OPINIONS

of the late Chief Justice of the United States, JOHN MARSHALL, concerning Free Masonry.

It was accidentally discovered that a gentleman in Norfolk County, Mass., had a copy of a letter from the late Chief Justice of the United States to the Hon. Edward Everett, on the subject of Freemasonry. Being requested he furnished the one which follows, accompanying it, in his letter to the applicant, with these very appropriate remarks.

Ocronor 21st, 1840

Dear Sir:—Annexed is a copy of Judge Marshall's letter to Mr. Edward Everett, while, if my memory serves me, Governor of this Commonwealth, the date of it, however, will show. The judge, although pointedly averse to having his letter appear or even to be alluded to in the papers, yet he indirectly counsels Mr. Everett as a public man, to an expression of his opinion in a decent, manly, frank and firm manner; from which the judge seems fully apprized of the malignant character of the institution towards its backsliding members. Judge Marshall urges his advanced age and his wish for repose, as reasons why he would not engage in "any tempestuous sea;" but his age and also his respectability seem to be substantial reasons, why they should be made use of to destroy an institution pregnant with so much evil as to commit murder, and so much strength as to conceal and protect the murderer! But the Judge has now obtained the repose of the grave, and though dead, may his letter speak, may it be printed, and speak to generations yet unborn, should hereafter an effort be made to revive the base, the murderous and detestable institution. Yours, &c.

THE LETTER.

RICHMOND, July 22d, 1833.

Dear Sir.—I have received your favor of the 18th, enclosing a printed copy of your letter respecting Masonry to Mr. Atwell, accompanied by printed copies of letters from Gen. Washington and Mr. Madison on the same subject.

Soon after entering the army, I was made a Mason. In addition to the motives, which usually actuate young men, I was induced to become a candidate for admission into the society, by the assurance that the brotherly love, which pervaded it and the duties imposed on its members, might be of great service to me in the vicissitudes of fortune to which a soldier was exposed. After the army was disbanded, I found the order in high estimation, and every gentleman I saw in this part of Virginia was a member. I followed the crowd for a time without attaching any importance to its object, or giving myself the trouble to inquire why others did. It soon lost its attraction, and though there are several Lodges in the city of Richmond, I have not been in one of them for more than forty years, except once, on an invitation to accompany General La Fayette, nor have I been a member of one of them for more than thirty. It was impossible not to perceive the useless pageantry of the whole exhibition. My friend Mr. Story, has communicated my opinions to you truly. I thought it, however, a harmless plaything, which would live its hour and pass away, until the murder or abstraction of Morgan was brought before the public;—that atrocious crime, and I had almost said, the still more atrocious suppression of the testimony concerning it, demonstrated the abuse, of which the oaths prescribe by the order were susceptible, and convinced me that the institution ought to be abandoned as one capable of producing much evil, and incapable of producing any good, which might not be effected by safer and open means. I give you my sentiments without reserve, but in confidence. I have attained an age when reason becomes a primary wish. I am unwilling to embark, on any tempestuous sea or to engage as a volunteer in any controversy, which may tend to excite the angry passions. I am unwilling to appear in the papers on any question, especially if it may produce excitement.

The Antimasonic controversy has not erred in the Chronicle. With you it has become a party question, which a public man cannot escape, and on which a decent, manly opinion must be firmly and frankly expressed. I am not a public man, and if I were, many and extravagant are the tests by which we try the fitness of agents for the service of our country. This has not as yet become one of them. Several of my personal friends are Masons; some few of them more zealous than myself.—You will therefore pardon the unwillingness I express, that any allusion to this letter should be made in the papers. Receive the assurances of the great and respectful esteem, with which I remain,

Your obedient,
J. MARSHALL.

FLORIDA.—A letter has been received at Pilatka from Colonel Loomis, dated at Fort Clinch, stating that *thirty-three* Indians had come in at that post.

Tiger Tail had also come in and was going to Tampa. It is thought that in all about *six hundred* Indians have presented themselves at various posts along the coast on the Gulf side.

A party of the enemy lately attacked Fort Walker, killing two or three negroes and wounding one white woman. Fort Walker is between Micanopeconi and Newnansville.

The National Intelligencer states that the Senate of the United States have been summoned by the Executive to meet in that city on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of business (being of course, of an Executive character, connected with the commencement of a new administration, the formation of a new Cabinet,&c.)

THE ELDRIDGE JURY DISCHARGED.—The jury in the case of Dr. Eldridge, after being out thirteen days, came into court last night about 7 o'clock, unable to agree, and unanimously asked to be discharged. After some deliberation by the whole bench, they were finally discharged.—*Phila. Star.*

OUTRAGE ON THE CAROLINE.—The anniversary meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, to commemorate and act upon the means of redress for the outrage of the burning of the American steamer Caroline, was held on the 29th ult., and a number of spirited resolutions passed. The two following are among the number:—

Resolved, That we will commemorate this day henceforth, as a gross violation of the laws of neutrality existing between the American government and Great Britain, until the death of the murdered Durfee and his fellow citizens be *atoned* for.

Resolved, That this meeting consider the burning of the steamboat Caroline in American waters, as a *national insult* of the highest degree, and which calls loudly for a national interference.

SMALL NOTES IN MARYLAND.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Maryland, and become a law, authorising the Banks of that State to issue and receive the small notes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—*An Extra Session*—The 'Spy in Washington' writes under date of the 24th.

Gen. Harrison on coming into power will find an empty treasury; a debt of 30 millions of dollars; suffering public creditors; a revenue not equal to the demand for the daily expenditures of the government, and no ways and means provided for the relief of the country, or those who have equitable claims upon it. The Whigs in Congress, for some weeks past, have frequently in their social intercourse, expressed their apprehensions that the Government would be disgraced, if the policy of the dominant party was permitted to control the destiny of the nation for three months after they retired from power. So frequent, of late, have these expressions of alarm become, that some of the most experienced statesmen in the Whig party, suggested an informal communication on the subject.

In pursuance of this suggestion I heard that an informal meeting of the Whig Senators was held last evening. All the city whose health permitted, were present.—The situation of the Treasury, and the demands upon it, with the means provided to meet those demands, were duly considered. The result of their deliberations was, that without an Extra Session, the Government would be disgraced. This, I understand, was the very general impression of those in attendance.

I now consider it reduced to a positive certainty, that an *Extra Session of Congress will be held*, and that probably at an early day. Such Legislatures as may be in session, and which cannot by law, elect their members of Congress before May, should forthwith provide for the contingency. Virginia has yet a Senator to choose. The loco focos, it is supposed by some, will defeat an election, if they can. Such a movement would be consistent with the creed of the destructives.

MURDER AT TUNKHANNOCK.—We learn from a letter received in town, that a murder was committed on Friday last, under the horrid effects of intoxication. A man named George Baker, while drunk in the streets was annoyed by the boys who threw snow balls; he became enraged, and at this moment a Mr. William Lucky came out of his shop, on his way to tea, and Baker supposing that he was one of the gang which had insulted him, and stepping up to him took him by the collar, drew a dirk knife and plunged it into his back; the mortal blow in his breast, and the third cut his abdomen completely open, so that his entrails nearly all came out. He lived but a few hours.—*Har. Telegraph.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A destructive fire broke out in Philadelphia, a little after one o'clock, on Saturday morning, in the extensive Umbrella factory of Wright and Brothers, No. 125, Market Street, above Third. The whole building with its contents were destroyed. The loss by fire and water is thought to exceed $100,000.

The fancy store of Wilmer and Brothers, No. 123, was considerably injured. The dry goods store of Wood & Abbott, No. 127, suffered severely. The loss in this establishment is estimated at $30,000 which is fully covered by insurance. Wright & Brothers were not so fortunate. Their stock was not insured to half its amount.

But the most melancholy part of the transaction remains to be told. At half past two, the rear walls of Wright's store fell, burying in its ruins several persons.—Mark S. Kirk, Oscar Douglas, and a young man named Redman were instantly killed. David Orrick, Secretary of the Delaware engine, was so badly hurt that it is believed he cannot survive. Possibly, there are still more killed whose bodies have not yet been found.

DEFALCATION.—The Ohio State Journal says that the annual report of the Auditor discloses the astounding fact, that the collectors of toll upon the Ohio State Canals, at Newark Massillon, Dayton and Cincinnati, are in default to the State for moneys received by them in the aggregate sum of $41,560 72.

FASHIONS AT WASHINGTON.—A lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, writes as follows, concerning the fashions at Washington for the present season.

"Great attention is given by the fashionables to the article of dress. Velvets are much in vogue; the prevailing colors being blue, black and crimson. Cloth walking dresses are also fashionable, though but little *walking* is done were carriages are so abundant. The great novelty of the season is the introduction of very small, plain, flat gilt buttons on dresses. They were at first confined to the cuffs, but lately, nearly every dress has three rows on the front of the body also. De Lains are growing out of use, as the buttons make no contrast on fancy goods. They look to the best advantage on blue-black velvets for in door dresses, and on blue cloth for walking or carriage habits. The most admired morning dresses are made of velvet, very full in the skirts, tight sleeves, with embroidered cuffs, twelve buttons on each cuff, twelve in the centre row on front, and eighteen on each of the outer rows—the latter gracefully curving with the shape. These dresses are extremely beautiful, and as the rage for gilt buttons is every day increasing, they will no doubt continue long in use; for nothing can be prettier for dress ornaments."

It appears that the number of members belonging to the Wesleyan body of Methodists are now as follows. Under the care of the British and Irish Conferences 428,729—namely in Great Britain, 323,178; in Ireland, 24,047; in foreign stations, 78,504; under the care of the American Conferences in 1828, the date of the last returns, 629,341; total number of members, 1,137,424. The number of preachers, regular and supernumerary, was in Great Britain 1,078; in Ireland (including 25 missionaries) 315; in Upper Canada 127; in the American connexion, 3,322; total number of ministers, 5,031. Grand total of members and ministers throughout the world, 1,142,405.

CAUTION AGAINST DRINKING.—A gentleman of Philadelphia visited the Arch street Theatre on Monday evening, says the National Gazette, and carried with him a pocket book containing $1025. While in the Theatre, he began drinking with some strangers, and not having change enough, pulled out his pocket book, and in the act of taking a note from it exposed its contents. He put it back into his side pocket under his arm, and in a short time after discovered that it was gone.

LIABILITY OF TENANTS.—Heretofore we have understood it to be good law that a tenant occupying premises that were destroyed by fire remained liable for the rent until the expiration of his term; but in the Marine Court on Monday, Justice Randell charged the jury that the present decision of this doctrine had been overruled, and that the ouster of the tenant by fire exonerated him from the payment of rent from the date thereof. If this is true law the people ought to know it.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

VERY GENEROUS.—A few days since a young man in Hartford, Conn. found a pocket book, containing $150, besides papers of value, and on restoring it to the owner, the latter offered him *ten* cents as a reward for his honesty and trouble. To the infinite credit of the youth, he did not take advantage of the gentleman's liberality, and declined the munificent token.

A JUST MEASURE.—Mr. Eyre, of Delaware, reported a bill in the House yesterday to secure to mechanics, laborers, &c. their wages in case of the insolvency of their employers. This is a most humane and righteous measure, and one that will meet the approval of the people of every part of the Commonwealth. Such claims should take precedence of all others, and we hope to, and we believe we shall, see the bill passed into a law before this session of the Legislature closes.—*Har. Chron.*

The National Intelligencer says—"Among the arrivals in this city is a *Chinese Boodhist*, from Canton, accompanied by Doctor Parker, who has been for some years a resident at that place. His name is CHIN-LUNG, and he bears the title of *Tuch-shoo-yin*, or student of letters. He was yesterday presented to the President, and, among other questions he asked, in the figurative language of the East, "*how long His Excellency had been the security of the people*," meaning how long had he been President.

Chin Lung is a native of Pekin. He is about twenty-one years of age, and in religion, he is a boodhist.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1841.

Franklin Bank.—There is a good deal of talk in this city in regard to the large defalcations of Mr. S. L. Hawkins, the former cashier of the Franklin Bank. He was cashier of the bank, for more than twenty years, and managed to abstract and embezzle $100,000 of its funds. The defalcation in all its extent and enormity, was not ascertained, till the books were thoroughly examined on the 31st ult., preparatory to making the annual statement, on the 4th inst. The discovery, together with the demand of the Mechanics bank, on the 1st inst., determined the Directors to wind up the bank. The effect of the development, as may well be supposed caused great affliction among Mr. Hawkins' friends and family, and so disastrous was it to the health of his wife; that on hearing the cause on Thursday last for the first time, she lay down in her bed, and was taken from there a corpse on Sunday night.

Destructive Tornado in Mexico—500 *Houses Destroyed.*—A tornado was experienced on the Pacific coast of Mexico early in November, which is represented to have been nearly as violent as that which visited Natchez, and to have been far more extensive. They had already learned of its ravages for a length of 70 or 80 miles, by 12 to 15 miles in width, prostrating almost every thing in its course. At Acapulco, more than 500 houses are said to have been blown down; while at Cayuco the number destroyed is stated at 350. Consternation and distress were universal among the surviving inhabitants.

EGGS OF THE COD FISH.—It is estimated that the female carries in her ovary more than 3,000,000 of eggs. No wonder, therefore, that 20,000 fishermen do not cause this fish to disappear from the deep.

THE LARD LAMP.—The secret recently invented in Michigan to burn lard, consists, it is said, in using a *copper* tube to conduct the wick. The copper conducts heat enough to keep the lard always in a liquid state.

Receipts and Expenditures of Adams County, Penn.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Adams County, do REPORT as follows, viz: FROM THE SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1840, TO THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1841, both days inclusive:

JOHN H. McCLELLAN, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners in Account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax Jan. 6, 1840, at last settlement,	7,106	80
Taxes assessed for the year 1840,	15,325	91
Cash received from back release taxes,	2	96
do. do. G. W. Bowen for office rent,	15	00
do. do. D. Gitt, amount of due bill,	25	31
do. do. J. C. Forrest taxes not assessed,	2	85
do. do. S. Fahnestock for old Journals,	6	00
do. do. Errors in Huntington duplicate,	2	24
Cash in hands of Treasurer Jan. 6, 1840,	51	52
do. received from G. W. M'Clellan, Esq. Jury verdicts,	60	00
Outstanding Quit rents in J. Majors' hands, 1839,	114	00
do. do. J. Heck's hands, 1840,	184	00
Cash received for Strays sold,	9	19
Proceeds of notes discounted in Bank,	1,978	67
Balance of State appropriations for school purposes, remaining in Treasurer's hands due 3 non accepting districts, }	160	95
Cash in hands of Treasurer, from Taxes levied for school purposes, }	385	67
Cash due Treasurer at settlement,	290	79
	$23,721	95

The Taxes Assessed for 1840, are as follows:

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	Dolls.	Cts.
Jacob Heck,	Borough,	981	42
Daniel Weldy,	Cumberland,	1717	17
John Miller,	Germany,	801	63
Jacob Martin,	Berwick,	1,013	45
Michael Bower,	Huntington,	795	50
John Wolford,	Latimore,	1,035	1
Jacob Weldy,	Hamiltonban,	1,097	43
Martin Hill,	Liberty,	529	08
George H. Binder,	Hamilton,	830	76
George G. Hartzell,	Menallen,	1,198	14
Daniel Benner,	Straban,	1,105	18
Joseph Wilson,	Franklin,	1,190	97
John Emlet,	Conowago,	1,019	99
Balzzer Snyder,	Tyrone,	905	74
William Golden,	Mountjoy,	600	19
Henry Stauter,	Mountplessant,	1,000	22
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	900	63
Jacob Myers,	Freedom,	339	61
		$15,325	91

☞ The outstanding tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS.	Dolls.	Cts.
1836.—William M'Creary,	Liberty,	100	00
1837.—John Chronister,	Latimore,	34	47
1838.—Henry Brame,	Huntington,	59	34
1839.—James Taylor,	Menallen,	418	14
" Robert Hutchison,	Hamilton,	123	91
" James Black,	Cumberland,	23	96
1840.—Jacob Heck,	Borough,	352	39
" Daniel Weldy,†	Cumberland,	272	85
" John Miller,†	Germany,	261	63
" Jacob Martin,†	Berwick,	103	45
" Michael Bower,†	Huntington,	299	59
" Jacob Weldy,†	Hamiltonban,	542	43
1841.—Martin Hill,	Liberty,	92	08
" George H. Binder,	Hamilton,	130	76
" George G. Hartzell,†	Menallen,	433	84
" Daniel Benner,†	Straban,	439	18
" Joseph Wilson,†	Franklin,	299	97
" John Emlet,	Conowago,	438	89
		$5,516	14

Those marked [*] have since paid in full—thus [†] in part.

IN testimony that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true copy, as taken from and compared with the original remaining in the books of this Office—WE have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of our Office, at Gettysburg, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

DANIEL DIEHL,
JOSEPH J. KUHN,
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, } *Commissioners.*

Attest—H. J. SCHRINER, Clerk.

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay,	22	50
Tuition of Poor children,	124	00
Road and Bridge views and damages,	328	49
Assessors' pay for back years,	265	00
Assessors and assistant Assessors' for late assessment,	685	00
Collectors' fees and releases,	1,283	92
Bills of cost paid Sheriff and others,	368	45
Fox and Wild cat scalps,	25	93
Treasurer of Poor House funds,	4,600	00
Grand Jury and Constables' pay,	279	74
General Jury and Constables' pay,	740	24
Work done at Public buildings,	430	79
Commissioners' pay,	391	50
Clerk's pay for parts of 1839 and 1840,	300	00
Directors of Poor pay,	60	00
Court Cryer's pay,	61	91
Jailor's fees and keeping prisoners,	283	30
Public printing and blanks,	343	12
Prothonotary, Recorder, and Clerk fees,	142	49
Officers of election pay,	1,052	31
Coroner's fees,	72	50
Jno. Camp last payment on bridge on Newville road,	453	33
John Camp two first payments on bridge at Sneeringer's mill,	1,000	00
Jno. Camp first payment on bridge at Latshaw's mill,	450	00
Wood for Public buildings for 1840,	111	35
Wood for Public buildings for 1840,	97	95
Books and Stationery for public offices,	11	59
Furniture for Court House, &c. and signs for Public buildings,	166	59
Public schools county quota,	550	43
Errors in tax refunded,	40	27
Books and binding for Prothonotary and Register,	24	00
Justices' fees for vagrants,	28	00
G. W. M'Clellan sheriff fees &c. for adjourned court,	27	75
W. Taughinbaugh late sheriff, summoning jurors 1839,	27	00
Samuel Miller payments on Poor house lands,	1,002	50
J. H. M'Clellan (in trust) E. S. Prisoe,	145	30
R. F. M'Conaughy, Esq. counsel to Commissioners,	15	00
Seal for Public offices,	00	00
Medical attendance at Jail,	16	00
D. M. Smyer, Esq. (in trust) for James Finley, Esq. of Pittsburg, counsel fees in case of Bloomer, }	60	00
Repairs of Bridges and finding timber, &c.	162	50
Certificates of Constables returns,	78	85
G. W. M'Clellan, Esq. for summoning jurors,	108	12
Notes paid in Bank,	3,000	00
Interest paid in Bank,	61	43
Out Quit rents in James Majors' hands 1839,	64	00
Out Quit rents in Jacob Hecks hands 1840,	184	00
Outstanding Tax January 4, 1841,	5,516	14
Treasurer's salary,	150	00
	$23,721	95

IN testimony that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true copy, as taken from and compared with the original remaining in the books of this Office—WE have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of our Office, at Gettysburg, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

DANIEL DIEHL,
JOSEPH J. KUHN,
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, } *Commissioners.*

Attest—H. J. SCHRINER, Clerk.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the undersigned, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed, agreeably to Law, REPORT the following to be a general Statement of said Accounts, *from the 6th day of January, A. D. 1840, to the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1841, both days inclusive:

JOHN H. McCLELLAN, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in Account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax Jan. 6, 1840, at last settlement,	$16,657	83
Taxes Assessed for the year, 1840,	78	95
Cash received from back release taxes,	3,000	00
do. do. G. W. Bowen, office rent,	61	43
do. do. Daniel Gitt amount of due bill,	64	00
do. do. J. C. Forrest taxes not assessed,	2	85
do. do. S. Fahnestock for old Journals,	6	00
do. do. Errors in Huntington duplicate,	2	24
Cash in hands of Treasurer, January 6, 1840,	51	52
Cash received from G. W. M'Clellan, Esq. jury verdicts,	60	00
Outstanding Quit rents in J. Majors' hands, 1839,	114	00
do. do. J. Heck's hands, 1840,	184	00
Cash received for Strays sold,	9	19
Proceeds of notes discounted in Bank,	1,978	67
Balance of State appropriations for School purposes, remaining in Treasurer's hands due 3 non accepting districts, }	160	95
Cash in hands of Treasurer, from taxes levied for School purposes, }	385	67
Cash due Treasurer on settlement,	290	79
	$25,721	95

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
By moneys paid on Commissioners' order,	23,721	95
Certificates of Constables returns,	78	85
Notes paid in Bank,	3,000	00
Interest paid in Bank,	61	43
Out Quit rents in J. Majors' hands,	64	00
Out Quit rents in J. Heck's hands,	184	00
Outstanding Tax January 4, 1841,	5,516	14
Treasurer's salary,	150	00
	$25,721	95

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Adams county, DO CERTIFY, that having examined the Accounts and Vouchers of the County Commissioners, and JOHN H. McCLELLAN, Esq. Treasurer of said County, *from the 6th day of January, A. D.* 1840, *to the 4th day of January, A. D.* 1841, both days inclusive, and do find a balance of TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS AND SEVENTY NINE CENTS, due said Treasurer, and in outstanding Taxes the sum of FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN DOLLARS AND FOURTEEN CENTS, also, in Outstanding Quit Rents the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, our place of settling Public Accounts, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1841.

JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR,
SAMUEL DURBOROW, } *Auditors.*

February 2, 1841. 4t-45

AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.
GETTYSBURG, February 2, 1841.

County Meeting.

ANTI-MASONS! hear in mind the County Meeting to be held in this place on *Saturday the 13th inst.* Full notice stand.

Melancholy Evidence of Executive depravity, and of the danger of the destruction of our free institutions.

Our readers are aware that, for years past, the Locofocos have been in the habit of defending their own principles and policy, by assailing, with the most unmeasured abuse, the conduct and characters of a few of the most prominent and influential of their opponents. Instead of opposing argument by argument they have showered falsehood and calumny upon their most dangerous adversaries. Among those who for these reasons seemed to merit their attack and be the especial mark for their envenomed arrows, none have been more conspicuous than our fellow townsman, Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Their official organs from Washington to Boston—from Philadelphia to Harrisburg—from Lancaster to the Keystone and Magician have occupied as much of their time and columns in inventing and disseminating the most groundless and fagitious charges against him, as if *his* destruction were the downfall of the cause which he supported.

Among the vilest instruments of the libellers, the patrons of the Magician, Hutter & Cantine, published several of the most atrocious charges against Mr. Stevens, which human wickedness could invent. Although that gentleman has generally made it a rule to disregard the calumny of his enemies, yet he thought it necessary on these occasions, which charged him with blasphemy, and mocking the most sacred ordinances of religion, to inform them that he would punishment. He accordingly instituted a prosecution, and had the defendants recognized to appear at Court. In their next paper they reiterated their charges and declared themselves ready to prove their truth.—They evaded trial until last week, when the indictment being called for trial they appeared, and pleaded the Governor's pardon, *before trial*, not only for that offence but for *all libels published through the columns of the Magician in Adams county or elsewhere!* The whole community laughed! They felt that justice was outwitted. That the law was made to restrain only the Governor's enemies, but that it was powerless against his friendly bandits. Who is safe! None but those who will consent to be slaves and sycophants this infamous Chief Magistrate! How can honest and high-minded men preserve their characters? Hired villains have the Executive license, and the Executive commands their services. But we give the proceedings and must reserve our comments until next week.

Commonwealth vs. Edwin W. Hutter, & Jacob Cantine. } In Sessions of Adams County, January Term 1841.

Indictment for Libel.

And now, to wit, January 26th 1841, the said Edwin W. Hutter and John J. C. Cantine in their own proper persons come into Court, here, and being called to the bar of this Court, the Commonwealth ought not further to prosecute the said indictment against them the said Edwin W. Hutter and John J. C. Cantine, because they say that they have under the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a pardon and remission of the said offence of which the said indictment has been recently been known to commit outrages unworthy a civilized and christian community, and which must have been an abomination in the sight of God and man. Note, by way of example, their impious desecration of the solemn rites of holy communion at one of their beastly carousals in the town of New Holland, Pickaway county, Ohio; where they instituted a mock sacrament in honor of Old Tip, at which "anxious seats" were provided for the repentant," and then, whilst a portion sang one of the beautiful hymns of our Christian shrine, administered to the so-called "converts" five grains of parched corn, and a mouthful of hard cider, saying "take this in remembrance of Old Tip." This impious ceremony, which must have caused the crimson blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every honest federalist in the land, has been publicly attested by some of the most respectable citizens of Ohio, who were eye witnesses to the whole scene, and has we believe never been denied by the federalists!! We have however a parallel case to record near home, which fully equals the above in atrocity, and reflects the influence of the "hard cider" mania most faithfully. We are informed upon the authority of gentlemen whose integrity is far above impeachment from any source whatever, that in the town of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. the federalists have resolved themselves into a sort of club or junto, for the promotion of Harrison's election. The members of this club hold what they profanely term weekly prayer meetings, in imitation of those sacred and beneficial assemblages in vogue among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and other churches. These meetings are held every Thursday evening in a tavern. The officiating high priest is no less a personage than Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of whose fitness for the task of seducing men (and women too,) into the path in which he intends they should go, the records of Adams county furnish ample and conclusive testimony. He invariably opens the services by ascending a platform, intended to represent a pulpit, from which he announces a hymn! from one of the numerous Tippecanoe song books (probably that printed by the Intelligencer,) naming the page where it is to be found, and whether it be set to "Hail Columbia" or "Yankee Doodle" he is followed by the aspirations of all assembled, not for the overthrow of sin, but for the overthrow of the Democratic party, and the success of Federalism.

A sermon is preached, the text selected either from "Morgan's Revelations," or some of the "thousand and one" lives of Harrison. Refreshments are introduced, not however in the shape of lemonade or some other cooling beverage, but in the shape of gin and brandy (labelled "hard cider,") and the din of revelry and the shouts of Harrison enthusiasm" conclude the exercises of the evening!!! To the great damage, scandal, infamy, and disgrace of the said Thaddeus Stevens; in contempt of law, to the evil and pernicious example of all others in like case offending, and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

And whereas, at said August Sessions of the year aforesaid, the said prosecution was continued, and said defendants were severally recognized with three sufficient sureties in the sum of one thousand dollars each, conditioned for the appearance of said defendants at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for said county of Adams, to answer said charge, and not depart without leave, &c. And whereas, subsequently, to wit at the November Sessions of the court aforesaid, the bill of indictment thus returned as aforesaid, upon motion of defendant's counsel, was quashed for their appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for said county of Adams, on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1841, to answer the charge aforesaid, and not depart without leave, &c.

Now, know all men, to whom these presents shall come, that I, David R. Porter, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, believing that the freedom of the press tends among the most invaluable safeguards of our republican institutions, and that however much its licentiousness is to be deplored, all efforts for the improper restraint of its independence, emanating from private malice, should be discountenanced and condemned, do therefore, in pursuance of the authority invested in me by the Constitution of said Commonwealth, hereby *Pardon* the said Edwin W. Hutter and John J. C. Cantine, the defendants above named severally—and do also fully and unreservedly remit, release and forever forgive all offence to have been committed by them, or either of them, in the oath and indictment aforesaid, and for which the prosecution has been instituted, and also all other matters published, or caused to be published by the said Edwin W. Hutter and John J. C. Cantine, or either of them, through the columns of the said Magician, or elsewhere, or otherwise, alleged to have been libellous, to answer which they may be held in recognizance as aforesaid, and the said alleged offences are hereby accordingly *pardoned and remitted.*

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Harrisburg, this 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1841, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-fifth.

By the Governor,
FRS. R. SHUNK,
Secretary Commonwealth.

By reason of which said *Pardon*, the said Edwin W. Hutter and John J. C. Cantine pray that by the Court here they may be dismissed and discharged of the premises in the said indictment specified.
EDWIN W. HUTTER,
JOHN J. C. CANTINE.

To the above *plea*, the Commonwealth replied as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Hutter & Cantine. } *Adams County ss.*

In answer to the defendants' plea by them pleaded, the Commonwealth replies—that she ought not to be barred from the said indictment against the said Hutter and Cantine, for reason of the said pardon by the said Hutter and Cantine, because the said David R. Porter has no power to remit and pardon the offence therein charged—because the said David R. Porter, together with the said Hutter and Cantine, and Benj. Parke and O. Barrett, and certain other persons, are the real owners and publishers of the paper called the Magician, and were interested in the publication of the libels charged therein—and then the said David R. Porter is interested in the result of said prosecution; all which facts the said Commonwealth avers she is able and ready to prove; the said Commonwealth alleging that the said Porter is not, by the Constitution, able to pardon and remit his own crimes and misdemeanors, or those for which he is responsible, prays judgment, that she may not be barred of said prosecution, &c.

To the Commonwealth's Replication defendants demur as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Hutter & Cantine. } The defendants say—that the Replication of the Commonwealth to the plea pleaded by the defendants set forth, and the matters therein contained, are not sufficient in law, if true, to prevent the defendants from the benefit and advantages of the plea pleaded by them in the indictment—and that the defendants are not bound to answer the same.

Upon consideration the Court adjudged that the said plea to be a good right to pardon and remit the offence—and defendants were ordered to be *discharged. The County paying the costs.*

☞ JOHN STROHM, the Whig and Penrose candidate for Governor, seems to be making but poor head-way. In the Dauphin county delegation, where his friends claimed to have some strength, he had not a single delegate in his favor. We doubt whether he can raise a single one in the State Convention, so utterly is he despised. May such be the fate of all traitors! Having lost all hopes of being Governor, he is now trying to be canal commissioner; and if the Bill now before the Legislature, drafted by himself, should pass, he would probably be elected by the pro-Canal Senate, which is the rottenest piece of human architecture ever thrown together. It is far better to have no improvement with Porter than to put it into such hands. The people wish to elect the Canal Commissioners or leave the law as it is.

The Cabinet.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, writing under date of Thursday last:

"Gen. Harrison is believed to have made up his mind as to part of his Cabinet. Mr. Webster is to be Secretary of State; Mr. Bell, Secretary of War; and Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General. Thus far, I think, there is no doubt. Who are to fill the other Departments, is still a question of some uncertainty. The best instructed public opinion, as I understand it, seems to have fixed upon Mr. Ewing as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Stevens as Post Master General. Mr. Stanly is now talked of for Secretary of the Navy."

STATE LOAN.—The loan of $800,000 to meet the interest on the State debt has been taken principally by the Banks in Philadelphia.

☞ FLOUR is selling in Baltimore at $4 87½ cents per barrel.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star and Banner.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1841.

Dear Sire—The whole of this day was spent in the House in unprofitable action and discussion. The bill of Mr. Wright, postponed on yesterday, came up in order this morning on second reading, when an amendment was offered for the appointment by the Governor, in each county, an Inspector of Color, so that the act to prevent the intermarriage of black and white persons might more efficiently be carried into operation. After this amendment was disposed of, another was offered, providing for the appointment of Rich'd M. Johnson, Arthur Tappan and Fanny Wright to the office of Inspectors General of Color. The yeas and nays were immediately called on the latter amendment, when the mover of the amendment rose for the purpose of withdrawing it. The Speaker however decided, that the mover could not withdraw his amendment inasmuch as the yeas and nays had been called. From this decision of the Speaker, an appeal was taken by Mr. Cox; the latter contending, that so long as there was no decision of the House upon the amendment, the mover could either modify or withdraw it. The same view was taken of the matter by Messrs. Middleswarth, Darsie, Hinchman, Penniman and others, while Messrs. Brodhead, of North., Flenniken, and others contended that it could not. After spending about two hours in discussing the question of order, it was discovered that the amendment had not been *seconded*, and that according to rule, no motion could be entertained, unless it was seconded, the whole matter consequently fell, and the appeal was withdrawn. Thus ended one of the most novel scenes I have ever witnessed in a legislative body.

The bill of Mr. Wright then passed on second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. It will pass the House, but in the Senate, I trust it will, as it deserves, sleep the sleep of death. It is one of the most absurd, uncalled for and ridiculous bills ever introduced into the Legislature. It is a direct stigma upon the intelligence, morality, and decency of the good people of this Commonwealth.

Your's in haste.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1841.

Dear Sir.—The bill to prevent the intermarriage of white and black persons and mulattoes passed the House to day on third reading, by a very divided majority.

The House then took up on second reading the bill relating to Canal Commissioners, an amendment was offered to the first section by Mr. Washabaugh, so as to prohibit the election or appointment of any member of the legislature to the office of Canal Commissioner, during the term for which he was elected; which was agreed to, yeas 47, nays 43. The Harrison members all voted for the House was agreed to, yeas 47, nays 42. Amendment of Mr. Church was renewed and negatived, yeas 26, nays 63. The previous question was then called for, and on the question,