



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

Tuesday Morning, January 17, 1832.

"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.—From the Patriot of last Saturday, we learn that the wagon price of Flour had been "uniform up to the middle of the week at \$5 3/4, but some of the dealers have been paying 5 50, and we accordingly quote the rate to-day at 5 3/4 to 5 50." Wheat, \$1 to 1 10 per bushel—Corn, 55 to 58 cents—Rye, 80 to 85.

The Rev. THOMAS B. SERGEANT, of Carlisle, is expected to preach in the Methodist Church in this borough, at early candle-light, on Friday evening next.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The highly interesting communication of "A friend to Virtue and Religion" has been received, and will be attended to in our next.

On the last page of this paper, will be found the Prospectus of a New Volume of ATKINSON'S CASKET. Subscriptions will be received for the Casket at this Office.

If the person who has been in the habit of "kidnapping" the Star, after having been left at the doors of subscribers, will call at our office every Tuesday morning, we will give him a copy gratuitously—and thank him to boot.

NEW COUNTY.—In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, a bill was reported to erect a New County out of parts of Adams and York Counties, to be called Jackson.

A new DAILY Anti-Masonic paper has been commenced at Boston, Mass. It is edited by B. F. HALLET. The first No. of which, entitled the "Daily Advocate," has been received: it is neatly printed, and ably edited, and will, we hope, prove a sore thorn in the sides of the Aristocratic Nobles of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Maryland met the 26th ult. B. S. Forrest was elected President of the Senate, and Richard Thomas speaker of the House. On the 2d inst. George Howard, Esq. was elected Governor of the State without opposition.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met the 5th inst. Wm. Thornadyke was, on the third ballot, chosen president of the Senate, and Wm. B. Calhoun speaker of the House. There were 450 members who voted in the House of Representatives.

ALEXANDER MAHON has been re-elected State Treasurer. "Whole Pig" Mason, we believe.

The purer part of the Jackson party held their State Convention at Harrisburg on the 8th inst.—at which, JOHN ANDREW SHULZE was nominated as their candidate for Governor, and a "Jackson Electoral Ticket" formed—Hon. Daniel Sheffer, of Adams, and Gen. Wm. Foult, of Cumberland, were appointed Electors for this Congressional District—John D. Mahon, of Cumberland, and James Dunlop, of Franklin, were chosen delegates to the "National Convention" for nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The "whole hog Jackson and Wolf" Convention assembled on the 5th of March next. Trouble—trouble in the Lodge, Most Worshipful.

UNITED STATES BANK.—An interesting debate took place in Congress, on the presentation of the memorial of the President and Directors of the U. S. Bank, asking for a renewal of their Charter. We are pleased to see the manly and independent stand taken by several of the Representatives of Pennsylvania. The remarks of Messrs. Coulter and Sutherland do credit to themselves, and to the State which they represent. We think we see in them sufficient to warrant the opinion, that also Pennsylvania is willing to sacrifice much, yet she will not sacrifice all for Gen. Jackson. That there are some few great principles which her representatives will sustain in defiance of the Executive. Equal praise is due to Messrs. Stewart and Deny, for the sound principles advanced by them relative to the Tariff, in the discussion of Mr. Boydin's resolution. If we had all such representatives, our vital interests would be in no danger of falling beneath the misrule of Jacksonism.

DEMOCRACY VS. MASONRY.—At a large public meeting of citizens of Butler county, held on the 2d inst., it was, after considerable discussion between the members of the meeting, in which all parties took part, decided, that it is consistent with sound Democratic principles to withhold our suffrages from ALL ADHERING Free-Masons who are candidates for office.

STATE CONVENTION—22d FEBRUARY.—Our friends throughout the State are marshalling round the standard of "Equal Rights." Delegates to the State Convention have already been appointed in the Counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, So. Berks, Lehigh, Chester, Union, Washington, Lebanon, Armstrong, Butler, Berks, Allegheny and York. In nearly all these counties, resolutions have been passed, at public meetings, expressive of confidence in the virtue, talents and patriotism of JOSEPH RIVNER. Several other counties have also called meetings. We have noticed no more

mont yet among our friends in Franklin, Perry, or Cumberland! Will they sit with folded arms and suffer the hydra-headed monster, bestrided by George Wolf, to trample on the laws without resistance? We hope not. The spirit of Freedom is abroad in our land. Rouse! "Now's the day!"

The Editor of the Dayton, Ohio, Republican, who strenuously and efficiently supported Gen. Jackson, at the late election, says in his paper of the 3d inst.—"In our paper of the 21st ult. we furl'd the Masonic banner, under whose CRIMSON STRIPES WE HAD HERETOFORE BEEN FIGHTING, WITH A DETERMINATION THAT IT SHOULD NEVER BE UNFURLED, WHILE WE WERE AT THE HELM," and that he will hereafter sail "under the pure, unsullied banner of 'Equal Rights,' WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN POLLUTED WITH THE BLOOD OF A FREE AND UNSPENDING CITIZEN, nor felt the withering embrace of a cable-tow."

So we go. While the "drone of the hive" is bowing to, and serving the Aristocratic Masonic Nobles of the Lodge, the pure patriots and well-wishers of the Country, are crowding around the banner of the "Supremacy of the Laws—Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvement and Home Industry"—with the same patriotic devotion which led our forefathers against the tyrannies and usurpations of their oppressors.

Thirty Eight Thousand Dollars, we learn from the Pennsylvania Telegraph, is the amount of Tolls received on the Canals of the states, within the last year! Such is the income from an expenditure of fifteen millions, under the direction of profligate and incompetent agents. The interest on the Public Debt is 700,000 dollars, while the repairs and alterations on the Canals will probably cost 300,000 dollars more, making one million—38,000 dollars received for one million expended!! How long will the people of Pennsylvania be deluded and deceived by interested and unprincipled officers.

The question between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Comp'y, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, as to the right to pass the Point of Rocks, which had been given in favor of the Road company by the Chancellor, has lately been reversed by the Court of Appeals, of Md.—This decision is final—the rail road company to pay the costs in both Courts. The company now contemplate altering the route of the rail road and going through part of Virginia.

A fire at Albion, Orleans county, on the 10th ult. destroyed the warehouse and grocery occupied by Messrs. Balcan & Dyer, with all their contents, including the books, papers, and furniture of the Collector's office—also the hat store of Messrs. Cary & Davis—and damaged a brick block occupied by several merchants, and by the proprietor of the Orleans Republican, whose office was so much deranged, that the editor states that he has been surfing on pi ever since. Three canal boats were also more or less burnt. The loss is estimated at \$3,500.

Twenty-three frame buildings were destroyed by fire at Buffalo, New York, on the evening of the 15th ult. The buildings were bounded by Main, Pearl, Eagle and Niagara streets. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$30,000. The fire occurred at 6 o'clock in the evening, during a perfect gale, with snow, from the south west, and so rapid was the conflagration that the last building was down by 9. At the commencement, the most lively fears were entertained that the flames would cross Eagle street; only 4 rods in width, in which case nothing could have saved the Eagle Tavern, and the wooden buildings upon each side of it, extending half a mile.

One of the latest English papers says, "that if the Reform Bill, or something to the same effect, be not the law of the land within three months from this time, the existence of Lords and Bishops will be a matter of history, not of fact."

A JUBILEE PROPOSED.—We have found (says the Baltimore Chronicle) several paragraphs, of late, touching the subject of holding a NATIONAL JUBILEE, on the ensuing 22nd day of February, in honor of the Hundredth Birth-Day of GEORGE WASHINGTON. We approve of the suggestion, and as a part of the ceremonies, would propose that the Farewell Address of this good man be published in every paper in the Union. The sacred principles and invaluable sentiments it contains, would be highly proper to lay before the nation at this time, when so many of our Southern Brethren seem to hold the bond of Union as a thing to be valued by dollars and cents.

General Washington's Birth-Day.—The 22d of February next is the anniversary of the Birth of the Father of his Country—the centennial anniversary. Such a day should be celebrated, by all parties, in a more than ordinary manner—it should be, as it were, a jubilee. We have space to-day only to throw out the hint, that our citizens may be timely aware, of the fact, and that they may think of what is proper for the occasion. We shall touch upon this subject hereafter, more fully.—N. Y. Mer. Adver.

A lady named Elizabeth Kyle, recently died in Milton, N. C. who had attained the advanced age of one hundred and twenty-three years. She was born in Virginia, and resided in one county seventy years. She has left grand-children three score and ten years old.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14.

The 1st. and 2nd sections of the York and Maryland Rail Road Bill, after a spirited and lengthy debate passed the House to-day on the 2nd reading. The vote on the 1st section stood, yeas 49, nays 47. It is thought the bill will be lost.

IN THE FIELD.—On the 20th ult. the National Republican Convention of Kentucky, met at Frankfort, and nominated RICHARD A. BUCKNER for Governor, and JAMES T. MORRHEAD, for Lieutenant Governor. On the 22d the Jackson Convention of that state assembled at the same place, and nominated JOHN BREATHITT for Governor, and BENJAMIN TAYLOR for Lieutenant Governor.

Henry Clay and Masonry.—The worshippers of Henry Clay, in this state and New York, finding that their idol will be defeated, are compelled to resort to their customary arts of deception, to sustain, if possible, his falling cause. Immediately before the Baltimore Antimasonic Convention, the partisans of Clay asserted that Mr. Clay was inimical to masonry, and after the nomination of that Convention was made, they had the presumption and hardihood to assert he was "as good an Antimason as Mr. Wirt." But presently, to put the seal of falsehood on these declarations, the letter of Mr. Clay to the Antimasons of Indiana, made its appearance, published too by Mr. Clay himself. In that letter, the reader will remember, is a studied and artful attempt to insult the Antimasonic party and throw odium upon their cause, in order to regain the attachment and friendship of his masonic brethren, whose affections had, in some degree, become estranged from him, in consequence of the apparently equivocal character of his devotion to the handmaid. Believing the latter object accomplished, he now takes another turn to court the Antimasons, whose principles he condemned, & for whose efforts to exterminate the monster of crime, he could find no warrant in the constitution of the United States. This attempt is done in the shape of a certificate from one of the Lodges of Kentucky, to which Mr. Clay belonged, testifying that the mover of a Grand National Lodge had withdrawn in 1824 from said Lodge.

By this silly trick, the murder and treason not excepted, supporters of Mr. Clay, think to sustain his corrupt cause and obtain the good opinion of the Antimasonic party.—Pshaw! The whole is too much tinctured with the falsehoods and abominations of the lodge, to merit or receive any attention from the Antimasonic party. But supposing for a moment that Mr. Clay did withdraw from the Lodge in 1824, what does it amount to? Has he ceased to be a mason, to act upon its principles and to uphold them? He has not! He has been considered as a mason, by his brothers—his name and influence have been used to support the institution and his exertions employed to prevent its destruction. In 1822 he exerted himself most strenuously to establish a Grand National Lodge, that would, we sincerely believe, if it had succeeded, have left us nothing but the name of a free people. In 1824 we are told that he privately withdrew from the Lodge, and a certificate to that effect is published. But what does such a withdrawal amount to? Nothing more than exemption from the payment of the lodge dues, and which was no doubt the motive of Mr. Clay's withdrawal, immediately preceding his departure for Washington in 1824. Admitting that he did withdraw from a particular Lodge, have we any evidence that his feelings towards the institution have undergone a change? We have not. On the contrary, his letter to the Indiana Antimasons is proof positive, that his devotion to the sublime mysteries of masonry is as warm as ever. That it was so considered by masons, the approbation universally expressed in the masonic presses, together with the marked expression of confidence immediately after received from the masonic party, in his nomination for the Presidency is sufficient proof. Who for one moment will believe, that if he had written such a letter as Mr. Wirt wrote, he would have received that nomination? No person can doubt that his nomination, under such circumstances, would have been scouted at by the majority of the assemblage that selected him.

Waiving all the facts, however, that so fully establish Mr. C.'s devotion to masonry, viz: his ardent efforts to establish a National Grand Lodge, his continued adherence to and approbation of the order, his letter to the Antimasons of Indiana, his nomination by the Masonic Convention of Baltimore; waiving all these circumstances, we say, and allowing that he were now a thoroughgoing Antimason, what would it matter with the Antimasonic party, who have selected a man as their candidate, of whose rare endowments, intellectual superiority, pure and exalted patriotism any country or age might justly be proud? Nothing—absolutely nothing.

If a full and complete renunciation of masonry before the Baltimore nomination, would have failed to secure a nomination to Mr. Clay, how deluded must his partisans be, to suppose that by deception and trick they can now induce us to waver an instant in our devotion to principle or attachment to the candidate of our choice!—Lan. Her.

James Ransom, who was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife last November, was hung at New York on Saturday week last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New York brings advices to the 23d November from France.

A courier arrived in Paris from London, the evening of the 18th of November, bringing the treaty, signed on the 15th of that month, between the five powers and king Leopold, incorporating the 24 articles of that between Belgium and Holland, with 3 additional clauses. Art. 25 places all the preceding articles under the guarantee of the five powers. Art. 26 declares that there shall be peace and amity between the king of the French, the emperor of Austria,

the king of Great Britain, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia, on the one part, and the king of the Belgians on the other. Art. 27 prescribes that the treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months at latest. The king of Holland still refused his sanction to the treaty.

A riot took place at Rieupeyroux on the 7th November, owing to the opposition of the people to pay the consolidated duties. The mayor, though supported by three regiments of gendarmes, was unable to suppress it. On the arrival of the prefect, the president of the tribunal, the procureur du Roi and the general in command of the district, the mal-contentes submitted, and promised to pay, forthwith, the demands against them.

The disarming of the garrisons of Piedmont were rapidly going on, and those of Savoy, Chambery and Auncy are merely kept up in sufficient number to mount guard; the army of the north were quitting the frontier and returning to their garrisons and quarters—this dispersion of armies and disarming of garrisons, is hailed as a sure indication of continued peace.

Several journalists in France had been prosecuted and fined.

The widow of the late unfortunate lord Edward Fitzgerald died at Paris, about the middle of November.

A large number of new peers, for life, had been created, and many officers, who had been deprived of their commissions under former dynasties, restored to command. Several of the newly-created peers had taken their seats in the chamber of peers. The creation of these peers has given great offence, and some of the journals, which had before supported the ministry, had turned round and joined the opposition.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.—The accounts from Poland are filled with gloom—scarcely a family that has not lost some relative by the war; prosperity is destroyed, and trade is in a wretched state of depression.

The emperor of Russia, upon whom a demand was made by the Prussian government, has refused to pay the expenses of the Polish army in passing through Prussia; he has also forbidden the officers of the several corps who sought refuge in Prussia, from either returning to Russia or Poland.

The brave Schryznecki, Dembinski, and a number of other Polish generals, together with the countess Plater, had determined on seeking an asylum in Paris. The first named had reached Berlin on his way thither.

ENGLAND.—The cholera, in England was chiefly confined to Sunderland, though there had been new cases at Stockton and New Castle, and these caused but little havoc. The Paris Constitutional states that letters had been received from London, containing the intelligence of the cholera having made its appearance on board of vessels in the docks—the silence of the London papers on this head are considered as conclusive that this information is incorrect.

The reform question, and the meeting of parliament, were the engrossing subjects of interest. A further prorogation of parliament had been determined on. The plan of creating new peers was gaining additional strength.—Niles' Register.

MARRIED.

In Hagerstown, Md., on Thursday week last, by the Rev. J. Rebaugh, Mr. FREDERICK G. KAPP, one of the Editors of the Hagerstown Free Press, to Miss HARRIET ELIZABETH MARTIN, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq. of that town.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. Gutelius Mr. JAMES WILT, of Tyrone township, to Miss HANNAH DEARDORFF, of Straban township.

DIED.

On Thursday the 21th ult. Mr. MARK WORTZ, of Conowago township, in the 86th year of his age.

On the 29th ult. in the vicinity of Abbotstown Mrs. CATHERINE SHAEFFER, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 20th Dec. Mrs. MARGARET BUSHEY, wife of Mr. Nicholas Bushey, of Reading township, in the 90th year of her age. Mr. Bushey died on the 7th of Feb. 1813, in his 91st year.

A STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THE FRONT ROOM, together with a Cellar, of the New Building one door West of Mr. Buehler's Drug Store, is for rent. It is large and convenient, and the situation a good one for a Store, or Office.

ROBERT SMITH.

January 17, 1832. tr-41

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, be will made very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the occupant.

January 17, 1832. tr-41

THE LAST NOTICE.

And without any equivocations whatever!

THOSE persons indebted to me, either by bond, note or book account, and who have neglected my former notices for settlement, are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and close their accounts, On or before the first day of April next, I will POSITIVELY bring suit, against them without "fear, favor or affection."

My business must and shall be closed at that time. JAMES A. THOMPSON.

January 17, 1832. tr-41

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.

IT is proposed to exhibit the Solar Microscope of the Gettysburg Gymnasium, on Saturday the 21st inst. at the Court House in this Borough, if the day be fair. The exhibition will commence at one o'clock P. M. precisely, since the objects to be exhibited will appear to the best advantage whilst the sun is yet high. It is believed that this Microscope is not inferior to any other in the United States in its magnifying power, which is between 3 and 4 millions of times. As a few instances of its wonderful magnifying powers, it may be mentioned that a fine horse hair was magnified so as to measure 1 1/2 inches in diameter; the animalcules in the dust of figs measured 15 inches in length and 9 in breadth; those on cabbage (commonly called mildew) 6 feet by 3 1/2; the wings of a bee about 20 feet by 15, and the cells in vinegar about 9 or 10 feet in length. Besides these, a variety of very interesting objects will be shown; such as the sting of a bee, a fine sewing-needle, finest linen cambric, crystalizations, &c.

The terms of admission will be 25 cents to each individual, with the permission to return at pleasure for several successive exhibitions of the Microscope—Children under 12 years of age will be required to pay but 12 1/2 cents. The proceeds which may arise from this source, will be applied to the increase of the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus of the Gymnasium. It is hoped that none will neglect so great a source of gratification, and that all the friends of education will thus afford us their assistance in our humble efforts to advance that cause. Jan. 17, 1832.

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 5th day of March next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 17, 1832. tr-41

Creditors Take Notice.

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the said Court have appointed the third Monday (20th day) of February, next, for hearing me and my creditors at the Court House in the borough of Greensburgh, when and where you may attend to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged according to law.

BENJAMIN ADAMS. January 10, [17] 1832. tr-41

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Mountpleasant township, Adams County, about the 14th of October last, FIVE SHEEP. The owner of said estrays is requested to come forward, prove property, and take them away.

GEORGE SNYDER. January 17, 1832. tr-41

To the Editors and Publishers of Newspapers.

JONATHAN ELLIOT, of the City of Washington, respectfully requests the Editors and Publishers of Newspapers within the several States and Territories of the Union, to furnish him, through the Members of Congress of their particular States or Districts, at the Seat of the Federal Government, with three copies of their Newspapers (marked "one," "two," and "three," issued on (or about) Wednesday the 22d of February, 1832, (being the Centennial Anniversary of General Washington.)

As his motive is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desire to produce positive evidence of the number of Newspapers printed in the United States and their Territories, he desires that particular attention may be paid to this request, as above, by the publishers of county papers in distant towns, that are, comparatively, little known, and if, at the same time, they would communicate, in their papers, any "statistical information" relative to their immediate neighborhood, it would be highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

It is intended that every newspaper received, shall be carefully preserved and arranged, by States, in a room at Washington, devoted for this object; one set to be eventually deposited in the Library of Congress; the duplicate set to be transmitted to O. RICE, Esq. of London, (Agent for the purchase of Books, &c. for the Congressional Library,) to be by him placed in the British Museum; and the triplicate set to be retained for some public institution.

It is intended, also, as soon as this collection is completed to publish, in a tabular form, in the public prints, for the information of the people of the U. States, a list of all the Newspapers, embracing the "Name," "place and period of publication," and "terms of subscription." Great pains will be bestowed to make this list (being an important result to be gathered from the collection) as perfect as the material will admit.

It is hoped that the intelligent conductors of Newspapers, favorable to the above project, will oblige the advertiser by inserting this communication in their respective papers, to each of whom a copy of the tabular statement will be transmitted as soon as published. January 17, 1832.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

CONTENTS OF NO. 45, VOL. 13.

Prize Essay, at the Liverpool Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting, 1831; by the Rev. Henry Berry—Report of a Discussion at the Manchester (Eng.) Agricultural Meeting in October last, On the Properties of Lime, and best mode of application as Manure—On Planting, (from the Library of Useful Knowledge, Of the most approved Modes of preparing Soils for Plants; Fencing, Draining, Ploughing, Trenching, the Formation of Rides or Carriage Ways in Plantations, Covering these with Herbage, &c.—On the Means of Inducing Fertility in Fruit Trees—On Bots in Horses, by R. S. Harden—On the New Theory of Bots in Horses—To Powder Red Pepper—Editorial—Alabama Sugar—Prices Current in N. York and Balt. Advertisements.