

Star & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURGH, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1857.

[VOL. 8—NO. 1.]

THE GARDENS.

"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens cull'd with care."

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.
TO A STAR.

Wux, Oh! why should a soul of light
So linger from this lovely sight!
Thou beautiful Star, oh! why from thee,
So often does my spirit flee!

Come, let me turn my thoughts away
From transient, fleeting things of day,
And bring them all—yes, bring and give
My ev'ry thought to things that live;
Live! yes, while countless ages roll,
Will live the free and happy soul!

And shall it dwell with thee, bright Star!
Bright beaming in the heavens afar!

When evening's shrouds fall around,
And hushed is ev'ry note and sound—
When silence reigns in solemn night,
I watch thy trembling, twinkling light,
And wish my soul was pure and free,
To dwell, lone Star, to dwell with thee!

For mix'd with pain are all things here,
We fondly smile—then shed the tear!
'Tis so with all upon the earth—
Ah! Sorrow follows Joy and Mirth!

But in thee—beauteous Orb of Eve!
That shines by God's command and leave,
The spirit pure, from passion free,
Shines peerless, lovely, bright like thee!

Could I throw off this cumbersome clay,
To thee I'd fondly wing my way!
I'd wing my flight, lone Star, to thee—
To thee, to thee—Lone Star, to thee!

GETTYSBURGH, PA. HARRY PERCY.

THE REPOSITORY.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner.

LECTURE.

Delivered before the "Berlin Improvement Society,"
on the 24th of February, 1857.
By Dr. George L. Fauss.

[PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.]

Light, whatever its real character may be,
enables us to perceive the visible properties of
objects with which we are surrounded. For
when light is withdrawn or withheld from us, we
are unable to perceive either the forms or colors
of material substances, so far as vision is con-
cerned. Light is not sensible to any extent, in
its operation upon any part of our bodies, but the
eye, for which it is the appropriate stimulus.
Light is to the eye what noise is to the ear—the
effect produced by the former is sight, whilst the
latter excites the sensation of sound.

Of the real nature of light, nothing definite is
yet known. Various hypotheses have, from time
to time, been advanced; but each successive one
has been made to yield to that which immediately
followed.

Two only are considered at the present day as
entitled to any merit; that of Descartes, Huyghens
and Hook, and that of Sir Isaac Newton. Accord-
ing to the former, the Universe is filled with an
invisible and extremely subtle fluid, which is put
in a certain vibratory or undulating motion by
the sun and other luminous bodies, and upon being
communicated to the eye, excites it in a peculiar
manner, so as to render the object causing the
motion visible, somewhat similar to the effect
produced upon air, by a sonorous body when
struck, which, communicated to the ear, excites in
us the sensation of sound. This theory was first
noticed by Descartes, and subsequently advocated
by Huyghens and Hook, who were answered by
Newton. It is not the present intention to enter
into a discussion of the truth or falsehood of the
hypotheses just referred to; but we shall proceed
to a brief review of the theory of Newton, which
is placed, by a variety of circumstances, upon a
basis entitled it at least to the merit of an inge-
nious hypothesis, as well as rendering it highly
probable. By the extensive researches of this
distinguished philosopher, into this subtle and
mysterious natural agent, we are enabled to ac-
count for many visible phenomena, with the sem-
blance, at least, of truth. According to the New-
tonian theory, light is a real emanation from
luminous bodies; a subtle fluid, consisting of
certain peculiar particles of matter, which proceeds
from the luminous bodies, and entering our eyes,
excites in us the sensation of sight, or the per-
ception of luminous objects.

Adopting then the latter theory, we shall pro-
ceed to mention some of its most familiar and
striking peculiarities with which we are acquainted.

All visible bodies are either luminous or non-
luminous. Luminous bodies are those which
shine by the aid of their own light, whose visible
properties we see by the light emitted by them-
selves. Non-luminous bodies shine only by re-
flection, shedding upon surrounding objects the
light they have borrowed from others—they have
not the power of shining of themselves as lu-
minous bodies have. One non-luminous body may
derive light from another, as a polished mirror
reflects its borrowed lustre upon other bodies; but
being itself non-luminous, the light it reflects is
not its own, but originally proceeds from some
self-luminous body. The sun is the great fountain
of light; but besides this principal source, there are
yet minor ones.

All bodies, whether luminous or non-luminous,
emit light of a color corresponding with them-
selves. Iron heated to redness, will emit a red
light; and when heated to a whiteness, it will dis-
charge a white light. If a white light, whether
from the sun or a candle, fall upon a colored
surface, the light reflected will be precisely simi-
lar in color with the surface reflecting it. At first
view, there is somewhat of a resemblance between
bodies which shine only by reflection, and those
individuals who shine only by borrowed lustre,
arranging to themselves that which legitimately
belongs to others; thus, by this dishonest policy,
often robbing the meritorious, and imposing them-
selves upon the community for what they really
are not. But upon more minute investigation, it
is obvious, that there is an essential difference;
for while a non-luminous body always presents
its proper colors, under what circumstancessoever
it is placed, the individuals of the class referred to,
instead of appearing in their own true colors,
shine forth for a space in all the borrowed splen-
dor of others, oftentimes to the great detriment of
the community.

But to return: Every portion of a luminous
body emits light in every direction in which it is

visible. Light travels in straight lines, and con-
sists of separate parts or rays. The velocity with
which it moves is almost incredible, being, accord-
ing to Brewster and J. W. Herschel, at the rate
of about one hundred and ninety-two thousand
five hundred miles in a second. The space of
time it requires, at this rate, to travel from the sun
to our earth, a distance of upwards of ninety mil-
lions of miles, does not exceed seven and a half min-
utes. According to La Place, the light of the sun
does not reach our earth in less than about nine and
a half minutes. The weight of a particle of light has
been supposed does not exceed the millionth dilu-
tion part of a grain. All speculation on this
subject must forever be useless, as it must be
utterly impossible by any human agency to arrive
at any correct result on this subject, by any process
of demonstration.

When a ray of light falls upon any body, how-
ever smooth, regular, or transparent it be, a cer-
tain portion of it is reflected or driven back. If
the surface upon which it falls, be highly polished,
the portion reflected will be much greater than if
it fall upon a rough or uneven surface, and vice
versa. Were it possible for the surface of a body to
be perfectly smooth and even, so that not the
slightest porosity or inequality could be traced,
not a particle of light falling upon it would be
absorbed, but every portion of it would be again
reflected: provided the body be incapable of trans-
mitting light. However highly polished a body
may appear, if we examine it minutely with a
microscope, we shall be able to trace myriads of
pores and irregularities upon its surface. A ray of
light falling upon a perfectly diaphanous body,
as colorless glass, almost entirely passes through
it, a very small portion being reflected or absorb-
ed. When a ray of light falls obliquely upon a
flat surface, the angle of reflection will be equal
to the angle of incidence; the same rule also applies
to a convex or concave surface, provided it form
a segment of a perfect sphere; but, if it fall perpen-
dicularly upon it, it will be reflected directly back-
ward. When a number of parallel or divergent
rays is made to fall upon the concave surface of a
mirror, they will be reflected and converge in a
common focus at some intermediate point between
the mirror and the body whence they issue, the
distance between the mirror and the focus is called
the focal distance; the length of which is depend-
ent upon the degree of concavity; for the greater
the degree of concavity, the shorter will be the focal
distance, and vice versa.

We have said that light travels in straight lines.
This is however only true during its transmission
through a medium of uniform density; for a ray
of light passing obliquely through the atmosphere
into a denser medium, whether solid or fluid, the
direction of the ray will be changed at the surface
and inclined toward the perpendicular; and when
passing from a denser into a rarer medium, it will
be still further diverted from the perpendicular.—
This is called the refraction, or breaking back of
a ray. The refractive power varies in different
bodies, some possessing it in a greater degree than
others. It has been ascertained that the most re-
frangible substances are likewise the most combus-
tible. This fact led Sir Isaac Newton, to infer
that the diamond was of a highly inflammable char-
acter, which upon experiment, he discovered to be
the fact, being carbon in its purest form, yielding,
upon explosion with oxygen, a greater quantity
of carbonic acid gas than any substance known of
equal weight. The oils, and more especially the
oil of Cassia, are the most refrangible as well as
the most inflammable substances we are acquainted
with, hydrogen gas excepted, which, owing to its
extreme levity, and the repulsive character of
its particles, does not apparently exert the same
refractive power upon a ray of light, yet it is in
reality the most refrangible, as well as the most
combustible substance we know of, and were it not
for its exceeding levity, it would actually indicate
a greater degree of refrangibility than the oil of
Cassia or diamond. Doubtless, the refrangibility
of these highly inflammable metallic bases, potas-
sium and sodium, is superior to hydrogen; but in
consequence of their powerful affinity for oxygen,
it would be exceedingly difficult, if not utterly im-
possible, to demonstrate the fact by actual experi-
ment. Enough is known on this subject, to set it
down as incontrovertible, that the greater the actual
refrangibility of a substance the more inflamma-
ble it is.

Were it not for the refrangibility of the atmos-
phere, there would be no twilight. Twilight is
occasioned in consequence of the obliquity with
which the rays of the sun fall upon the earth, after
the sun has really sunk beneath the Western hori-
zon sixteen or eighteen degrees; it is by the same
means that we are apprized of the approach of the
luminary in the morning before he is actually visible.
Were the atmosphere of equal density in the
higher regions and at the surface of the earth, there
would be no twilight, or it would at most be of
comparatively short duration, as the rays of light
would suffer no further refraction after entering it.
Hence it is evident, that if the atmosphere were
utterly destitute of refrangibility, we should be en-
veloped in midnight darkness the instant the sun
disappeared from our view, as well as in utter igno-
rance of his rising, until he burst upon us in all
his splendor. Every observer, no doubt, is familiar
with the circumstance, that twilight is of shorter
continuance in a cloudy evening than when the
atmosphere is clear and calm; this is doubtless par-
tially attributable to the interception of the sun's
rays by the vapor with which the atmosphere is
saturated; but it is also true, that the atmosphere
is much lighter on a rainy or cloudy day than when
it is clear and calm. With a knowledge of these
facts, it is rational to conclude, that the shorter
duration of twilight in cloudy weather is principal-
ly, if not wholly, dependent upon the unusual quan-
tity of vapor, and the lightness of the atmosphere
which invariably attends.

Light was, until recently, and indeed is at the
present day, very generally regarded as a simple
substance. This is however not the fact, having
been incontrovertibly demonstrated that a beam of
white light, such as emanates from the sun, or a
candle, is composed of seven distinct varieties of
color—namely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue,
indigo and violet. For this brilliant discovery, we
are indebted to the philosophic genius of the im-
mortal Newton, who, by his indefatigable re-
searches discovered that a sun beam passing
through a triangular glass prism, and received upon
a white surface, instead of presenting the same
appearance as before entering the prism, formed
an oblong image, consisting of the seven above
named colors.

Those rays do not occupy an equal space in the
image, for upon dividing it into three hundred and
sixty equal parts, it will be perceived that the red
ray occupies forty-five parts, the orange twenty-
seven, the yellow forty, the green and blue each
sixty, the indigo forty-eight and the violet eighty.
These rays or colors are not alike in brilliancy,
being scarcely visible at the lower extremity of the
red ray, growing gradually more vivid to the mid-
dle of the yellow, where it is brightest, whence it
gradually decreases in brilliancy to the upper or
violet ray, where it becomes imperceptible. After
this discovery of the composition of light, Sir Isaac
proved that all the colors combined, recomposed
white light.

Having established the fact, that a beam of white
light is composed of seven distinct rays of so many
different colors, it was upon this fact that Newton
founded his theory of colors, which is based upon
the supposition that each of the seven (primary)
colors absorbs all the rays but that of the color
which it exhibits, which is reflected; thus green
substances absorb all the rays but the green, which
it reflects; and so of the remaining primary colors.
In white bodies all the rays are reflected, whilst in
black they are all absorbed. All other shades of
color are combinations of two or more of the pri-
mary colors.

Doctor Brewster thinks, that when we see
the red ray, our eyes are affected in a second four
hundred and seventy-seven thousand millions of
times; and when we see the violet, no less than
six hundred and ninety-nine millions of times! Every
person is at liberty to think as he pleases on this
subject; but it is greatly to be doubted, whether a
single philosophical fact will ever be elicited by
such extravagant and unfounded suppositions as
the foregoing.

The rays of light also differ in refrangibility, the
red being the least, and the violet the most refran-
gible. The several rays of light also differ in their
temperature, the thermometer indicating the great-
est elevation in the red ray or immediately beyond it.
This circumstance was first noticed by Dr. Her-
schel, and upon subsequent experiment of Sir H. En-
dlessfield and Mr. Benard, the results were found
to be nearly similar, with this difference only, that
instead of finding the maximum of tempera-
ture immediately beyond the red ray, they found it
to be within the red ray itself. Sir Herschel, by means
of a series of experiments recently instituted at Gene-
va, has arrived at a similar conclusion with Herschel, that the great-
est degree of temperature actually exists a little be-
yond the red ray; from which he likewise inferred,
that independent of the colorific or luminous rays,
other invisible rays proceed from the sun, which pro-
duce merely an elevation of temperature, and are
less refrangible than the luminous rays.

Light is much more readily absorbed by some
substances than others—color, as well as the me-
chanical texture of bodies, exercise a powerful in-
fluence upon its absorption. Light, as well as heat,
is absorbed to a much greater extent by dark than
light colored bodies. Highly polished substances
absorb a proportionally trifling quantity of light
as well as heat.

Light, in certain instances, is a powerful chemi-
cal agent; important changes, that are with diffi-
culty effected without it, very readily take place
with the aid of light. Some rays are possessed of
much greater chemical energy than others.

The more refrangible rays of light possess the
power of magnetizing iron and steel. Mrs. Somer-
ville ascertained, that by exposing common sewing
needles for several hours to the action of the
violet ray, that they were rendered magnetic.—
Some of the other rays possess a small share of the
magnetic property, but as the rays decrease in re-
frangibility, their magnetic powers become more
feeble.

Light promotes crystallization. Camphor, when
exposed in a window, will form crystals in the side
of the jar more immediately exposed to the influ-
ence of the light, with greater facility than in the
other parts of the jar.

Light also performs a highly important part in
the process of vegetation. Plants or vegetables are
invariably seen, when so situated that the sun's
rays have access in one direction only, to incline
to that quarter whence the light proceeds, as is ve-
ry strikingly illustrated in the case of ornamental
plants reared in windows to protect them from
the cold of winter. It has likewise been ob-
served, that in a clover-field in the morning the
heads were all directed toward the East—at noon
they were erect, and in the evening they had turned
toward the West. Plants entirely excluded from
the light, are sickly and delicate in their ap-
pearance, utterly destitute of that beautiful variety
and brilliancy of color which characterize plants
that flourish in the open air, exposed to the direct
operation of the sun. The stalks of celery and en-
dive are colorless when raised under ground; but
if reared in the air and exposed to the sun, they are
of a beautiful green color.

A beam of solar light is refrangible into three
varieties of rays, each variety possessing separate
and distinct properties—namely, the calorific or
heating rays, the colorific or luminous, producing
vision and color, and the decomposing or chemi-
cal rays.

Much more might be said on this interesting
subject, but not without wandering beyond our or-
iginal design. In the course of these observations,
we had occasion to advert to the extreme velocity
with which light moves, travelling at the amazing
rate of one hundred and ninety-two thousand five
hundred miles in a second, and that the time it oc-
cupied in travelling ninety-five millions of miles,
the mean distance of the sun from our earth, was
only seven and a half minutes.

A certain philosopher conceives it highly pro-
bable, that notwithstanding the amazing rapidity
with which light traverses the illimitable regions
of space, that there are bodies within the Universe
whose light has not yet reached us since the crea-
tion! However extravagant the idea may at first
appear, there is nothing absurd or inconsistent con-
nected therewith—nothing irreconcilable with ac-
quaintance with reason and sound philosophy.

The distance of such a body from our earth
would necessarily be so great as to be utterly be-
yond our feeble powers of calculation, as well as
the power of language to utter. However startling
this may at first seem, it is a little reflection every
difficultly vanishes—for when we contemplate
that the Universe is infinite in extent, that its Ac-
tivity is infinite in all its attributes, it is not dif-
ficult for us to imagine that the most remote re-
gions of a boundless creation are filled with count-
less millions of suns, no less luminous than that

which illumines our earth, with their attendant
planetary systems, whose distance is so immense
that it would be utterly vain for finite intelligence
by the most powerful effort of the imagination to
attempt to comprehend their distance from our
habitable world. It is not at all im-
probable, but perfectly consistent and in accordance
with the divine nature of the Almighty Architect of the
Universe, that these bodies so remote that their
light, travelling directly toward our earth, would
not be able to reach us in a million of ages hence,
travelling instead of the rate of one hundred and
ninety-two thousand five hundred miles, the almost
inconceivably greater rate of one hundred and
ninety-two thousand five hundred millions of miles
in a second!

VARIETY.

AN OLD AND CURIOUS LAW.—The following
is copied from the Albany Transcript and will be
interesting to courting beaux of the present day:

"A law in Massachusetts, adopted in the
year 1617, was such that it any young man
attempted to address a young woman with-
out the consent of her parents, or in case of
their absence, he should pay a fine of £5 for
the first offence, £10 for the second, and be
imprisoned for the third. Thus, in 1694,
one Matthew Stanley was tried for engage-
ing the affections of the daughter of John
Tarbox, without the consent of her parents,
and fined £15; fees, 2s 6d. The same year,
three married women were fined £s. for
scoffing. We apprehend such fines would
be of no avail at the present time. Five
shillings would not stop the tongues of some
women, or fifteen pounds the gallantry of
some young men."

The following conversation is said to have
taken place between Mrs. —, of this city,
and her maid: "Leah, bring me some water,
with the chill taken off." "Yes, ma'am
directly." "Leah, what an earth keeps you?"
"I've been looking ever since for the
chill, ma'am, and I can't find it." This re-
minds us of the boy sent to boil some eggs
soft; when questioned what detained him, he
answered—"Rot the things, it aint no use,
they wont bile soft. I've been at them more
nor an hour, and the more I bites 'em the
harder they gets."—N. Y. Mirror.

An old woman was recently tried in Eng-
land for feloniously taking a pair of boots,
and the jury, to the amusement of the court
and spectators, returned the following ver-
dict: "Not guilty, but admonished never to
do the like again."

PATRONGE.—A poor poet was accus-
tomed to show his productions to a rich old fel-
low, whose skull was adjudged by the learn-
ed in such matters to be unusually thick.
By this means the poet frequently secured
an invitation to dinner. One of his friends
once demanded of him why he showed his
effusions to that old dunce. "What is his
opinion good for?" asked he.
"Good for the teeth," responded the bard.

PRESENTMENT.—Does not that bell tol-
ling," observed his companion to Col. —,
on hearing a funeral knell, "put you in mind
of your latter end?" "No, but the rope puts
me in mind of yours."

"It is a very dark night, Caesar, take
care," says Cato. The caution was a good
one—but, like many others, was given too
late.—For Caesar, striking his foot against
the small remains of a post, which time had
long been hacking to pieces measured his
length upon the ground, before the friendly
caution of Cato had met his ear. "I wonder,"
says Caesar, rising and rubbing the mud from
his holiday suit, "why do deuce de sun no
shine in deese dark nights, Cato, and not al-
ways keep shining in do day time, when
dere's no need of him."

It is stated in some of the last English
papers that Mr. Buckingham, the celebra-
ted traveller and the powerful advocate of the
Temperance cause, will resign his seat in
Parliament, and visit this country with his
family.

VAN BUREN'S ANTI MASONRY.—Mr. Van
Buren in his letter to the committee of the
Anti-Masonic National Convention, stated
that in making appointments, he would not
inquire whether the person appointed was
a Mason or not. What are the facts? Joel
R. Poinsett, has been appointed to the head
of the war department, and George M. Dal-
las, who advocates the doctrine of destroy-
ing all vested rights, minister to Russia, and
both high and adhering Masons. Can Anti-
Masons who honestly supported Van Buren
at the last election any longer question
whether he is an Anti-Mason or not? Look
to his very first acts, and you have proof
positive that if he be not a member of the
Masonic institution, he is determined to re-
ward those who are.—Eric Gazette.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION!

We stated in our last, that the Masonic
party had determined to mount the "black
abolition horse," as a last hope to put down
the present administration. Every move-
ment of them goes to prove this. They
have given up the bank hobby, poll tax, &c.
as dead dogs, and all their hopes now hang
upon getting up an Abolition excitement,
and making politics turn upon it. The word has
been "given, handed, or sent" from the
Lodge, and henceforth Anti-Masons will
find the craft and their supply tools, in every
part of the country exerting every nerve to
make that the question.

We want no better evidence of this fact
than the union of the Intelligencer, Repor-
ter and Keivston. These veracious prints
—the ex-kidnapper, ex-forger &c., have
joined in common cause to sustain Mr. Van
Buren, and put down Gen. Harrison! This

is the grand secret of their collusion, and
the people will see it before many mouths.

We have often said that the editor of the
Intelligencer was shaping his course in op-
position to the old hero; and we are now
sustained in the assertion. They have
taken their ground, side by side, and soon
will be found striving who can bestow the
most abuse upon the gray head of the war
worn patriot, and upon his supporters.

We want no stronger evidence of this fact,
than the following: Last night and early
this morning, there were thrown into the
houses of our citizens a ticket for borough
officers, headed "Abolition Ticket," on
which was a coarse cut representing a white
man and black woman, arm in arm,—sup-
posed to be the production of a certain long
legged Anti-Amalgamianist, who is ob-
liged to pay his weekly contributions to
support a mulatto child of his own! On this
ticket was placed the name of the Rev. Mr.
Stem, the highly esteemed Episcopal clergy-
man of this place, for Chief Burgess, as-
sociated with a negro for Assistant Burgess.
Half of the Council was made up of respect-
able white men, alternately associated with
blacks. This ticket is said to have been
the joint effort of these three officers—copies
of it being printed at each of them.

We ask our sober and respectable citi-
zens to look at this attempt to stigmatize
and slander some of our most respectable
citizens, by the depraved wretches who fled
their country for crimes! They have even
dragged forth not only citizens of the high-
est moral standing, to gratify their malice
and depravity, but assaulted the very
sanctuary, and entered the sacred desk!

How must such miscreants be looked up-
on by a civil community? Will such out-
rages be sanctioned? What citizen of Har-
risonburgh is there who will not stamp the
act with the brand of infamy; and hold the
wretched authors—the ex-kidnapper, ex-
forger &c. of the Intelligencer, Reporter
and Polcat Organ, in that contempt which
is always visited upon such beings in civi-
lized communities.—[Harrisburg Tel.

The Democracy of the Senate [of Vir-
GINIA] have stricken from the Preamble
to the Resolutions censuring Mr. LEIGH,
the sentence "the voice of the People is the
voice of God." This is a specimen of ex-
ceeding modesty and condescension on the
part of the wise men who sit in the upper
chamber.—Richmond Whig.

We understand that the family of the illu-
strious MADISON are preparing for the press
five or six volumes of his MSS. One
volume is to be devoted to Constitutional
Doctrines, and the others to his interesting
Correspondence. These are, of course, ex-
clusive of his Reports of the old Congress
and of the Federal Convention, for the pur-
chase of which the last Congress have ap-
propriated \$30,000.—Richmond Enquirer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER.

Letter from Joseph Ritner,
to a Select Committee of the House of Representa-
tives of Pennsylvania, on the
Masonry of Gen. Washington.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Having thus shown from Masonic records;
from his own writings; from the recollec-
tions of his contemporaries; from the knowl-
edge of his biographers; and from his whole
life and character, the nature of his feelings
towards Free Masonry, and also the probable
reason why he did not, at any early day,
denounce the society, as well as withdraw
from it, the question may fairly be asked:—
Did he take no means to guard his country
from the evils of such combinations? Ho-
did he who ever shrunk from danger
when its encounter could serve his fellow
citizens, took the most effectual means, and
embraced the most solemn occasion, to place
his testimony against them on lasting re-
cord. In his Farewell Address of Septem-
ber, 1796, we find these warnings, which
cannot be mistaken.

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws,
all combinations and associations, under what-
ever plausible character, with the real design to
direct, control, contract, or awe, the regular
deliberations and actions of the constituted au-
thorities, are destructive of this fundamen-
tal principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to
organize factions; to give it an artificial and ex-
traordinary force; to put in the place of the de-
legated will of the nation, the will of the party, often a
small but artful and enterprising minority of the
community; and, according to the alternate tri-
umphs of different parties, to make the public ad-
ministration the mirror of ill-conceived and in-
congruous projects of faction rather than the or-
gan of consistent and wholesome plans, digested
by common councils, and modified by mutual in-
terests."

"However combinations or associations of the
above description may now and then answer popu-
lar ends, they are likely in the course of time and
things to become potent engines, by which un-
principled, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be
enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to
usurp for themselves the reins of government;
destroying afterwards the very engines which
have lifted them to unjust dominion"

It will be perceived that Washington here
makes no express mention of Free-Masonry.
It would have been undignified in him
to have alluded by name to any particular
society; especially to one whose bloated ex-
istence was even then marked with its own
destruction, although it could count back to
a bar-room birth in an obscure tavern of
London, in the year 1717, and whose only
chance of immortality would be such a men-
tion by him; as loathsome insects are some-
times found preserved in the purest amber.
No! His last testament to his country,
which will endure as long as liberty shall be
cherished among men, was not to be marked
with the ephemeral name of a society
which forms only one of the temporary ex-
crescences of the time. Neither his address
to America was to be thus disgraced, nor
Masonry thus honored. In that address his
object was to deal with general and immu-

table truths, and the fundamental principles
of our government. His remarks on the
subject of combinations and associations, are
therefore applicable to every description of
them, past, present and to come, whether
they be sworn or unsuwn, foreign or do-
mestic, secret or open.

Upon a deliberate consideration of all the
facts and circumstances which have been
detailed and referred to, I believe that no
impartial and unprejudiced mind will doubt
but that FREE-MASONRY, with all other com-
binations calculated to "control, contract,
or awe, the regular deliberations of the con-
stituted authorities," was denounced, and
was intended to be denounced by Washing-
ton in his Farewell Address to the people
of the United States.

Masonry, with the hope of sheltering it-
self from exposure, and averting the certain
destruction that awaits it from the righteous
sentence of the American people, points un-
ceasingly to the name of the illustrious
man who may once have belonged to the
order, and for ten years has been ringing
the change on the names of Washington,
Franklin and Lafayette. The views of Wash-
ington can be judged by his actions and lan-
guage just exhibited. Franklin & Lafayette
have left behind them scarcely less clear
and unequivocal evidence of their disap-
proval of Masonry.

When a number of Masons and others,
soon after the revolutionary war, endeavor-
ed to establish an order of nobility in this
country, under the name of the Cincinnati,
with the spurious guise of preserving the
memory of the deeds of heroism, to which
that glorious time gave birth, the project
was crushed almost in its origin, and the
whole scheme rendered supremely ridicu-
lous, in the eyes of the American people, by
the wit, the ridicule, and the argument of
Franklin and Jefferson—those apostles of
liberty and democracy. And when
Franklin was consulted by a relation on the
propriety of his becoming a Mason, the sage
replied with his characteristic humour and
caudor, "One fool in a family is enough."
To which may be added the remarkable
fact, that in all his writings, particularly in
his memoirs of his own life, not a single
mention is made of his connexion with the
craft. Every one who has read his life,
must remember with what exactness every
occurrence of his varied history is related.
Why then is it that no notice is taken of
his Masonic membership? The reply is
prompt. He did not wish posterity to be
informed of the fact. Had he deemed it an
honor, or the society even harmless in its
effects, the case would have been different.

When the justly popular Lafayette was
in this country in 1824 and '5. Masonry,
gratified at the circumstance of his having
become a Mason in his youth, dragged
him, in every town he visited, to halls and
garrets wherever a Lodge could be assem-
bled. Yet the contempt in which he held
Masonry, and the disgust he felt at the de-
sire of its devotees, to shew off their robes
and jewelry at the expense of his comfort
and convenience, were not concealed.—
They are depicted in the following passage
from that very candid, elaborate and able
work, "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Ma-
sonry, addressed to John Q. Adams, by
William L. Stone of New York," himself
an adhering Mason.

"This reminds me of a remark made by Gen-
eral Lafayette at the time Masons were pulling
the good old General about in this city, striving
among each other for the honor of giving him
some of the higher degrees. 'To-morrow,' he
said, 'I am to visit the schools; I am to dine with
the Mayor; and in the evening, I suppose, I am to
be made very wise by the Free-Masons.' I never
shall forget the arch look with which he uttered
the irony."

If Masons be thus free in the use of the
names of Franklin and Lafayette, although
these distinguished men in reality held Ma-
sonry in derision, it is not surprising that
they should use the name of Washington in
the same manner, and with equal injustice,
to uphold the tottering fabric of the socie-
ty.

The proneness of Masons to appropriate
to their associations the character and
names of great men, is strikingly exempli-
fied in the fact that some of them have not
hesitated, publicly to charge the illustrious
founders of democracy, Jefferson and Mad-
ison, with having been Masons. Moses
Richardson, the Grand Treasurer of the
Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and
Rhode Island, at the investigation of Ma-
sonry held in Rhode Island in December,
1831, and January, 1832, testified, that all
the Presidents of the United States except
two (the two Adams's) were Masons. And
the Reverend Bernard Whitney, the orator
at the dedication of what is called a Ma-
sonic temple at Boston, in June 1832, made
the same assertion on his individual authori-
ty.

The whole of Jefferson's life, devoted to
the cause of liberty and the equal rights of
man, and his jealous and powerful exposure
in all his writings of all aristocratic combi-
nations and associations, are quite sufficient
to free his name and character from the
imputation of his being a Mason. He thus
writes on privileged societies, in a letter
dated April