Star & Republican Banner.
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURG, PENN.
MONDAY MORNING NOV. 28, 1836

☞We insert the communication of our Lancaster friend with pleasure, as he is excluded from other papers of the party, and as he is honest, and in the main correct in his views.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner.

Anti-Masonry—Harrisbugism.

Well, thank Heaven, the election is over—the turbulence of party feud, and party strife, is for a time ended—the fervidness of party zeal is for the present cooloaded, and the Book of Fate is about to unfold to us that formidable leaf which will tell the tidings who we have so long, with so much anxiety, endeavored to ascertain;—the concession of the political elements has taken place; the thunder of party clamor is hushed, and the lightning of party bickerings has ceased to flash, and the day is near at hand when we will be told who is to rule the destinies of this great, this glorious Republic for the coming four years. And now is the consoling moment for the politician, who assumed an active participation in the recent campaign, to repair to the peaceful shades of his hammock, and there repose his weary limbs in quiescent slumber and felicity—limbs rendered weary by the unusual ardor and obstreperousness of the late protracted political campaign.

Being as the Presidential election has eventuated, and to the success of which of the different candidates it may be owing is not yet known, and indeed cannot with any apparent truth be presaged, it now behoves the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania in particular, to keep on the armor of defence, to look to the purity of their principles with renewed vigilance, and the welfare of the party with double anxiety and concern. The Presidential campaign has been one of remarkable violence, heat, clamor and contention, in which the Anti-Masonic party in general participated, during which they truly did not pay that attention to the *principles of Anti-Masonry* they formerly did—and if in a truth which cannot be denied, that they have not for some time past looked to the maintainance and advancement of the *unadulterated principles* of Anti-Masonry with that vigilance, that zeal and anxiety, and it may be appropriately said, that holy vehemence they so essentially require—that they have not evinced a sufficiently ardent desire to promote the principles which the original advocates of the party have so fearlessly laid down to them—and the purity and laudableness of which have been so frequently realized to them; and that they have not looked to the probity and virtuousness of the sentinels whom they have stationed on the watch-towers of their rights, their principles, and their liberties, with requisite alertness and zeal. Whilst these assertions are made, the humble writer does not wish to convey the inference, that the Anti-Masonic party have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and appeals to their country's interest—which event Heaven forefend!—but solely that they are *relaxing* in their zeal to promote the PRINCIPLES and TENETS of Anti-Masonry, and are becoming reckless of the party's welfare. And he flatters of being capable to realize the truth of these assertions, when he shall endeavor to do in as concise and explicit a manner as possible.

It will be remembered, that it is, and always has been, an established rule with the Anti-Masonic party, as well as with all other parties, previous to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, for the reflection of their friends to assemble in NATIONAL CONVENTION, and *there*, with a full coincidence of a majority of that body, select a candidate out of the various individuals recommended by public conventions of the principals of the party, for that distinguished and responsible post. And it will also be remembered, that last Spring, antecedent to Gen. Harrison's nomination, it was the avowed intention of the Anti-Masonic party to have candidates for that exalted station settled in National Convention assembled, for the purpose of concentrating and carrying into effect this determination, selected delegates to a State Convention which was, pursuant to public notice, to be held at Harrisburgh, and those delegates were instructed by their party to elect delegates to a National Convention, which was subsequently to be held at Philadelphia, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. At the appointed time delegates collected at Harrisburgh. And the natural inquiry would now be, did these delegates when there assembled obey this express mandate of the people? Did they perform the duties assigned them? No, they did not, but on the contrary diametrically violated the people's orders. They went in direct contravention to the express wishes of the party, and most unconscionably opposite to the injunction of their constituents. Instead of electing delegates to a National Convention, as enjoined by the people, they assumed the power of nominating a man for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Great Republic! Yes, however ridiculous the reflection may be, yet it is nevertheless true, that a few delegates, resident of *one* State, proved themselves so unequally assumptive as to nominate a man for President of the *whole* United States—thereby proving to the world that it was to *them* a matter of indifference whether the man whom they nominated would be elected or not, by being regardless whether he would obtain a nomination in the other States, exclusive of which he never could have been elected! Yet it is, nevertheless, true—palpably and notoriously true!

Gen. W. H. Harrison, the individual most spoken of for President previous to the assembling of that Convention, was nominated, and presented to the Democratic and Anti-Masonic Party for their *unanimous* suffrages. Some members of the Anti-Masonic party gladly and eagerly proclaimed their decided approbation of the nomination, and their intention to support him; others, however, withheld their support from him until a few weeks anterior to the election, and many others did not support him at all—manifesting a rigid partiality between the different Presidential candidates, arguing their opposition to Harrison solely on the ground of the intriguing manner in which he was procured a nomination—which course some of them never concceded to have been wrong, for it would not require a penetrating eye to perceive the disparagement between Martin Van Buren and Gen. Harrison—the one known as possessing a cool, calculating, intriguer, and indeed whose acts have been characterized by deceit and fraud, and an extraordinary tenacity to self elevation—the other known as a man of the utmost probity, and never for one moment divested of acts of his life, been influenced by who c[illegible] to advance the public good, regardless of a [illegible] and self formation; and who a soldier [illegible] has been devoted all the time of his [illegible] has braved the terrors and storms of his country; who [illegible] his country; and as he unsheathed his glittering [illegible] ade to defend his country's rights and his country's laws, pledged this life, his fortune and his sacred honor," to defend her, through prosperity or adversity, whether she was flourishing beneath the benign influence of sunny peace, or groaning beneath the grievous oncentration of being oppressed by the incessant invasion of a formidable foe—thereby rendering the prospect of her being redeemed from the turmoil and affliction of war.

But I digress—to the definite point of the subject. Many, a great many Anti-Masons, and indeed Anti-Masons in heart and in principle, while they honestly, valiantly and seriously contended for the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, mixed with corrupt Whiggery, associated and fought by the side of Whigs,—many of whom are the most implacable enemies of Anti-Masonry—and thereby permitted their principles to become somewhat corrupted; and also many pure Anti-Masons became less zealous in the advancement of the principles of Anti-Masonry, through the influence of the bewildering whirl of political vortex in which they were placed, occasioned by the unusual fervidity and protractedness of the campaign, that they almost forgot good old Anti-Masonry, and even *seemingly* embraced to merge Anti-Masonry into mere Harrisonism.- This was wrong, radically and egregiously wrong, and exhibited a total want of zeal in the established principles of Anti-Masonry, and a deficiency in vigilance for the sole maintenance of the party. This was precisely the posture of the party throughout the recently departed summer; and it is to be hoped that a similar feeling of unconcern will never pervade the Anti-Masonic party as long as it has an existence.

It may be said that the writer is actuated by a spirit and a desire to dismember and distract the party by thus speaking against Gen. Harrison's nomination. He would beg leave to remove such a reproachful idea from the minds of the public, and wish all to understand, that he is actuated by the utmost spirit of conciliation. Gen. Harrison is a man whom he does and always did respect and admire—an honest servant to the country he fully appreciates, and sincerely hopes that the day is not far distant when he will be rewarded in a manner so as to amply suffice for his disinterested services, and that he would be among the first and the most eager to procure for him a suitable reward. But it is solely the *manner* in which he was nominated—the manner which he raises a disposition and a dissenting voice; and, however late in the season it may rationally seem to be to say aught in relation to the subject, it is nevertheless appropriate in this place. He would not have broached the subject, but it not been necessary to prove *that a great many Anti-Masons of the State have been for some time past criminally inkeucem and indifferent as to the promotion and welfare of the great and noble cause of Anti-Masonry.*

Therefore, as the Presidential election has terminated, it now becomes, as an essential duty, every person who has listened or heretofore professed adhesion to the pure and laudable principles of Anti-Masonry, to gird on anew the armor of defence—to bend back each and every bolt and door connected round about their safeguards and their principles during the ardor of the recent motley political excitement, and commence with renewed zeal and vigor the battle against corruption, misrule and profligacy—to commence with renewed ardor their contention for the annihilation of that most sordid and most fiendish institution—FREE-MASONRY. *Now*, is the opportune moment for them to give the fatal blow to the Masonic institution, commencing at its obscure—to the unfathomable depths of eternal infamy—and but let the Anti-Masons embrace it, and they will have accomplished one of the redemptive deeds for their thus gloriously and patriotically given the death blow to the existence of demonine Masonry; and they will perform a deed which will reflect honor and immortality, and cast a halo of glory around their progeny.

An Anti-Mason of the Old Guard.
Lancaster, Nov. 14, 1836.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

Importance of Societies.

MR. EDITOR—In my bill, it was my design to stimulate those who have grown too old to profit by the benificent system of free education, lately introduced, to make an exertion for the attainment of knowledge through some other channel. That is practicable for all who have not yet far passed the meridian of life. That this is so, the history of many eminent men, in our own country, fully proves. At the age of manhood, the knowledge of Chief Justice Marshall, Patrick Henry, Henry Clay, and many other less gifted, was about as highly respectable and useful men, was but little more extensive, than that of most young men, amongst us, of the same age; yet notwithstanding this, by diligent application these men acquired the power of knowledge and information which has given them an enviable preeminence as jurists, orators and statesmen. I do not anticipate for all, even with the like amount of diligence, the same powers of intellectual preeminence; nor did I quote these examples, to show that the way to like superiority is open to all, but for the purpose of proving, that men need not, owing to ignorance though the reason of youth be past.

I know that it is discouraging, when we have resolved to do a deed of manhood, to reflect that ordinary and, perhaps, properest season of improvement is past. But is it the part of a sensible man to despond—to resolve to continue in ignorance, because his early education was neglected, or because some other to whom it belonged was unable or unwilling, properly, to discharge his duty? Would it not be wiser to resolve, that as the time past was neglected, that the present and the future shall be more diligently improved? To have grown listless and desponding, because we were not afforded early opportunities of improvement is indicative of a feeble mind and one that was hardly worth cultivation. The mind that had elasticity and firmness enough to have given to its possessor, by the advantage of early culture, a place amongst those who have been useful to their fellow men, will not be cast down or detered from the attempt to improve its powers, because its cultivation was for a while neglected. Such a mind would rise with two-fold energy and by saving all of the present, redeem the past that was lost.

But as I have before intimated, it is not for the purpose of persuading the Farmer and Mechanic to leave their present employments and embark in professions, that I have reasoned in the foregoing manner, but to show how much may be accomplished, even after the season of youth has been past,—and that the noble mind will not be contented in ignorance though its spring time were neglected, but will make the greater exertions to improve its summer.

Many of the present, acting generation had not the advantages of early education that are now afforded to the youth. It is therefore displeasing, as far as it is practicable, to afford them an opportunity of improving what is left of their time, by establishing Societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge. In this attempt, those who have felt the want of early advantages must co-operate, if they desire to profit. Through such societies much useful information may be conveyed; their members may receive a competent knowledge of many of the sciences, which will not only afford gratification, but be of real and substantial value to its possessors.

The very name of Science has deterred many from attempting to make themselves acquainted with principles that could be mastered in a very short time by an ordinary mind. There are many principles in the Science of Astronomy that may be learned in an hour's attendance, upon a familiar lecture on this subject; but frightened by the name, thousands live on from year to year in complete ignorance of the causes which produce much of what is transpiring around them. The change of the seasons; the vicissitudes of day and night; the difference in the length of days; the changes of the moon; eclipses of the sun and moon; rain and hail; the rain-bow; the revolution of the planets—all these are seen and felt and wondered at, but are not understood. Yet there are none that would not be able to comprehend all these by a few hours of application and thought. These things are all of intense interest, as displaying the wisdom and power of Providence and his bounty to his creatures. Many are thus, if he lives in ignorance of these things when knowledge is within his reach.

Natural Philosophy is another Science full of instructive and many of its most important and interesting principles are simple and easy of comprehension; but it is "a word of learned length and thundering sound," which like Astronomy has deterred many from making an attempt to become acquainted with it principles and its uses; they have looked upon it, as a study only to pursued in Academies and Colleges, under the direction of learned professors. But this is a mistaken notion; the Farmer and Mechanic, may by a little application, in a short time, become familiar with many of its principles and derive from such knowledge a gratification that would more than ten times compensate for the labor of its acquisition.

And what is there to prevent the working-man from making himself acquainted with History and Chemistry? They depend upon none of the abstruse branches of science; they stand apart by themselves and are acquainted by any who will read and think. And what mines of enjoyment and gratification does not a knowledge of these open up! From the former is learned the rise and decline of nations; the gradual improvement of our race from a savage state to refinement; their retrogradation from this last condition back to barbarism; the causes which have produced their rise and wrought their fall, and the agency which produced both. By it we travel through dend empires and decaying nations, noting the already scattered fragments of the former and the crumbling towers of the latter. Then traversing some newer nation, behold its power, its glory and its wealth, and become acquainted with the policy that has made it what it is.

From Chemistry we learn the components of substances, the simples of which they are composed and how these simples may be separated; a knowledge, which is of vast importance in the arts. From it we learn, of what the atmosphere we are surrounded with is composed; what state of it is noxious and what salubrious; the character and components of our breath and our blood. It teaches us the reason why the wood blazes that is piled on our hearths, and how, what principles the wick in the lamp, by which we read, write or work, is fed with oil from below. All this is useful and interesting to know, and all may be acquired with little pains.

Let us then make an effort, by the establishment of a Society in which these things shall be taught, to acquaint ourselves with principles so interesting and useful.

PLATO.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner.

Anti-Slavery.

It is hoped that the call for a County Meeting which is to take place on ☞SATURDAY NEXT, will be well seconded by this,community generally. The subject is one in which we are all deeply affected. There are now in contemplation of these things when knowledge is within his reach. Principles involved which affect our dearest rights as men and as citizens,and our most solemn duties as Philanthropists and Christians. Does any one sanction the enslavement of a single human being guiltless of any crime? He has thus forged a fetter, which may be fastened around his own limbs by some ruthless hand to which might gives right—for this principle is done to his fellowman, may be done to him.—Let no one think that the matter is one with which we, as citizens of a free State, have nothing to do. Slavery is recognized in the present Constitution of the United States, we may to-morrow be summoned to shoulder our muskets, leave our homes,and expose our lives, whilst assisting to quell an insurrection of the slaves in other of the States from which we are divided merely by an imaginary line.

Who does not know that the South is seated upon a volcano which may at any time burst forth in the fiercest conflagration—a volcano which nothing but streams of blood? Shall we not exert ourselves to prevent this, the bare mention of which sends a thrill of horror through our frames? Can we not exert our influence upon our fellow-citizens to love each other as brethren and live in peace? Surely it is proper that we should reason and remonstrate in this case, and there is ground to believe that our labor will not be thrown away.

Let it be remembered, too, that we live under laws which are made, in part, by slaves. For the Representatives we chose, we must, merely in proportion to the number of freemen in their districts, but also for a large amount of their slaves. In this way, with all our boasted republicanism, we are governed by a minority.

Besides all this, even in our own State there is a large part of our population to whom the rights of citizenship are denied. It is confidently asserted, that in accordance with decisions of the Supreme Court, no man of color can be a citizen of Pennsylvania, nor exercise the indispensible and inalienable rights of a freeman. Ought these things so to be? Are we not bound by every consideration of honor,and honesty,and consistency, to seek and apply the proper remedy to this diseased state of things? Let every one, then, who has the welfare of his species at heart—every one who would perpetuate those principles of civil liberty for which our fathers toiled and bled—every one who has a heart to feel, a mind to think, and the courage to act, come promptly to this meeting.

For the Star & Banner.

The "American Literary Company!!"

MR. EDITOR—Let me call the attention of your readers to a "Circular" which appears in the U. S. Telegraph of Nov. 16th. This contains an explanation of the designs of a recently organized body called the *American Literary Company.*" Geo. DUFF GREEN, who has so long figured as a Political Editor, has at length directed his attention to the Morals, Religion and Literature of the land!—

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER,
BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
GETTYSBURGH, PA.
Monday, November 28, 1836.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$10 00.

An Apprentice wanted.

☞A smart, intelligent lad, of about 14, 15, or 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the printing business, if application is made soon.

A word in season.

☞We earnestly request those indebted for subscription, advertising and job printing, to come forward and discharge a part if not the whole of what they owe us. The approaching Court, if an opportunity does not sooner occur, will be a convenient time for calling or sending. Our friends may rest assured that *necessity* alone compels us to DUN them, and trust that they will not let us ask in vain.

Those who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are informed that *now* is the time for them to do so.

November 7, 1836.

To our Millerstown Subscribers.

☞In accordance with the request of a large number of our subscribers in that vicinity, we shall hereafter direct our paper to the care of Mr. JOHNSTON, at Millerstown. We hope this arrangement will meet the approbation of our friends in that place. It should not, it is hoped, be a trouble for us to make up two packages, to oblige the readers of the "STAR" in that firm and ever-to-be depended-upon district.

Installation.

☞On Sabbath Evening next, at early candle light, the Rev. BENJAMIN KUNKLE will be installed Pastor of Christ's Church, he having received a call from the English Lutheran Congregation of this place.

Distressing Accident!

☞JOHN COLE, son of Mr. George Cole, near this place, fell, on WEDNESDAY evening last whilst returning from school, and broke his thigh. As he survived but a few moments after his fall. He was quite an intelligent lad, about twelve years of age.

Death of an Editor.

☞JAMES C. GILLELAND, Esq. late Editor of the "Pittsburgh Times," died at his residence in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 16th of Nov. inst.

By the death of Mr. Gilleland, the Commonwealth has lost one of her purest and ablest sons. He possessed fine talents and a finished education. Void of intrigue and unhallowed ambition, he chose his course with a single eye to what he believed to be the good of his country; and which once chosen, he pursued it with a fortitude which nothing could shake, and a fearlessness which nothing could intimidate. He maintained his position by stern but powerful argumentation. As Anti-Mason from principle, he could not be diverted from it to flatter ephemeral ambition. If he ever erred, (and who does not?) it proceeded from the head and not the heart.

If virtuous intentions, supported by honorable means, are worthy of reward *here and hereafter*, he has left behind him an honest fame,and carried with him a safe passport through the dark Valley of the Shadow of Death.

Mr. Catlin's Letters.

☞We are pleased to learn that many of our subscribers are delighted with the letters of Mr. CATLIN. Another one, possessing much interest, will be found in our columns to-day.

Anti-Slavery.

☞It should be borne in mind that SATURDAY NEXT is the day for holding an Anti-Slavery meeting. We trust, therefore, that every friendly to the objects of the meeting will endeavor to attend.

Difficulties of an Editor.

☞Of all human beings, (if perhaps through courtesy we except old Mr. Job,) none have half so much occasion for complaint as the Editor of a Political Newspaper. His patrons all differ in their own *looks*, and yet they expect him to look like each of them! If he lengthens his visage to suit the one, he will be pronounced too much of a round-faced friend; considers it a libel upon *his* chubby appearance! If he screws up and flattens his features to resemble the latitudinal aspect of the chubby neighbor, his associate is pronounced guilty of the unpardonable sin of pandering to the lowest passions of the people! Such is the fate of the Editor! If he attempts to please all, he will be pronounced a time-serving, wishy-washy character, who has neither a mind of his own, nor the independence to express it! If he attempts to please himself, he will be pronounced a stubborn, ill-natured, unaccommodating, unpopular character! If he attempts to please his patrons