Star & Republican Banner.

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GETTYSBURG, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1836

The Masonic Testimony.

☞We this week conclude the publication of the important Testimony taken before the Committee to investigate the Evils of Free-Masonry. It proves, conclusively, the interference of Secret Societies with the Politicks and Judicial proceedings of the country. Look at the testimony of Mr. Berdsye, and then say whether the existence of these institutions is consistent with the rights and safety of our citizens! The Bench and the Jury Box are accessible, and often polluted with its foul corruption!

Can there be a *conscientious* FREEMAN unwilling to join the Anti-Masonic party, to save his own and his children's rights from the grasp of these oath-bound, rebellious conspiracies? What a debt of gratitude is due to those bold men who have fought the battles of the People against the Lodge!—And yet, certain *conciliatory* Todd twaddlers are for lauding *Neutrals*—tame, timid, trembling, halters between two opinions!!

Hear both sides!

☞Monk-ism.—A "Roman Catholick Priest," residing in Brooklyn, who, it is said, has performed Mass in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery at Montreal, openly avows his belief in the truth of Maria Monk's "Awful Disclosures!"

☞Anti-Monk-ism.—A committee of "Presbyterian Ministers" and others, after lately examining the above Nunnery, declare that Maria's disclosures are an "awful" hoax!

So they go. "Doctors *will* disagree!"

Gen. Harrison—Mr. Van Buren.

☞A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, after stating that the *Anti-Masonry* of Mr. Van Buren will be regarded as "*base coin*" in Pennsylvania, asks us *if it is not so?* We answer, unhesitatingly, in the affirmative.

Then, if Mr. Van Buren's Anti-Masonry is truly "base coin," *how much baser is not Gen. Harrison's?*

Mr. Van Buren says, that in making appointments, he *would not inquire* whether applicants for office were either adhering Masons or opponents of Masonry. Gen. Harrison says, he would not nominate any man to office who *held the opinion* that his Masonic were superior to his civil obligations. The one deals in plain, impudent language; the other in an evasive, non-committal style.

Where will you find an *adhering Mason* who will, in *plain words*, declare his Masonic obligations to be more binding than his Civil obligations? Why, neither little Boaz of the Sentinel—nor his more bitter uncle of the Repository—nor either of the other Rebel Masons *will so declare*, whilst by their *actions* they show to the contrary!

No, friend—the Anti-Masonry of the one is as *constant* as that of the other *base*.

That our friends may judge for themselves, we herewith re-publish the letter of Mr. Van Buren, as well as that of Gen. Harrison. For ourself, we shall support neither the one nor the other. When the proper time comes, we shall, if we vote at all, cast our vote for Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, Thaddeus Stevens or some other sterling Anti-Mason—some one of those possessed of too much political honesty to sell their "birth-right for a mess of porridge." Other Anti-Masons can, of course, do as their own judgements may dictate.

Van Buren's Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1836.

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, communicating to me a resolution adopted by the "National Anti-Masonic Convention," recently assembled at Philadelphia, instructing you to ask me whether, if elected President of the United States, I would appoint adhering Masons to office, and have the honor to state, in reply, that I should not, in the event alluded to, feel it to be my duty to inquire whether applicants for office were either adhering Masons or opponents of the Masonic institution. Whilst the fact of any such applicant being an adhering Mason would certainly not be regarded by me as constituting a ground of preference, I could not, at the same time, look upon either circumstance as creating a disqualification for office, if the applicant should prove to be, in all other respects, well entitled thereto.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Wm. W. Irwin, Daniel Birdsye, W. Wm. Ai Simpson, Theddeus Stevens, Edward S. Williams, and Charles Ogle, Esquires.

Gen. Harrison's Letter.

NORTH BEND, May 20th, 1836.

Gentlemen:—I had the honor to receive your communication of the 5th instant, enclosing a Resolution, passed by the Anti-Masonic National Convention recently assembled in Philadelphia, requesting me to answer the following question, viz: "If elected President of the United States, would you appoint adhering Masons to office?"

Having heretofore written a number of letters to different gentlemen belonging to the Anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania, and expressed my views fully on the subject of Anti-Masonry, and how it ought to be connected with National Politics, and having subsequently received and accepted the nominations of the Anti-Masonic Conventions of the States of Pennsylvania and Vermont, it would seem to me, that my sentiments on the subject of Anti-Masonry, must be extensively known and appreciated. To these opinions and facts I would most respectfully refer you. But in answer to your interrogatory, I beg leave to assure you, that if elected President of the United States, I would, on no account, nominate any man to office who held the opinion that his oath of office and his obligations to the secret society, were superior to those which he owed to the Laws and Constitution of his Country. This, I presume, essentially meets the views of the body you represent.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Gentlemen, your humble servt.

W. H. HARRISON.

To W. W. Irvin, E. Birdseye, J. H. Simpson, Thaddeus Stevens, Edward S. Williams, Charles Ogle, Esqrs. Committee of the Anti-Masonic National Convention.

An excellent Letter.

☞The following letter, declining an invitation to partake of a publick dinner, tendered during the Governor's sojourn in Philadelphia, has been on file for several weeks. Drawn in plain, simple language, it cannot fail to be understood and appreciated by every friend of the Rights and Interests of Pennsylvania.

LETTER FROM GOV. RITNER.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, *Philadelphia*, July 25th, 1836.

Gentlemen—Your letter inviting me to meet you and other citizens of the North-ern Liberties, at a public dinner, on a day to be designated by myself, has been received.

I regret that the shortness of the period I shall be able to remain absent from Harrisburg, will not allow me the pleasure of taking advantage of your invitation. I am proud of the portion of the citizens of our great commercial metropolis, at the present cheering juncture, and to feel the consciousness of having exerted an agency in producing her renovated prosperity, are calculated to gratify the best feelings of the heart. Even the small share which I have had in bringing about the present flourishing state of things, has filled me with the most agreeable sensations. These sensations have been, I trust, rendered permanent by an examination of the various literary, humane, and charitable institutions, which reflect credit on this beautiful city.

You have been pleased to express approbation to my official conduct as indicative of a determination to maintain the sovereign rights of Pennsylvania. You are correct, gentleman, as to the motive attributed to me, though I fear you have overrated the success of my endeavors to carry it into effect.

Next to the maintenance of the equal and open rights of the individual citizen, I have always valued that of the sovereignty of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution. Most sincere love to the Union, is with me, the origin of this feeling. The compact, or partnership in trade, our Union is a contract of co-operation, in a specifical manner, and for certain enumerated purposes. Like such a partnership, the bond of Union imposes no international duties, with the *domestic concerns* of its members. The merchant who *permits the firm* to which he belongs, or *any partner in it*, to dictate the form, fashion and quality of his dress, or the size and shape of his hat, would be considered as a fool, or the reverse of a wise man. So, at the present day, so illimitable is the sphere of intellectual investigation, so enlarged and improved the microscope of moral perception, and so acute and refined the natural sensibilities of the soul, that what was formerly passed by as unworthy of a thought, is now minutely examined,—that, what was indulged as innocent pleasure and amusement, is now frowned upon as sin proper and criminal.

In such an age of intellectual research and acumen, and moral sensitiveness, it is not strange that such a production as the one over the signature of *Condorcet*, should appear; it is not strange that some should be found with a sufficient quantum of mental chivalry and "*moral magnanimity*," to hazard their popularity among a certain class of society, to expose and animadvert the prominent imbecilities and follies of the day. I confess that his sentiments will unimportant exceptions, entirely comport with those entertained by myself; and doubtless they are the sentiments of all who are not circumscribed in their views, by popular aprobation, fashionable caprice, or ephemeral applause and commendation. And as for the concurrent sentiment of those who have not nobleness and dignity enough to venture an opinion conflictive of perverted popular sanction, it is not worth having.

I would by no means be considered among the number of those, whose excessive caution, who manifest a total insensibility to all the finer and nobler susceptibilities of our nature, and who sheath their souls in unassailable torpitude. No, the pleasures emanating from social intercourse with kindred and congenial spirits of the *finer* portion of our species, have been among the purest and most unalloyed enjoyments of my life,—irrespective of those higher, loftier, and holier pleasures, which originate from the developements of science and the disclosures of christianity. But whilst assent with the intellectual, refined and virtuous part of female society, must, from the very contexture of our mental, moral and social constitution, be attended with results the most desirable, —whilst it purifies the heart, improves the manners, refines and ennobles the social affections, and by an interchange of views, feelings and sentiments, cultivates the mind,—I do say, that intercourse or association with those of a different character, and with those whose demeanor is contrasted to that just mentioned, must result in consequences directly and extensively deleterious, —unless we believe with Hume that there is no perceptible connection between cause and effect, and that such a conviction is only the result of custom.

Such being my convictions on this subject, resulting from what I consider unobjectionable premises and logical deductions, I do fully concur with "Condorcet" in his reprehensions of such incongruous and degrading associations; and with him pronounce the very atmosphere that renders them possible, vitiated and pestiferous. Such being the nature of the case, as presented and commented upon by Condorcet, I was not a little surprised to see a piece this week signed "*Moses*." Being at a loss to conceive what good some other signature would have been more in unison with the moral sentiment of his piece, than to have thus denorated the venerable name of Moses! He professes to come out for the ostensible purpose of vindicating the disordered and ethereal female community, and fondly hopes, no doubt, by this magnanimous and chivalrous exploit to enshrine his memory on the tablet of every female heart, to construct the monument of his genius and the immortality of his name. He should at least be revered and cherished in the recollection of all those, whose cause he so manfully and gallantly defends! Oh! happy, thrice happy are the Ladies of Gettysburgh in having so mightly, so indomitable a champion to vindicate their character, and to ward off the tremendous vellies of envious and vindictive malignity! And surely the apotheosis of his name will be but a just expression of their gratitude for his timely and triumphant interposition, to rescue them from infamy and eternal disgrace! In coming ages, may thousands of tongues pronounce his name with reverence and enthusiastic admiration —and every little child, as soon as it acquires the ability of speech, be taught to lisp the venerable name of "*Moses*," as among things sacred and divine! This is the glory to which he aspires, and in comparison with which, he esteems crowns but toys, and worlds but bubbles. Oh! who would not be a hero? Who would not be a "*chevalier-knight*"? Who would not live in the grateful recollection of mankind?

But there is still a stronger palliative for the enthusiasm of "Moses," for, no doubt he like another Celebs, is in search of his Lucilla! If this, then be the height of his ambition, let no one deride his honest purpose; for zeal in a good cause, is always worthy of commendation! And it may be, that whilst he was writing his diatribe, he was under the influence of a spell of enchantment similar to that of Romeo, when he uttered that extravagant expression in reference to his Juliet:

The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars,
As daylight doth a lamp; her eye in heaven
Would through the airy region stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night.

I did not intend to notice this *burlesque* critic *quite* so much; for it must be obvious to all, who but superficially inspect his production, that he is either destitute of respectable intellectual ability and discrimination, or void of moral integrity and honesty. This conclusion is deduced from the fact, that he had not penetration enough to discern the legitimate bearing of Condorcet's views, or else he designedly and maliciously perverted them, to answer his own contracted and ignoble purposes.

Lest I should be charged with unfounded allegations, I will summon his own piece to testify in the case. This whole production is predicated and erected on an entire misapprehension of Condorcet's sentiments. The latter has written nothing disrespectful, or in disparagement, of *ladies*, unless Moses identifies them with coquettes, which he would scarcely be ignorant or stupid enough to do;—consequently, the whole substance of his *coup-de main* upon Condorcet in vindication of "ladies," is a mere sciomachy, or quixotic nothing. So much to justify my allegation as to his intellectual discernment.

He controverte the position of Condorcet, that association with "coquettes" has the baneful influences apprehended;—that it does not blast the tender and expanding germ of intellect—that it does not wither the sensitive bud of moral purity, as it unfolds, in all the loveliness of youthful innocence;—and consequently, does not issue in disappointed expectations to parents, to literature and the Church. And after reviving at such conclusions, opposed to those of Condorcet, he attempts to ridicule his animadversions as mere ideal fears, or punctilious scrupulousness; and thinks no doubt with *Rousseau*, that all the morality of our actions lies in the judgment we conceive form of them, or with *Bolingbroke*, that all morality is self love, that vanity is the foundation of modesty—or with *Hobbes*, that every man's judgment is the only standard of right and wrong! So much for my allegation, as to his moral honesty and integrity.

Such, then, being the intellectual and moral character of *Moses*, as deduced from his production, I consider it undignified to notice his pitiable reply in any other way, than the one which I have adopted. And let it be understood, that I desire to have nothing to do with him;—that what I have said, was merely to expose his flagrant misrepresentations, and not to elicit a controversy. Far from it. I have never yet expondered time in controversing with individuals of such a stamp, and I trust I shall not be chargeable with it in future. He may, as no doubt he will, vent his spleen in empty invectives; but he shall not attract my attention, nor elicit a reply.

I would at this season, hail the sentiments of *Condorcet*, with but immaterial exceptions, comport entirely with my own—viz: that the frequent association with ladies of the particular description given by him, is not only an unholy consumption of time, but must ultimately be successful, from the very nature of our being, with consequences, which ought to be deprecated by every one who is interested in the advancement of science and truth.

This position is sustained, not only by the univocal testimony of all experience, (which undoubtedly is the most unerring source of human wisdom,) but it is still further illustrated and supported by a disquisition of our mental and moral structure, as developed in the social relations of human society. There is in the intellectual and moral world an affinity and tendency to assimilation similar to that which exists in the natural.—And as in chemical affinity, the tendency to combination is perceptible only at insensible distances, or when brought in close proximity, so in the mental, danger is to be apprehended only from association and frequent contact.

Now, it is upon this general principle of our constitution, that we have objection to frequent or even occasional intercourse with those who have nothing to recommend them, but the glaring tinsel of dress, the etiquette and flippancy of the "*beaumonds*," and the blandishments and graceful movements "*de la mode Paris*;"—and in whose stead, so far as mind and the purer and nobler affections of the soul are concerned, an *automaton* in drapery would do as well. For association with *such*, must, from the very principle just mentioned, and from the very nature of the case, tend to assimilation, and blend in one their respective character.

The inexperienced amoroso, in the glow of youthful feeling and the fascinations of fancy, is attracted by the magic incantations of coquetry; and the affections, in all the tenderness of their first development, are perverted and debased, as they twine around his dulcinia, invested with all the charms and loveliness of ideal perfection—but whose very touch is contaminating and destructive. Those are the consequences, which we can not but deprecate, and which all, who are now lured by the enchantment of female witchery, would do well to consider—lest they ultimately feel to be all the humiliating reality, what now to them appears but the picture of fancy, and the surmises of the imbecile and over-scrupulous;—lest when the buoyant hopes, which once shone so bright around their path, have vanished, the delightful yet chastened dream which once entertained them has melted away, and disappointment shall laugh at hope's career, they shall find themselves among the "common herd, unambitious of the praise, and unheedful of the censure of the virtuous and the good."

ZENO.

For the Star and Banner.

To the Anti-Masons of Adams County.

When the Anti-Masonic party was formed, the primary object of its formation was the prostration of a powerful and dangerous institution which threatening the destruction of our civil and political institutions. To accomplish this great and important purpose, every means justified by fair and honorable principles were resorted to. The enemies of liberty saw with alarm the danger that threatened their pernicious designs; the friends of liberty were assailed with demoniacal fury—but steady to their purpose, actuated by the purest motives, the fury of their assailants was well nigh exhausted.—But when victory appeared fully in view, by a suicidal course of policy they are again permitting their enemies to consummate their triumph. The name of Anti-Masonry, under whose banner they had so successfully fought, is to be abandoned for that of "Harrisonism," or some other more favorite leader! Are they ashamed to be styled Anti-Masons? Is there something in the sound of Harrisonism less grating to their delicate ear? If an *Adams*, a *Webster*, a *Calhoun*, and a *Wirt*, are not ashamed to be styled Anti-Masons, let us at least not be ashamed of the name until we be wiser and better than they. From those for whom the name of Anti-Masonry is too harsh and unfeminine, we have little to hope, and little to fear; the efforts of such puny creatures in any cause must be harmless and unavailing. If the labours of the Anti-Masons be less arduous than those of the heroes of the revolution, they are no less patriotic; the former are endeavouring to preserve the purity and sanctity of that hallowed institution, reared at the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure of the latter to prevent the pollution of a hypocritical and abominable association.

If a portion of the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania have been overawed by the nobility and majesty of the Masonic brotherhood, let not at least old Republican Adams, who has never flinched in the hour of danger, now prove recreant, and cower beneath this king-ly order. Let them manfully bear up against the storm, remain faithful to the principles of Anti-Masonry, and they can never fail of beholding the proud triumph of Republicanism over all monarchy and oppression.—Let *every* District of the County be represented in County Convention on MONDAY NEXT, by *genuine* Anti-Masons—by such for whom the Lodge has no terrors or allurements, and select such men for the support of the freemen of Adams, who will boldly and fearlessly assert the principles of Anti-Masonry, and defend them against all the sophistry the Masonic falsehood and folly can invent. Let us support the principles of *genuine* and *distinctive* Anti-Masonry, and the Lodge will be divested of all its terrors. The best of causes must necessarily be defeated by the machinations of the designing and ambitious, unless defended with zeal and vigour. We would merely observe to the Anti-Masons, "BE VIGILANT, BE ACTIVE," and success is certain.

H.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, mentions a report, that "Santa Anna is to be removed from his present place of imprisonment, and placed in a safer one, whenever the troops of the United States will be at hand to repel any attempt which may be made to rescue him.

Interesting to Blacksmiths.—A blacksmith of Milan, named Ponti, has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost deadened.

A Military Eye.—Major Flournoy, the late Van Buren candidate for Governor of Kentucky, in his late address with Mr. Thomas, is stated to have come off with a military eye, i. e. *blue turned up with red.*

Mr. William Dukehart, of Baltimore, has invented a new method of making harness. Sewing is done away with, and copper rivets used. It is said to be more durable and economical.

Bene Plant.—A few leaves of the plant when green plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children, afflicted with the summer complaint, will drink freely: it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered.

Shoe Manufacture.—A correspondent of the New York Courier gives the following account of the Shoe business in some of the towns in Massachusetts. The quantity of Methuen, however, has been underrated—instead of 200,000, as published in other papers, it should be at least $250,000, which we correct:

Lynn—manufactures extensively, ladie's, misses, and children's morocco and cloth shoes for every description; men's shoes are also made in great quantities by other towns. She produces one tenth of all the shoes in the state; and their value, at a low estimate, is $2,000,000.

Marblehead—manufactures children's shoes, annually say $150,000.

Methuen—Women's leather pegged and sewed boots and shoes; Misses' boutees and shoes; women's slippers, &c. $250,000.

Danvers—manufacture men's coarse shoes and bootees mainly, worth perhaps, $1,000,000.

Saugus, Salem and *Beverly*—manufacture $300,000.

Ipswich—men's and boys' thick bootees, $100,000.

Rowley—men's and boys' coarse boots, bootees and shoes are the leading articles, $400,000.

Andover—women's leather pegged shoes, $200,000.

Haverhill—men's pumps, women's low priced leather and morocco shoes, $1,200,000.

Bradford—same work, $400,000.

The Van Buren delegates of Northumberland county have nominated R. H. Hammond for Congress and Lewis Dewart for Assembly.

The Bucks county Intelligencer, with great indignation, publishes the names of Mr. Merrill, Mr. Diamond, Mr. Selbridge, and Mr. Coggins, who forgetting the dignity of a freeman, voted against the opposite sex refused to allow a female passenger an inside seat in the Easton stage, in which they travelled, but compelled her to sit on the box with the driver.

Law Case.—A case was recently tried in Kentucky involving the question whether the carriers of the United States Mail, are entitled to toll free over turnpikes, toll-bridges, &c. toll free. It was decided that they had no such right.

Hemp in Kentucky.—One farmer in Fayette co. sold his last year's crop of hemp a short time since, for the handsome sum of $5,948.

Mexico and Texas.—The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser of the 8th inst. has the following paragraph: "Intelligence has reached us, via Charleston, that the Mexicans had destroyed Robertson's Colony in Texas; that the whole frontier is in arms; and that Gen Gaines had ordered the 7th infantry and the dragoons to march on Nacogdoches. He had also called on Arkansas for 1,000 men."

Kentucky Volunteers.—We learn from the Lexington Gazette that Governor Desha has appointed Brig. Gen. Leslie Combs, of the city, to the command of the Regiment of Volunteers, destined to swell the forces of Gen. Gaines, of Fort Sabine. The Gazette speaks highly of the appointment, as in all respects judicious.

Tennessee Volunteers.—The Adjutant General of Tennessee announces that sufficient number of mounted volunteers have reported themselves, to form the Regiment required by General Gaines from that State.

Resources of European Powers.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday contains the following statement of resources of the principal powers of Europe, which has been carefully drawn from various sources:

Great Britain.—National debt, $3,400,696,769. Yearly Revenue, $228,849,600. Population, (to say nothing of colonies,) 25,000,000. Army in peace, 90,510 men; in war, 378,370. Navy in peace, 610 ships; in war, 1,056.

Russia.—National Debt, $200,000,000. Yearly Revenue, $32,000,000. Population, (Europe and Asia,) 46,000,000. Army in peace, 600 000 men; in war, 1,100,000.—Navy, about 140 ships, and fast increasing.

France.—National Debt, $480,000,000. Yearly Revenue, 157,760,000.—Population, 34,000,000. Army in peace, 281,000 men; in war, 320,000. Navy in peace, 329 ships; in war, 354.

Austria. National Debt, $200,000,000.—Yearly Revenue, $52,000,000.—Population, 34,500,000. Army in peace, 271,404 men; in war, 750 504. Navy, 72 ships.

Prussia.—National Debt, $114,840,440. Yearly Revenue, $30,477,600. Population 15,000,000. Army in peace, 165,000 men; in war, 524,428. Ships—under 20.

Turkey.—National Debt, $36,000,000. Yearly Revenue, $11,200,000 Population, (Europe and Asia,) 21,000,000. Army in peace, 80,000; in war, 200,000. Navy in peace, 80 ships; in war, 166.

Dinner to Mr. Penrose.—The dinner to this distinguished senator at the Carlisle Barracks on the 30th ult. is represented as being a most splendid affair. More than 1000 persons were in attendance. Mr. Penrose addressed his constituents in his happiest style, and satisfied them that his course in the Legislature of late was entirely in the line of a prudent legislator and a warm friend of Pennsylvania interests could have pursued.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, having by the hand of time become reduced from seventy eight to the small remnant of eight members, have thought it expedient to dissolve the Society and divide the funds amounting to about $8000, among the survivors and the heirs of the deceased members.

From the Philadelphia Saturday News.

The Great Failure at Buffalo.

The history of speculation in this country has never furnished a more striking instance of its dangerous effects upon individuals of mature age, principles and pressing desires, than that of the recent failure of Benjamin Rathbun, at Buffalo, New York, accompanied as it was by the discovery of frauds of a most extraordinary character. Rathbun, by his own hands, committed suicide, and in the hope, no doubt, of retrieving himself. This event has naturally caused the greatest consternation throughout the section of country which was the scene of his operations. He had so completely identified himself with its prosperity, and by his apparently liberal and enterprise, had gained such a standing as to be regarded as the "Girard of the West," that the explosion came upon the community like an earthquake. We collect from the latest accounts assert that his liabilities amount to two millions of dollars, and that of this immense amount, upwards of one million eight hundred dollars are to persons in Philadelphia. This may be, and probably is, exaggeration, but still the fact of such an estimate gives some impression of the enormous scale upon which Rathbun conducted his transactions.

He was the principal speculator in real estate in western New York, and particularly in Buffalo. At the time of his failure he had on hand twelve hundred dwellings and two hundred horses employed on the building he is erecting in Buffalo; kept four stores in that place, has built there a Hotel as large as the Mansion Hotel, and has built at Niagara Falls the first story of a Hotel, which it ever completed on the plan on which it is begun, will be larger than Astor's. He owns the stage lines from Buffalo to Canandaigua and from Buffalo on Lake Erie, besides a great part of the water powers at the Falls—has mills, houses, farms, a brick kiln, and property of every description in Buffalo and its vicinity. He owned six Steamboats, and carried on a species of banking establishment, and had in his employ twenty-eight clerks, and two thousand other persons, engaged in various departments of business. Such was his desire for accumulation, that he rarely suffered property to pass out of his hands, but retained it with a tenacity which was his ruin.

The discovery, which brought Rathbun to the end of his career, occurred as follows: A short time since Mr. David E. Evans, of Batavia, the former agent of the Holland Land Company, and a gentleman who had been for some years past the friend of Mr. Rathbun, was on his way to the South, and while in Philadelphia certain circumstances led him to suspect a forgery, which he imparted to the good faith of Mr. R. He accordingly went to the Bank of the United States, where he found Rathbun's notes with his forged endorsements to the amount of hundred thousand dollars! On making this discovery he hastened home as fast as possible, and on arriving at Buffalo ascertained that Rathbun was at Niagara, attending the Falls of the Niagara. He repaired thither at once, and advised R. that he was fully aware of what had been done, and requested him to accompany him to Buffalo for the purpose of arranging matters. He willingly assented, and on his arrival there made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors in the counties of Erie, Niagara, and Chautauque.

Other laws of the same character were soon ascertained, and Rathbun and his brother-in-law were lodged in prison. The nephew, Rathbun Allen, escaped. He and Lyman Rathbun are said to be the persons who committed the forgeries, with the knowledge of Benjamin. Evans was forged upon to the amount of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Seventy thousand dollars were thus obtained from one Bank in Ohio. The property of the forger is said to be nominally worth from two to three millions, and will, if properly managed, cover his liabilities. The chief loss, if there should be any, will fall upon the rich. The clerks, laborers, &c. will have their demands first liquidated by the assignees.

The early history of Rathbun is spoken of as follows:—About twenty-five years ago, he did a very large business at Cherry Valley, and had something like a Bank, in connexion with his father, but ultimately failed.

It was understood there that he had committed several forgeries, but somehow the matter was hushed. From Cherry Valley he removed to Sandusky, in Ohio, where partly in consequence of sickness of himself and family, he became extremely poor, so that the whole wardrobe of the household was on their backs. In this condition, about twenty years ago, he entered Buffalo, and hired a small tavern with the furniture.

From the United States Gazette of August 17.

THREE LATE FROM EUROPE.

Eleven Days Later than before received.

Execution of Alibaud.—By the Pilot Line, last night, we received the evening editions of the Courier & Enquirer and Journal of Commerce, containing Liverpool dates to the 20th, and London to the 19th, both inclusive, received at the New Jersey, at Boston, from Liverpool.

The third reading of the established Church Bill was to come on in the House of Commons on the night of the 18th ult. when two important amendments were to be moved and it was thought the bill would pass.

A tremendous storm, attended with hail, thunder, and lightning, past over the eastern part of England on the 12th ult. doing immense damage to property.

Great preparations are making in Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The King had signified his determination to be present, notwithstanding the remonstrance of his ministers.

King Louis Philippe has at length consented to advance King Leopold of Belgium the 40,000 pounds sterling, one of the terms of the marriage portion of the Princess Louise of Orleans, now the consort of the King of the Belgians.

Alibeau, who attempted to assinate Louis Philippe, was executed on the Guillotine on the 11th of July. He bore his fate with much firmness. His last words were, "I ask to have been as follows:—'I die for the Republic. I repeat that I had no accomplices. I am as pure as Brutus and Sanet, and like them wished for the liberty of my country.'"

Much excitement was caused in Paris by the trial and conviction of the editor of the Gazette de France, who was sentenced for six months imprisonment and a fine of 4000 francs, for publishing a translation of an article, or, as the Gazette says, for defending a principle diametrically opposed to that for which on the morning of the same day Alibeau suffered death. The editor maintained that the publication of the anniversary of the Revolution of July, was "an act of deep hypocrisy—an attempt upon the good sense of the public, and a provocation to national anarchy, which supports anarchy de facto."

Hungary, June 19.—A dreadful calamity occurred in the town of Grosswardein in Hungary, on the 19th of June. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman, which extended rapidly, and continued burning for three days, destroying 1500 houses, four churches and many public edifices, as well as the fortress of the town.

Advices from Greece state that Greece is more tranquil, and the Government has issued an amnesty to such persons as took part in the disturbances of Arcarnania.

Advices from Spain, show that the Queen's troops have met with some reverses. On the 11th of July, General Evans at the head of 9000 troops, attacked Fontarabia, which was strongly defended by the Carlists, numbered about 4000. After meeting with partial success, the British troops were compelled to retreat with considerable loss.—Several women were seen during the engagement, fighting by the side of the men of Carlists. The accounts from the Asturnas were on the whole unfavorable to the cause of the Queen.

Mr. Churchill's case.—The Augsburg Gazette gives the following account of this affair, from a Constantinople letter of July 20:—Lord Ponsonby has obtained satisfaction. The Reis Effendi Akif Effendi, the Turkish chr, has been dismissed, and will be succeeded by the former Kaimakhan, Kolussi Pacha. Lord Ponsonby appeared satisfied; but has, nevertheless, not yet re-appeared at the Foreign Office. The Sultan has furnished all those who had any share in the offence committed towards England, in the person of a subject of his Britanic Majesty. Justice must, however, be rendered to Akif Effendi, who several times solicited his own resignation.

Spain.—Paris papers to July 16th, state that the Carlist expedition into the Asturias, was making unchecked progress. It had arrived on the 2d at Onis, and had ordered rations at Oviesan. Epartero was nearly five miles off. The Carlist General Pablo Sano was in pursuit of Espartero. They add the following details of a more recent and more important action.

BEHOBIA, July 12—8 A. M.

"P. S.—The English have just been seen at the mountain Esquibel and the hermitage Gundaloupe, about a league in front of Audaye. It is impossible to state the number of the troops seen, but it must be great, to judge by the masses which follow each other on the whole line of the Esquibel.

The Tirailleurs already employed before the hermitage, indicate a design to take possession of Fontarabia, which is already canonaded. Twelve or fifteen trincadores are near Cape Figuera.

"Noon.—We see the flames rising from Fontarabia in consequence of the canonading. The trincadores and a steamboat have entered the Bidassoa."

Postscript.—Since writing the above the Paris mail has arrived, but little news has been received. The quickest papers and the letters from the quizzer itself contain many interesting details of the discomfiture of the British troops, with the forces under Lord John Hay, at Fontarabia. Their defeat appears to be placed beyond doubt. The last accounts state that they were repulsed in the attack upon Fontarabia, and not only failed there, but were drawn from all their positions, with a loss of 400 men.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, August 22, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$7 50.

☞The Knickerbocker, for July and August, has been received. The contents will be given in our next.

☞We ask attention to the advertisement of the "Baltimore Athenæum and Visiter," in another column. That paper has considerably improved within the last few months, and is certainly much deserving of patronage.

☞The attention of those desirous of obtaining the *Italian Mulberry*, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Mahan.

Pennsylvania College.

☞The examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College takes place on Monday the 12th of September next. This Institution, we are pleased to learn, has, since its establishment, been on a continued increase. There are now between ninety and one hundred students in the institution from this and many of the adjoining States; many of whom, in addition to their usual studies, are devoting a proportion of their time to the cultivation of German Literature. We trust that the next Session, which commences on the 27th day of October next, will commence under the usual favourable auspices.

☞For the following paragraphs, as well as the advertisement of the College, from the Lutheran Observer, we are indebted to one of our neighbors, the No. containing them having failed (unintentionally, we hope,) reaching us. We welcome Mr. Reynolds' return to a station which he will not fail to honor and fill with satisfaction to himself and the institution. The congregations to which Mr. Miller has gone, will find him an active, worthy and pious young man—well qualified for his high and important trust.

Pennsylvania College.—The Rev. Professor Reynolds of New Jersey, has accepted of the invitation to take charge of the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College, and expects to enter on the discharge of his duties in a few weeks. We congratulate the Board of Directors and the Friends of the Institution generally on their success in obtaining the services of so competent and experienced a gentleman.

[*Lutheran Observer.*

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. D. Miller, late of the Gettysburgh Seminary, has been in charge of the Ev. Lutheran Church at Williamsport, Md., formerly under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Harkey now located in Woodsborough in this state.—*Ibid.*

Ephraim K. Avery was in attendance at the Springfield (Mass.) Methodist Conference last week. He made petitions to be again established as a preacher in good and regular standing, which, however, the Conference very wisely voted. [*Phil. Inq.*

☞We think Conference acted very unkindly in rejecting Mr. Avery's application. True, the Rev. gentleman was at one time accused of a high crime; but he has been acquitted, not only before a Judicial tribunal of his country, but of his Church. The Law and the Church have pronounced him guiless—yet, is it justice—is it Christian justice still to point the finger of reproach at him? No; let him resume his labors, and let his after life show the estimation in which he should be held by his fellow-citizens.

The County Convention.

☞We trust that our Anti-Masonic friends will not neglect attending the Township elections, ON SATURDAY NEXT, for choosing Delegates to the County Convention which meets in this place on the Monday following. Let every district be fully represented by sterling Anti-Masons, and let a ticket be settled which will meet the expectations of all desirous of sustaining the "Supremacy of the Laws."

☞The Unicontown 'Democrat' disclaims the *Anti Masonry* of the Gettysburgh Star! "*It is a treacherous ingredient of a foreign production*"!! Supposing that "*pure Anti-Masonry*," Jackson Todd, to have been paying his *friends* in Fayette a visit at the time the Democrat's article was penned, we forgive the "squeamishness" of the Editor—although we can't help saying, God forbid that our Anti-Masonry should be acceptable to any backslider who has merged his once pure principles into Masonic-Whig-Harrison-Todd-ism!

☞The little squib we had a week or two ago has quite "unhinged" the "land Pirate" of Harrisburgh! Not content with abusing the Star, *Krause, Strong*, and the other menials of the Lodge pounce upon Mr. Stevens! Well, we suppose he regards their vile aspersions about as much as we do; and we heed them just as we ever have other curs set upon us by the Lodge in days when *such* creatures were resting under the folds of the enemy they now *pretend* to contest! They think, by making a great cry, *they* can deceive the honest Anti-Masons! Poor reptiles—they have long since unmasked themselves, and stand now before the people as the degraded tools of Masonry! They are a curse to the cause they pretend to support!

Away, vile things—
"Down to the dust from whence ye sprang!"

☞Some of the "*Harrison*" papers are complaining that because Amos Kendall was a "mere beggar and deeply in debt when he went to Washington City," he has, by industry and perseverance rose high in the estimation of his friends, and in seven years "paid off his debts and supported a large family," *from* the proceeds of his office! We are not an admirer of the moral or political character of the individual alluded to. But if such be his greatest sins, we think he deserves great credit, and it would do well for *some others* to "Go and do likewise."

Base Electioneering Scheme!

☞Gen. Jackson, who is now on a visit to Tennessee, has given notice that he intends, next month, passing through Pennsylvania on his way to Washington City!

Cannot the *object* of this "kind visit" be seen? *Van Buren has promised to tread in his footsteps, the vote of Pennsylvania is, doubtful*—therefore, the great Jackson, the once favorite of Pennsylvania, must visit our State on the eve of the election, to electioneer for Martin Van Buren, the enemy of our rights and interests!

Rouse, Pennsylvanians, rouse—and show by your votes that *you* are really and in truth FREEMEN!

Wrightsville and Gettysburgh Rail Road.

The Stockholders of the Wrightsville and Gettysburgh rail road company at their recent meeting passed the following preamble and resolution:—

"Whereas, it is desirable that as little damage as possible should be done to the subscribers to the stock of the Wrightsville to the western waters by the Wrightsville and Gettysburgh rail road company will do all in their power to protect the property in the county of York from unnecessary injury: therefore.

Resolved, That if the Wrightsville and York Rail Road company should propose to subscribe their stock into the capital stock of the Wrightsville and Gettysburgh Rail Road company, and thereby avoid the necessity of two rail roads through the York valley, then the said Wrightsville and Gettysburgh company will enter into a fair arrangement to that effect."

We are much pleased to see that an attempt is to be made to unite the interest of the two roads from Wrightsville to York, as we feel assured that if such an arrangement is effected, it will be for the mutual benefit of both companies, another consideration of no less moment, is, that it will prevent the necessity of cutting up the fine valley of the county, with two parallel roads, when one would prove amply sufficient, for all the wants of the country.—*Columbia Spy.*

Charleston, S.C.—The city of Charleston, S. C., has been agitated for some time past by a discussion of the question whether the Intendant, (Mayor,) should be a salaried officer, or whether he should serve as heretofore, without other compensation than the honor of being municipal officer of the city. An election was held on Monday, the 8th inst., by which the question was determined in favor of giving a salary to the Intendant. Gen. Hamilton was, at the same time, elected to that office. The Charleston papers seem to expect important consequences from the new organization of their city government.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Zodiac.—This monthly periodical, published at Albany, N. Y., which is devoted to science, literature and the arts, has been enriched with a portrait of Gen. Hosmer, distinguished formerly as an offic