



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

Tuesday Morning, December 6, 1831.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS. Domestic Manufactures, Internal Improvement, and Home Industry.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Nomination FOR PRESIDENT, William Wirt, of Md. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Amos Ellmaker, of Pa.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The wagon price for Flour continued throughout last week in Baltimore, at \$5 37 1/2 per brl. Wheat ranged from \$1 to \$1 10 per bushel. Corn, new, 45 to 46 cents per bush. Rye, 78 to 80.

ELIAS HICKS, the fellow that robbed Geo. Arnold, Esq. on the Philadelphia road several years ago, was lately tried for the offence in Maryland, convicted, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of that State.

WIRT'S LIFE OF HENRY.—On our fourth page will be found a partial review of this interesting work, by the noble and talented Editor of 'Badger's Weekly Messenger,' N. York City. We hope soon to find the book in the different Stores of our Borough.

'AMERICAN ANNALS.'—Subscriptions to this Periodical will be received at this Office. See prospectus in another column.

Should the Message of the President be 'within the length of our cable-tow,' we will present it to our patrons in our next.

In another column will be found the prospectus of an ANTI-MASONIC paper to be published at the very place where Henry Clay wanted to establish a MASONIC GOVERNMENT! This daring sentiment is to be called 'The Republican Herald.' We hope the friends of true Republicanism will appreciate the importance of having an Anti-Masonic press at the Seat of the General Government, and aid the Editor in his patriotic undertaking. We will with pleasure accept the names of those who wish to subscribe for the 'HERALD.'

SMALL POX.—We learn from the Uniontown 'Democrat,' that the Small Pox has been introduced into Bridgeport, in Fayette county.

Those of our brethren who are ashamed to 'credit' articles, ought not to 'copy' them.—That's all!

As the Election is PAST, we hear nothing more from the Masonic 'Detector,' about the \$500 banter!

THE LATE ELECTION.—The McCoy and Wolfmen crew considerably at their success in the late Congressional election in this district. But, as our little friend of the Sentinel would say, 'a flea in your ear,' had there been but the one opponent to McCoy, the Wolfites and McCoyites would have been like Paddy's dog, a 'litle behind!' The vote in the district stands for McCoy, 2459—opposition 3085. So, McCoy and Wolf could have been beaten 635 votes at this small election. Next fall we throw, they will be defeated troble that number.

ANTI-MASONRY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A year ago, Anti-masonry was scarcely known in Massachusetts. This year, at an election for Governor, there were polled, in 252 towns, 12,676 Anti-masonic votes! Anti-masonry is 'dying away,' is it?

The Masonic Jackson men are quarrelling about the time when they shall hold their Convention. Some want the 8th January—others, the 4th March. Both days happen on Sunday! Now, the Anties don't wish to break the Sabbath; they are for the 22d February, the birth-day of America's proudest son!

'ALAS! Poor Yorick!'—The Most Worshipful of the 'National Intelligencer,' and, amongst others of the Nobility, our little neighbor of the 'Sentinel,' appear to be wonderfully distressed about the honest Anti-Masons. They moan pitifully, and tell us we have been 'deceived!' Kind souls! They appear anxious to take us under their protection. If either are to be pitied, we think, it is the 'Nationals.' Because the members of the late Anti-Masonic Convention went to Baltimore untrammelled with obligations to nominate any particular individual. They were told to go and select FIVE MEN—men who would fearlessly and independently assert the 'Supremacy of the Laws,' with an eye singly to the benefit of their country, and not the benefit of an oath-bound Secret Aristocracy. Not so with the 'Nationals'—they go to Baltimore, pledged, unconditionally pledged to nominate the Grand Master of Kentucky for the Presidency. They have Men, not Principles, inscribed on their banners.

MASONIC IMPROBITY.—If ever there were a people deserving the indignation of the public, the

members of the Good Samaritan Lodge in this Borough are the ones. It is said that impudence will carry a man through almost any emergency. Verily, those Good Samaritans are possessed of a sufficiency that will aid them in out-braving public opinion, unless the people rise in their might and lay the Royal brood low. We have noted, and we now state as a fact and dare them to contradict it, that this year as well as last year, just before the Election, to deceive the people, they kept from their Lodge for a month or so, but immediately after the election they return, like a dog to his vomit, to their secret, unhalloved conclaves. Will the people—the Republican people—the friends of the Laws of God and their Country, look on with folded arms, and quietly suffer such outrageous acts? No! We would 'rather be a Dog and bay the Moon,' than be led by such Masonic miscreants.

'We declare,' says the dying declaration of the Hagerstown Lodge and Chapter, 'that the Institution of Masonry has for its object, A deep reverence for the Bible.'

PROOF.—When the Masons in New York kidnapped and dragged from the embraces of a helpless family, a Father and Protector, a peaceful and free citizen, who had committed no crime, or violated no law other than that of Masonry, it was considered thus far, by all honorable and true Republicans, an act without a parallel in the history of any country. But where is the man—where is the Christian, who does not recoil from an Institution that has stained itself with the blood of a Brother, Husband and Father? That denied him, while his Masonic brethren were preparing to plunge him into a watery grave, a BIBLE that he might make his peace with his God and obtain from Him that mercy refused by his oath-bound associates? Although he begged, and begged again, yet ALL HIS ENTREATIES WERE IN VAIN! The Institution had taught them to 'reverence the Bible' too much to trust it into the hands of one who had violated the Obligations of Masonry!! If such be the 'reverence' taught for the Bible, we pity those who may depend on the mercies of Masonry for that Light which guideth the weary Pilgrim unto the haven of Rest.

But it is absurd in the extreme, for any man, however infatuated, to assert that Masonry is a moral or religious institution. Because, Masonry is 'at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact'—is 'treason against society'—is a political monster as fearful as the Invisible Tribunal of Germany, or the Inquisition of Spain, and is 'a wicked conspiracy against the laws of God and man.' Religion is the reverse of all this. Because, it teaches us to act honorably, and deal justly with all men—to reverence and uphold the moral and just laws of our country—to teach and extend the Word of God to ALL—to reject NONE, however poor and degraded—all, all are invited by Religion to partake of its benefits. Not so with Masonry: She rejects the old, the young, the poor, the needy, and the fairer part of the human race—and teaches those who take the high degrees to abhor and detest Religion! Behold, says the teacher of Masonry, 'this [M]onster which you must conquer—a Serpent which we detest as an Idol that is adored by the idiot and vulgar, UNDER THE NAME OF RELIGION!!!'

MASONRY.—In whatever view we may take of the Institution of Masonry, we cannot, for an instant, deem it worthy of that consideration which others of more penetration than we. In its pristine days, when it received the sanction of such men as the Father of our country, and other great and good men, it certainly was deemed a charitable and benevolent Institution; or, at least it was so esteemed by them, until they had drunk deep in its gall. At the instant they had done so, we find them absent on all occasions, and refusing to be considered one of its highest officers. For instance, Washington was elected and solicited to serve as Grand Master, but, as a good Patriot, absolutely refused either to be considered as such, or serve as such. Others have followed his track. In our day, we find that a RESN and a WIRT, have, when once satisfied of the uselessness of the Institution (being too purely possessed of Patriotism to profit by its allurement), halted upon its threshold; and when convinced, by 'UNCONTRADICTIONED EVIDENCE,' of the blasphemous and horrid obligations, and the unparalleled acts of the Order, they unhesitatingly raised their voices and gave their proud names against it, in defiance of the whole mass of abuse heaped upon them by the hirelings of the Lodge.

In a cause sanctioned by such men, shall we dream, ultimately, of defeat? No! Who would not like Poland be defeated in a struggle for FREEDOM than live to be the slaves of a despot?—Like Patrick Henry, we say, 'Give us Liberty, or give us Death!'

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.—No man can deny, but that Gen. Duff Green, of the United States Telegraph, contributed more to the elevation of Jackson to the Presidency than any other man of the Jackson party. He stood in the front of the battle; like a faithful sentinel, did he guard well the portals of Jacksonism, and

'As meets a rock a thousand waves, So did he [Green] meet his [Jackson's] enemies. So ardently was he, as he undoubtedly tho't, engaged in the service of his country, that his own prosperity was a minor consideration. And one would have thought, that no motive whatever could induce Jackson, after being elected, to spurn him from his service. But we find the mistake, after the first object accomplished. He whom Green so faithfully and zealously served, has listened to the wiles of serpents, and forgets his former friend and benefactor, and lavishes his favors upon 'falshome flatterers.'

However, like an honest man—a freeman—he has taken a bold stand against IMPROBITY, and redeemed, partially, his misapprehension by exposing the corruptions of the reigning Masonic Aristocracy at Washington. As a fearless champion of the people's rights, we bid him go on. Remembering that his exertions, for one year, in a good cause, will repay his country for the last few years service in a bad one. And remembering that the motto is 'WIRT AND THE LAWS,' against all SECRET ARISTOCRACIES!

PROSPECTS OF ANTI-MASONRY.—The N. York Whig, after replying at length to an article in the Courier and Enquirer, closes with the following language respecting the prospects of Anti-Masonry:—

When, therefore, we look abroad over the whole state and see our cause occupying new stations and standing more distinctly than ever upon its own ground; when, as the fog of National Republicanism melts away, we see the eyes of our ranks glowing with deeper resolution for coming conflicts, as they behold their adversaries of every name and garb, compelled by the strength of our array to merge their differences, staunch their feuds, and hand together for the one purpose of upholding a pernicious and convicted institution; when we look beyond the borders of the State, and see the mountain passes of Vermont carried by our friends, and our banner mingling its folds with the stripes and stars of the Union, as they float out from the capitol upon the healthy breezes of the north; when we listen eastward, and hear the sound of our mustering in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and our glance catches, still further in the distance, the beacon fires of Anti-masonry, as they flash up from the granite hills of New Hampshire, above the pine tops of Maine, and along the rocky ramparts of Rhode Island; when we look in the other direction and see our strength increasing in Pennsylvania and New Jersey from year to year, and on the very verge of that victory of which we are sure, the moment the popularity of General Jackson is out of the way, and nothing is left between Anti-masonry and her great adversary; when we see the high auspices under which we have made our entrance into Maryland, and listen to the murmur that comes from the far West, when we see and hear and feel all these tokens of strength and omens of success, we think we have no occasion to despond. If we are a pipe, we are one, on which, as far as anti-masonry is concerned, Fortune can sound no stop that will not breathe a note of hope and confidence.

JUDGE McLEAN.—The following letter to a member of the late Anti-Masonic National Convention, is taken from the Hagerstown 'Mail.' It is not known from what source the 'Mail' obtained it. Presuming it authentic, however, it is inserted, as the Lancaster Examiner says, 'to preclude all further misrepresentation of its contents.'

NASHVILLE, Sept. 7th, 1831.

DEAR SIR.—As the time for the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore is near, in pursuance of my promise, I have the honor to address you, on the subject of our conversation at Columbus. There are now three candidates for the Presidency before the people. General Jackson; Mr. Clay, and Mr. Calhoun, have all been nominated by their friends, in public meetings and otherwise, and they must consequently, be considered as competitors for that distinguished station. The addition of a fourth name to the list of candidates, and especially one as humble as mine, might lead, in so far as any influence could be attached to it, to distract, still more the public mind. This I do not wish to see, as I do fear it would be injurious to the best interests of the country. If, by a multiplication of candidates, an election by the people should be prevented, I should consider it a national misfortune.—In the present agitated state of the public mind, an individual who should be elected to the Chief Magistracy, by less than a majority of the votes of the people, could scarcely hope to conduct, successfully, the business of the nation. He should possess in advance, the public confidence; and a majority of the suffrages of the people, is the only satisfactory evidence of that confidence. My situation on the bench, imposes consideration of prudence and delicacy, which do not arise, perhaps from any other official station.

Whilst no one can deny the right of the people to select their Chief Magistrate from any of the branches of the Government, it would seem that a member of the Judiciary should decline the contest, unless the use of his name would be likely to tranquilize the public mind, and advance the prosperity of the country.

Without presuming that my name would be favorably considered by the Convention, I have to request that if it should come under consideration, you will make known the reasons why I most respectfully decline the honor of being presented to that respectable body for nomination to the Presidency. I would do injustice to my feelings, if I were not to tender to my friends in the Convention, my warmest gratitude, for their favorable consideration and to assure them, that I shall never cease to cherish a recollection of their good opinion.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I am, dear sir, truly yours.

JOHN McLEAN.

Constitutionality of the Tariff.—The Harrisburg, Pa. Chronicle, a leading Jackson paper of that State, in publishing the Address of the New York Convention, omits that part of it which argues that the power to lay duties is constitutional; and the part is omitted, 'because there is not one man in a thousand, in Pennsylvania, who has any doubt upon the subject.'—Baltimore Patriot.

times, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence of death was passed upon him, on Monday.—Ib.

Cyrus S. Jacobs, Editor and Proprietor of the 'Republican and Anti-Masonic Opponent'—printed at Lancaster, Pa., offers the paper, which he represents as a 'growing' one, for sale.—Ibid.

Wonder if brother C.'s office is like Jonathan's Description of a Steamboat?—It's got a sawmill on one side, and a gristmill on t'other, and a blacksmith's shop in the middle, and down cellar there's a tartarion pot boiling all the time.

Disagreement between the Chinese and British.—The Salem Observer, in relation to the difficulties reported to have taken place between the British Factories and the Hong Merchants, expresses the opinion that the late accounts are exaggerations, and says:—'We understand that letters dated subsequent to the 10th of August, have been received, which states that business had been resumed, and was going on as usual.'

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. F. W. LEAS, of Petersburg, (Littletown), to Miss ELIZABETH TANER, of Frederick county, Md.

On the same day, by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. DAVID LITTLE, to Miss MARGARET McCANTZ, daughter of Mr. Jacob McCantiz—both of Tyrone township.

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lacieu, Mr. JOHN O'NEIL, to Miss LEAH FRIDAY—both of this county.

On the 22d ult. by the same, Mr. WM. TOLAND, to Miss SUSAN O'NEIL—both of this county.

DIED.

On Monday evening the 26th ult. of pulmonary affection, Miss NANCY SMITH, daughter of Walker Smith, Esq. of this Borough, in the 23d year of her age. The deceased was kind, obliging and inoffensive in her manners, and possessed the esteem of all who were acquainted with her.

'Rest, maiden, rest—around thy tomb Sincere affection's tears were shed; And all who knew thee, mourn thy doom; That thou so soon art with the dead.

But earth's a wilderness of wo, And life's a pilgrimage of pain; Then happy those who early go, 'The sure repose of Heaven to gain.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, IN THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

That two-story BRICK Dwelling House, in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Mr. Fory's Inn, recently occupied by Dr. Smyser. The payments, if desired, will be made very accommodating.

Application must be made during the present week, or the property will be rented for another year. For further particulars, inquire of the occupant. December 6, 1831.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 10, for 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 6,000 DOLLARS!

SCHEME: 1 prize of \$6,000; 2 80; 1 1,200; 2 70; 1 500; 4 50; 1 300; 8 25; 2 150; 2,000; 4; 2 100; 10,000; 5

12,025 Prizes amounting to \$60,000.

HALF TICKET, \$2—QUARTER, \$1.

TO BE HAD AT CLARK'S,

Office, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

Where the highest prize in the recent State Lotteries has been often sold than at any other office!!!

Orders, either by mail (postpaid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash for prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore. td—35

December 6, 1831.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL persons concerned, that the final Account of John Aulabaugh and Martin Clark, Trustees of THOMAS HARRISON, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams County, and will be confirmed at the next adjourned Court to be held at Gettysburg, on the 27th of December inst., if no objections.

GEORGE WELSH, Prothy. December 6, 1831. 4t—35

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws, and that the said Judges have appointed Tuesday the 27th of December inst. for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM REILY. December 6, 1831. 1c—85

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, Adams County, some time last month, 2 COWS; one of them partly white, with a few red spots—the other red, with white spots on her forehead, short tail, apparently heavy with calf. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE TROSTLE. December 6, 1831. 4t—35

A PREMIUM.

The Editor of the Star will give the present Volume of the 'SATURDAY COURIER,' neatly bound, to the Author of the best 'New-Year's Address,' The Address to be delivered by the 24th instant.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Cumberland township, about 1 mile West of the Borough of Gettysburg, some time in September last, FOUR SHEEP; three Ewes and one Ram—two of the Ewes are without ear mark; one of them has horns—the Ram has both ears cropt off and has horns—the Ewe has a crop off the left ear—the Ewes are young, the Ram is old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. JACOB HERBST.

December 6, 1831. 4t—35

AMERICAN ANNALS.

PROPOSALS to publish a Monthly Literary and Political Magazine, to be entitled 'American Annals and Repository of Politics, Science, and Literature.' By SYDNEY SIMMONS.

In order to separate from the influence of mere party views, the political events and history of the Times, the Editor proposes to publish the above work, on terms accessible to every reader. It shall be issued in Monthly numbers of between 70 and 80 pages, at \$4 per annum—payable every six months—or, \$1 per quarter—but no subscription will be received for less than one year. It is contemplated to issue the first numbers on the 1st of January, if sufficient patronage is extended to the undertaking. The following synopsis will exhibit the character of the proposed Magazine.

- 1. Important State papers. 2. Abstracts—or condensed briefs of other Political Documents. 3. Condensed Statistical Tables. 4. A Review of Political History for the Month. Movements of Parties, &c. 5. A regular and methodical abstract of Foreign Intelligence. 6. Domestic Intelligence. 7. Extraordinary Crimes and Casualties, connected with moral and philosophical reflections. 8. Agricultural—Mechanical—and Scientific Scraps.

It is contemplated to make this Magazine a valuable Book of reference to all classes of society, and men of all parties.

To subscribers to the Pennsylvania Whig the Magazines will only be charged at \$3 per annum—making two volumes in the year, of 400 pages each. Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1831. 1m—35

PROPOSALS,

For publishing in the City of Washington, (D. C.) a semi-weekly newspaper, entitled 'The Republican Herald,' To be devoted to Politics and Literature.

AS a brief outline of the principles which this paper will advocate is due to the public, it may be sufficient to state that it shall be guided by the great political landmarks erected by Mr. Jefferson to protect our republican institutions from the evils of accumulated power and corruption, to preserve to the people and the States that equality of political rights which marks the spirit of the age, and which alone can perpetuate the blessings of liberty, harmony, and peace, and secure to the 'greatest number the greatest possible happiness.' When these objects are lost sight of, the interests of the people are sacrificed, to gratify the ambition of their rulers. For if the justice and protection due to allegiance be withheld from the citizen, distrust, jealousy, and contention must prevail.

It will oppose every cabal and association, no matter of what denomination, by which bad men can secretly combine and trample on the constitution & laws of the land, poison the sources of justice, prostrate talents and patriotism, and shield the vicious from the punishment due to their crimes. If ever Secret Societies were productive of benefit to mankind, it could only have been in the dark ages of despotism, when the liberty of speech itself was held by the frail tenure of tyrants will. In this age, in this country, where the capacity and right of self-government are practically conceded to the people, the only peaceable and constitutional mode by which the vicious tendency of 'Secret Societies' can be averted, is an earnest appeal to the reason of intelligent freemen and to the ballot box. The great end of this paper, therefore, will be to develop and extend the principles here laid down; and in order more effectually to secure this object, it will advocate the election of WILLIAM WIRT to the Presidency, and AMOS ELLMAKER to the Vice-Presidency, of the United States.

In advocating the election of these patriots and statesmen to the first offices in the gift of a free people, we cherish the principles for which we contend, and present to our countrymen candidates possessing a combination of intellectual energy and purity of character, which will secure peace and harmony, and reflect honor on our common country.

A portion of the columns of the Republican Herald shall be devoted to literature and the progress of the arts and sciences. The Herald will be published semi-weekly, at five dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number, which will issue as soon as fifteen hundred subscribers shall have been obtained; and as it is desirable that the publication may commence at an early day, the Committee of Correspondents, once organized for that purpose, and others who desire to promote the election of WIRT and ELLMAKER, are requested to obtain subscribers and transmit their names to the Editor in Washington City.