**Star & Republican Banner.**
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURGH, PENN.
MONDAY MORNING, SEP. 12, 1836.

## Anti-Masonic Ticket.

CONGRESS,
**James M'Sherry, Esq.**
ASSEMBLY,
**Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.**
**Dr. George L. Fauss.**
COMMISSIONER,
COL. JOHN WEIGEORD.
AUDITOR,
COL. JOSEPH J. KUHN.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
COL. BALTZER SNYDER.
CORONERS,
DR. JOSEPH E SMITH.
MAJ. JOHN ASH.

## Tax-Payers, look at this!

THE STAR AT 25 CENTS UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTIONS!!

☞AS the Masonic Party will make use of desperate means to effect the election of those pledged to repeal the present law chartering the U. S. Bank as a State Institution, by which the State Taxes have been REPEALED, the POOR MAN'S CHILDREN EDUCATED, and our Rail Roads, Canals, and Improvements being made and completed without resorting to burthensome taxation, we deem it right that CORRECT INFORMATION should be sent to the door of every Poor Man, Tax-Payer and Friend of Pennsylvania Rights—Pennsylvania Interests—we shall, therefore, send the STAR from this time until after the October and November elections to those who are not regular subscribers at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in advance. We hope our friends will aid us in carrying this object into effect without delay. Now's the time for the People to become "enlightened"—"dog cheap!"

Gettysburgh, Sept. 5, 1836.

## Wood.

☞Those of our subscribers who promised us Wood, will oblige us by delivering it soon.

## *Money.*

☞It is with much regret that we are *compelled* to call so often upon delinquent subscribers for money, but to enable us to meet our engagements, we are obliged to do so. We are greatly in need of money, and would feel under obligations to such as have paid us little or nothing for the paper, if they will come forward and make settlement. If they do so as soon as convenient, we will be saved the disagreeable necessity of transfering their accounts to those presenting us for money.

## *Encampment.*

☞We omitted *giving* in our last paper an account of the Encampment held in this place by Volunteer Companies from this and some of the neighboring towns, during the week preceding. We therefore copy this week the disjointed article from the "Compiler"—merely adding, that perfect good order was observed during the whole time, and the companies separated mutually pleased with each other.

ENCAMPMENT.—Our Town assumed quite a Military character during the three last days of last week. On Thursday afternoon the Hanover Groys marched into Town, escorted by the Gettysburgh Guards—and after parading the streets, both Companies encamped near Town. On Friday morning the encampment was extended by the arrival of the Conowago Guards, Petersburg Invincibles, Oxford Light Infantry, and Gettysburgh Troop and a respectable number of Militia officers in full uniform. At 2 o'clock, on Friday they were mustered by Gen. Miller and paraded in the following order:

Gettysburgh Troop, Capt. DIEAL,
Petersburgh Invincibles, " GOBREY,
Conowago Guards, " BRAND,
Oxford Light Infantry, " CAMP,
Militia Officers,
Hanover Groys, " PRITZ,
Gettysburgh Guards, " CLARKSON.

Their conduct and appearance were both creditable and military. On Saturday the Companies paraded, break their tents and marched away"—followed by the friendly feelings and good wishes of the citizens of Gettysburgh.

☞We copy the following from the Harrisburg Herald of Tuesday last:—

THE WARREN GREYS.—This handsome company of Volunteers visited Gettysburgh on Thursday last, to unite with a number of others in forming an Encampment near that place, and returned on Saturday evening, in good health and fine spirits. Every accommodation and convenience was proffered by the citizens of the Gettysburgh companies that lay in their power, and we are gratified to learn, gave general satisfaction. We have been requested to return the thanks of the Greys to them, and also to Gen. T. C. MILLER and DAVID SCOTT, Brigade Inspector, for the kindness and attention paid them during their stay, and for exertions made to render their visit agreeable.

VISIT EXTRAORDINARY.—The Buffalo Journal says:—"The President and Vice President we learn, are to meet in this city about the 10th of September inst. We can regard this tour through the States of the first and second officers of the government, on the eve of an important election, in no other light than as an attempt to overawe the people. They will find, however, that the people of western New York are too independent to be thus influenced."

## The Surplus Revenue.

☞In this question the people of Pennsylvania have a great interest at stake; and, if they consult such interest, no man, however much they may be attached to him, will receive their votes at the approaching elections who is opposed to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the States. And whenever we find men, candidates for our votes, opposed to such a distribution, we shall not hesitate to raise our voice against their election, belong to what party they may. It, then, becomes our duty to keep the assertion of Mr. Van Buren's friends that he is in favor of a measure of so much importance to Pennsylvania, and to those who have heretofore been ground to the dust by unnecessary taxation. Mr. Van Buren's opinions and declarations on this question have gone to the world, and cannot be changed by any thing his friends can do or say. Such opinions and declarations are to be found in his letter to Sherrod Williams, now being published in all the Van Buren papers in the Union—from which we make the following extracts:—

"In my opinion, Congress does not possess the power, to raise money for *distribution* among the states."

"I was inclined, at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, to favor the idea of a distribution annually among the states of the *surplus revenue*."

"Time and circumstances have worked changes of opinion on the subject, from which my own mind has not been exempted;—the experience of the last session has fully satisfied me of the impropriety of any such measure."

"It is my firm conviction, that any system by which a distribution is made amongst the states, of moneys collected by the federal government, would introduce vices into the legislation of both government, productive of the most injurious effects, as well upon the best interests of the country as upon the perpetuity of our political institutions. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will PREVENT THE ADOPTION OF ANY SUCH PLAN."

"It is now for the majority of the people to decide whether the measure referred to shall only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, forced upon the country by a conjunction of extraordinary circumstances—or, whether the distribution of the public deposites shall be the parent and forerunner of FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS of the public revenue."

"I hope and believe that the public voice WILL DEMAND, that this species of legislation shall terminate with the emergency that produced it,—that early and EFFICIENT STEPS will be taken to prevent the concurrence of a state of things calculated to furnish ANY EXCUSE for any MEASURE OF DISTRIBUTION."

It is an uphill business for Mr. Van Buren's friends to say that a "wrong construction" has been put on this part of his letter; that when he declared he was *opposed* to the measure, he *meant* be was in *favor* of a distribution! He expressly declares, that Congress does not possess the power to distribute the Surplus Revenue among the States, and hopes that steps will be taken to prevent the success of such an important and highly to be desired measure!

To the People we would say, down with every man and every unconstitutional measure calculated to deprive you of your dearest rights and interests. Guard well your avenues to power, and let no man enter who is not a friend to the Supremacy of the Laws and of States Rights.

☞From the proceedings of a meeting, *purporting* to have been *Anti-Masonic*, lately held in Perry county, it would seem that our friends of that county have, like their brethren in neighboring, had aside their principles and put on the more "available" trappings of a *personal* party! Not one word do they say in their resolutions about Anti-Masonry! Fie! fie! We long for the time when the days of delusion and folly will have passed—when honest men can, with open eyes, behold the precipice on which their principles are now so loosely hanging—when, seeing their folly, they will again return into the folds of Anti-Masonry!

☞The "Harrison Reform" party of York county have nominated for Congress, JACOB KIRK, Jr.; and for Assembly, JOSEPH GARRETSON, WILLIAM COWAN, and MICHAEL BUCHER. We trust that Kirk and Garretson will find Anti-Masonic enough in York county defeat them. They are the worst foes of our cause. The other parts of the ticket are good. The delegate to the Convention is H. Y. Shaymaker, J. Brillinger and Henry Wirt—all good men.

☞The "Harrison and Granger" party of Lycoming county have nominated EBENEZER GREENOUGH for Congress, and JAMES ARMSTRONG for Assembly; JOHN ANDREW SHULZE and WASHINGTON DUNN delegates to amend the Constitution.

In this county, we did expect to see at least one small germ of Anti-Masonry preserved, that it might, after the present desolating frost should have passed away and a thaw opened the eyes of Anti-Masons, vegetate and bloom into its former purity! But even in this we have been mistaken! Even in this county, which contains at least *one* of the Pioneers of Anti-Masonry—*one* who, when the knees of the timid knocked together through fear, hesitated not to buckle on the armour and brave the Lodge to open combat—Anti-Masonry has been merged even here into *Harrison-and-Grangerism!* Not one word in all their proceedings, or references under the editorial head of the Free Press, can we find which can be twisted into Anti-Masonry! Well may we begin to despair of our principles, when such deserters take place!

☞Since the Anti-Masons have been swallowed up in Lycoming, the Lodge have nominated a full-grown ticket—viz: For Congress, Gen. R. H. HAMMOND; Dr. JAMES TAYLER, for Assembly; and ROBERT FLEMING and JOHN A. GAMBLE delegates to amend the Constitution—all Royal Arch Masons, except one!!!

## *Consistency!*

☞The Van Buren party in Dauphin and Lebanon have nominated Dr. LUTHER REILY, for Congress. This is the same Mr. Reily who, in 1832, presided at a meeting which denounced Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren after the following manner:—

"*Resolved*, That we consider ☞THE DEFEAT OF ANDREW JACKSON *as necessary to the preservation of our happy institutions.*"

"*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the course of the U. S. Senate, in REJECTING THE NOMINATION OF *MARTIN VAN BUREN*, believing that he DISGRACED THE NAME OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, by asking, as a *boon* from the British Government, what had been, by all former administrations, demanded as a *right*."

☞The Van Buren party of York have nominated their ticket, and *such a ticket*. "Oh, ye little gods and fishes!" A part of their Assembly is of the real Johnson-and-Granger breed of the *yellow* cast! and report says, their intended Commissioner writes his name *mit a mark!*

*Anti-Masons, look here!*

☞No *Anti-Mason* can, under any consideration, vote the Van Buren ticket. The Elector for this county is a high Mason, a recusant Witness, and, if elected, will cast his vote for *Richard M. Johnson*, a Mason of a high grade, and an outlaw upon the morals of society, along with Martin Van Buren! Besides, FIFTEEN of the Electors on the Van Buren ticket are high, bigoted, bitter Masons! What *Anti Mason* is there that can vote for Van Buren through *such* instruments?

For the Star and Banner.

## Conferee Meeting.

The Democratic Anti-Masonic Conferees for the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Franklin and Adams—to wit: Major SAMUEL FISHER and JAMES DAVISON, of Franklin; and JAMES A. THOMPSON, JOHN DONALDSON and THADDEUS STEVENS, of Adams—met at the house of Mr. David Newman on Thursday the 8th day of September, 1836, and organized by appointing Major SAMUEL FISHER, Chairman, and *Thaddeus Stevens*, Secretary.

The following resolutions were *unanimously adopted*—viz:

*Resolved*, That Free-Masonry and all other Secret Societies, bound together by secret oaths, are inconsistent with Republican liberty, and dangerous to our free institutions.

*Resolved*, That we will support no man for office who is not an avowed Political Anti-Mason.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Democratic Anti-Masons of this Congressional District, to form no coalitions or amalgamations with those who despise our principles; but to maintain their distinctive principles and organization, in defiance of every danger and in spite of every seduction.

*Resolved*, That the conduct of the Masonic Witnesses, who were summoned before the last Legislature and refused to give evidence, deserves the most severe censure from all the friends of law and good order.

*Resolved*, That we will persevere in our opposition to all Secret Oath-bound Societies, and will never swerve from that course to unite with any other party, however plausible or urgent the object may seem, until such Societies shall be effectually suppressed by Legislative enactment.

*Resolved*, That to honest Anti-Masons success is desirable only because it promotes the welfare of their country and defeats less alarming than desertion of principle.

*Resolved*, That ☞**James M'Sherry**, of Adams county, be nominated as the Democratic Anti-Masonic Candidate for Congress for this District.

*Resolved*, That all the papers in this Congressional District friendly to the Supremacy of the Laws, be requested to publish these proceedings.

SAMUEL FISHER, *Chairman.*
THADDEUS STEVENS, *Sec'ry.*

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

*Sinister Motives ascribed to Anti-Masonry.*

How far this charge inclines towards truth, is to be considered. I do not purpose to enter into an unbiased history of Masonry or Anti Masonry—but merely glance at the subject generally—the purpose being only to show how false the allegation that the motives are sinister.

The rise and progress of Masonry in the United States became very great, and perhaps would have continued so, had not the eyes of some honest men become opened to the dangerous tendency of Masonry in this country, and who, feeling the great burden upon their consciences, were determined, through the power of God, to throw it off. The first to shake it off and to show the world the detestable mummery of a Lodge, was the ill-fated Morgan, who was murdered for his disclosures, rather than the whole country became indignant, and therefore many others, feeling that they would receive the execration of their fellow countrymen, threw off the shackles that bound their consciences also. Hence a group arose and received the name of Anti-Masons—composed of all such as found the secret dens of perdition, and such others as had the good of country at heart.

This little band, which took root in the State of New York, has grown to immense size, and its promoters may now be found in all parts of our happy Union; and the question, what is their object may be easily answered: It is to free the human mind from the worst of slavery—to unfetter the prisoners; to give light to the captive; to show that no man has a right to bind his fellow with a secret oath, too horrible, too sacrilegious to mention; nor taking upon themselves a power which belongs only to God by prostituting the Holy Word of God to use a oath never intended to compel human being, in a state of partial nudity, to swear by the Sacred Volume that he will not do or say certain things, &c. that should be break this oath, he shall undergo the pains of death! Was it ordained for such purposes that that Book should be used which declares, that the Saviour of men came into the world to enlighten the human mind, and which expressly declares that man shall not do a secret that which may not be proclaimed on the house top?

The election of our present worthy Chief Magistrate, is a glorious evidence of the growth of Anti Masonry in the State of Pennsylvania, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when such a thing as Masonry will not be found within the borders of our common country. It is to be hoped, also, that every man will raise his voice against the deeds of darkness which are daily enacted at the various Lodges throughout this country.

Expose the folly of such as are engaged in such pursuits; and ask the deluded votaries of Masonry, what object they have in view? Let them examine their hearts, and they will be candid enough to admit that their childish nonsense is at variance with every noble sentiment of religion and morality. The finery of a Lodge is proper nonsense for a child and not for man! The Temple of Solomon, with all its grandeur, would be a mere plaything for children to play in! The dress of its disciples would be a suitable one for the world to heroes of Texas, (I mean the children and heroes of our day.) Throw away your childish nonsense; release your consciences from their more than heathen darkness; wave allegiance to the Almighty, and think ye that he has spared you for the propagation of his holy precepts and examples? Christians, it is your duty to preserve your temples from defilement. You should make it a law, that whosoever would join the Temple of the Living God, should forsake Masonry, the work of the Devil, before he should be considered a fit subject for a religious Society.

Masonry, in all countries, has been the forerunner of evil. Our Courts of Justice have been vitiated and contaminated by it. The Jury box, the only protection of men when charged with crime, has felt its baneful influence. Masonic witnesses have, in Courts of Justice, perjured, grossly perjured themselves to uphold the cause and purposes of his fellow Mason! The widow and orphan have felt the want of the charity of the Lodge, upon which they pride themselves! The lamentings halls, and the midnight orgies of these wonderful secret working good societies, have destroyed the peace and happiness of many families, prostrated the brightest hopes, levelled the dearest ornaments of every household! Strange, too, that such Lodges should be conducted by men of talent and otherwise excellent members of society! Infatuated be man! how can they hold tamely on the evils they cause and still persist? Our elective franchise has been invaded by this curse and bane of the human family; and charity, cold charity, has been refused to any but such as might be Masons and were enabled to exhibit the accursed sign! Priest has yielded to its influence, and the direct felons been let loose upon Society.

If, therefore, Anti-Masonry can subserve the public good and correct so great evils, how can its motive be sinister?

Again—It is alledged that Masonry is necessary to preserve the bond of Union, to make the link which bind us together so intimate and render indissoluble the general compact. How preposterous such an argument! A Republican Government require Masonry to cement it! A free people require secret oaths to preserve it! Does a Republican government require the aid of the secret oath to preserve its freedom? No people are free who are bound in conscience or otherwise—by oaths or by chains. Freedom, glorious freedom—such as we, an American people, should enjoy, must be unfettered in its nature—free as the air we breathe.

Masons claim a WASHINGTON and others as disciples—of which I shall not treat at large, but merely observe, that illustrious man conferred no great and good men without much consultation; but I would to God, all men, be they Masons or not, were *such* as the Father of our Country!

To preserve a Republic, there must be no secret machinations, no difference in the sentiment of the people. It must be one common cause; a house divided against itself must fall. So with the people. Freemen should be as brethren, bound together by the cords of love. Freemen have but one God to honour—one Father to preserve. They are not bound by secret and horrid oaths to preserve that which gratitude to God, love to our families, and love of country would induce them to preserve.

But Masonry, being in itself secret, is calculated to do evil. How do we know but that there may be many such aspirants as Aaron Burr, who may in course of time dare to be placed at the head of affairs, and for that purpose be laying the ground-work to achieve their purpose? Such things have taken place: holding secret correspondence with distant Lodges; making converts wherever and whenever they can, that sufficient strength could be gained, would rise and crush all our prospects. Let Masonry be cast out, and God forbid we should so harshly judge our fellowmen; but that such an inference may be drawn, it is but too apparent.

Therefore, if the object of Anti-Masonry be to preserve the Union, its motive cannot be considered a sinister.

It is said, that the object of the Anti-Masons is a political one, and got up for party purposes, and not to eradicate an evil which injures the interests of a few designing men, and not to promote the interests of the whole country! Such doctrine is contrary to truth. It is not the work of a few, but of many—not the interest of one, but of all. And as to the benefit derived by Anti-Masons from their darling object, look at Philadelphia—when the election of the Mayor of that city came on, they had but about 225 Anti-Masonic votes, yet they spent their time and their money in the public cause without fee or reward. Philadelphia is the bed of Masonry, although some few happy changes have taken place, and may God grant that we long it will be eradicated even in this City and County!

Strange, that Philadelphians boast of their enlightened City, freedom of its institutions, and suffer such a stream to every thing good to exist among them! Well did hope that the light of Reason had reached them, and that they would join hand and heart to deprive this Monster of his fangs; but, alas! we hear of no Anti Masonic meetings, no endeavors to do good! Those Anti-Masons who did exist in Philadelphia, are now sleeping in the devoted city, at a time, too, when all their strength should be exerted! Why this apathy—this lukewarmness in so good, so noble a cause? Why not rise up and act in conjunction with your fellow brethren throughout the whole country? Are you intimidated? Have you been threatened by your enemy? Are you intimidated at the inequality of numbers? If so, you should strive the more—it requires time and patience to effect your purpose. This is the time to test yourselves. Now, when the election of a President is to take place. Harrison has been selected, and there is but little doubt but what he may act wisely if elected. But Anti-Masons should be cautious how they promote the election of a man, cunning and designing knave to office. Rather than vote in the dark, they should remain neutral.

The time is approaching when we can not be entertained—when men shall be much of one mind, and have but one object in view: I mean, THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

Fellow-Countrymen! We have raised the Anti-Masonic standard, and rallied many to stand around it. To the poor conscience-burthened Mason we offer protection. Come out, and make yourselves free! Join us in the endeavor to free the human mind from slavery. As brethren, assist us to preserve our happy Union—strengthen it with the band of brotherly love. Fear not the machinations of the Lodge; *their* superstructure is but crumbling into ruin, and, ere long, such a name as that of *Mason*, will not be found in all our happy country!

*Philadelphia City.* **FRIEND.**

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW MUSKET WITHOUT TOUCH-HOLE OR RAMROD.—By accounts from Berlin it appears that an armorer, named Drase, had presented to the Military Commission a musket of his own invention, which, if successfully tried, has met with unanimous favor. It is constructed without touch-hole or ramrod. It is thought that all the Prussian infantry will shortly be furnished with similar muskets.

TOBACCO VS. FLOUR.—The receipts of flour at Baltimore, the largest flour market in the U. States several days, from the last week 1,997. The receipts of tobacco for the same time were 1029hhds. or 4,000hhds. If the people are to be starved for want of bread to eat, they may still have the comfort of chewing.—*Jour. of Com.*

An officer of the Army in Florida, thus writes to the Editor of the Norfolk Herald, under date of August 22. "Such have been the ravages of the climate on our northern constitutions, that 300 would measure the army of the United States at this theatre of war! Is not the population of the United States at this time about 15,000,000? Is not ours a wealthy country? Are you a good arithmetician? If so, please to tell me what chance 300 or 400 men, exhausted by a year's residence and more in this climate, and broken down in spirits from utter neglect and indifference, have to conquer, in a sunny climate, and in a country, in the most favorable number and animated by success, in their own climate and country, who could not be conquered by 5000 in the most favorable climate of the year? Or, to ask a better question, is not this state of things shameful to the nation, and cruel to our poor little *abused* but gallant army!"

ANTHRACITE COAL.—By a statement in the Philadelphia Price Current of late date, it appears that the supply of anthracite coal which has reached that market, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal region, has been greatly increasing from year to year, though not faster than the demand for the article. The first ten of coal was brought to that market in 1820. The whole quantity received that year was less than 400 tons.—In 1830, being ten years after, the yearly supply had reached 200,000 tons. In 1833, the quantity received was 560,000 tons, of which 135,000 tons remained unsold at the close of the year. In 1834, there was a slight falling off in the receipts, the quantity brought to market being 514,000 tons; of these 120,000 tons remained over, unsold. In 1835 the quantity in market was 680,750 tons, which was all sold. This year it is expected that the quantity brought to the Philadelphia market, from these mines will reach 800,000 tons; but most more than therefore to put cause for the apprehension, some time since indulged or suggested in some quarters, of a short supply of this important article of fuel.

It is rumored that the President has appointed the Hon. J. R. POINSETT, of South Carolina, the commissioner to examine and report on the political condition of Texas, preliminary to the sending of a diplomatic agent to that country.

It is stated in the Army and Navy Chronicle that the late Col. HEILEMAN insured his life to the amount of six thousand dollars in the Life Insurance Office in Baltimore. By the judicious appropriation of a small annual sum, this gallant officer has thus been enabled to make provision to the amount stated, for his otherwise dependent widow and six children.

THE CORN TRADE.—We find the following paragraph on this subject in the Journal of Commerce. It presents a strange picture of the agricultural prosperity of our country:

THE CORN TRADE.—Bread stuffs have hitherto constituted one of our principal articles of export, amounting in 1831 to within a small fraction of $12,000,000. In 1835, (we speak in round numbers, the commercial year, ending 30th September,) the quantity was reduced one half, and the value in about the same proportion. In 1831, the value of bread stuffs imported was only $1032, whereas in 1835 it had increased to $311,116. The year ending 30th of the present month will show still smaller exports of these articles, and larger imports. In the ensuing year, from present appearances, will very possibly show an amount of imports equal to the exports. Should the corn crop be cut off in the Northernmost States, it is not improbable, but that the exports of the Union, will be obliged to be, by the early appearance of frost, the extraordinary phenomenon will probably occur, of the greatest grain-growing country in the world, actually depending upon foreign countries for a portion of its bread!

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the Hon. HENRY CLAY lately had a marvellous escape from death. He was riding on horseback in one of his fields, surveying his cattle, when a furious bull, maddened from some cause or other, rushed towards him, and plunging his horn with tremendous force into the horse on which Mr. Clay was seated, killed the poor animal on the spot. The distinguished rider was thrown to the distance of several feet from his horse, and though somewhat hurt by the fall, escaped without, material injury. His deliverance was truly miraculous.

MADISON, Indiana, Aug. 31.

A robbery, which for daring and boldness, has not been surpassed in this country by the accomplished rogues of any place, was committed at our wharf on Friday night last. The circumstances are these: A Mr. Woon arrived in the mail stage, from Cincinnati, and mail boat from Cincinnati, and after waiting upon a lady to the Hotel, he returned to the river, to see to his baggage. He had it all safe on the wharf, he supposed, but on missing it a short time, missing some articles, he returned to the wharf, in hopes of finding them. By this time the crowd usually there, had dispersed. On his way back, and before he reached the top of the bank, he was suddenly assailed by two men, one of whom knocked him down, covered his mouth so as to prevent his making a noise, and then took his pocket book, containing $2340, and a valuable patent lever silver watch. Being stunned by a blow he received, the robbers had accomplished their work and made off before he recovered.—Immediate search was commenced for the villains, but no trace of them has been discovered as yet.—*Banner.*

GAG-LAW—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—It is evident that there are great exertions making to gag the press, and these have been greatly increased since the vote of Mr. Van Buren authorizing the irresponsible agents of the Post Office to seize and destroy papers and effects, without accountability or appeal. This Post Office espionage, judicature and seizure of papers, for which Mr. Van Buren voted, is incomparably more hostile to Freedom than the Gag-Law of the reign of terror. Had it passed it would have disgraced the worst times of the Republic. Yet, it was voted for with the *utmost promptitude* by Mr. Van Buren!

From the course of this man we have no doubt but he is leagued with the enemies of Liberty and equal rights, to put down the Liberty of the Press, and establish a censorship over it, to be exercised by his minions throughout the Union, should he be elevated to the Presidency. Let the friends of Freedom look at this.—*Penn. Tel.*

TOM THE BARBER'S PARROT.

His master holds the following colloquy with him every morning for the edification of his customers

"*Poll*," says Tom to the bird, "tell the gentlemen, Poll, who is the greatest man in the world?"

"General Jackson," shrieks the bird, with an air of intelligence that an owl might envy.

"Who's the next?"

"Pretty Poll."

"What makes General Jackson say?"

"D—n the Bank! D—n the Bank!"

"What does Pretty Poll say?"

"D—n the Bank! D—n the Bank!"

"A wonderful bird, gentlemen. You perceive that his politics are perfectly sound. It is astonishing to consider how correct his views are on banking—they agree with Gen. Jackson's in every particular."[*Dost. Atlas.*

☞*John Moorhouse* has been sentenced to the Penitentiary from Lycoming county, for four years, for passing Counterfeit money.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Express of Monday.

**7 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

The London packet ship Gladiator, Capt. Briton, arrived at quarantine last night about 11 o'clock. Our news boat brought us files of the *Journals and Laws.*

☞The Masonic papers are making a great cry about the delay in the delivery of the Journals and Laws, and are desirous of attributing that delay to the Anti-Masonic party. That this cry is only made for *effect*, and not in honesty, let the following facts show:

The Pamphlet Laws and Journals of the *House*, this year, were printed by the Anti-Masonic Editor of the Telegraph, and were delivered by the Binder at the Secretary's Office on the 8th of August last, and forwarded as opportunities offered to the different counties of the State. The Journals of the *Senate* are printed by the Masonic Editors of the Reporter, *and were not ready for delivery on the 3d of the present month!*—This is well-known to the Masonic Editors, and yet they have the consummate impudence to complain at the delay of the Journals of the House!

Last year the volume of the Laws contained about 500 pages, were printed by the Masonic Editors of the Reporter, and were not delivered until the last of June—upwards of two months after the adjournment of the Legislature!

The Laws of the last Legislature made a volume of upwards of 900 pages, were printed by the Anti-Masonic Editor of the Telegraph, and were delivered *sixteen days sooner* than those of only 500 pages by the Masonic printers the year before!

These are the facts. We act impartially. We condemn the Reporter's Masonry, and grieve for the *merged* principles of the Telegraph. Let the *people* judge.

☞We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette that the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania has established a Branch at New Brighton, Beaver county, and appointed WILLIAM HENRY DENNY, Esq. late of Pittsburgh, Cashier.

☞It is stated that the Halifax (Va.) County Jail, was burnt on the 24th ult. together with five Prisoners! It was supposed to have been set on fire by the prisoners from the inside.

*Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—I feel pleased that the Press remains free and untrammelled in some parts of our country, and that Editors may be found who can and will fearlessly maintain the rights of the people; but that such is not the case in Philadelphia County, is but too apparent. The press, unfortunately for the rights of the people, is under the control of designing men, who act as censors. It therefore happens, that if any thing would, through the medium of the press, expose the truth, and that truth should touch the party, or the patronage of the paper, it is immediately excluded, some excuse offered, and the manuscript returned or destroyed! It is well that it be confined to Philadelphia County.

How goes it with the contemplated Anti-Masonic paper that was to have been established in Gettysburgh? Perhaps I can be informed. It is much wanted; the cause will suffer here without it. Thousands are waiting to see and hear the subject discussed, so that thereby they may be enabled to judge and adopt it. The paper, it is true, must be sustained by the party throughout the State; and the day is not far distant when it will take root and find worthy supporters in Philadelphia—for truth is great and will prevail. Our opponents are aware of this, and opened to free discussion without regard to party, and applied to the reason and understanding of men, would do much good.

I trust, however, that you will sustain the fair character of your party, and never lose sight of the great subject of your adoption; nor sacrifice your principles from fear, favor or affection, (however of what we have a sufficient guarantee.) We cannot boast of an Anti-Masonic paper acting as a coworker with us in the cause of Philadelphia. The one styled as such is lukewarm; if possible, than Jacksonian."

This same fellow is a "good enough Anti-Mason" now, after Anti-Masonry has become successful! A "strange bed-fellow," Mr. Fenn!

Will our friend inform us *who* the Masonry supports for President?

☞We had hoped better things of the New Berlin Star than to see it endorsing the Masonic slander of the *pirate* Democrat at Harrisburgh!

## *Allegheny County.*

☞We rejoice to see such men as DENNY, MAGEE, IRWIN and others selected as Delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution. It shows that Anti-Masonry is sound in that county, in spite of all the efforts of the amalgamationists.

☞What has become of the Anti-Masonry of Juniata county? Judging from the Journal, it is absorbed in *conciliating-Whig-Masonry!*

We perceive that Mr. MATHER is a candidate for re-election. He is a clever man, but lacks Anti-Masonry. How will good old orthodox Union swallow him? We hope however to see him elected. He is much better than the Van Buren Jacobin who will oppose him.

☞We had hoped better things of the Mr. Denny than to see him, one of whom knocked him down, covered his mouth so as to prevent his making a noise, and then took his pocket book, containing $2340, and a valuable patent lever silver watch. Being stunned by a blow he received, the robbers had accomplished their work and made off before he recovered.—Immediate search was commenced for the villains, but no trace of them has been discovered as yet.—*Banner.*

GAG-LAW—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—It is evident that there are great exertions making to gag the press, and these have been greatly increased since the vote of Mr. Van Buren authorizing the irresponsible agents of the Post Office to seize and destroy papers and effects, without accountability or appeal. This Post Office espionage, judicature and seizure of papers, for which Mr. Van Buren voted, is incomparably more hostile to Freedom than the Gag-Law of the reign of terror. Had it passed it would have proved the *death knell of Liberty!* It would have disgraced the worst times of the Republic. Yet, it was voted for with the *utmost promptitude* by Mr. Van Buren!

From the course of this man we have no doubt but he is leagued with the enemies of Liberty and equal rights, to put down the Liberty of the Press, and establish a censorship over it, to be exercised by his minions throughout the Union, should he be elevated to the Presidency. Let the friends of Freedom look at this.—*Penn. Tel.*

TOM THE BARBER'S PARROT.

His master holds the following colloquy with him every morning for the edification of his customers

"*Poll*," says Tom to the bird, "tell the gentlemen, Poll, who is the greatest man in the world?"

"General Jackson," shrieks the bird, with an air of intelligence that an owl might envy.

"Who's the next?"

"Pretty Poll."

"What makes General Jackson say?"

"D—n the Bank! D—n the Bank!"

"What does Pretty Poll say?"

"D—n the Bank! D—n the Bank!"

"A wonderful bird, gentlemen. You perceive that his politics are perfectly sound. It is astonishing to consider how correct his views are on banking—they agree with Gen. Jackson's in every particular."[*Dost. Atlas.*

☞*John Moorhouse* has been sentenced to the Penitentiary from Lycoming county, for four years, for passing Counterfeit money.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Express of Monday.

**7 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

The London packet ship Gladiator, Capt. Briton, arrived at quarantine last night about 11 o'clock. Our news boat brought us files of London papers up to August 1st, and Liverpool papers of Saturday 30th July, and news from Madrid up to the 22d July.

The Irish Church Bill is still the subject under discussion in all the London papers.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.—The House of Commons, on Saturday, 30th July, had under discussion the subject of Slavery in India.

Mr. P. Buxton inquired what steps had been taken, since the abolition of slavery in India, and was informed by Sir J. C. Hobhouse that the subject was left entirely in the hands of the local authorities in India, who could apply the operation of the clause in the Act with better effect than those at a distance.

DEATH OF MR. ROTHSCHILD.—The London Times of Monday, 1st August, says—We were informed last night that an express was received in town, from Frankfort, conveying an account of the death of the eminent capitalist, Mr. Rothschild.

From Spain we have papers up to 22d July. We learn that two thousand men have marched by the Queen's orders from Madrid against the Carlist column which has penetrated in the neighborhood of Sorm. Gen. Bernuy is in pursuit, and a regiment of the guard has been ordered to remain to guard against any attack in the direction.

The Governor of Tortosa has written to the Government, stating that Carbera had raised the siege of Gandia, after losing 65 men killed and 150 wounded, several chiefs being of the number.

—A letter from Madrid, which appears in the Madrid Gazette of the 21st, states that the ensuing year's crop promises abundant yields, so that the exports of the country will be very much increased.

The Madrid Gazette of the 1st August contains a letter from St. Sebastian, from which we learn that Gen. Bernelle, with the French Legion, had an affair on the 29th ult. near Estella with eight battalions of the Carlists, in which, if not triumphantly victorious, he had at least maintained his positions, and forced the enemy, to retire; that, fully expecting the arrival of Cordova on the next morning, and that arrival not having taken place, he, in the fulness of his rage and disappointment, set fire to the fields of ripe corn and other products of the country, and to the cottages of the peasantry for several miles of the surrounding country. The report goes on to say that the next day he was attacked by the Carlists, and that the result of the 2d day's engagement the report saith not. There are other versions of the battle.

THE HAGUE July 27.—The Haarlem Journals contain the following article:—"We are assured that the German Diet is at present seriously engaged in discussing the question relative to the cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to Belgium."

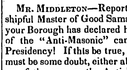
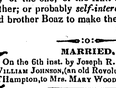
AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The Haarlem Courant says, "If we were right in this conjecture, if our Government has already decided on the principle of a territorial indemnity for the cession of Luxembourg, it will thereby merit and obtain the gratitude of the nation."

☞Accounts from Malaga state, that an insurrection broke out on the night of the 25th of July, which resulted in the *Massacre of the Civil and Military Governors of that City*, and the complete triumph of the partizans of Mendizabal.

**AN APPRENTICE**
TO THE
**Printing Business,**
*is wanted immediately at this Office.*

**THE LAWS**
PASSED at the last Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office and are ready for delivery.
B. GILBERT, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburgh, Sept. 12, 1836. } 3t-24

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Rail Road Office in Gettysburgh, until sunset of the 6th *of October next*, for the
***Grading and Road Formation of 22 1-2 Miles of the Gettysburgh Extension of the Pennsylvania Rail Way, commencing at Gettysburgh.***
☞Plans and Specifications of the work will be exhibited at said office for ten days previous to the letting, and all necessary information furnished.
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Sup't.
Gettysburgh, Sept. 5, 1836. tl-23

**Public Sale.**
WILL be sold at public sale, *on Friday the 14th of October next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, a certain **Plantation and Tract of Land,** Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Guldin, Andrew Sheely, Henry Sponseller's Heirs and others, containing
**183 *Acres and 43 Perches***
and allowance, of PATENTED LAND—and adjoining said tract and to be sold with it, a certain Lot of Ground, erected on, part of Land, leased during the life-time of the Widow of John M'Sherry, deceased.
The Improvements on the first mentioned tract are, A LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING

**HOUSE,**
with a BRICK BACK-BUILDING—*one brick, and one log Tenant-house, brick double Bank Barn, log Cooper-Shop, Smoke-house, Spring house* with a never-failing spring of water, and all other out buildings convenient;
TWO EXCELLENT
ORCHARDS

of choice FRUIT TREES, a well of water with a pump convenient to the house and barn, and an excellent stream of water running through every field. There are about **80** *Acres* of arable land in a good state of cultivation, about **30** of first-rate MEADOW, and the residue fine thriving TIMBER.
The terms of sale will be made moderate. Any person desirous of viewing this property, can call on Joseph Hemler, one of the undersigned, who resides thereon and who will show the same.
—ALSO—
*On Monday the 17th of October next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,
***A Plantation & Tract of Land,***
Situate in Mountjoy township aforesaid, adjoining lands of —— Witt, Jacob Norbeck, —— Hoover, Jacob Pettersoff and others containing about **163** ACRES, more or less, of PATENTED LAND. The Improvements thereon are, A LOG WEATHER