Star & Republican Banner.

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

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1837.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Voice of Anti-Masonry.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Anti-Masonic citizens of Dauphin county, and of members of the Legislature, and Anti-Masonic citizens from many of the counties of the state, held agreeably to public notice, in Alter's Large Room, on the evening of the 22d of February, the following proceedings took place.

CHARLES OGLE, of Somerset, was appointed President.

JOHN TAYLOR of Indiana, JAMES PAUL of Montgomery, JOHN GEBHART of Somerset, WALTER OLIVER of Mercer, WILLIAM RITHERFORD of Dauphin, GEORGE W. HARRIS of Harrisburgh, ANDREW GRAYDON of Harrisburgh, and ISAAC UNDEROOT of Dauphin, Vice Presidents.

Nathaniel P. Hobart, George Ford, Jr. Thomas C. Hambly, and *Thos. H. Burrowes,* Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of twenty-one was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee were

JAMES TODD, of Philadelphia.
THADDEUS STEVENS, of Adams.
MOSES SULLIVAN, of Butler.
THOMAS FORSTER, of Dauphin.
SAMUEL SHOCH, do.
THEOPHILUS FENN, do.
JACOB DUCK, do.
JOSEPH CAMERLAIN, of Cambria.
CORNELIUS COLLINS, of Lancaster.
JOHN HARSHE, of Beaver.
ELIJAH BABBITT, of Erie.
HENRY M. WATTS, of Allegheny.
WM. WALLACE, of Columbia.
JOSEPH HENDERSON, do.
WILLIAM M'CLURE, do.
FRANCIS JAMES, of Chester.
JAMES M'CONKEY, of York.
JACOB ALTER, of Dauphin.
DAVID HUMMEL, jr. do.
HENRY PEFFER, do.
ROBERT M. THOMPSON, do.

Who, after retiring for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which, after due consideration were adopted, and ordered to be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published.

1. *Resolved*, That the object which the Democratic Anti-Masonic party have in view, is the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and the Supremacy of the Laws of the Land.

2. *Resolved*, That the Anti-Masonic party do not desire merely the triumph of their candidates for office, but chiefly hope to aid by it the triumph of the moral and political principle, that *secret societies and combinations* are at war with a free government, and the allegiance which every man owes to his country; and that, in the language of the lamentable Wirt, "all oaths and all connections which conflict with such allegiance, are *treason against society and a wicked conspiracy against the laws of God and man, that ought to be put down.*"

3. *Resolved*, That Democratic Anti-Masonry aims to establish and sustain the great prominent principle that lies at the bottom of our political institutions—*the principle of Democracy*—which is the sovereignty of the people and the supremacy of their laws, to the exclusion of all privileged orders, open or secret combinations, or any other kind of *Aristocracy*—and that uncompromising opposition to Free-Masonry, and all combinations whose principles and organization have a tendency to destroy the just and rightful rights of the People, is a fundamental principle of Democracy.

4. *Resolved*, That, (in the language of the Father of his country) "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character," are of dangerous tendency, and calculated to aid the "projects of faction"—and that such "combinations and associations are likely, in the course of time and things, to become patent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and usurp for themselves the reins of government."

5. *Resolved*, That ever having been the firm supporters of Democratic principles and equal rights, we invoke at this time the aid of our common country—all who desire to sustain our free institutions in their purity—to unite with us and march under the broad banner of *equal rights* to new triumphs.

6. *Resolved*, That a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for National offices, is in accordance with Democratic Anti-Masonic usages, and a proper means by which we can give confidence to our friends in the purity and permanency of our principles and party organization, and extend their influence throughout the Union.

7. *Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to the several counties in appointing delegates to the State Anti-Masonic Convention to be held in May next, to instruct their delegates upon the subject of a National Convention to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

8. *Resolved*, That we since [illegible] that all opponents of SECRET SOCIETIES, throughout the State and Union, wherever they may have been found, and however scattered at the last Presidential election, will re-unite with us in the holy cause which first detached us from other parties, and brought us together; and aid us with their talents, perseverence and energy, to break down the bloody institution of Freemasonry, which is re-animated by our distractions, and once more emboldened openly to exhibit its arrows—its mitres—its sceptres, and its badges.

9. *Resolved*, That while we invite the virtuous and patriotic of all parties to join our standard, yet we will be seduced by no inducements, however plausible, to form any coalition or amalgamation tending to merge our party, or obliterate our principles; for we believe that ALL the great interests of the State and Nation can and will be fully protected and promoted by the triumph of our Anti-Masonic party, but that many of those vital interest will be sustained by no other party.

10. *Resolved*, That any attempt to form a new party upon the wreck of Anti-Masonry, is calculated to overthrow the present State Administration, and re-establish the supremacy of the Lodge, and ought to be discountenanced by every friend of his country.

11. *Resolved*, That in the administration of JOSEPH RITNER, the Farmer of Washington county, we have thus far realized our most sanguine expectations: That, should the measures recommended by him be adopted, the people of Pennsylvania will behold the bright prospect of a speedy arrival of an era of great prosperity to our Commonwealth: They are already relieved from the onerous system of taxation put upon them by the former Masonic administrations—Our public improvements will be completed without any increase of the State debt:—And our education system will be placed on a firm and rational basis, that will insure to all—the poor as well as the rich—the blessings of education. Under such an administration, the great interests of the Commonwealth will be sustained, and the people be prosperous and happy.

During the evening, the meeting was briefly but eloquently addressed by the President, Messrs. Ford, Mowry, McClure, Stevens and Todd.

Signed by the officers.

CHARLES OGLE, President.

For the Star & Banner.

I not only anticipated, but was fully aware that our electioneering Legislature would in their mighty travail bring forth a mouse as the fruit of their labours—but from a statement copied in the Star, from the Harrisburgh Telegraph, was truly thunderstruck, that the little animal would cost so much of the people's money! *Thirteen bills* (a baker's dozen!) passed for the benefit of the good Citizens of this Commonwealth, at a cost of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS A PIECE, is a most striking and true commentary upon the reform of modern times! What favourites these "Solons" of Harrisburgh must be with the chief of the white House at Washington! The Kitchen Cabinet could not have done the business more genteelly themselves! What glorious Colleagues these "*economists*" would have made for the Roman "Cato" and "Lycurgus!" Those Law-givers sink into obscurity, when compared to such an incorruptible mass of party patriots! In such hands the republic is safe! All they want is money! money! And as the people seem to be *a sponge that they squeeze at pleasure*, there is little doubt that their honest zeal will be stopped for want of means, *while their power lasts!* How overwhelming should be our gratitude for so many *cheaply purchased favours!* It corresponds with the price of Flour, and like the last harvest, we are not only to have a short crop, but the greatest portion of that *cheat* and *straw!*

Thirteen acts and the session not three-fourths past! Oh, ye sagest ye wise men of the Land! Solomons of Pennsylvania! Democrats dyed in the wool keep on in your glorious course of usefulness, for the people may take a *stand*, and the present may be your last chance *to secure immortality!*—Therefore, I beseech you, make good use of your time, and adjourn not without adding a few more instances of your *Industry, talents, and wisdom*, to advance the public interest! Be up and doing, for should your constituents consign you to a political grave, you can then adopt the Sailor's epitaph—

One exclaiming, he:
"Lie as snug
As a Bug in a rug!"
While other cries echo—
"Here I lie snugger
Than that t'other bugger!"

But to adopt a more serious manner, is it not truly deplorable to see time passing and money squandered, without any advantage to the public? Compare the usefulness of the *last* to the *present* Legislature, and how contrasted! The former was fruitful, and of great public benefit. The majority of the present have done nothing useful themselves, but prevented its being done by the minority. It was a boast made by the Father of our Country, that the people would ultimately "*think and act*" for themselves. Under such an administration, the great interests of the Commonwealth will be sustained, and the people be prosperous and happy.

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From the York Republican.

The State Debt.

On Monday the 20th inst. Mr. Kauffman of Lancaster county offered in the House of Representatives at Harrisburgh the subjoined preamble and resolution, which he laid on the table. On a subsequent occasion, the House refused to take up the subject. This, we consider as amounting to a refusal on the part of our Van Buren legislators to do any thing towards reducing the state debt—an object which every Pennsylvania statesman ought to keep near his heart. We do not believe that the action of the Van Buren men on this subject is approved by the people.

"WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, session of eighteen hundred thirty five and six, providing that the Surplus Revenue of the United States shall be deposited with the several States; *And Whereas*, the part thus coming to Pennsylvania will be nearly four millions of dollars, of which the legislature has made a temporary disposition, of only about two hundred thousand dollars of said money will be required as part of the current expenses of the state, during the present year: *And Whereas*, after making a liberal appropriation to extend the main lines of the state improvements in the current year there will be a surplus of deposite, amounting to about two millions of dollars which cannot be given to the people generally, to whom it justly belongs, in a more equitable manner than by relending them of so much of the state debt: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the State be authorized to, and is hereby authorized to redeem so much of the state stock, not exceeding two millions of dollars, as may be offered for sale during the present year: provided it shall not cost *more* than two per cent. above par: *Provided also*, that the State Treasurer shall not draw on the deposite Banks for more than one-half of the said Surplus thus deposited in any one quarter, to be drawn by him according to the provisions of the act making a temporary disposition of Pennsylvanians share of the Surplus Revenue."

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says, with *force* and truth, and enviable candor.—

But the people—the multitude—the mighty mass of people—are attached to the Union and when the day comes when the train is lighted to blow up the Union, the hand that put the torch to it, will be branded with everlasting infamy—far blacker than what rests on the name of a Catline or a Borgia.—

The votes in reference to the right of petition which slaves have, terminated, as I foreseen they would in an immense majority pronouncing that petitions from slaves are out of order—cannot be received—and that they have no constitutional right to petition. This is a different question from that the other day presented to the House, pronouncing the presentation of petitions from slaves as inimical to the Union. Many of the Northern members who voted upon the last resolution, voted upon this resolution, that slaves have the *natural* right of petition in common with all men, but under our limited form of government, no *constitutional* right, being deprived of their natural right under the Constitution. Thus you see Congress has been dabbling in deep metaphysics, and turning their hall into disputes worthy of the Aristotelian doctrines of the middle ages, instead of attending to the public business. All parties seem to be now literally satisfied. You have no idea of the caucusing which has brought the North and the South together. I am rejoiced that we have a prospect of quiet again. J. Q. Adams has escaped some how or other unhurt—he has escaped the ordeal of the "blaze of glory." Not twenty votes could have been found to pass a direct censure upon him. Every body blows him up and denounces him, and yet every body listens to him, and in this controversy he has displayed an influence and an eloquence truly surprising. His two efforts on Friday and Saturday were pronounced by some the most brilliant displays of varied eloquence the House has witnessed since McDuffie's day. To morrow it is petition day again, and it is likely probable that the old man has another half bushel of abolition petitions, with which he will set the House into another storm.

The truth is this: *There is no management* in him; he is obstinate, and he has intellect enough to maintain himself against any man who puts himself in his way. As a parliamentarian he is wonderful—he never pitches his political tent more than one night in one place. The House have now been endeavoring to cage him the whole session, and at last he usually has ingenuity enough to put the whole House in the wrong, and to come much nearer obtaining a vote of praise than of censure, as he has done in these four days war. *Let him alone*, is the only way of managing him.

Gaines and Scott.

☞The following extract from a late despatch of General Jesup to the War Department, (says the York Republican,) is worthy of attentive perusal; more especially when it is remembered that the writer is the man who first proposed Scott's measures, in a letter addressed by him to Blair, editor of the Globe. Genl. JESUP seems to have found it far more easy to find fault with others, than to achieve victory himself.—

"As I have given justice to all my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in this country, can be properly appreciated only by those acquainted with them. I have had advantages which neither of them possessed, in better preparations and more abundant supplies, and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success, until I had established a line of depots across the country.

This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction, or increase of reputation, is out of the question, and the difficulties are such, that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and sink the established reputation be lost without . fault.

If I have at any time said aught in disparagement of the operations of others in Florida, either verbally, or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound as a man of honor to retract it.

From the Canton Ohio Repository,

"Persecution for Opinion's Sake."

Many of Mr. Clay's political opponents, who are ever eager to seize upon every trifling circumstance which can be used to present him in an unfavorable light before the public, are endeavoring to show that he is in favor of prohibiting the emigration of Coloured people from foreign countries into the United States—and some have gone so far as to assert that he has reported a bill, in the Senate, to that effect. Nothing can be more false. Mr. Clay is a statesman of too enlarged and liberal sentiments to favor any such shame. He merely *presented a petition*, on the subject in question, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the Senate, of January 21st, as published in the National Intelligencer:—

"Mr. CLAY presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wirtsborough, Sullivan county, New York, and as it was not long, he asked that it might be read.

The document was accordingly read, and proved to be a kind of remonstrance, on the subject of Roman Catholic emigrants to this country, brought in under the auspices of Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, &c. It insisted on the impropriety and inexpediency of allowing so many persons to enter this country, whose practice and tenets were avowedly and directly hostile to our republican institutions, and especially prayed Congress to institute commissions, in various parts of the country, to procure information and report on the subject.

Mr. CLAY said some of the subjects prayed for, this Government had no power to grant, however alarming to these good and religious people the evils complained of, and the progress of Papacy, may be. But there was one object Mr. C. thought might be a proper subject of inquiry, being within the power of Congress; and that was a change in our laws of naturalization.

He, therefore, moved that the memorial be referred to the Judiciary Committee; and it was so referred.

Can our Catholic friends, or any one else, perceive in all this, any thing like a disposition, on the part of Mr Clay, to favor "persecution for opinion's sake!" Certainly not. Such a construction of it could only find a "local habitation" in the contracted views of a brawling demagogue, who glories in exciting the worst passions of the human heart, for selfish and sinister purposes.

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other means by which the people could be relieved from taxation, and the increase of the state debt prevented, except by securing the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

Question: What was the amount of *bonus* the Bank agreed to give originally for its charter?

Answer: The Bank, within my knowledge, had never taken any action upon the question whether they would accept a charter or what bonus they would pay, until after the bill passed the Legislature, and was sent to them. But, I saw a letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Walker, stating that if a charter was tendered by the Legislature to the Stockholders, with a *bonus* of two millions of dollars, he would recommend it to them to accept it on those terms.

Question: Was not the amount of bonus given by the Bank for its charter dictated to the Legislature by Mr. Biddle, or some friend of the Bank?

Answer: After the bill was reported, with the two millions of *bonus*, which Mr. Biddle thought was enough to give up his lodgings, I heard Mr. Walker, editor of the Globe, on the morning of the third, ask Mr. Biddle, asking if this was not enough? Mr. Biddle said he would not go with its Editor in his crusade against the State Administration! It was our misfortune to differ with Mr. TODD, as to the propriety of what we thought it to be, in the Convention of 1835. But we are now willing, for the good of the great cause in which we are engaged, to forget the past, and go hand in hand in pushing forward our great principles. It was brief, but the language, at the same time that it was respectful, was firm and dignified. In the first place he claimed for himself and the House, declared that he entered it in order that his example in obeying the summons of the Committee might not be adduced as a precedent for future usurpations of power, on the part of any succeeding Legislature. His examination was not concluded until Monday evening, but before he was discharged some of the *great men* of the committee were completely *used up*, agreeably to the vulgar parlance of the day. If I remember right, *John Hill* did not venture to ask him a single question which he could not answer! Nothing like unmixed truth, bitter or corruption was elicited in the course of the examination of the gentleman in question. The committee have held two or three sessions since, but he was not well attended as regards, for this very good reason, that the great mass of the people look upon it as one of the greatest humbugs ever devised to impose upon reasonable beings.

But very little of importance has been done in the House during the last week, other than the passing of Private Bills. This afternoon, those *three* small Bank nurses passed an incorporation for a Bank in Susquehanna County through committee of the whole. Thus you see, although they profess one thing, they are always ready to act differently! Truly they are a consistent generation!

Consolation for Old Maids and Bachelors!

☞In the House of Representatives, already noted for its profound wisdom and forethought, an act has been reported which doubtless will prove much consolation to broken-hearted Maidens and Bachelors on the wrong side of forty." The title of the aforesaid act reads, "*An act for the encouragement of Matrimony.*" Of the "encouragements" proffered in said act, we are not yet advised; but suppose they are similar to those stated in the act some time since reported, giving a gentleman in Union County a specimen of one hundred dollars in the shape of *three children at one birth!*

☞See Mr. HANEWAY'S SALE.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

HARRISBURGH, March 3d, 1837.

In consequence of the haste in which my last letter was written, I unintentionally neglected to notice the proceedings of the great Anti-Masonic Meeting held on the night of the 23d, at Alter's Tavern, in this Borough. It was one unusually large, and was composed of the sterling and well tried Anti-Masons from all parts of the State—The honorable THOMAS FORSTER, Esq. Editor of one of the earliest supporters, and most powerful advocates of our principles—as you will observe from the published proceedings—presided as Chairman, with honor to himself and the highest possible degree of dignity. It was a spectacle gratifying in the extreme, to see the unanimity of feeling which pervaded the whole assembly, and every disposition to hear the temperate, yet firm and manly determination of the men composing it, to adhere to original principles; and honestly resolving, that for the attainment of greater ends, minor differences should be forever buried in oblivion. They felt and acted as though the object for which they have so long and anxiously struggled, has not yet been achieved; they have declared their unalterable attachment to first principles and to them, they have once more resolved to stand or fall. *The members of that meeting were not to be deceived with the oft told tale that "Masonry is dead!"* They knew too well that it still exists, and emboldened by recent triumphs over the majesty of the laws and the Supreme power of the land, she has with harlot-like impudence, displayed her mitres, her crosses and sceptres for the purpose of imposing upon the minds of the weak and credulous. Under these circumstances, then, it could not prove otherwise, then pleasing to behold those who had unsuspectingly sustained and defied the powers of the Lodge, true to their original purpose, openly determining to cease their warfare only when the Constitution shall be preserved inviolate, and the Laws supreme, by the entire annihilation of that tribe of abominations, of infamy and crime, the Masonic Institution.

There are still so great a number of Petitions pouring into the House, that Friday morning was chiefly consumed in getting through with this order.

In Senate, the Bill granting the right of trial by jury to persons apprehended as fugitive Slaves, was taken up and postponed for 3 weeks. Mr. Clarke of Chester county, spoke at length on the subject, and in favour of the passage of the Bill. Dr. BURDEN opposed it on the ground of inexpediency at this time, because it might seem to interpose an obstacle in the Southern *gentlemen*. The debate being continued to a late hour, the committee rose and has been sitting every day this week upon the same subject. The members from BERKS and PENNSYLVANIA made strong and powerful speeches in its support; the former replied chiefly to Dr. Burden, who spoke yesterday; while the latter, in reply to Mr. LAWS, made a beautiful and brilliant play of eloquence. Among other things asserted by him, he said—that he was no abolitionist, that his desk had been inlaid with papers and documents upon the subject of Slavery, but he had never read or examined them, he was totally unacquainted with the subject, yet he felt free to say, that in thus neglecting to inquire into those objects which the wisest men and purest patriots, not only of this, but of by-gone ages, were desirous of obtaining, he had done that which, in his opinion was far from being right. Sir, said he, if you deny the rights of this State to protect her own property, if you deny her the right of trial by jury can be extended to preserve the personal liberty of those citizens, than which there is none more estimable in value; if for the mere sake of *expediency and nonintercourse* you are willing to leave an issue in fact of so much magnitude depend upon the fallible judgment of one man, rather than a Northern jury, in such a case, I tremble, lest in your boasted liberties shut sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," and it will be in vain for any man to say, that he stands upon holy and consecrated ground, when he treads the soil of Pennsylvania! But it is useless to attempt to describe the powerful arguments or the brilliant ideas which rolled the Hemisphere in consternation upon this occasion. Those who had the pleasure of listening to his remarks, will alone be able to appreciate their value.

What the ultimate action of the Senate will be, I know not, but I apprehend no any uncertainty; it will be considered against-to-morrow.

Mr. PENNYPACKER's examination was continued in the afternoon of this same day, before the joint committee, and great inverse regret, *I think*, *John Hill*. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. B. A. BIDLACK was examined, and when he was discharged, after having given in his testimony, which, by the way, was not very satisfactory, THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. was called upon to come forward: He did so, and previous to his being sworn, he produced and read a written protest, which, to say the least, was the production of the pen, is to say that it was an instrument of no ordinary nature.—It was brief, but the language, at the same time that it was respectful, was firm and dignified. In the first place he claimed for himself and the House, declared that he entered it in order that his example in obeying the summons of the Committee might not be adduced as a precedent for unintimating the rights of power, on the part of any succeeding Legislature. His examination was not concluded until Monday evening, but before he was discharged some of the *great men* of the committee were completely used up, agreeably to the vulgar parlance of the day. If I remember right, *John hill* did not venture to ask him a single question which he could not answer! Nothing like unmixed truth, bitter or corruption was elicited in the course of the examination of the gentleman in question. The committee have held two or three sessions since, but he was not well attended as regards, for this very good reason, that the great mass of the people look upon it as one of the greatest humbugs ever devised to impose upon reasonable beings.

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STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Monday, March 6, 1837.

☞The Wagon price of Flour in Baltimore—$10 25.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞Several communications are on hand, which will be noticed in our next.

☞We recommend the article on our first page from our talented correspondent, LYDIA JANE.—We have frequently heretofore had the pleasure of commending the lady's talented contributions to our readers—but we have seen none yet which we consider equal to the one headed "HE DIED." The tone of beautiful and touching moral feeling that pervades it, cannot fail to excite a kindred cord and waken a responsive echo in every heart of sensibility. We hope long to be favored with the correspondence of the fair and gifted authoress.

☞To make room for new advertisements and the important testimony of Mr. STEVENS, many Editorial and other articles have been crowded out.

Union and Harmony.

☞It is with unfeigned pleasure that we give place to the proceedings of the Democratic Anti-Masons, as copied from the Harrisburgh Telegraph. Our pleasure is the more heightened, by observing that in that meeting the ablest men in the party, who unfortunately differed as to the course we ought to have pursued at the last Presidential canvas, united together in carrying out the principles which first founded the great Democratic Anti-Masonic party. This step, by those valued members, will reunite the *whole* party hereafter, and we will present such a solid phalanx at the next election as will carry dismay into the enemy's ranks, and prostrate forever that vile faction which sacrifices every thing at the shrine of the Lodge. Its influence is already perceptible, if we may judge from its tone, in the last number of the Harrisburgh Democrat. That paper approves of the proceedings of the Democrats, and the resolution approving of a National Convention. We hope, however, that the Democrat will not assume a character of difference. The Editor is of the opinion, we presume, that the Convention will reject the claims of Gen. HARRISON, and on that supposition is hostile to the holding of a National Convention. We believe differently. We believe *Gen. Harrison will be the selection of that body.* Then, let us all, who desire the success of Anti-Masonry, unite in