left his wife and children with a determination never to see them again, and thought by this course to harrass the feelings of his wife. After spending 5 or 6 years in dissipation he became acquainted with Melissa Anderson, in Franklin County, Illinois. This girl was quite young and unsuspecting, and consented to marry him; but the father being opposed to the match, they ran off and settled in the Mississippi bottom, in Jackson county, Illinois, where he commenced drinking, being in the immediate neighborhood of liquor, and continued drunk for a week at a time. Near the end of his week of dissipation, he became enraged at poor Melissa, and it was in vain that she endeavored to soothe his angry by soft and persuasive language. He drew the ramrod from his gun and commenced beating her: but growing weary of so slow a method of killing her, he dropped the ramrod and tore her clothes off her, laying her entirely naked. He then beat and kicked her until he was exhausted with fatigue; (she all the while pleading for mercy.) Recovering from his fatigue, he ordered her to lay down on the bed and cover herself up. Then drawing his butcher knife, he stabbed her through the bed clothes, inflicting wounds fatal, and horrid to be particularly described. She was literally dissected. In the agonies of death she threw her dying arms around his body, as she half raised herself from bed, and with her last and dying breath asked him, for God's sake, to spare her life, and instantly expired. He then attempted to fly, but was caught the next day about a mile and a half distant, with her blood yet fresh on her clothes, too drunk to run. He was hung for this crime in our village, on the 6th of November last, confessed his guilt; and said while under the gallows, that he committed the murder solely through the influence of intoxicating spirits, that he was drunk and that was the cause of his killing her. CRITO.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

Something new under the Sun.

Mr. Brown, of the county of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, made one of the most singular motions in the Senate, which ever came under the notice of a deliberative body.

A committee of five was some weeks ago, appointed to examine into, and report the causes which led to the calling out of the militia by Governor Ritner. This measure originated with Judge Myers, a thorough Loco Foco; but on his refusing to call up his resolution, it was called up by Mr. Barclay and passed, though most strenuously opposed by the Loco Foco Senators. The committee appointed under this resolution, had already made some progress in business, when Mr. Brown who is not a member of the committee, on Saturday last made a motion to appoint on that Committee, two additional members. This was in direct violation of all propriety and the usages of deliberative bodies. The impropriety consisted in its being addressed to the whole committee; for the first presumption that it gave rise to, was the committee as it stood, *was not capable of attending to, or performing the duties allotted to it*; though some of the oldest and ablest members of the Senate were on it. Anxious to aggravate the gross insult, Mr. Brown *asked to have himself appointed on that Committee* He made the *motion for the express purpose of having himself placed on that Committee.* Saying in just so many words, that he, and *he only*, was the man who was capable of performing the duties of that Committee,—that *Charles Brown*, and *no other man* in the Senate, was capable of enlightening the people of Pennsylvania on the subjects committed to that Committee This immodest and insulting proposition was handled as it deserved. Its author was made to writhe more than once under the pellings his disrespectful motion received. The majority of the Senators considered it not only a deep insult to the committee already in existence, but locked upon it as an attempt to cast reproach upon the Senate itself. The Speeches of Messrs. Williams, Pearson, Ewing and Bell, were as eloquent as they were severe upon Mr. Brown.

The discussion on this question was continued until Monday afternoon. The scenes enacted at the opening of the Legislature were the principal topics of debate. In one of his speeches, Mr. Brown, referring to the call made by Gov. Ritner on the General Government for troops, declared in substance, that if troops had been sent, HE (Mr. B.) WOULD HAVE SHOULDERED HIS MUSKET AND RESISTED THEM. HE WOULD HAVE SEEN BLOOD SPILT. AYE, WADE KNEE DEEP THROUGH THE BEAR'S BLOOD OF CITIZENS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—BURN DOWN THE BRIDGES, THE CAPITOL, THE TOWN — SOONER THAN SUFFER THE SOLDIERS TO ENTER THE TOWN—NO MATTER WHETHER LAWFULLY CALLED OUT OR NOT; AND THAT HE WOULD GLORY IN BEING FOREMOST IN DOING THESE VERY DEEDS, AND WOULD HUG TO HIS BOSOM THOSE WHO WOULD ASSISTED THEM. This is in substance what a Loco Foco Senator declared on the floor of the Senate. What do pence loving Pennsylvanians think of it? Do they allow men thus to advocate the spilling of the blood of their fellow citizens, the burning of their property, laying waste in blood, carnage, desolation and destruction, the fair men and fields of this flourishing Commonwealth? Say God preserve them from such bloody ends. The fiends who contemplated these things are now in possession of the Halls of Legislation. If the bloody decree of Draco is not soon issued, it will be before long, unless the people take these vile desperadoes into their special keeping.

An enterprising Yankee has arrived at San Blas, Mexico, with a cotton factory complete, including men, women, boys and girls.

The population of two Cumulas is 67,000.

GETTYSBURG STAR

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, February 19, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"At M. W" will appear in our next.

A stricture on Anti-phanes by Socrates, in our next.

☞It will be seen that in compliance with a request, made by a Committee appointed for the purpose, we have devoted one column of our paper to the cause of Temperance, believing it to be a just and good cause, we hope it will prove satisfactory to all.

☞We welcome our friend of the *«Democratic Journal»* to the editorial ranks, and we particularly well pleased with his address to his Patrons. It sustains largely of the true spirit that ought, and we believe does animate the breasts of a great majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Appointment by the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Jacob Ziegler, of this place to be Superintendant of the Gettysburg Rail Road, in the Room of Col. M. C. Clarkson.

☞From the remarks made by the «Compiler» in noticing an article in a late number of the Star, in which we stated that Senator Irvin had resigned his seat in that body, and that we doubted not that the vacancy occasioned by his resignation would be filled by a «Mobite." We extract the following:

"Such a motive is every lover of his country, "and every person in whose breast the flame of "liberty is not totally extinguished, will glory in "having the name applied to him in after years" «Their remembrance will ever be cherished and "will be pointed to, as examples of Patriotism" «The debt which is due to them is only equaled "by that, we owe to the venerable fathers of the "Revolution, who fought, bled and died, that we "might enjoy the blessings of civil liberty, which "the conspirators barely attempted to subvert!"

Freemen of Adams county look at this! behold the time honored memories of your illustrious forefathers descerated, their ashes insulted, by scrilegiously comparing them with a horde of bandits, with a band of villians of the deepest dye, and of every grade of infamy from the common thief down to the released convict of the Penitentiary, hired at fifteen dollars a head and transportation found to go to the Seat of Government and insert their rights, and *emulate the deeds of our forefathers of the revolution* Comment here is unnecessary, yet we will say that if there is a native born citizen, of Pennsylvania can read this without feeling an honest glow of indignation burning upon his cheek, he deserves not the name of Freeman. But we know well and we do not speak unadvisedly when we say that there is a large majority of the citizens of Adams county, and of this Commonwealth, who feel right, and deeply feel upon this subject. Our farmers (the bone and sinew of our country" have not been degraded, nor sentenced to the four winds of Heaven, as our friend of the «Compiler" (elated with transient success) asserts, neither do they thank you for your pity or condolence; for a short lived triumph, treacherously obtained and unconscientiously supported, will inevitably fall to rise no more; and their epitaph to use the language of a distinguished writer, will be

"They're gone,
Down to the vile place from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

By base and violent measures they have obtained a fear-bought victory, and now have the secret, *Group*—but have was it brought about? we answer, by the treachery of pretended friends and the villainous conduct of avowed enemies. Will such a government prosper, have such many, very many of the most respectable and intelligent of their supporters, sincerely deprecated the infamous course of conduct pursued by the leaders in the late disgrace full scenes enacted at the seat of Government, yet they and their satellites are the men (if their deserve the name) whom the «Compiler" holds up to you as examples of Patriots," and to whom you owe a debt of gratitude equaled only by that which you owe to your venerable fathers of the revolution, who fought bled and died that you might enjoy the blessings of civil liberty."

Mr. Clay's Speech.

☞The speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in the Senate on the 7th inst. has been very much lauded, on account of its conclusiveness against abolition and the great ability it exhibits in its author. It is spoken of as his greatest parliamentary effort; but if the sole aim in your communications to the Kentucky Sentator, for every man of judgement, who has read this speech, must say, that it is wanting in the principal attributes of oratory—the argument is weak, and the illustrations are unhappy. We are sorry, for his own sake, that he ever made it. But he was goaded to it by the South. He is struggling with might and main for a nomination to the Presidency, and has been compelled by the South to give in his adhesion, to its monstrous doctrines on the subject of Slavery, in order to purchase its support. The South he imagines, can be wheedled into his support, by the publication of the opinion no matter how much, he may denounce long cherished principles, vital, though they be, to liberty.

The North and West, have indeed, often exhibited a want of self-respect where their rights have been trampled upon, and their interests sacrificed. When the Tariff of protective duties, was prostrated by Mr. Clay's «compromise," to propitiate the Southern Slave-holders at the expense of Northern and Western mechanics and laborers, these sections of the country, acquiesced in the blow, inflicted upon industry. Mr. Clay and his Southern advisers, look for them to do it now, when he has aimed a blow, not at their industry and prosperity, but at their dearest rights. Has he done so? Read his speech, and then say whether all the abuse, he poured upon the Freemen of the North, by the Slaveholders of the South, equals the covert contempt with which they have been treated by Henry Clay! Do not deceived by his glozing words *look to their import.* Very liberal is Henry Clay! He does not condemn the course pursued by the South in regard to slavery in rejecting petitions on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia; but *he would have done otherwise*; he would have received them, for «form sake," and referred them to a Committee! There is much, says he, in «form"—as though the North and West would have been satisfied with the *friendly* of receiving their petitions, without giving them a respectful and candid consideration! This course, says he, would have *answered* to the same as that pursued by the House; but there is much *in friendship*! This is indeed adding insult to injury. The Southern men swor boldly their opposition to the reception of these petitions. This is strong, but not *mean*. Mr. Clay would *receive* the petitions, for «form sake," but would treat them in such a manner, as would amount to a rejection. This is a sad commentary on his candor, to say no more.

The South is in extacies about this speech. «It has killed abolition," says one. «It will make Mr. Clay President," says another. But all are alike mistaken. The South does not know the North and West. This speech is the very compost, which will make abolition grow and flourish and spread, until that which is now but a sickly plant, will become a great tree, the branches whereof will extend themselves over the free states of the Union. We are pro-abolitionist and wish for no such consumation; but it requires not the vision of a seer, to discover that such results upon the dearest and most valuable rights of the people, will so result. They will teach them to discard all minor considerations, and to rally *en masse*, for the preservation of principles which all deem of the mightiest import. We shall resume this subject and if time permits us, give a full annalysis of this speech.

☞ *From Harrisburg.*

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR—To day the bill to stop the Gettysburg Rail Road, came up in Senate on unpostponed to pay for the work which may then be done. Mr. Stanrod, moved an amendment to give discretionary power to the Canal Commissioners, to complete such Masonry as is begun so as to preserve it from decay. Mr. Penrose moved to strike out the provision for stopping the work, and give it an appropriation of $250,000; and he made a most able and Statesmanlike speech in its favor. Mr. Miller, (of Adams) opposed the motion of Mr. Penrose, and declared his determination to vote against any provision to continue the work. He stated that the valley of the Potomac afforded the best route to Pittsburg, but intimated his opinion that the Conococheague valley route was better than the Gettysburg route, and would probably receive his support. Mr. Penrose argued that he was in favor of both works; that while he protected the interests of our portion of his constituents, he would not desert the others, because they did not live in his own county—they were all equally his constituents.

Mr. Reeves, offered an amendment to stop the Nort and West Branch Canals. Mr. Miller said that although he would vote to stop the Gettysburg Rail Road, he would not vote to stop the Branches!

No vote has yet been taken, but of course the Gettysburg Extension must go down as your own Senator opposes it. It is believed that it could easily be continued if he were for it. Whatever of man is your General Miller, to oppose the public works in his own part of the State, and vote millions to carry on those in distant parts!! FELLOW, Dito!

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16th 1839.

Mr. PAXTON:—The Senate and House of Representatives have to day passed an act, appropriating $150,000 out of which Contractors on the Gettysburg Rail Road shall be paid their retained per centages and work. Damages sustained by land holders, and others, in the construction of said improvement. But should the Canal Commissioners be of opinion that the cutting of guard walls are in a condition, that the suspension would leave them subject to delapidation and decay, and that the interest of the Commonwealth would be promoted, by either completing such culverts, and guard walls. The Commissioners to take such measures, as will in their opinion be best calculated to effect that object—provided the said culverts and guard walls shall be completed previous to the first day of June next, should no such work be necessary for such purposes then all work to cease on the first day of March next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GETTYSBURG STAR

Anniversary Celebration.

Mr. Editor—In passing through your town, I could not resist the temptation of tarrying a few days, in a place so celebrated for its intelligence and literary institutions. I was delighted with my stay, and deeply convinced, that Science is justly entuited to the reputation it sustains, wherever it is known.

On the Friday evening, I attended the Anniversary Celebration of the Philomathian Society, one of the literary associations connected with the Pennsylvania College, the notice of which, is the immediate object of this communication. I entered the church, sometime before the bell had ceased its ponderous vibrations. The church, quite a sing building, was beautifully illuminated. A neat stage was prepared, for the accomodation of the performers, and a respectable audience had already taken their seats. The procession was expected to enter the church every moment, for each motion of the door was accompanied, by a corresponding movement of the anxious audience. I had scarcely time to compose myself, when the smiling and joyful countenances of all assured me, the procession had arrived, and were entering the church. The scene now became very imposing. Scarce had the procession entered, and my eager eyes caught a glimpse of the foremost, when strains of the sweetest music, which proceeded from a band of musicians, who from my peculiar situation, had hitherto escaped my all-seeing eyes, delighted my ears, which

"Took in sounds that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death"

It has seldom fallen to my lot, to hear music performed with more skill and taste, in a country village.

I was soon supplied with a card, which contained the names of the speakers on the occasion. Observing a greater number of persons on the stage, than my card called for, I inquired of my next neighbor (who perceiving that I was a stranger manifested a desire to tell me a great deal more than I wished) who those gentlemen were. He informed me they were the faculty of Pennsylvania College. I was struck with their gentlemanly and dignified appearance. I think I may safely say, that a more intelligent, and intellectual looking faculty graces the halls of but few colleges. My neighbor seemed proud of their names, but I cannot, at present, call to my recollection more than the two, noted on the card. The audience soon rose to prayer led by a reverend, and impressive manner by Prof. Smith.

After another treat from my musical friends overhead, the first speaker rose, who, my card informed me, was Mr. C. P. Krauth—apparently quite a youth. His countenance indicates the possession of fine mental abilities, and prepared me to listen with altogether a well disposed mind. "Conscious rectitude" was his theme. I was pleased with the manner, in which he treated his subject. His speech seemed to advance in a clear, growing better and better until, at last, I was prepared to pronounce it good. There was considerable of that exuberance of language in his speech, which usually characterizes others of his age, but which detracted comparatively little from the merit of the performance. I never heard a youth of his apparent age, make a more respectable performance.

Mr. C. A. Hay, next took his stand on the stage—a youth of very fair appearance. His manner was altogether inviting, and would procure for him, the good opinion of any audience. His theme was «The study of the natural sciences," with which, he manifested considerable acquaintance. There was none of that pomposity about his performance, which so frequently characterizes college students. The spirit of the whole performance, but it requires not the vision of a seer, to discover that such results upon the dearest and most valuable rights of the people, will so result. They will teach them to discard all minor considerations, and to rally *en masse*, for the preservation of principles which all deem of the mightiest import. We shall resume this subject and if time permits us, give a full annalysis of this speech.

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FOR THE GETTYSBURG STAR.

Another rejoinder from Xantippe.

"I came, I saw, I conquered."

Mr. Editor—If Caesar, the mighty roman conqueror, was justifiable by his success in using these emphatic words, surely, I am doubly authorized to place them at the head of my second rejoinder, after the signal victory I have achieved over the *radical* "Socrates." It is true, when I first took up my pen I expected to vanquish him, yet I did not anticipate an easy, and so decided a victory. I expected, that a *gentleman* of his boasted intellect would, at least, make a respectable defence. But like all vain boasters, his mighty champions—the Goliahs of the nineteenth century, now lies sprawling at my feet—an humable penitent—a supplicant for quarter, and I had almost said, a *suitor* for my hand! What a consummation!

"O "Socrates" how art thou fallen!"

But for this purpose, I must tell him, that he has commenced at the wrong end. Does he think by ingratiating himself into my favor, by making overtures in the columns of a newspaper! Is this the method he has always pursued? No marvel then, that he always leaves an unfavorable state in his overtures to the *fair*. I suppose, Mr. "Socrates" has imbibed the erroneous idea, very prevalent in society, that woman can only be fixed and won by rolling dulls, and glittering generalities—that good sense, and real merit are only objects of secondary consideration with her. If so he acted upon this pernicious principle, he richly deserve all the "spits" he ever got—he merits no compassion, at least, he will receive none from me. How this idea has obtained to the extent it actually has, remains a marvel with me; unless it owe its origin to that malicious desire in man, of which «Socrates" has displayed so much of late, to undervalue and depreciate the female character. Such conduct speaks very illsite for the boasted wisdom of man; because it mutilates directly against his best interests. Where is, that man who copies the greatest evil and religious privileges? Where are his comforts best supplied, and all his enjoyments the great est? Is it not, where woman holds her proper station in society—where she is esteemed equal in all respects (physical power excepted) to man, and where she are taught to look up to her, with that difference due to her sex. Refuse her this, and you sub virtue of its most potent influence—you check the progress of intelligence, and purge the world for a relapse into ancient barbarism. Nothing is better calculated to develope a nation's character, than the condition of its females, both moral and intellectual. In this elevated, then its character is undoubtedly, promising—is it low, then indeed is the prospects gloomy and tantalizing.

But to return to "Socrates" (for I had almost forgotten him) I beg leave to inform him, that the sevenues to the female heart lie in a much more elevated and noble channel, than he has imagined—and that there can only be entered successfully, by good sense and virtuous conduct. If Mr. "Socrates" possess these sterling qualities, and abandon his inconsiderate sentiments on the female character, there is not much doubt, but that some of my fair «kind" will take pity on him, and remove him from the community of bachelors, with whom, his nature does not seem to be at all congenial. I sympathise much with «Socrates," that he is so very "susceptible"—that a smile from a lady puts him so much out of order. These are a kind of creatures, from whom the woman suffers much. She cannot even act out the natural disposition of her heart, which ever prompts her to treat all with kindness, for fear of exciting jealousies, which she cannot reciprocate. They construe words and actions to mean every thing but that, which they were intended for. Thus «Socrates" entirely misconstrued the concluding remarks of my rejoinder. The «kind words" which have operated so powerfully on his *susceptible* heart, were not at all intended to be operative in that quarter. Surely, when he read these words, he could not have been «lashed very firmly to his most of common sense."

From the whole tenor of «Socrates again," it is very evident that he desires to march of at a tangent, and to retire from a contest wrestled with the *unfading* laurels of defeat. The fact that "Socrates" advanced no additional arguments, and endeavored to refute none which I advanced, is sufficient to prove that he has despaired of maintaining his side of the question. This indicates at least, some good sense on his part, for which I give him due credit. I care not how mighty in intellect, and how gigantic in mental energy a man may be, defeat must inevitably be his fate, when he undertakes to prove the intellectual inferiority of woman. I welcome "Theodorix" as a worthy coadjutor—although I have vainly attempted to believe, that *no woman* would be quite a match for «Socrates."

Mr. «Socrates" appears quite anxious to have an interview with Xantippe. I object to this, not however, because I fear him, but for fear that the

"Pretty little, charming she"

of his imagination, will frighten away from him the «little finnicy still remaining," and send him away in a fit mood to concect another *frothy* attack on a womanly character. He has expressed a hope that no one but a philosopher of the real «aristocratic stamp" may unite his fate with mine. Does he mean to say, that he is the only one of that *stamp*, and that therefore to not afraid of my temperament? What vanity! I would as soon take a trip to the moon on «Arlstophanes" or "comet, as to think of spending my life with such a *fellow* as "Socrates." Mr. Editor—«Socrates" has not made one inch of progress in my affections, and unless his promised history speak much for him, I fear he will have to another his comely countenance, pilloried by sighing and groaning at the stars. By the way, I would advise «Socrates" to look about himself, as clouds ominous of «storm and thunder" seem to be gathering thick around him, which, if the *surmises* of «Aristophanes" be correct are likely to overwhelm him with opprobrious ejection from society. I tremble for his fate.

XANTIPPE.

TWELFTH MONTH, 15th Dec 1838.

Pursuant to a call, a number of persons assembled at the house of Isaac Tudor, in Latimore Township, Adams County, Pa. The meeting was organized by appointing JACOB GREIST, President, and *Israel P. Wright*, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, it was unanimously *Resolved*, to organize a Society, to be called the York Springs Anti-Slavery Society.

The following Preamble and Constitution was unanimously adopted and signed:—

WHEREAS, Liberty and the free exercise of the faculties which an Almighty God has bestowed upon man, is a right inalienable and cannot be withheld from any (except in forfeiture for crime) without involving those who withhold it in sin against God and crime against man; and Whereas, justice is the great cement of human society, and a departure therefrom always involves in guilt; and Whereas, American Slavery violates these principles, we believe we owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow citizens with bold slaves, to posterity, and to him whose justice cannot sleep forever, to use all lawful means in our power for its removal and Whereas, the only proper way to do it is to convince those who withhold from them Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," (without which life is a burden,) of the injustice, cruelty and impolicy of the practice; and Whereas this cannot be effected until core et views of the subject become prevalent in those portions of the country where slavery has been abolished by law; and believing in the righteure declaration, 'That God hath made of one blood all the nations of the Earth" That he has of one blood all the nations of the Earth" That we are bound to believe that every man has the right of the pursuit of happiness, and that every man has the right of the pursuit of happiness, and that every man has the right of the pursuit of happiness, and