masonic obligations were considered superior, I cannot say how often I have heard it spoken of.

Question by the same. Have you heard the subject frequently agitated?

Ans. I have.

Question by the same. Have you ever known masons express contrary opinions on the subject?

Ans. Not until the political party of Anti-Masonry sprung up. Since that time I have.

Question by the same. Since that time, what was the opinion of the majority of those whom you have heard express their opinions on the subject?

Ans. I have had conversations with different ones on the subject, since the excitement but have heard no definite opinion but from one gentleman. He said he considered the masonic obligations morally binding as respected his own private interest, but as a public man, and in a public capacity, he considered the civil obligations superior.

Question by the same. Are you an Anti-Mason.

Ans. I have voted that ticket.

As far as I have testified in the above evidence, my recollection is distinct and perfect.

JOHN STEM.

Sworn and subscribed this 8th day of March, 1836.

THADDEUS WILLIAMS, J.P.

Testimony of Mr. H. L. Holbrook

1. Are you a mason? If so, when and where were you made a mason, and how many degrees have you taken?

I am a mason. I was made a mason about eleven years since in Salem, Ashtabula county, Ohio. I have taken three degrees and no more.

2. Have you read and examined Morgan's Illustrations of masonry? If so, are the oaths and obligations therein contained substantially the same as administered to you in the degrees you have taken, and to others in your presence in the lodges of which you have been a member, and which you have visited?

Soon after Morgan's Illustrations began to be circulated in Pennsylvania, I read a copy of it, and the oaths and obligations therein contained, are substantially correct as administered in lodge No. 84, at Somerset. The oaths and obligations administered to me in Ohio, were very similar to those contained in Morgan's Illustrations.—Not having ever been in any other lodges than the two above mentioned, I can only say that I believe, and have always understood from masons, that the oaths and obligations of masonry in other general principles, were the same every where.

3. Are the forms and ceremonies given in Morgan's Illustrations substantially the same as those you have witnessed in any of the lodges?

They are very similar.

4. Have you ever been Master of any lodge? If so when and where?

I never was elected Master, but have occasionally acted as such *protempore*, and conferred the different degrees.

Questions put by Mr. Spackman.

1. Have you ever heard the subject of politics discussed in a lodge?

2. Have you ever known a combination of Masons, proposed or formed in or out of a lodge, to effect a political or religious object?

3. Have you ever known a Mason, before or since the Morgan affair, urge it as a *Masonic duty* for one Mason to support another for office, or political preferment?

4. What statement is made to the candidate before he takes the obligations, as to the nature of the duties he is about to assume as a Mason?

5. Is he asked if he believes in a God?

6. What have you heard Masons alledge to be their duty in consequence of the existing opposition to the order?

7. If there is fund appropriated to charitable purposes by the lodge?

8. How had that fund been generally applied?

9. Is it usual for the members to make collections for special objects of charity?

1. I have not.
2. I have not.
3. I have not.
4. He is told that in Masonry there is nothing inconsistent with his morals, his religion, or the laws of his country.
5. He is.
6. I have heard some say that it would be best to abandon the order, others I have heard say that they had too much grit; that they would not gratify the opposition so much.
7. There was not in the Somerset lodge, during my membership.
8. During my membership the Somerset lodge was in debt, and of course had no fund.
9. They do occasionally, but not very often.

Sworn and subscribed, this 25th day of February, 1836.

H. L. HOLBROOK.

Attest:—J. F. Cox, Chairman committee, pro. tem.

☞ Testimony to be continued.]

GOOD BREEDING.—It is a sign of good breeding to pull your watch out in church, and after leisurely consulting the hands for ten seconds, look up quite knowingly at the minister. It is also an evidence of gentility to turn your back on the altar while the congregation stand to sing; it affords a fine opportunity for showing all the beautiful girls out of countenance who are not so independent and knowing as yourself, and who with very bad taste look towards the altar.

FOREIGN INSTRUCTERS.—In entering a free church, always take the first seat in the pew, to afford those who come after the pleasure of crowding past you. It is true that terrapins in a mill-pond, when they come to pass a bridge a little fresh air and take their stations on an old log, always give place to the next who follow, moving down in regular succession, until the first becomes last and the last first; but gentlemen should not imitate the obsolete courtesy of black terrapins!

Star & Republican Banner.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1836.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

"Thus we have met a Magpie in the street,
A chatering bird we oftimes meet;
A bird for curiosity well known,
With head awry, and cautious eye,
Peep'd knowingly into a mirror true."

Such is the uneasy and vacillating character of some persons, that they are ever want to be engaged (at least to all appearances) in some philanthropic work. Ensconing themselves behind the most sincere declarations of being friends to the "universal elevation and improvement of society," they would live the public believe that they are ministering spirits sent to pour "oil upon the troubled waters;" and that the best interests of those against whom they direct their low ribaldry in a voluminous display of words, and that all they are induced to pen proceeds from strong convictions and purity of purpose to interpose a mighty barrier between those and their follies—the ultimate tendency of which is, to lead some deluded creatures into the most lascivious ways!

Such, then, is the influence of one part of our community which this refined speculator has thought proper to designate by the appellation of "Coquettes." Alas! what evils you are about bringing upon your sex and country, by robbing the "Church, State and Literature" of some of those who, as it was thought, were destined to become distinguished ornaments!

The respect then which is due to the Ladies of this place would be greatly neglected, were the infamous production of "CONDORCET" passed over in silence; such vile creatures are the growth of every age, who, with insidious professions of friendship, shower all their barbed arrows in the dark!

In view of this, when it is considered that the most moral and virtuous part of our community are vilified by one whose feelings (if he have any) have been disgraced, it is certainly the duty of those who have the influence that females have in purifying society, to sustain their character against such abusive and uncalled for slander.—This will be a sufficient apology for expressing our views upon the communication to which allusion has been made.

The remark of T. Bradbury, as quoted by Condorcet, is one which is not perhaps more applicable to any individual of this community than to Condorcet himself. We have seen exploded "a ministering spirit" by this "Philanthropist," (who has taken the field to correct the follies of "poor human nature!") when she is "good, amiable, and virtuous!" but he has not pointed out what constitutes a good, amiable and virtuous woman—thus he is compelled to hasten and tell us that he most "heartily despises a coquette!" We suppose this disposition to "despise," arises from the fact, that *he* has been unsuccessful in the "fairy regions of Hymen!" Alas, poor wretch! he has been decreed by the Fates that you must stand solus—a monument of bitter disappointment!

Again, we discover this writer to be entirely *original* in his definitions of "Love;" first he defines it to be "a direful monster," and then "a little wretch." Mehercule! that passion which rules in heaven, and without which all men would, like Condorcet, be waging a war of petty abuse against those whom it is their duty to protect! This great friend of "Love" says, "perhaps you are disposed to laugh at such old woman like mistrust!"—Right, Roger! At this point our grave speculator strikes a humorous vein, and indulges in a long paragraph upon laughter—

"Pabuli mutatio ovilus tonum est."

But this short digression is immediately followed by a heart felt exclamation, "O, young man!" &c. Then, aside, you probably must have the little David of old when he cried out, "O, Absolom! my son! my son!" and your philanthropic breast must have been filled to overflowing with kindness akin to the Shades and Mechanics!

We, too, agree that this "is emphatically an age of wonders," and that your production is one which will bear a prominent classification among them; and that the sentiments which it contains, will doubtless endear you as renowned as the author of the celebrated "moon story!"

A prayer is breathed for "the discriptive powers of Ovid, to be justice to the mighty theme," alias, the "little wretch!" Why the author affects a want of descriptive powers, we cannot divine; for it must be manifest to every reader, that he is as eloquent in ridiculing Love as Ovid was in extolling it.

"Happier, thrice happier are those for whom tested flame doth burn,
Than he, whose sordid heart can never merit such return."

This would be corrector of the habits of Students is pleased to say, "that he has had the honor of cobbing his hard ass against college walls,"—had he not better have rubbed his *head* against them, than to commence a tirade of abuse against those whose virtues he cannot appreciate? and all this under the pretext of being a philanthropist!

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselfs as others see us."

His fertile imagination represents a young Student entering female society for the first time, possessed with extraordinary talents, but soon his natural endowments become contaminated by the contagious influence and "vitiated atmosphere" of "coquettes." It is not natural to suppose, that in the short time generally spent in polite society he would injure even a common mind, much less one whose strength presaged glorious achievements. True, there may be some who are weak enough to be captivated at their first approaching a young female; but it is thought that it matters little whether such spend their time at College or on the streets.

"*Experientia docet.*" He describes his first entrance into society with the self-importance of a Chesterfield. The English language appears entirely inadequate to convey the sublime conceptions suggested by the entrance of the ladies.—"After the proper adjustment of his habiliments, he proceeded on his way to the appointed place;" nor does he fail in relating every word that passes between the parties. Certainly those young gentlemen, who have not yet had the honor of appearing for the first time in female society in Gettysburgh, should feel themselves deeply indebted to him for publishing those preliminary requisites. "Without much fancy," continues he, "one might suppose that they had been all cast in the same mould with Venus." Could any imagination, in its most fanciful flight, conjecture the capricious mood that nature was in when he was moulded?

In the many and disrespectful things he has said of the ladies, consistency has been entirely forgotten. They receive his greatest displeasure for reading novels; but the learned gentleman—considers it no gross transgression of female delicacy to draw an illustration from Byron's "Don Juan and Julia!"

The writer has made a remarkable discovery which he has been pleased to communicate to the public, viz: "that the thorniness of some of the fair are even yet susceptible of improvement." We are not disposed to dispute this assertion; but we think if his mamoth intellect be not also "susceptible of improvement," he is at least one exception to the general rule.

Whether Condorcet has been an unsuccessful lover, rejected by the ladies, and has resorted to this method to vent his spleen, needs no commentations. *His remarks justify a much greater retribution than decency, and a proper respect to society, would permit to be brought on us, who appears to be insensible to all the finer feelings of nature.* Whom times have altered so much that productions of this kind will be acceptable to a candid publick, Condorcet may become the most distinguished writer of his age; until then, they should be consigned, by the citizens of Gettysburgh, to the republic of "dust and ashes."

Let Condorcet feast upon the pleasures he derives from his unpardonable abuse of the ladies, until he is satiated to overflowing; let him follow the freaks of his wild and delusive imagination in all her courses, until wearied out by her many strange and unheard of pranks, but when he has time to reflect on what he has done; and reduces imagination to common sense—if he do not then relent, his heart must be made of tempered steel.

Dead! this as it may, the Ladies must be somewhat gratified when they consider, that "nature has made but *one such man*, and that she broke the die in moulding" Condorcet!

MOSES.

Gettysburgh, August 9, 1836.

Letter from Harrisburgh.

☞ The following communication was received from Harrisburgh. We hope much of it is error. We publish it, however, that our friends at Harrisburgh may correct it if wrong. What is said about the Auditor General's Office *must* be a mistake. He is a true Anti-Mason. However, let it be published, that if true, the publick may know it—if false, let them be disabused.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star & Banner

HARRISBURGH, August 7, 1836.

In your paper of the 18th July last, speaking of the continuance of *Masonic* Clerks in the State Treasury Department, you conclude by saying, "We never will suffer such Masonic conduct—such betrayal of the People to remain unknown, if we know it." I therefore write, knowing it to be a true Anti-Mason, to inform you of the following facts, which will, I trust, illustrate the sway of *Harrisonism* at the Seat of Government. In some degree, I am an Anti-Masonic friend to Gen. Harrison's election; believing that Harrison is, by the by, more an Anti-Mason than what many of our Harrisonmen wish him to be; whose design is to merge *Anti-Masonry* into a *Harrison Party.*

The following are the names of the different Clerks in four of the State Departments, and their politics before the last Election—viz:

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

Mr. Nelson, a Mason and recusant witness.

Mr. Piper, a Masonic Jack and bitter Wolf man.

Young Lawrence, a Whig.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:

Charles Mowry, a bitter and malignant Free-Mason and Editor of an active Masonic sheet in 1832 at Harrisburgh!

Jesse James, an unrenouncing Mason!!

Dr. Hammond, a Mason, now Harrison man.

Mr. Clark, an Anti-Masonic Harrison man.

One Vacancy.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:

Mr. Exeter, a Masonic Jack Wolf man!

Mr. Davis, a Whig and Harrison man!

Mr. Bousman, Harrison man.

Young Taylor, do. do.

LAND OFFICE:

Wm. H. Dull, a Mason!

Mr. German, } both Muhlenburg men
Mr. Lochman, } till the day of election, then turned for Ritner—11th hour men!

Mr. Anderson, not known.

Mr. Henderson, Anti-Masonic Harrison man.

You will find that out of the above 17 Clerks, there are not less than FIVE MASONS—only one of which is said to be a *kind* of renouncing Mason, viz: D. Hammond, who has, if he ever was an Anti-Mason, also renounced Anti-Masonry for Harrisonism! Among the above Clerks, there are also *four Masonic* Jacks, or old bitter Wolfmen continued!! two Whigs, Masons, and only two Anti-Masonic Harrisonmen newly appointed!

This is the *fruits* of *Harrisonism*!! A number of our original Anti-Masonic friends, who laboured hard in the cause of Anti-Masonry since 1829, such as young Mr. Alter, (son of Mr. Jacob Alter, of Cumberland county,) Mr. Parker and Mr. Mercer of Dauphin County, and Mr. Dorrzer, of Lebanon County, and others, were *sacrificed*, because they would not be willing to *merge Anti-Masonry into Harrisonism*, (though they were friendly to the election of Gen. Harrison!) But it is with pleasure that I can say, that the Governor and his Secretary were decidedly opposed to many of the above appointments, but without effect. Harrisonism had the sway, and is now ruling with an iron rod in and about Harrisburg; and woe unto him who falls under the *displeasure* of the *Harrison faction* in this Borough; he is *persecuted*, and, if possible, *prostrated*, if he dares to question the *motives* of our Harrison men!!

I trust, for the sake of Anti-Masonry, you will dare to speak the truth, to expose the *corruption and treason of Masonic Harrisonism.* If our Anti-Masonic friends are not timely informed of these facts, Anti-Masonry will be prostrated as sure as I now hold my pen; and your paper is the only one, I know of, that is not muzzled by Harrisonism. O. P. Q.

Facts for the People!

For the Star and Banner.

Mr. Editor,

Erostratus rendered his name infamous by burning the Temple of Diana, one of the wonders of the world; still it was right for the historian to record his name, in order that posterity might know that there were villians in a former age. So, at present, it becomes necessary for the recorder of passing events to note the names of those intrinsically insignificant, in order to teach those who shall come after us that men of the meanest capacity have in our time aspired to political leadership.

If what I have above assumed, be true, those who are acquainted with the present position of parties in Adams County, and with those who put themselves forward as leaders, will be at no loss to understand the reason for introducing the names which follow.

Without talents, and without political character, it is necessary for men who desire notoriety to be vociferous in praise of all party measures, and loud in denunciation of men that are not ultra in their political creed and blind in their devotion to party, or out of what expense of public interest.—Such are the motives that actuate some of the would-be leaders of the Democratic party in their denunciations and abuse of men who are as far above them, in manly independence, true devotion to the interests of the Commonwealth, honesty of purpose, influence with the Democracy, talents and talents, as heaven is above the earth.

The present manager of the "Compiler," *Andrew G. Miller*, whose constant cry is, that Democracy is betrayed, *was never a Democrat*; his father was a Federalist (whether were Federalists; they only differ from him in this, that they were consistent, high-minded, honorable men, actuated by no low or selfish motives. They would have scorned the degenerate, cringing, spaniel-like sycophant, who, the more he is kicked and chastised, becomes the louder in his declarations of attachment to those who are the abusers or offices and emolument. A little while since, he was an *applicant* to be appointed a Visiter to West Point; and in that application *he requested the influence of those very Senators that he now denounces as renegades, traitors and dishonored men!* When he returned from Washington, where he had been, I understand, he gave out that he was actually appointed, and that he made preparations for his journey. *He was not appointed!* But this rebuke only served to increase his devotion to the powers that be! He thinks, that greater servility, louder and bolder slanders will carry him point at another time. He mistakes; he is too silly to be used even for a tool in so high a place. At home, he is known; he is of a piece with his fellow inborn: in this township, *James Clarke*, that tool of a party who made use of last Spring by him to get the Resolutions, which he had prepared passed at the Berlin meeting, denouncing Mr. Middlecoff and other Senators. In his attempt he failed, signally failed; the Democrats of Democratic Berlin know the men, and appreciate their motives of those who wish to be esteemed their leaders. They know that *such* leadership would destroy democracy: they know that it is such moral pagnies as A. G. Miller, James Clarke and Moses McClean, least of the least, whose vanity has misled them to believe that *they* are competent to lead Democracy in the State, that have raised the standard of treachery and corruption against such men as Middlecoff, Penrose, Burden and Dickey, that by pulling them down, they may raise themselves up. Stop, gentlemen, stop at once! *You* never can be visible to the naked eye, although great and small were all swept from your path!

Berlin.

☞ Late arrivals from Europe, bring intelligence of another unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the King of the French!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

CESSATION OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN PONSONBY AND THE PORTE.

Protest and Remonstrance by the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors.

Under the head of Paris, 27th June, it is stated that all intercourse between Lord Ponsonby and the Porte had ceased, and the rest of the diplomatic body, finding the affair become serious, had remonstrated in vain before. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors had forwarded to their respective Courts, and to London, a formal protest and remonstrance against the conduct of Lord Ponsonby in respect to the question, and stating unequivocally, that they will consider as a declaration of war, any act of hostility commenced against Turkey by any power of Europe, and they are determined to maintain, to its fullest extent and meaning, the integrity of the Ottonian Empire.

From the London Morning Courier, June 30.

Advices were received in Paris from Constantinople of the 9th inst. stating that all the differences between Lord Ponsonby and the Porte had assumed such an angry appearance as to lead to the cessation of all intercourse. The Turkish fleet, which had passed the Bosphorus, was, in consequence of some vague fears that the British ships would make a descent upon Turkey, recalled.

Letters from Tunis are quoted, which show the possibility of a collision between the French and Turkish fleets in that quarter, "unless the Russian Ambassador can persuade the Porte the danger that would attend such an imprudence as a naval engagement, even though undertaken with a numerical superiority over the French."

BEAVER, (Pa.) August 3.

An Ohio paper speaks of a boy that, at twelve years of age, weighed 100 pounds. Pretty fair weight, to be sure; but not in comparison with a Beaver county. We have a heavier case, or rather pair of cases, as follows: About three weeks ago, a pair, or match, as the case may be, were married in the southern corner of this county, and from the hymeneal altar were taken to the scales, they were "weighed in the balance," and certainly not found wanting. Their weight in conjunction was 750 pounds!! There is no doubt of the correctness of this statement.—*Argus.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston.—The revenue that accrued in Boston during the last month, was $212,200. The amount accrued during the same time last year was $363,000; increase $149,200.

The State Debt.—We have the satisfaction to state that the semi-annual interest due on the first of August has been paid without resort to loan or taxation, and that there is about *one hundred thousand dollars* remaining in the Treasury. This may be looked upon by the people as one of the *practical fruits* of Reform.

The payment of the State debt is a measure that should be hailed with unbridled joy. About one half of it will be redeemable in a short time. In 1839 two millions will become due, which may now be bought at a ruling advance. Let the share that Pennsylvania will receive of the surplus revenue be appropriated to this object, and our state will rid itself of its cumberous load of debt, without in the least arresting her public improvements or oppressing her citizens.

It is important that the people think of these things. The Masonic Van Buren party openly denounce the law distributing the surplus revenue amongst the states, and if they obtain a majority in the next Legislature, they will reject the portion that belongs to Pennsylvania. They should bear this in mind, and be prepared to elect such men as will sustain the interests of the Commonwealth against the war of the Lodge.

[*Harrisburgh Tel.*

MORE INDIAN FIGHTING.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) July 29.

The War not ended yet.—On Sunday morning last, a severe engagement took place, on road, between the Georgians and the Indians, in the neighborhood of Mr. Quall's plantation, above Roanoke. We have not received the particulars of the fight, but learn that the action was given by a force stationed at Fort McCrary that finding signs of the Indians had been discovered in a swamp in Mr. Quall's plantation upon which, Capt. Cabiness, of Dr. Kalb's company, with a command of ninety men, was despatched in pursuit of the enemy. In scouring the place, a fresh trail was found, leading out of the swamp in the direction of Lumpkin. It was followed. In a short time the party came up with a small gang of Indians, of thirty or more, and commenced the fight. The Indians soon fled, leaving seven of their number killed. The whites, after the first skirmish, supposed the Indians whipped, and the fight over; but they found that this advance party was a mere decoy to draw them into the midst of their enemies, by whom they soon found themselves completely flanked on both sides. The battle was renewed, but the ammunition of the whites being exhausted, they were compelled to retreat. In the engagement, the whites lost five killed and several wounded. Among the slain were Mr. Colly, (overseer for D. P. Hillhouse, Esq.) a brave man, and much respected; a Mr. Willis, and Dr. Orr, of Dr. Kalb; the names of the others not yet known to us. It is said that the whites had only three rounds of cartridges apiece when the fight first commenced—a very unfortunate oversight, indeed.—*Sentinel.*

MOB IN CINCINNATI.

The public excitement which, it was evident from recent indications, existed in Cincinnati against an Abolition press and its proprietors, has resulted in open violence. The following particulars are published in a postscript to the Cincinnati Whig of Monday last, August 1:—

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, between four and five thousand people (as it is supposed) had assembled around the publication office of the abolition paper, edited by James G. Birney and printed by A. Pugh, at the N. E. Corner of Main and Seventh streets. In a few moments the types and printing materials of that establishment were seen dashing out of its windows into the street, amid the cheers of the immense mass of people below.

In a very short time the windows of the building and every thing in the office were completely demolished and strewed about in the street. The printing press was broken to pieces, and the largest piece dragged through several of the principal streets and then thrown into the river. Thus far every thing was in the true spirit of mobocracy and as it is believed, was tacitly countenanced by a very large number of our most respectable citizens.

At this juncture, however, the names of Birney, Donaldson, Colby, &c. (all leading Abolitionists) were shouted by numerous voices and immediately three or four hundred of the mob rushed to Birney's dwelling. The mob were well provided with tar and feathers. On arriving at Birney's house, the abolition editor was demanded—his son, a youth of about sixteen, came to the door and assured the multitude that his father was not at home.

It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours previous. The mob then directed their course to the House of one of the Donaldsons, (the other residing in the country) and demanded him to be delivered up to them. Some ladies came to the door, and pledged their honor that Donaldson was not at home, and assured the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob immediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in finding him. It was afterwards ascertained that he had fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the mob, and had escaped through an alley or retired direct to some unknown place. The cry of "Church Alley" was now resounded through the mob. This is a place where a quantity of black and white men and women, of infamous character, reside, huddled promiscuously together in five or six small buildings. In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched hovels were turned into the streets, and the windows of the buildings, and every article which the buildings contained destroyed and scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Here by the peaceable interference of several citizens, the progress of the mob was arrested, (as was supposed, finally) every body apparently, promising to disperse and go home.

An hour or two afterwards, two or three hundred again collected together and demolished the windows and furniture of 6 or 7 small dingey houses of ill fame, on and near the corner of Columbia and Elm streets, in the part of the town commonly called the swamp. In the course of this attack a gun was fired from a window of one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Kinsey was severely shot in the hip and leg by large sized pigeon shot. The wound we believe, is not considered very dangerous, though he was shot within twenty odd shot. The mob having accomplished all they intended, finally dispersed about three o'clock on Sunday morning.

From the Cincinnati Whig of August 3.

MORE MOB SPIRIT.

On Sunday night last a large number of persons were congregated in front of the Franklin House, on Main street near Fourth, under the impression that James G. Birney was secreted in the House. They demanded his person, and a committee of several persons was appointed, who after examining every room in the House reported that he was not there. The assemblage was then addressed by our worthy Mayor, who urged upon them the propriety and necessity of their dispersing and going home, which they accordingly did. The town has been quiet and orderly ever since.

From the Gazette of same date.

In whatever light the doings of Saturday night may be regarded throughout the country, generally, it is very plain that the work was not the contemplated work of a grandfather with whom mobs are usually associated.—*We are too much in the midst of the actors to advertise an opinion on the subject.*

☞ You should no longer tolerate disgraceful outrages and violations of the Constitution, from those who are usurping the reins of government. Pluck the Balance in your hands, and let the people see that you are not to be frightened from your duty by the cry of "Bank!" "Bank!" "Bank!"