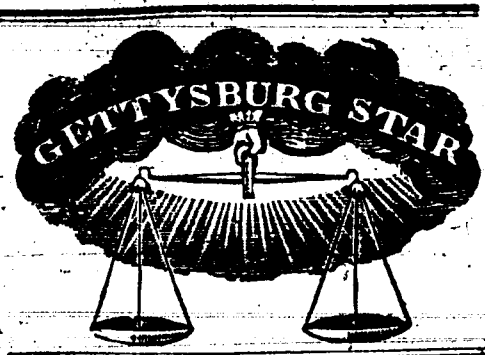


THE A. M. STATE'S REPUBLICAN BANNER.



Here shall the Press the People's Rights proclaim
Unaw'd by influence, and unbrid'd by gain.

Tuesday Morning, November 15, 1831.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Nomination:
FOR PRESIDENT,
William Wirt, of Md.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Amos Ellmaker, of Pa.
FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES W. SHERRY.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Flour, from wagons, on Friday last, was from \$5.25 to 5.31. Wheat has declined in price since last report. Oats, also, Corn and Rye vary but little since our last report.

The "Casket," "Ladies Book" and "Atheneum," for the present month, have been received. Persons so disposed, can examine them.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, Jr. Esq. has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Pittsburg Penitentiary, for stabbing Moses Shaw, of Uniontown, in this State, with a sword stick.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—As there is but one Mason running for Congress in this District, it is to be regretted that two candidates who are not Masons should be offered. But since such is the fact, let Anti-Masons stick to their ticket. When the election is over, it will be seen whether the Masonic candidate receives more votes than the two others. If not, it is plain that Masonry is in the minority in this district. We shall see.

TO THE POLLS!—NEXT TUESDAY is an important day for Freemans. The opponents of Secret Societies rested too securely at our last election. Let them redeem their conduct at the next. It is to be hoped, that they will all see the necessity of setting aside excuses and attending the Polls. Let our watchword be—**MASONRY! THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS!** Down with Freemasonry!

BE FIRM.—While our opponents are distracted and divided, it is with pleasure we observe the equanimity that prevails in the Republican Anti-Masonic party. While a thirst for office, and a desire of who shall have an office, are the predominant passions of the Aristocratic Masonic party, the friends of the American System and Anti-Masonry are moving on peacefully, with no other object at heart than the good of country. And thus steadily will we move to the Polls, on NEXT TUESDAY, and record our votes for the friend of the American System; the enemy of Secret Societies; the opponent of unjust and unconstitutional TAXATION; the friend of the poor man, and the model of moral and Christian rectitude.—
James M. Sherry.

ANOTHER, and another, and another, and yet another MASON!

Since the folly and wickedness of Freemasonry have been disclosed to our citizens, and the Anti-Masonic party organized in this county for its suppression, and since the party falsely calling itself "Democratic," has professed itself as much opposed to Masonry as we are, and as much determined to put it down, our citizens have been asked by that party to vote for the following persons: For George Wolf, an adhering Mason, For T. H. Crawford, an adhering Mason, For Henry Smyser, an adhering Mason, And now for Robert M. Coy, a hot adhering Mason!!!

And yet Masonry is not political! Oh! shame, where is thy blush! The bold impudence and wicked falsehood of the Masonic party, cannot fail to open the eyes of the people. How much longer will they endure it? The patience of Job would be exhausted.

ANTI MASONRY.—WILLIAM WIRT.—It is the constant object of the Masonic party, to induce the people to believe that ANTI-MASONRY is a cunningly devised scheme for the mere purpose of acquiring political power, without any view of destroying Free-Masonry, and thereby securing the "Supremacy of the Laws." To effect this object, they commit forgery; invent falsehoods; garble extracts, and in short, are guilty of every species of misrepresentation. In furtherance of their designs, they seized on the nomination of WILLIAM WIRT, and, one and all of them, from their most dignified National prints, down to their lowest weekly libels, have not hesitated to pervert the obvious and plain meaning of his Letter to the Convention, and to falsify his relation to the Masonic Fraternity. They represent him as an adhering Mason—an advocate of the Order. In order to prove this, the *Masonic Mirror of Falsehood*, published in this place, published the introductory and concluding parts of his letter, omitting that part which shows his present sentiments in opposition to the Institution. To relieve the minds of our readers from perplexity, which we are free to admit has had its effect in this county with many Anti-Masons, it may not be unprofitable to give a condensed abstract of Mr. Wirt's Letter. For the truth of this abstract, we refer to the Letter itself.

His Letter commences with stating, how unexpected the nomination was to him, as he had "adopted the current rumors of the day, (too hastily, he now admits,) that the Anti-Masonic party was proscriptive of all who had ever borne the name of Masons." He expresses his happiness to discover his error. He then proceeds to state what he understands to be the object of the Anti-Masons—to wit: "TO ASSERT THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS OF THE LAND." That having become convinced, by disclosures made under oath in the trials in New York, by the oaths of numerous and respectable witnesses, that the MASONIC SOCIETY HAS BECOME A TREMENDOUS POLITICAL ENGINE, WITH THE POWER AND DISPOSITION TO SET THE LAWS AT DEFIANCE, they have come to the determination to root out this noxious Institution, by the "use of all the peaceable and legal means in their power; that the most effective means of this character, is the EXERCISE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE: That they deem every man unfit for office who adheres to the Masonic principles as thus disclosed, or to the Society whose principle it is." "These," he says, "I understand to be your principles, and I see NOTHING IN THEM WHICH DOES NOT COME HEAVILY ON EVERY MAN WHOSE MIND AND HEART ARE SOUND." Here he adopts the An-

ti-Masonic Creed at the outset. He then proceeds to state, that he was once a Mason himself, that he knew but little of it, as he never rose to the Master's Degree; that he had been in the habit of denouncing and treating it as a harmless Institution. That he knew nothing of the penalties and principles of the higher degrees until a short time before the date of his Letter; that he had lately examined the same, sustained by proof which convinced him of their truth. That thus having Masonry revealed to him as a whole, he says, "CONSIDER IT AT WAR WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL COMPACT, AS TREASON AGAINST SOCIETY, AND A WICKED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LAWS OF GOD AND MAN, WHICH OUGHT TO BE PUT DOWN."

After some eulogatory remarks with regard to WASHINGTON, he concludes as follows: "Be the determination of your Convention what it may, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the honor conferred on me by the nomination; and I beg the Anti-Masonic Convention to accept the assurance of my respect for them, and for their cause." If, after this exposition of his views, Mr. Wirt is considered an adhering Mason, then we wish every man would become such an adhering Mason; and that accused Institution, which has spread corruption, treason, and dismay over our land, would soon sink beneath the virtuous indignation of an honest people!

HENRY CLAY.—It is now plain, that the vain hope and vaunter desire entertained by some, that the friends of Mr. CLAY would drop him and unite in support of Mr. WIRT, will not be realized. Mr. CLAY will be nominated by the National Republicans in December next. We rejoice at it. A coalition with that party, would have been death to Anti-Masonry. They are controlled by the most proud and high-toned of the Fraternity.—**Mark our predictions: A majority of the Baltimore Convention, in December, will be actual Masons or their relatives.**

We are better without their fraternal grip. Anti-Masonry possesses an increasing principle within itself. We wish no temporary or factitious aid. We repeat what we have always said, **LET none join us who are not with us in principle—who are not willing to suffer as well as triumph with us, and in our name.**

HOW IS IT?—When the *National Intelligencer*, a few months since, discovered the existence of Anti-Masonry, it proclaimed that nothing would be admitted into its columns on the subject. The Editors said, "that they had spoken for the first and the last time on the subject." What has shaken their resolution? Not a paper now issues from their press, but teems with vituperations on Anti-Masonry. Is it becoming a little more dangerous than those good Masons had supposed?

"WIRT AND THE LAWS,"

Is the very appropriate motto of the Democratic Anti-Masonic party. With WIRT for our leader, in the patriotic cause of "ASSERTING THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS," we have nothing to fear. Our object is avowed—our principles are laid open—and on to the consummation of our object we will steadily move. In the maintenance of those rights guaranteed to us by that Constitution framed by those who deemed the preservation of "LIBERTY AND HAPPINESS" dear and essential blessings, we will manfully brave the contending billows of Masonry and her kindred, until the "supremacy of the laws" shall be fully asserted and maintained. We have taken our stand upon good and just substantial grounds. We have placed at our head a leader who knows the Laws and Rights of his Countrymen. He bids us go on, for he goes with us. We will take all that will join us from correct principles. We cannot, and will not go from our principles. We will remain firm, go from us who may. Because our cause is onward—onward, for the

"SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS."

PENNSYLVANIA IN 1832.—A great deal of bombast is used by the "Democratic party," in reference to what the "Hero" will do in this State next Fall. His friends, or rather, the friends of the offices under his control, would fain make the people in other States believe that every green twig was a hickory sprig, always ready and willing to bow to the parent tree. But such information will not suit the discerning people. The tender buds of the old Hickory suited the Spring time and Summers that are past, but the nipping frost of next Autumn comes rapidly upon him, and unless he makes good his retreat, he might accidentally be caught napping. At all events, if there should only be in the field, Wirt and Jackson, Ritner and Wolf, the Hickory tree will, we think, be under the necessity of shortening a leaf in the peaceful shades of retirement. That's all!

TAXES!—The Public Debt (says the York Republican) is now 15 millions, and in all probability, this winter will be increased to 20. The taxes now laid, are only calculated to raise \$350,000, whilst if the debt be increased to TWENTY MILLIONS, the deficiency will be about \$600,000.

How then is this money to be raised?—**YOUR TAXES MUST BE DOUBLED!!! FARMERS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS, CAPITALISTS, YOUR TAXES MUST BE DOUBLED!!! Look to your Rights!**

DANGEROUS INSTITUTION.—It is said the receipts of the Park Theatre, New York, for a fortnight, were \$11,000!—And that Forest's four nights of "the Gladiator," produced \$4,400.

Where are now the Argus-eyed and trumpet-voiced defenders of the wealth, and safety and freedom of the nation? Here is a single Theatre, among half a dozen more in a single city, that takes up more money than both the Bible and Foreign Missionary Societies.

Sunday Schools.—At a recent celebration by the Sunday Schools of New York, upwards of twenty thousand children marched in procession, and sung Hymns to the Giver of all good. It was a glorious scene, surpassing "an army with banners."

Twenty-five Presses have sprung into existence, within the present year, devoted to the cause of Anti-Masonry. 1 in Maine, 1 in New Hampshire, 3 in Massachusetts, 1 in Rhode Island, 1 in Connecticut, 13 in New York, 1 in Delaware, 1 in Maryland, and 4 in Ohio. Does not this look well for the cause?

Sometime since, an election for delegates to Congress was held in Florida, and by some strange maneuvering, the election was declared void, notwithstanding an apparent majority had been given for Col. WHITE, the former delegate, an Anti-Jackson man. So satisfied were Col. White and his friends that fraud had been practised, that they de-

termined to claim his election—and on the day set apart by the Governor for a second ballot, there were found in Pensacola, no candidates, no judges, no ballot-boxes, and no voters.

General Nat.—The Richmond Whig states that the long desired capture of the insurgent Nat has at length been effected, and that this atrocious ruffian is ere now in Southampton gaol. So many erroneous reports have been circulated respecting him, that it will be some time before even the truth will be received without mistrust.

From the Boston Free Press. Bribery in Congress.

It ought not to be forgotten at the present time, that the only known attempt at BRIBERY in our National Councils, was in the name of Masonry, and under the shield of its obligations of secrecy. Every body recollects the case of John Anderson, who proposed a bribe to Hon. Lewis Williams, chairman of the Committee of Claims in the year 1818. But few are aware that it was a Masonic operation. The following is a copy of Anderson's letter, taken from the Congressional records.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1818.

The Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS,
Honoured Sir: I return you thanks for the attention I received to my claims to pass so soon. But Mr. LEE will hand you some claims from the River Raisin, which will pass through your Honorable Committee, and I have a wish that the conduct of the British in that country may be related in full, on the floor of Congress; which will give you some trouble in making out the Report and supporting the same. I have now to request that you will accept of the small sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS as part pay for the extra trouble I give you; I will present it to you as soon as I receive some from Government (!) This is CONFIDENTIAL, that only you and I may know anything about it; or, in other words, I give it to you as a man and a MASON; and hope you belong to that Society. Sir, should it happen that you will not accept of this small sum, I request that you will excuse me; if you do not accept, I wish you to drop me a few lines; if you accept, I wish no answer. I hope you will see my view on the subject, that it is for extra trouble. [!!!!!!!] I will make a statement and present the same to the committee, which will be supported by Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Meigs, Post Master General, Gov. Cass's Report as Commissioner, and others. I rely on your honor in keeping this a SECRET, and your exertion in passing these claims as soon as possible. I need not inform you that we are as poor unfortunate orphan children, having no representation in Congress—so must look on your honorable body as guardians. Pardon this liberty from a stranger. I am with high esteem, your most humble and obedient servant,
JOHN ANDERSON.

Thus it appears, that an attempt was made by a mason, in the name of Masonry, to swindle from the coffers of the United States, a large sum to be divided amongst masons. Anderson believed Williams to be a mason, and "although a stranger" ventured under the sanction of masonic principles, to offer a bribe. Says Anderson, "if you will not accept this small sum, I request you will excuse me"—that is, if you are not willing to cheat the Government, remember I am a mason, and don't forget your oath to keep a brother's secrets. But Williams did not happen to "belong to the masonic society" as Anderson "hoped," and the affair was blown. But masonry helped Anderson out of the scrape, and he was dismissed by a gentle reprimand, several brother masons in the House rising to give him a good character.

When a thief is detected in pilfering, we naturally supposed it is not a first offence. Here we find the secrecy of masonry used to plunder the Government. Doubtless successful attempts of this kind have been made with numbers, and millions of this public property at different periods abstracted and divided by masonic swindlers in the name of masonry, and under the sanction of its secret oaths and obligations.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the packet ship Silas Richards, arrived at New York, London and Liverpool papers to the 25th and 28th of September have been received, bringing news four days later than that by the previous arrivals.

The Reform Bill has been finally passed in the House of Commons. The vote stood—Ayes, 345—Nays, 236; majority in favor of the Bill, 109. It was presented to the House of Lords by Lord John Russell, attended to the Bar by a large crowd of Commissioners. The first reading of the Bill was agreed to by their Lordships, without comment, and the second reading was fixed for Monday, the 4th of October.

In Paris tranquility was restored, and the Chamber of Deputies passed by a majority of 85, a resolution expressing its satisfaction with the explanations given by the Ministers, and its confidence in their solicitude for all which interests the honor and dignity of France.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia, being thereunto moved by the solicitations of France and England, has determined to respect the nationality of Poland—to give a constitution to that country, and to grant a general amnesty. All except the leaders of the attempted revolution, are to be pardoned.

The French papers state, that the loss of the Russians, in the late capture of Warsaw at 30,000 men, including seven Generals. The Russians acknowledge a loss of

from four to five thousand men. General Paskewitch was wounded.

Letters from Amsterdam intimate that hostilities between Holland and Belgium will be renewed immediately after the expiration of the term fixed for the continuance of the armistice. They assert that the Dutch Government is now in a more formidable position than it has been for years past; and that the 'rascally Belgians,' as they call them, will rue their temerity ere long, unless the French again come to their assistance.

Austria and Prussia have refused to receive the envoys sent by King Leopold to announce his accession to the Belgian throne, on the ground that the affairs of that country are not yet definitively settled.

An extensive insurrection is said to have broken out in Turkey, attended with extreme violence and much blood-shed; but no particulars are detailed. Renewed attempts are to be made for the final pacification of Greece and the selection of a sovereign for that country.

STILL LATER.—By a late arrival at N. York "we learn that the Polish Army did not surrender at the fall of Warsaw, but is again in the field, animated with the love of Liberty, and hurling defiance at their invaders." The Polish Commander, Roziski, has issued a proclamation to his fellow-countrymen, which "breathes a spirit worthy of the proudest days of Poland, and affords ground for the friends of Liberty throughout the world, to hope that the spirit of freedom which still animates this brave nation, will induce the governments of France and England to interfere in its behalf."

THE NEW TAX LAW.

Our opinion having been requested by the County-Commissioners on certain questions arising under the act of assembly of the 25th of March last, assessing a tax on personal property within this Commonwealth, we have carefully examined the act, and concur in the annexed answers to the queries proposed.

1. Under the first part of the section which provides, "that all personal estate and property within this Commonwealth hereafter described, owned or possessed by any person whatever; that is to say," &c. is a person who resides in Pennsylvania, but owns the description of property mentioned in the act, due or payable to him by persons out of the state, comprehended within the act?

Answer.—We are of opinion, that the general rule of law must be applied, that personal property follows the person of the owner. Therefore a person living here is taxable for property owned by him, though due or payable by persons in other states, and on the other hand, if the owner is resident out of the state, the same is not taxable, though payable by persons here.

2. What kind of property is embraced by the words, "all ground rents, moneys at interest, and all debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory notes, (except bank notes,) penal or single bill, bond, judgment, mortgage, and stocks in corporations, where shares have been described in money, and on which any dividend or profit is received by the holder thereof, and public stocks, except the stocks issued by this Commonwealth, and all pleasure carriages kept for use?"

Answer.—Ground Rents are to be assessed and charged in the usual way. Moneys at interest embrace all cases of money placed out at interest, or on which interest is payable by the agreement of the parties, whatever be the mode of security, whether note, bill, bond, judgment, mortgage, parcel or otherwise. All debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory notes, &c. comprehend, we think, only debts actually due and payable, not those which are not become due, though the latter, if interest be stipulated, may fall within the former class of moneys at interest. This is the legal interpretation of the words, and we see no reason for departing from it. On the contrary, any other interpretation would lead to great embarrassments.

Do the terms, any person whatever, comprehend corporations, executors, guardians, trustees, &c.? We are of opinion, they do not embrace corporations. If they were so construed, then personal property invested in corporations, might be twice taxed, first as stock, secondly as debts of money at interest. It would also seem not to be the intent of the Legislature to include corporations under the term person, since they are mentioned by name in the law, in connexion with a distinct subject of taxation. We see no reason why executors, guardians, and trustees should not be included under the term person.

Stocks are to be valued at the par price. All stocks are included, in whatever corporations they may be, on which dividends or profits are received. The act gives to the assessors no power to make any exception. If there be any stocks which the owners deem to be exempt, it is for them to claim exemption from the tax in such manner as they may think fit. The assessors are not called upon to discriminate.

Physician's vehicles and Hackney coaches kept for hire, we incline to think, fall within the words used in the law—"pleasure carriages kept for use"—though reasons of weight might be urged for their exemption from assessment.

JOHN SERGEANT,
THOMAS SERGEANT,
JAMES PAGE,
Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1831.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. GEORGE GRAMER, of Franklin township, to Miss MARY ANN SALTZBERGER, daughter of Mrs. George Baltzger of Straban township.

DEED.
On Thursday morning last, before
MRS. ELIZABETH ALLEN, relict of Capt. Thomas Allen, formerly of Savannah, Ga.

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

Robert Smith, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg.	DR.
1829, May 30. To balance in hands of Christian Chritzman,	\$82,371
July To Borough Tax Assessment for 1829,	\$89,59
Aug. 21. From R. G. Harper, 19,05	
To order of T. C. Miller, 100,00	
Being balance in hands of R. G. Harper late Treasr.,	\$113,05
Balance due Treasurer, R. Smith,	\$284,941
	\$21,633
	\$306,574
CR.	
1829, May 30. By cash paid C. Chritzman on order of Town Council,	\$5,25
" " " By cash paid the same, order of D. Trossell,	\$11,46
" June 13. By cash paid W. Smith and Geo. Smyser,	\$16,67
" " 16. Do J. B. M'Pherson; T. C.,	\$5,00
" Nov. 21. Do Peter Sheets	\$5,00
1830, March 1. Do John Chritzman,	\$2,75
Aug. 1. Do T. C. Miller,	\$100,00
April 15. By balance Borough Duplicate, C. Chritzman, Collector,	\$70,90
\$67,584; fees \$3,32,	
" " " By balance on Road Tax,	\$9,54
" " " By Fees Treasr. & Clerk,	\$25,00
" " " Do Town Council Fees,	\$25,00
	\$306,574

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, On Saturday the 3d of December next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 230 Acres, more or less, late the property of Wm. Bigham, deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert S. Grier, David Roth, and others. The improvements are a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

a double log Barn, with other out-buildings; an excellent well of water with a pump, convenient to the dwelling—an orchard containing a variety of fruit-trees; a sufficiency of meadow and timber for the farm.

A TENANT HOUSE,

With out-buildings. The above property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to view the property, will call on Mrs. Bigham, who resides on the farm. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. M. when the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by
JACOB MYERS, Executor.
November 15, 1831. ts-32

FARMS FOR RENT.

Will be offered for rent, by public outcry, On Friday the 3d of December next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunterstown, containing 220 Acres, more or less; the improvements on which are a LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, a Well near the door, and an ORCHARD.

—ALSO—

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 Acres, more or less—the improvements on which are a two-story LOG HOUSE, a good Barn, a Well of water near the door, &c.

Venue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by
CORNELIUS LOTT,
Executor of Geo. Berceau, dec'd.
November 15, 1831. ts-32

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, in the county of Adams, two stray STEERS, about 2 years old, one a brown colour, and the other a red with a white streak along the back, and silts or holes in the ear. The aforesaid cattle came to the enclosure of the subscriber sometime about the 6th of this month. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
HENRY BISHOP.
November 15, 1831. 4t-32

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa. on the 10th inst. an indentured apprentice to the Carpenter trade, named PETER RASER. I hereby caution all persons from harboring or employing said apprentice; for, as he absents himself from me without any just cause, I will positive prosecute all those who may harbor or employ him in defiance of this notice. The above reward will be paid for his delivery.
JOSEPH MARTIN.
Berwick Township,
November 15, 1831. 4t-32