protected by the constitution in the "pursuit of happiness." Shall not equal property complain of the interference with his vocation by the officers of justice, as important an infringement of his rights, because it is abridged his "happiness."

But the committee have resolved and directed their chairman not to prepare an extended or elaborate report, but leave that to some future legislature, which shall have a majority determined to compel the attendance of witnesses, by the infliction of every necessary and constitutional penalty.

In conclusion, it is deemed by the committee proper to state that the House, of Representatives determined that the witnesses were bound to testify, and ordered them to be attached. But when brought to the bar of the House, and after they had spurned the contempt of which they had been guilty before the committee, a majority of the House discharged them from custody, without punishment or censure. Truth requires us to state that the vote assumed a party aspect, every Jackson Van Buren member voting uniformly to protect and screen the Masons. Had *they* stood alone, a large majority would still have been found vindicating the supremacy of the laws. The other members were divided into political Anti-Masons and Whigs. Every political Anti-Mason (except perhaps one or two, which we are not sure of a doubtful character) voted for enforcing the law against the contumacious witnesses. With all their political and intellectual powers, they stood by the constitution. The whigs, with one honorable exception, voted with their natural and uniform political friends, in defence of the supremacy of the lodge. This brief recital is necessary, that the people may judge how far they can confide in those who have the power, and who boast that they are "neither Mason nor Anti-Masons"—who are supposed of their impartiality between right and wrong—of their neutrality between virtue and vice. That they may entertain no false hopes of equal protection against the secret Masonic, that court of their country, until a majority of both branches of the legislature shall be composed of avowed friends of Anti-Masonry.

The committee herewith report, and request the publication of the testimony.

Finally, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Valuable Printing Establishment

FOR SALE.

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☞Subscriptions are solicited by

E. LITTELL,
No. 11 Bank street, back of 71 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, July 4, 1836.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, July 4, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$7 to $7 12.

☞We have been requested to state that the Stores in Petersburg, (Y. S.) will be closed on the fourth of July.

☞We issue our paper this morning, (Saturday,) although dated for Monday, in order to give those in the office the privilege of participating in the festivities of the "Birthday of Freedom."

Cobb's Series of School Books.

☞The Publishers, Messrs. HICKOK & BLOOD, (of Chambersburg,) have put into our hands a series of the above books.—From a careful perusal, we are convinced that they are much superior to those now in use in our Schools, (*Emerson's*,) besides being considerable cheaper. President KRAUTH, Dr. SCHMUCKER, Rev. Mr. MARSDEN, Professor JACOBS and others speak very highly of them.

☞We ask attention to the able report of Mr. STEVENS, published in to-day's paper. It contains some cutting, but just rebukes.

☞The CHAMBERSBURG WHIG has entered upon its third year, in an improved and handsome dress. Its enterprising Proprietor, Mr. PITTS, spares no labor to make the "Whig" interesting to its patrons.

☞We are highly gratified to perceive that our neighbor of the "REPUBLICAN COMPILER" is enabled, "without the aid of Bank bonus, or official patronage," to "require the liberality and approbation" of his Democratic patrons, by an enlargement and improvement of his paper." So soon as "Bank bonus," gives us a "bonus," or *all* our delinquent *patrons* "buck up" we will try and enlarge our paper also.

☞The "Compiler" may as well rest easy for the present. Whenever the Sonntag election comes, it may be assured that *we, the friends of Pennsylvania interest*, will stand shoulder to shoulder—be it "Stevens, Penrose, Middlecoff," or some other friends of the rights and interests of Pennsylvania. ☞Record this as a "matter of reference."

A Chance for Printers.

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph states that "Four or five young men of good character, printers by trade, who are capable of editing and conducting country newspapers, can obtain promising situations by immediate application to the editor of this paper. Those who could invest a small capital would be preferred, but it would not be a positive requisite. They would be required to sustain Democratic Anti-Masonic principles, and nominations." The same paper has also been requested to procure young men to conduct two Whig papers, to support Harrison and Granger.

☞The Lancaster Examiner sneers at the Pittsburg Times for not buzzing for Harrison! Will the Examiner inform us, which is the greatest sin, to support the candidate of the Masonic Whig party, or that of the Masonic Jackson party!

☞The "Harrisonites" of New York have nominated JESSE BUEL, Editor of that valuable Agricultural paper, "THE CULTIVATOR," for the office of Governor. Judge Buel is a worthy man, and estimable citizen—and would undoubtedly make as good a Governor as the Farmer now at the head of affairs in this State. Let the *people* always choose Farmers and Mechanicks to rule over them, and they need have no fears for the protection and prosperity of their rights and interests.

☞The Lancaster Examiner says it does "not altogether despair of the Star and Times" eventually coming out for Harrison. For ourself, as matters *now* stand, so far as Anti-Masonry is concerned, our partialities *are not* in Gen. Harrison's favor; and should the Star ever advocate his election, it must be as the friend of *State Rights*—there is no genuine Anti-Masonry about him.

GOLD COINAGE.—The Globe of Tuesday says,—"We learn that during the last week, the unprecedented sum of $349,895 has been coined in gold at the Mint of the United States.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR AND SURGEON!—A quack doctor at Haverstraw advertises that if people will take his medicine, their minds will not only be preserved in a healthy state, but they will never stand in need of either a physician or a surgeon! A positive cure for broken necks!

A son of Gen. Ripley, a brave and promising youth, was killed in one of the recent actions in Texas.

TO CURE BALDNESS.—It is affirmed that washing the bald places once a day with a solution of French brandy and sulphate of copper has been found to have the effect of causing the hair to grow in cases where it had been falling off for years before. The brandy should be poured upon the sulphate of copper, and suffered to remain a few days.

☞Not so good as the "*Oil of Celeus*" Our Cousin of York will bear us witness!

The board of Trustees of JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE have elected *Robley Dunglison, M. D.*, formerly Professor of Physiology, &c. in the University of Virginia, and now the Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Maryland, to the chair of the "Institute of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence," in Jefferson Medical College.—We congratulate the profession, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the general public of Philadelphia, on this appointment. Dunglison's reputation as an accomplished gentleman and a distinguished physician, is too well known to require any observations from us.

It is rumoured among the knowing ones that the *Bank of the United States* will on the fifth of July next declare a dividend of four per cent. but certainly three and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

A MERITED TRIBUTE.—In the course of a conversation recently held with a leading and influential member of the Jackson party, he adverted to a visit to Harrisburg, when we took occasion to ask his candid opinion of Mr. Muhlenberg. He promptly replied, "I never met a nobler, or more liberal body of men. With one or two exceptions, and only one or two, they seemed to disregard party altogether, and to be intent on promoting the great interests of the state. I have been in the habit of visiting Harrisburg once or twice during each session for the last ten years, and although I do not belong to your party I probably never will, I will do you the justice to say that the Legislature of this year was equal in all creditable respects to any that has convened at Harrisburg for years."—*Philad. Inquirer.*

A CLEVER ANECDOTE APTLY APPLIED.—The following is from the National Intelligencer:—

"As to the nature and effect of the provision in the bill respecting the surplus revenue, we have heard repeated an anecdote related by Mr. Clay, in a speech which very pointedly illustrates it. Sir Walter was (whilst on a visit to Dublin, we believe) accosted in the street by a mendicant, who told so moving a tale, that old Scotia's hard put his hand in his pocket, with the view of giving the man a sixpence, but unluckily found that he had nothing about his person less