but they have all been found to be inadequate to the accomplishment of the desired object. If the system of total abstinence were to be generally countenanced and practiced, the monster must soon be destroyed; the enemy would soon "be routed horse, foot, and dragoons," and no more foot hold for him be left. This is so manifest, that it will be needless to employ argument to prove it.

These, my friends, are the grand reasons, which have actuated the temperance society in adopting her characteristic principle "total abstinence." And surely not sufficient to recommend it to every considerate mind, and to induce every such person to lend to her the aid of his influence? Has she not strong claims to the support of the philanthropist the patriot, and the christian? Can any such withhold from her the assistance which they have in their power to afford, and yet remaining guiltless? Do they not by such a neglect of duty, forfeit all their claims to philanthropy, patriotism, and christianity? In view of this vast amount of light, which is now shed upon this subject, we cannot resist the force of such inquiries. Intemperance is acknowledged by a great evil. All feel the necessity of having it removed. The experiments which have already been made, prove to an infallible certainty, that the means for its extinction adopted by the temperance society is the only means that will insure success.—Now, all are under obligations, from which they cannot release themselves, to do all they possibly can for the good of mankind. and, therefore, if they fail to give their assistance to the temperance society, which is a powerful engine for the accomplishment of this object, they prove faithless to the important duty with has been assigned them as members of the human family. Is not this reasoning conclusive? Can is force be resisted? We presume not. Let us, then, see whom it affects. Let us ascertain who those are, who are thus neglecting so important duty, which is binding upon them by virtue of the very relation they sustain, as members of the human family, and let us scrutinize the motives by which some of them are actuated in the course of conduct they pursue. Perhaps such a measure may be attended with good results. Perhaps some blinded eyes may be opened thereby. Bear with us then patiently, whilst we undertake the accomplishment of this task.

The first class of persons, which we shall mention, who fail to discharge the great duty of laboring for the interests of mankind, is that of distillers of ardent spirits. They constitute the fountain head from which the evils of intemperance originate. Did they put out their fires and cease distilling the liquid poison, the curse of intemperance would soon be removed from our land, and all the concomitant blessings would succeed in its place. But so long as they, continue to furnish the enemy with his weapons of destruction, we must expect to witness more or less of havoc and bloodshed. The third class of persons have it in their power to do much for the interests of mankind. Great responsibilities rest upon them in their present circumstances. They can, by a single act of theirs, deliver our race from one of its most destructive scourges. If they fail to improve this favorable circumstance in their situation, must they not be accountable for all the consequences? Will not the evils of intemperance be chargeable, in a great measure, to them? Oh, it is to be feared, that many such persons, will have a fearful account to render upon last. They voluntarily furnish the article of ardent spirits, which is of no benefit to the human family, and which destroys their peace and happiness. And what are the motives which prompt them to do so? Why do they thus make and send out the liquid poison into the world? Ah! they are actuated by that selfish motive which actuates nearly all who oppose the temperance cause.—It is the gain, which they think will accrue to them from the manufacture of ardent spirits, that causes them to engage in this business. And is this not a proper motive? will some one ask. Must men not gain a subsistence for themselves and families?—True, they must gain a subsistence for themselves and families, but they can do this in a manner, which will not injure others, will benefit, instead of injure mankind. It is not lawful to procure our livelihood at the expense of the peace and happiness of our fellow creatures. The moment we discover the occupation we pursue to be productive of injury, we must abandon it, however profitable may be its gains in a pecuniary point of view, and pursue some other. Distillers of ardent spirits, will you not then give up your distructive employment? Will you not cease to spread misery and death throughout our land? Before you decide that you will not, we beseech you to remember that God will hold you accountable for all the evil, which you become accessory by continuing your employment.

Another class of persons, who fail to discharge the great duty of laboring for the interests of mankind, is that of retailers of ardent spirits. This class includes merchants and tavern-keepers. Whilst the distillers are the fountain-head of the evils of intemperance, retailers constitute the various streams through which they are spread abroad through the land. They deal out the liquid poison to those who fall victims to its deadly influence. It is scarcely out of their hands before it commences its work of destruction and death. The victims fall almost under their eyes.. They are the captains in the service of the great enemy, whilst the distillers may be considered his generals. This class of persons also could do much to forward the cause of humanity, did they withdraw their aid from the great destroyer. And why do they not do so? Is it the paltry gain also, which they think will result from their course of conduct, that continues them in it? Ah! it is, however loth they may be to admit it. And in their case, this motive is still less excusable, than in that of the former, inasmuch as there is no necessity that they should give up their employment, in order to cease distributing the liquid poison. The merchant can get along with his business without engaging in any such traffic. Those who have made the experiment, universally testify that their business succeeds much better from its abandonment. The credit of the drunkard is but poor credit indeed, and the loss sustained from such creditors, sweeps away a vast amount of their other gains. There is no necessity for that the tavern-keeper should retail ardent spirits. This house might be kept without this unnecessary and destructive article. And he would then have a certain guarantee that his house would not be polluted by the presence of the filthy drunkard, and his conscience would not upbraid him for being accessory to the destruction of his fellow men. Retailers of ardent spirits, will you not give up your horrid traffic? do you not see that it is destroying the souls and bodies of your fellow men? And do you think that you will not be answerable for the evils to which your conduct gives rise? Oh, deceive not yourselves; and, rest assured, that though you may succeed in deceiving yourselves, you cannot deceive HIM, who will hold you accountable for your conduct.

Another class of persons, who fail to discharge the great duty of laboring for the interests of mankind, is that of those who encourage the two former classes in their work of destruction and death. This class embraces a large variety of persons, and some of them we will point out. Of this description are the farmer who sells his grain to the distiller, the miller who grinds it for him, the merchant who buys from him the vile selling merchant, the employer who employs such hands as consume the rum of the merchant and tavern keeper, and the traveller who puts up at a rum-selling house, until a temperance establishment is at hand. All these persons are more or less accessory to the evils of intemperance. The influence of their conduct is favorable to those evils, and they are responsible for that influence. Did they withhold their encouragement from rum-makers and rum-dealers, the horrible traffic would not be carried on as it is, and those who engage in it would eventually be compelled to abandon it from necessity, if not from a higher motive. Shall we not then expect from these persons the performance of this reasonable duty, which they owe to the interests of mankind? It is certain that they would experience but little or no inconvenience from their attention to it. The farmer can easily find another market for his grain, the miller can get work enough to do without grinding for the distiller of poison, the purchaser can buy from the temperance merchant, the employer can employ sober hands, and the traveller can stop at the temperance tavern, whenever within his reach. And, my friends, shall we not expect these things from you? Will you not thus lend your influence to stay the wave of destruction, which is now rolling over our land? Can you neglect so important a duty? We leave the decision with you.

The last class of persons which we shall mention, who fail to discharge the great duty of laboring for the interests of mankind, are those who do not belong to any of the classes previously mentioned, but who by their influence do much to forward the cause of intemperance. We often meet with persons, who make no use of ardent spirits themselves, and do not encourage those who make or sell it to others, yet they still disclaim having any connection with the temperance society. They tell us, that they can obtain from the use of liquor, without patronizing the temperance society, and that there is, therefore, no necessity for them to connect themselves with one; and they sometimes even add, that they cannot see the propriety of temperance societies, when they conceive a man does in joining a temperance society. Now, these persons are throwing obstacles into the way of the cause of temperance, and are thus acting inconsistently with the great duty which they owe to mankind. It may be perfectly true, that so far as they themselves are concerned, there is no necessity for them to join the temperance society; but they ought to do so for the benefit of others. Their example may exert a salutary influence. It may be the means of inducing others to become temperate and unite with the temperance society, who otherwise would not do so.—And besides, example when consistent and united, exerts a much more powerful influence, than when it acts singly. It is an old adage, that "in union there is strength," and this holds good in reference to the temperance cause, as well as in reference to any thing else. The example of an individual who is temperate; and still withholds his name from the temperance pledge, operates unfavorably to the temperance cause, The drunkard will make use of it to excuse his own sinful indulgence. He will say, that such a one, whilst refraining from intoxication, pointed to the temperate man who withholds his influence from the temperance society, and exultingly exclaim, "there is a man, who is temperate, honest, and respected, and does not belong to the temperance society; and why, therefore, should I join it?" We know that such an application of the example is improper, but notwithstanding, such is the use which the drunkard will make of it. He will class such persons with himself, however revolting it may be to their feelings. And as to a man's signing away his liberty by joining the temperance society, the whole matter is a mere quibble. These men do not reason in the same manner in reference to other matters. In politics they make no such objects to uniting with one or the other party. And in religion, every christian acknowledges the propriety and feels the necessity of uniting himself to some society, and never thinks of signing away his liberty thereby. In joining a temperance society, if the individual was generate before, he deprives himself of no liberty in which he was previously indulged; and if he was not previously temperate, he only places a restraint upon his sinful indulgence for his own good and the good of others; and ought he not willingly to submit to such a restraint? We ask you may friends, what is the amount of influence of your example from the temperance society any longer? Can you do so, and yet remain guiless? We call upon every philanthropist, every patriot, and every christian, present to day, to come and unite with us in promoting the praise-worthy cause which we have espoused. Will you not become volunteers in service of so great a cause? You see that the best interests of our race are in danger, and will you not aid us in endeavoring to preserve them? Can you refuse cofiplance with so reasonable a request? If so, we will not presume to pronounce judgment upon you, but will leave you amenable to the bar of your own conscience, and to that of your God.

Star & Republican Banner.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1837.

Lyceum Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of those favourable to the formation of a COUNTY LYCEUM was held in the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburgh, on Saturday evening, December 31—at which JOHN F. MACFARLANE, Esq. acted as Chairman and ROBERT MARTIN Secretary.

JAMES COOPER, Esq. from the Committee appointed to frame a Constitution for the government of said Lyceum, reported the following, which was adopted—viz:

Constitution of the Adams County Lyceum.

ARTICLE I. This association shall be called the *ADAMS COUNTY LYCEUM*, and shall have for its object the improvement of its members and the diffusion of knowledge amongst the people.

ART. II. Any person may become a member of the Lyceum by paying into the Treasury one dollar, annually—minors may be admitted to become members by paying into the treasury fifty cents annually.

ART. III. The money paid as proposed by the preceding article, shall be expended in the purchase of Books, Apparatus, or in other ways for promoting the objects of the Lyceum.

ART. IV. The Officers of the Lyceum shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, eight Curators and a Librarian, to be elected by ballot hereafter on the first Saturday of January, annually; the aforesaid officers to perform the duties implied by their respective offices.

ART. V. The Curators shall constitute a Board of Managers for the Lyceum, whose duty it shall be to procure proper persons to Lecture upon such subjects as will promote the general objects of the association; to call special meetings and to attend generally to the interests of the Lyceum.

ART. VI. The particular management of the Books, Apparatus, Specimens, &c. shall be regulated by such By-Laws as the society shall from time to time adopt.

ART. VII. This society shall meet at least once every month, and oftener if deemed proper by the association.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any stated meeting of the society.

After the adoption of the Constitution, a number of persons came forward and signed it—after which an election was held for Officers of the association, which resulted as follows—viz.

PRESIDENT,
REV. CHARLES P. KRAUTH.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
DR. JOHN PARSHALL,
JOHN F. MCFARLANE.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
ROBERT W. MIDDLETON,

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
DR. DAVID GILBERT.

TREASURER,
DAVID HEAGY.

LIBRARIAN,
JACOB LEFEVER.

CURATORS,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
REV. MICHAEL JACOBS,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON,
THOMAS MCCREARY,
JAMES COOPER,
ROBERT MARTIN,
JAMES D. PAXTON,
SAMUEL WITHEROW, Sen.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a meeting of the Lyceum be held in the Court-house on Friday evening, the 13th of January next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the county.

J. F. MACFARLANE, Chairman.

ROBERT MARTIN, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Abolitionists of Allegheny county, held on the 24th ult. the following amongst other resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the preference manifested to members of the Masonic fraternity, by the President of the United States, in his appointments to office is evidence that the Institution of Free-Masonry has a controlling influence in the administration of the government.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention are satisfied that the election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union was effected through the powerful influence of the Masonic Institution in New York, Ohio, and elsewhere; and that the institution of Free-Masonry is fairly chargeable with all the evils which have resulted from the present administration.

Resolved, That the only effectual remedy for those evils is the proscription of Free-Masonry, and we do therefore invite every friend of the Constitution to rally under the banner of Anti-Masonry for the rescue of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That whilst the members of this Convention admit the baleful effects of the present national administration, yet every day's experience confirms them in the belief that Free-Masonry is the greatest political evil in the land, and one demanding the interposition of our National and State Legislatures.

Resolved, Therefore, That whilst the members of this Convention *earnestly invite all their fellow citizens to unite with them in defence of "equal right" and "the supremacy of the laws,"* yet in sense or moral duty, and a due regard for their long cherished principles, require them publicly to declare a union with any party which will not recognise the necessity and propriety of political Anti-Masonry."

And whereas, at the election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, referred to in the above resolutions, Martin Van Buren was elected on the *same ticket*, Vice President of the United States; and whereas that individual has pledged himself to follow in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson, and has since been nominated and elected President of the United States by the *same party* and *influence* which placed Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair, the result must follow, that he owes his election to the *"powerful and controlling influence of the Masonic institution."*

Resolved, Therefore, that any resolution to sustain the administration of Martin Van Buren, by any person or persons professing Anti-Masonry, is treachery.

Resolved, That this committee confidently look to the National Anti-Masonic Convention which is to assemble at Philadelphia, on the second Monday of September, 1837, for the adoption of such measures as will tend to secure the nomination of distinct political Anti-Masonic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and they do, therefore earnestly recommend the party to stand uncommitted in regard to any nominations which, in the mean time, may be attempted to be forced upon them.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Anti-Masons of the county to hold township meetings, and appoint standing committees of vigilance, and that it be made the duty of the respective chairman thereof, to attend to the procuring and circulation of Anti-Masonic and other publications necessary to secure the success of our cause.

Resolved, That the committee are pleased to find that our patriotic Governor, amidst other matters of interest to the Commonwealth, has not forgotten to recommend, in his annual message to the Legislature, the suppression of all secret oath bound societies, by law.

:o:

From the Norristown Free Press.

Mr. Editor,

In the last number of your paper, for certain reasons. I avowed myself friendly to *immediate emancipation*, or in other words, to be a wire-worker.

As opprobious epithets are heaped upon the Abolitionists, and their views misrepresented, and as great ignorance prevails respecting their doctrines, I feel my self constrained to make known their real sentiments through the columns of your paper, with your permission, in several successive letters.

To appear before the public in the attitude of a disputant is by no means pleasant, and ordinary inducements would not compel me to assume such an attitude.

It has been said, that it is beneath the Gospel minister to advocate the cause of the Abolitionists. I, with thousands of others, think differently. Surely, to seek to be instrumental in freeing one-sixth of the population of the United States from sinful and oppressive bondage, by the force of *truth*, is not beneath the preacher of the Gospel! If it is, I have yet to learn the duties of the Gospel minister, and the ethics of the Bible. But whilst it is beneath the preacher to advocate the cause of the Abolitionists, at the moment, questions the propriety of the Gospel minister's advocating the cause of Colonization, should he do it in sincerity. But consistency is seldom found on the side of error.

The Abolitionists are advancing by the force of *truth*, and not by lawless mobs, by slander, and by appealing to the prejudices of the people. They believe they are on the side of truth, humanity, and of righteousness and that their doctrines, ultimately, will prevail.

In my first letter, which I hope I shall be able to present next week, I will show that American slavery is a sin, and one, too, of an ordinary magnitude.

Your readers are requested to suspend their judgment, as to the real merits of Abolition and Colonization, till they are prepared to determine which is the most certain and most righteous means of accomplishing the object they respectively have in view.

CHARLES E. WILSON.

Norristown, Jan. 3d, 1837.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2d, 1837.

By the Packet ship George Washington, Captain Rich, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 25th November, and Liverpool to the 26th, the day on which Capt. B. sailed.

Accounts received this day from Lisbon, represent the city as perfectly quiet. The queen and prince were daily to be seen riding in the adjoining Portuguese dominions.

Paris advices are to the 20th of November, inclusive. The recent revolutionary proceedings in Portugal, formed the leading topic of discussion. The London conservative papers are mourning that the conduct of the Whig ministers, in regard to Portuguese affairs, should have rendered the English name as hated at that portion of the Peninsula, as it was once popular.

From Spain there is little of importance. The bill for creating provincial tribunals for the summary trial of the Carlists, who fall into their hands has been amply discussed, and its two most flagrant articles—ordaining death and immediate execution stricken out.

In regard to the progress of the civil war, "the accounts are as contradictory as ever. It seemed scarcely to be known where the leading Carlist was, or what is about. Some report stated him to be marching Seville, and others upon Alcantara. A despatch from Navarez appeared in the *Gazette* of the 12th, within that portion reported that Gomez passed the night of the 7th at Berlanga; with the apparent intention of directing his march on Utiel, in La Mancha. The body that he has with him consists, it is said, of eight hundred men and church plate, and 100 lords or ammunition and muskets; his troops consist of about 17,000 men, of whom only 6,000 are in fighting order.

On the 20th of November, an attempt was made to assassinate M. Durante St. Andre, the French consul in London, by means of an air gun. Several bullets were discharged at him through the windows. The glass was smashed, and some of the leaden bullets picked up within his apartment.

King Otho, of Greece, arrived at Hanover on the 16th of November, on his way to Oldenburgh, where he is to marry the daughter of Louis of Lucca, that principality The Queen of Greece elect is 18 years old —the King 21.

CARLISLE, Dec. 29.

FIRE!—Our town has been several times, during the past week, thrown into disorder by false alarms of fire. On Friday last, however, we had a real conflagration. About ten o'clock in the forenoon, the old German Reform Church, occupied by the Preparatory School attached to Dickinson College, was discovered to be on fire, and before the firemen and engines could reach the spot the devouring element had made such progress as to render every effort to save the building unavailing. It was reduced to ashes—the brick walls alone remain. The fire originated in the upper story, having caught from the stove pipe. The operations of the school were not at all impeded by the catastrophe, but after an intended suspension of a day, on account of Christmas, the duties were resumed. We understand the building was insured to the amount of two thousand dollars.—*Her. & Ex.*

METHODIST MISSIONARIES.—The Methodist Episcopal Church has at present in its employ, in foreign, and domestic missions, 115 missionaries.

A STRANGE COMBINATION.—The Kentucky Bulletin says, there has been a resolution offered in the New Hampshire legislature, to tax hogs, dogs, and *bachelors*—That'll tickle the old maids!!!

RATHER FUNNY.—The editor of a western journal says, that fifteen young men, who were subscribers to his paper, on perusing the first number began to feel symptoms of matrimony and before the end of the week-over' all joyfully married.

CONTEMPLATED RAIL ROAD.—The Georgia House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating two thirds of the share of the surplus revenue to which that state is entitled, to the construction of a rail road from the Tennessee line to the Cattahoochee river.

A FEMALE BOA CONSTRICTOR.—A Boston paper tells us that a respectable looking female went into a store in Hanover street, and purchased a 'boa tie,' as it is called — As she was leaving the store, one dropped from beneath her cloak, and a gentleman in the store sprang to her, exclaiming, 'I guess, madam, you've got more than your share.' She said that a bundle consisting of *seven* found under her cloak somehow got hitched there!

TROUBLE IN THE OLD DOMINION.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, two members are in custody for contempt. Mr. Scott, of Powhattan, being, as he thought, insulted by a witness named Hopkins, who was testifying before a Committee of the House, struck him—a struggle ensued, which the members present soon put an end to. Subsequently it was renewed at the door of the House, and the parties were taken into custody by the Sergeant at-Arms. Mr. Hopkins is contesting the seat of Mr. Scott.

SOUTH WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—We learn that the Manchester and Benton Rail Road Company, lately chartered, have started a locomotive. There are also 100 men at work on the Port Gibson and Grand Gulf Rail road. Besides numerous other enterprises of this, this spring Shaw, through high up the river, has already a line of packet ships from Natchez to New York, and now proposes also a steam packet for the same route.

—"In third class game called Woman,
Diamonds are always trump for hearts."

Not always. And even if they be, poor woman often finds that the winner of the game holds a hand of *clubs*, and then she loses all hope of release excepting from *spades*.

REASON FOR HANGING.—Sir Edward Coke said that one reason for hanging was, that the criminal was rejected both of heaven and earth, and was therefore suspended so as to interfere with neither.

A merchant well known on the Royal Exchange, London, who lately died suddenly, left in his desk a letter written to one of his correspondents, which he had not sealed.—The superscription was, "Desire a messenger to send the letter, wrote at the bottom—"Since written the above I have died!"

A FORTUNATE PROSPECT.

Gov. Mason of Michigan and James D. Doty, Esq. of Green Bay, are the fortunate proprietors of the village of Madison, the recently established seat of Government for Wisconsin. The property (1400) acres was purchased by them a few months since at government price. We congratulate the proprietors on their good fortune.

THE VAN BUREN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Danville Intelligencer, an original Van Buren paper, says that "Henry A. Muhlenberg is now viewed as the head and foot of the Democratic party in Northampton, and rigs at once as the Van Buren candidate for Governor. What says our neighbor of the American Sentinel to this? Is he willing—are the friends of Governor Wolf willing to abandon their own favorites and leaders, for the purpose of elevating to power and place those who assailed them so bitterly at the last contest? We shall see.

"THE WHOLE HOG."—In all the accounts of monsters, prodigies and curiosities which fill the papers, we have seen nothing this season, relative to "the animal multitude" at least, which equals the following: Mr. GEORGE LETTERS of our nascent Borough, slaughtered last week a hog which weighed 546 pounds— This was considerable trifle in the season of scarcity.—*York Rep.*

MICHIGAN.—On Tuesday of last week the President sent to Congress a message, announcing the reception by him of information, that a Convention of the people of Michigan had agreed to come into the Union, as a state under the conditions prescribed by Congress. It will be remembered that a former Convention of the people of Michigan had refused to accept of those conditions. On motion of Mr. Grundy the message and documents were referred to the committee on the Judiciary, by whom a bill was reported for admitting Michigan into the Union on the footing of the original states. The consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday last. No doubt is entertained that Michigan will be admitted and make the twenty-sixth star in the constellation of the Union, doubling progress as to prefer another equally just and democratic. We admire, moreover, his fearless stand in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, and to the admission of slave holding states into the Union. On the whole, the Message, in the paragraphs above mentioned, is far from being a Whig one. We notice, by the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature, that the Anti-Masons have organized separate from the Whigs. This is the only way to preserve either the form or spirit of Anti-Masonry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner.

The True Cause!

A wise man once said, "If I had declared, that 'murder will speak tho' it be with most miraculous organ,' and the declaration is verified of other secrets than that of murder, an infidel would triumph." Displays great hostility without an adequate public reason—in such cases, is some unguarded moment, the true reason frequently appears.

For a long time past, a paper in Harrisburgh, called the 'Intelligencer,' has been unceasing in its hostility to FREEMASONS, heaping continued and foul abuse upon him, and upon all of those with whom he is connected by the ties of friendship or relationship. The most severe epithets for such untiring and gratuitous malevolence was ever apparent to the public; the man who edits that paper, is not in such social or moral standing, as that it is possible he should ever come in contact with Mr. Stevens, where he should have received personal insult at his hands; nor can he charge any such thing against him. Such a thing could be experienced from a private individual—for he was not of the same party. How, then, is his malignity to be accounted for? We cannot, without violating principles, for this libeller holds no principles; nor do ordinary differences, about political principles, generate such rancour. The cause was hidden one, until lately, in a paragraph of rage or drunkenness, he revealed it himself. It was Free-Masonry! and his rancour was so consonant with it, that we wonder, we did not at once ascribe it to that virulent spirit, that would quench in blood—punish with a horrid death, a revelation of its blasphemies and treasons.

This is the ground of his hostility to Mr. Stevens, who has done more for the Commonwealth in a single year, than this creature even with good intentions, could do in the course of his worthless life, though the contingency of its being prescribed by law of which our virtuous profligacy, be disallowed.

We have always alledged that Masonry works covertly—accomplishes most of its ends by treachery and fraud. This man has always called himself a "whig," and pretended that he was opposed to Masonry, though no political Anti-Masonic. Such are the worst enemies of Anti-Masonry, and the present Anti-Masonic Administration; they are assassins that will murder the party—political Judas, who kill while they pretend to embrace.

Let the administration look to the course of this creature, who say they are its friends, yet denounce its acts. They pretend that the whole of their hostility is against Mr. Stevens; they talk about his officers, *"his Canal Commissioner, his Surveyor-in-chief,"* and their frauds; but who is so blind as not to see, that if Mr. Stevens is stabbed, the dagger must reach the heart of the administration! Who made the appointments? It was the Governor. But say they, "it was through his influence." Thus making the Governor an imbecile tool, devoid of dignity and wisdom, in the instance of a private individual, sacrificing his own independence and the interests of the Commonwealth!

According to their allegations, Mr. Stevens has not only made the appointments for the Executive, but he has also dictated its policy! In a foolish and impudent parody upon a sentence of the Message, the policy of the Governor is dictated, and the three passengers in the coach, whose nothing of the occurrence, and the horses travelled on, walking up the hills and running down, until they had "gone ahead" a distance of six miles over a rough road; when they were overtaken and stopped by a gentleman who set out after them on horseback. No injury was done to either passengers, horses, or coach, but when the former were apprized of the dangers they had so Providentially escaped, they were very much alarmed; and one of them refused to ride over the mountain—he "preferred walking," he said.

No blame can be attached to the driver. After having been cast away he gathered up his scattered wits, and drove on and came up in half an hour from the time it was stopped.—*Belfont Patriot.*

PRINTER'S FUN.—Sticking type on a right cold morning. Try it, "all ye who don't believe my song."

Maryland has passed a law providing for the acceptance of her share of the Surplus Revenue.

The principal advantage of reading is, to set people to thinking, as a bucket of water poured into a dry pump, reaks up the ex haustless fountain.

ADVICE.—Never purchase an article of a dealer who is at a loss to tell you the price of it, and looks you keenly in the eye, before he does so.

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Free Press.

GOVERNOR RITNER.

We publish in another column some extracts from the late Message of Gov. Ritner to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They are worthy of their author. They breathe the truly patriotic firmness for which Governor Ritner was elected on purely Anti-Masonic grounds, and we are glad to perceive that his connexion with Harrison Whigism has not entirely eradicated from his mind the democratic doctrines of the old Anti-Masonic party. He remarks that "*regularly organized, oath bound and secret-working*" societies, and his bold assertion that Free-Masonry is the *"fruitful source of all the political evils and misery of all praise.* His sentiments, also, respecting the "gambling spirit of speculation" and stock-jobbing, aided by the multiplication of corporations, are truly patriotic and democratic. We admire, moreover, his fearless stand in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, and to the admission of slave holding states into the Union. On the whole, the Message, in the paragraphs above mentioned, is far from being a Whig one. We notice, by the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature, that the Anti-Masons have organized separate from the Whigs. This is the only way to preserve either the form or spirit of Anti-Masonry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner.

The True Cause!

A wise man once said, "If I had declared, that 'murder will speak tho' it be with most miraculous organ,"and the declaration is verified of other secrets than that of murder, an infidel would triumph." Displays great hostility without an adequate public reason—in such cases, is some unguarded moment, the true reason frequently appears.

For a long time past, a paper in Harrisburgh, called the 'Intelligencer,' has been unceasing in its hostility to FREEMASONS, heaping continued and foul abuse upon him, and upon all of those with whom he is connected by the ties of friendship or relationship. The most severe epithets for such untiring and gratuitous malevolence was ever apparent to the public; the man who edits that paper, is not in such social or moral standing, as that it is possible he should ever come in contact with Mr. Stevens, where he should have received personal insult at his hands; nor can he charge any such thing against him. Such a thing could be experienced from a private individual—for he was not of the same party. How, then, is his malignity to be accounted for? We cannot, without violating principles, for this libeller holds no principles; nor do ordinary differences, about political principles, generate such rancour. The cause was hidden one, until lately, in a paragraph of rage or drunkenness, he revealed it himself. It was Free-Masonry! and his rancour was so consonant with it, that we wonder, we did not at once ascribe it to that virulent spirit, that would quench in blood—punish with a horrid death, a revelation of its blasphemies and treasons.

This is the ground of his hostility to Mr. Stevens, who has done more for the Commonwealth in a single year, than this creature even with good intentions, could do in the course of his worthless life, though the contingency of its being prescribed by law of which our virtuous profligacy, be disallowed.

We have always alledged that Masonry works covertly—accomplishes most of its ends by treachery and fraud. This man has always called himself a "whig," and pretended that he was opposed to Masonry, though no political Anti-Masonic. Such are the worst enemies of Anti-Masonry, and the present Anti-Masonic Administration; they are assassins that will murder the party—political Judas, who kill while they pretend to embrace.

Let the administration look to the course of this creature, who say they are its friends, yet denounce its acts. They pretend that the whole of their hostility is against Mr. Stevens; they talk about his officers, *"his Canal Commissioner, his Surveyor-in-chief,"* and their frauds; but who is so blind as not to see, that if Mr. Stevens is stabbed, the dagger must reach the heart of the administration! Who made the appointments? It was the Governor. But say they, "it was through his influence." Thus making the Governor an imbecile tool, devoid of dignity and wisdom, in the instance of a private individual, sacrificing his own independence and the interests of the Commonwealth!

According to their allegations, Mr. Stevens has not only made the appointments for the Executive, but he has also dictated its policy! In a foolish and impudent parody upon a sentence of the Message, the policy of the Governor is dictated, and the three passengers in the coach, whose nothing of the occurrence, and the horses travelled on, walking up the hills and running down, until they had "gone ahead" a distance of six miles over a rough road; when they were overtaken and stopped by a gentleman who set out after them on horseback. No injury was done to either passengers, horses, or coach, but when the former were apprized of the dangers they had so Providentially escaped, they were very much alarmed; and one of them refused to ride over the mountain—he "preferred walking," he said.

No blame can be attached to the driver. After having been cast away he gathered up his scattered wits, and drove on and came up in half an hour from the time it was stopped.—*Belfont Patriot.*

PRINTER'S FUN.—Sticking type on a right cold morning. Try it, "all ye who don't believe my song."

Maryland has passed a law providing for the acceptance of her share of the Surplus Revenue.

The principal advantage of reading is, to set people to thinking, as a bucket of water poured into a dry pump, reaks up the ex haustless fountain.

ADVICE.—Never purchase an article of a dealer who is at a loss to tell you the price of it, and looks you keenly in the eye, before he does so.

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Free Press.

GOVERNOR RITNER.

We publish in another column some extracts from the late Message of Gov. Ritner to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They are worthy of their author. They breathe the truly patriotic firmness for which Governor Ritner was elected on purely Anti-Masonic grounds, and we are glad to perceive that his connexion with Harrison Whigism has not entirely eradicated from his mind the democratic doctrines of the old Anti-Masonic party. He remarks that "*regularly organized, oath bound and secret-working*" societies, and his bold assertion that Free-Masonry is the *"fruitful source of all the political evils and misery of all praise.* His sentiments, also, respecting the "gambling spirit of speculation" and stock-jobbing, aided by the multiplication of corporations, are truly patriotic and democratic. We admire, moreover, his fearless stand in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, and to the admission of slave holding states into the Union. On the whole, the Message, in the paragraphs above mentioned, is far from being a Whig one. We notice, by the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature, that the Anti-Masons have organized separate from the Whigs. This is the only way to preserve either the form or spirit of Anti-Masonry.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, January 9, 1837.

☞"LYDIA JANE" has been received, and will appear in our next. She is always welcome.

☞Our correspondents, "A LOOKER ON" and "ACTOR," handle keen pens, sharped by truth and justice. We hope to hear from them often.

☞The Temperance Speech given to-day is an excellent one, and contains sound, sensible arguments. We commend it to the public.

☞We are indebted to Messrs. MIDDLETON, PENROSE, PICKING, MCCURDY and FOND (of Lancaster,) for copies of the Canal Commissioners' Report.

THE SPIES.

☞A short time since we took occasion to notify the Anti-Masons of the existence among them of a couple of *Traitors*, or rather *Spies*, and to warn them against their attempts to prostrate, by merging our party, and organizing a new one to supplant it. This, as we expected, has excited the wrath of the detected - culprits; and has procured us, as well as Mr. Stevens, the enviable honor of a few libellous columns in their treacherous papers, the Harrisburgh "Intelligencer" and "Anti-Masonic State Democrat." We shall not allow ourself to be provoked to anger by any thing which *they* have or can say; but proceed, briefly, and probably for the last time, to prove that all that we alleged against them is TRUE.

He denounced them as the enemies of Anti-Masonry and of the present Administration, while they were hypocritically pretending to be its friends. The last "democrat" shews sufficient evidence of this to save us the trouble of further research. It publishes the proceedings of a meeting held at Hollidaysburgh denouncing the Canal Commissioner, and calling on one of the *Lawyers* SMYTH, a most worthy and estimable man, to resign! *This* is not the act of a friend.

He condemns the last Anti-Masonic Legislature, for that "Anti-Masonry was organized to do; what had been asked for by tens of thousands of Anti-Masonic petitioners for many years—investigating the evils of Masonry, and which proceeding, they had to pass laws to enforce judicial oaths. This the "Democrat" sneeringly calls, *"wounting to hang the Masons"—"Foolish squabbling with Masons"*—and a *"catalogue of such Fooleries!"*

Fellow-Citizens! Is the author of such language an Anti-Mason? Or was he ever? Did he ever feel a virtuous indignation against that bloody Institution which murdered Morgan, and set the Laws at defiance? No! He is a base hypocrite crept in among us, to ridicule our principles, revile the Champions of our cause, and sow dissentious among us.

He says that the December Convention had one good effect; That *"one of the effects has been to shew the organization of our party, in future must be invincible—a party which has grown with unprecedented rapidity, and is still growing, and will continue to grow, until its patriotic purposes are achieved in the election of the patriot Harrison."* Here is a distinct avowal of the design (executed, as he supposes,) of organizing a party at the expense of Anti-Masonry, whose object is—not the suppression of Masonry but the Election of Harrison! And yet, this Editor has the impudence to claim to be an Anti-Mason! Shame on him! He has not learnt its alphabet!

He further says, that if certain gentlemen, who are too Anti-Masonic for the preceding notices, and who he tauntingly calls *"democrats"* and *"cut-throats,"* are not disowned, *"the administration will not be sustained, and will not be sustained!"* In other words, if the Governor does not discard BURROWES, ELDER, WALLACE, ELLMAKER, BIDDLE, DENNY, GRAHAM, MCCONAUGHY, BEAR, CASSATT, DICKSON, ROBINETTE, STEVENS, and all the other fathers of Anti-Masonry, and follow the amalgamation advice of *Strong, Krause, and a few others—"REJECT these scurvy "democrats" and will not"* support him, but turn their attention to some half Whig, half Masonic, half Anti-Masonic *"conciliating"* candidate, who will have no *"foolish squabbling about Masonry,"* but will appeal to the feeling Masons and recusant witnesses to office!

The «intelligencer" claims to be a friend of the Administration, and abuses Mr. STEVENS because we denounced him as a traitor! To shew his respect for the administration, in his last paper he heads a vituperative article by the contemptuous introduction of an extract from the President's message upon the subject of Slavery. *This* looks but little like friendship. He also publishes the proceedings of the Hollidaysburgh meeting. *This* he calls "meeting his friends" of the administration! He announces the appointment by the Governor of PETER LIVERGOOD as Canal Commissioner in the Middle District.

☞We learn that *Peter Livergood* of Cambria county, an officious meddler in the affairs of *John S. Wistling Esq.* and the dupe of Henry Willis, has been appointed Canal Commissioner, in the room of Mr. PAXTON, resigned.—*God save the Commonwealth.*"

A man must have the brazen impudence of "A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE," to whom the law, could claim to be the friend of the Governor, and his administration!

We think we have sufficiently shewn what we proposed, *that the Intelligencer and Democrat are Spies in the camp, base hypocritical enemies of the Anti-Masonic party, and laboring for its overthrow by treacherous means.*

We have thus been forced to reply to the personal remarks which were directed towards us; nor do we suppose that Mr. STEVENS will notice those that were levelled at him. He has found strongest, and as violent, if not as unprincipled assailants in the emissaries and tools of the Lodge for many years past. And if he did not condescend to notice them, he will hardly begin with *Strong & Co.* We doubt not he will treat them as he has always done his libellers, with silent scorn.

☞We trust that the *genuine* sentinels of the party will notify their friends of the true position of these dangerous presses.

The State Treasurer.

☞The last "Democrat" charges not remarks relative to the Treasurer's report to dis