



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

Tuesday Morning, January 24, 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 Saturday last.

Flour.—A positive store price can hardly be given to-day, as some dealers ask 5 62 1/2, others 5 56 1/2, & others will sell at 5 50. The wagon price, until Wednesday inclusive, was uniform at 5 50 per brl. On Thursday it ranged from 5 37 1/2 to 5 50; and to-day we quote wagon rate at 5 37 1/2, although a load is occasionally taken at a fraction more.

CORN MEAL.—Sales of brls. at 3 37 1/2. WHEAT.—Good red is still received at the City Mills at \$1 05 per bushel.

CORN.—The article is wanted for shipping, and it is thought that 55 to 58 cents would be a fair quotation.

RYE.—Good parcels, it is believed, would readily bring 80 cents.

COVERS.—Sales of small lots from stores at 55 50, 5 62 1/2, and 5 75, as in quality.

FLAXSEED.—The wagon price stands at \$1 50, and sales from stores at \$1 62 1/2.

As it was cloudy last Saturday, the exhibition of the Solar Microscope did not take place. We are authorized to state that the exhibition will take place on the first clear day, at the time and place specified in the advertisement last week.

The advertisement of the Gazette of Pennsylvania, will be attended to in our next. Although unacquainted with the author, we insert the Communication of "A Friend to Religion and Virtue," with pleasure. The writer is evidently not a practised author, but his heart is sound. Such unsophisticated effusions, fresh from a pious soul, are often more useful than the most labored and polished productions of more worldly scholars.

Impressed with a belief that something like the following should be laid before our Legislature, we would respectfully invite the co-operation of our editorial brethren, throughout the State, in giving it a general circulation. We shall, aided by our friends, send from Adams county a goodly number of signers to it.

Petition against Extra-Judicial Oaths.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of the county of Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully represents that the practice of administering unlawful or Extra-Judicial Oaths, is in their judgment, dangerous and pernicious in the highest degree, and subversive of the secure enjoyment of those unalienable rights which our laws guarantee to every citizen. The direct tendency of this practice is, to impair the obligation of an oath, when lawfully administered in courts of justice, and to obliterate its moral influence from the human mind: And as no statute or law has yet been enacted, in this State, to prohibit the evil and dangerous practice above mentioned, they respectfully pray your honorable body forthwith to pass a law to prohibit and restrain, under suitable penalties, all persons from administering or imposing any oath, or any obligation or promise, under the sanction of an oath, except in cases and for purposes expressly authorized by the public laws of this State or of the United States. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Twin Brother of Free-Masonry.

In the "African Repository," for December, we find the following account of an Institution among the native Negroes of Africa, which, in many particulars, very nearly resembles the "Ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons." Masonry can justify its principles and proceedings by other and more respectable precedents, than we were aware of. We may here mention, for the information of our Masonic brethren, that the highest Masonic Lodge in the Union, is the "African General Grand Lodge," of Boston. According to Masonic principles, his Sooty Majesty of Boston, is Lord Paramount of all the "Sons of Light," in the United States.

From the African Repository, Page 303. Another cause of their conveining, was to make formal complaint that several natives from Baza; at present residing in the Colony, and who are in a great measure civilized, had disclosed to their women the secret of the Grippau (or devil), as the natives translate it) employed by them to keep their females in proper subjection. This demon, or Grippau, is nothing more than the head man, or chief, of a Secret Association, termed the Grippau; bearing a close resemblance to the Secret Societies to be found among the

Bullions and Soosoes, in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, though not possessing as extensive powers. It is among the former termed Perra, and with the latter, Seno. These Institutions have been fully and accurately described by Dr. Winterbottom, formerly Physician to Sierra Leone, and to whose work I beg leave to refer you. This head Grippau man, disguised so as to render his appearance as hideous as possible, issues at night from the grove set apart for the celebration of their mysterious rites, and entering the town with the most dreadful howlings, proceeds to enquire into the conduct of the females, and if any have given cause of dissatisfaction to their lords, he punishes them according to the aggravation of the offence. The women are kept in profound ignorance of the real character of their tormentor, and really believe him to be a supernatural being or demon. The discovery of the secrets of this Society is invariably punished with death, which is executed in so secret a manner, that the offender suddenly disappears, none but the initiated know how, and the others, so great is their dread of this Institution, dare not enquire; but since several of the natives have been educated in the Colony, they have, in a great measure, divested themselves of their superstitious, and do not hesitate to reveal the secret to the women who resort to the Cape.

Deceptions Stragems of Free-Masonry. The Masonic Sentinel, and its twin-brother, the Compiler, blazoned forth in their columns last week, a Manifesto or Declaration of a number of Masons of Massachusetts—in which they "declare," that all that Anti-Masons and Seceders have said about the "Ancient and honorable Fraternity," are grand lies! and that Masonry is a great, glorious, good, moral and sweet "Lamp-maid of Religion!" The "declaration" contains, from beginning to ending, nothing but shallow equivocations and false assertions. Did we not experimentally know Masonry, we might probably be led astray by such deceptions means as are resorted to by the Fraternity to shield their Institution from public scrutiny. But we have been in her polluted den; we have filled some of her high places in the Lodge, and we know that the revelations of the three first degrees, as given by Morgan and Allyn, are substantially correct and true. And, as there is a perfect unanimity in all other Seceding Masons, high and low, we have every reason to believe, that Masonry, pure unadulterated Masonry, has been given to the world in "Bernard's Light on Masonry."

Supposing we go to a Farmer who has, as he says, seven or more acres of good wheat, which he will sell, one acre at a time, with the privilege of taking as many as we may find beneficial to us from his representations—we buy one, and he cheats us; he says the second is better than the first: we go the second, and get cheated again; and so with the third, when we stop—a person comes along and says he has tried all seven of the acres, and finds the last worse than the first, and his assertions are proven by the revelations of others—have we, who know what the three first are, not a good justification in proclaiming to the world that the whole is a gross imposition to deceive our fellow-citizens? We certainly have. So with regard to Masonry. And ten thousand such "declarations" as that published in the Masonic organs, would not lessen our faith in the revelations of the higher orders. The letter and spirit of Masonry are before the people, and we are willing, when they shall have read and examined them, to abide by their decision. One of the soundest Jurists in the Union has said, after examining into its principles and acts, that Masonry is "at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact, is treason against society, and a wicked conspiracy against the Laws of God and Man, which ought to be put down," and that after its "practical exhibition" in New York, "no man of common prudence can sleep over these discoveries." And such will be the verdict of the people, when they become convinced of the evils of Masonry.

The Will of Stephen Girard. Instruments of this kind are not, generally speaking, legitimate subjects for public comment. But Mr. Girard's Will, having been published in the newspapers and in pamphlet form, is entitled to no such protection. It particularly deserves notice, as its contents seem to give great satisfaction to more than one class of men, whose principles are at war with the good of society. Many of its provisions are highly beneficial and useful. The establishment of a public free school does him honor. But there are other clauses which we regret to see. His bequest to the Masonic Lodge is much to be deplored, as it tends to sustain their sinking cause and spirits. What would be thought of a testator, who should bequeath a portion of his estate to Pirates, to enable them to continue their depredations on the unguarded? His instructions to exclude Clergymen from entering within his College enclosures, least they should corrupt the minds of the pupils, are equally repugnant to the well regulated feelings of a Christian community. However cautiously worded, his Masonic and Clerical allusions are a "flattering unctious to the souls" of Infidels. Such feelings, publicly promulgated, we cannot suffer to pass without evidence of our disapprobation.

The Fredericktown Herald of the 14th inst. states "that within eleven days 3,927 barrels of flour have been transported on the Rail Road—an average of 857 per day. The difference in favor of sending flour to market by the Rail Road instead of by wagons, about fifty cents per barrel, making in all a clear gain to the farmers nearly \$2,000. This is one of the happy results of cheapened transportation, about which we have often spoken."

A Good Business.—Twenty-six marriages are published in one of the Lancaster Examiner, as having taken place in Lancaster county between the first and twenty-ninth of last month, and all the business done by one Rev. Gentleman.

The Hagerstown Free Press says—We frequently hear arguments based upon the assumption that Mr. Wirt will decline being a candidate for the Presidency. In order to allay all doubts upon the subject of the course which this unblemished patriot and sterling statesman will pursue, in respect to the matter in question, we invite the attention of our readers to the following paragraph, which we copy from the Pa. Whig: "This is an assumption contradicted by facts. Mr. Wirt has solemnly declared he would not decline—and he as solemnly re-asserted the nomination of the National Republican Convention."

In a trial for the seduction of a married woman, which took place at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny County, Penn. the jury brought in a verdict against the defendant, with \$2,500 damages.

The amount of Capital of the State Banks of the State of New York (actually paid in) is reported by the Comptroller of that State to be \$24,133,260, nearly two-thirds of the amount of the whole capital of the Bank of the United States.

In Kingston, N. H. on the night of the 10th instant, according to the Exeter News Letter, a sacrilege was committed in the Congregational Church, by some wretches, who tore up the great bible and hymn books, broke open the chest containing the sacramental vessels, mutilated and compressed them and in mockery arranged them, before the altar, besides other blasphemous mockeries too disgusting to mention! No motive can be assigned for this monstrous act, nor can any one divine the fool or fools who committed it.

The Huntington Gazette of the 21st Dec. says—A pair of saddle-bags, containing, as we have heard, some letters, and drafts on some of the western banks, was found a few days since on French Mountain, near Frankstown, in this county. The letters were opened. By what means the saddle-bags got there is not discovered. Did they belong to a traveller? The matter is worthy of investigation.

One of the benefits derived from our Rail-Roads, (says the Baltimore Patriot) and that by no means a trivial one—is thus noticed in a late Boston paper. We may say, that if it had not been for the facilities thus afforded there is no telling to what price fuel might have reached in this city—as the water communications were closed at a time when the supplies of the article were unusually scant for the season.

Owing to the facilities afforded to the transportation of fuel by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, the price of wood, which has risen to twelve and sixteen dollars a cord in Philadelphia and New York, and to ten in Boston, is kept down to five and six dollars. Such a fact, to a poor man, at this season, is worth a whole volume of speculations.—Courier.

The insolvent debtors confined in the N. York, were presented on Christmas day with a fine lot of warm stockings, from the British agent of the manufacturers. The proprietor of the New York American Hotel also provided them with a Christmas dinner.

The "Standard of Liberty," a paper recently published in the city of Lancaster has been discontinued. Mr. Vilcox, the publisher, remarked in his valedictory, that he had occupied the editorial chair for a year, during which period, the aggregate amount of cash received for subscriptions, was three dollars!

"I'd be an editor—denue take the creditor—Writing for glory and printing on trust."

Party Integrity.—It was stated some time ago, in those papers which are most interested in such a statement, that Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant had charged the Cherokee nation \$10,000 for their services. We are authorized, says the Washington City Chronicle, by the Cherokees themselves, to say, that this is an unfounded and malicious falsehood.

The "Lancaster Republican and Anti-Masonic Opponent," the "Lancaster Gazette," and the "Standard of Liberty," three masonic papers in this city, have recently been discontinued "for want of support." "What a growing party!"—Lan. Exam.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at Boston, brings intelligence from London to the evening of 30th November, inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The Burking cases continued to excite much alarm in London: one of the offenders, by the name of Shields, had made a confession which led to the arrest of several persons. There had been an affair in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland between a body of soldiers and some peasantry.

The London Courier of the 30th November contained the daily report of the cases of cholera at Sunderland, Nov. 28. Remained at last report 32—new cases 14—total 49—recovered 0—died 8—remaining 32. There had been 294 cases there since Oct. 26, 1831; deaths 86. It is now admitted by the government physicians to be the Asiatic disease. Out of 10 new cases reported on the 27th Nov. 8 died before the ensuing morning: the disease was evidently on the increase and had extended its ravages to New Castle.

FRANCE. A letter from Lyons, of Nov. 21, states that dreadful riots had taken place between the manufacturers and workmen. Several

thousand workmen had assembled on one night, and burning and pillage had been carried on to a dreadful extent. The number of killed and wounded of the rioters was very large: The workmen collected in the night, and made themselves masters of all the bridges and cut off all communication with the Swiss side of the Rhone. A sharp cannonading was going on at the writing of the letter from the city, as also from the Croix Rousse, which had not been taken at the lastest advices. About 300 of the troops had been killed and wounded, among the former was reported a Colonel of the line and six officers. The Hotel de Ville had been taken by the rioters, as also the powder magazine, the whole city was at the power of the mob—who had commenced firing houses in all directions. In the streets large fires were built, into which they threw all the books, stock and furniture which they pillaged. The number of workmen engaged in these riots at Lyons, was estimated at 60,000, and it was supposed, if government attacked them the city would be reduced to ashes. The cause of these disturbances was occasioned by the manufacturers refusing to yield to a demand for higher wages.

The duke of Orleans, the eldest son of the king, had proceeded from Paris to Lyons to adjust matters. The latest accounts, however, say that the shops and theatres had been opened, and that tranquillity had been restored.

PORTUGAL. An account had reached London that there had been an insurrection in Lisbon and Don Miguel had fled.

TURKEY. The cholera was making the most frightful ravages in Smyrna, business had been entirely suspended.

From the Washington City Globe. MECHANICS.

Mr. Blair.—By publishing the following extract of a letter, received by the last mail, from a friend residing in Clinton, Hinds County, Mississippi, the views of the writer will be better fulfilled than in any other way.

"We want Mechanics. A strong company of brick-layers, also, of carpenters. It is the cry every where—'We want Mechanics!' I have no doubt fifty brick-buildings would be raised in this place, neighborhood, and Vickburg next season, if workmen could be procured. Fifty Dollars to \$60 a month is a journeyman's wages. Ten Dollars a 1,000 for making and laying brick is the price. Provisions are cheap. Cannot you send us on some of your too many Mechanics? Say to them, that they need not be afraid of health, if they will not dream it. For many miles around here, it is high and dry, and no swamps. It is a healthy place." Send us some workmen.

MARRIED. On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Weyl, Mr. ADAM KUECHLY, of this borough, to Miss MARY MADALENE TRIEBACH, of Straban township.

DIED. On the 9th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE KEFFHABER, wife of Mr. Conrad Keffhaber, of Cumberland township, in the 60th year of her age.

On the same day, very suddenly, Mr. PHILIP BISHOP, of Littlestown, aged 78 years.

On Thursday the 12th instant, Miss ELIZABETH LOCKHART, of Mountpleasant township.

On the same day, Mr. PHILIP THOMAS, of Straban township, aged 84 years.

On Thursday the 5th inst. in the borough of Erie, Pa. Mrs. SARAH B. BEATY, in the 23d year of her age, wife of Mr. Wm. Beaty, and daughter of Mr. James McConkey, formerly of this place.

On Saturday morning last, after a short illness, at Mount-Alto Furnace, Mr. ALEXANDER COBEAN, (youngest son of Col. Alex. Cobean,) formerly of this Borough.

500 lbs of Lamp or Candle-Wick, 1,000 Butter Prints; 1,000 Barrel and Half-Barrel Covers, 1,000 Nests of Sugar Boxes, 500 Fancy Baskets, 200 Gross Lamp Wick, 500 lbs. Candle or Lamp Wick.

For sale, by VALERIUS DUKEHART. Baltimore, January 24, 1832. 4t—42

NOTICE. THE subscriber having declined business, and intends removing to the West shortly, he therefore requests all those indebted to him by note or book accounts, to call and settle the same—otherwise he will not be able to settle with them himself. DANIEL COMFORT.

N. B. He may at all times be found at his dwelling house. January 24, 1832. 4t—42

Patented Land for Sale. The subscribers will sell a TRACT OF LAND, containing Four Hundred Acres, more or less, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams County, Pa. adjoining lands of Philip Fehl, Jacob Benschhof, Tho's. White and others—on the side of the South Mountain, about 3 miles from Myers' Mill—late the property of JOHN V. HOOK, dec'd.

The greater part of the land is covered with excellent Timber, and it will be divided to suit purchasers. The improvements are, A GOOD LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, Tenant House, two Orchards, &c.

The terms will be made known, and the day of sale appointed in due time, by THE HEIRS, One of whom resides on the premises. January 24, 1832. 3t—42

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be exposed to public vendue, On Saturday the 26th of February next, at 12 o'clock x. at the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams County, Penn., about five miles from Gettysburg, and one from the State Road leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert McCreary, Andrew Walker and others, containing about Two Hundred and Sixty Acres, with a large proportion of good Timber—and

A LOG HOUSE,

and Double Log Barn, and other necessary Buildings thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of excellent Timothy Meadow. The title is indisputable; and the Farm is PATENTED.

There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house. The property will be shown on application at the premises, or by the Subscribers. The terms of sale will be made known on day of sale by

HUGH DENWIDDIE, } Adm'r. DAVID DENWIDDIE, } By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. January 24, 1832.

JUST received and for sale at this Office, "Causes, Cure, and Prevention of the SICK-HEADACHE." By James Measey, M.D. Price 50 cents per copy. Star Office, January 24, 1832.

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 28th day of February next, 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. SAMUEL STEFFY. January 24, 1832. 4t—42

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. tr—41

FOR SALE. IN THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG,

That two-story BRICK Dwelling House, in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Mr. Forry's Inn, recently occupied by Dr. Smysler. The payments, if desired, be will make very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the occupant. January 17, 1832. 4t—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. 4t—42

THE AMERICAN FARMER A NEAT WEEKLY PAPER, in quarto form, Edited by GEORGE SMITH, is published in Baltimore, Md., by K. Irvine Hitchcock, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Domestic and Domestic Economy. It contains also every week the Prices Current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which Farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce. CONTENTS OF NO. 45, VOL. 13. Prize Essay, at the Liverpool Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting, 1831; by the Rev. Henry Berry, concluded—On Planting, (from the Library of Useful Knowledge,) Of the Culture of Plantations; Soil, Pruning, Thinning; Remedies for Accidental Injuries and Natural Diseases of Forest Trees; Of the Tanning afforded by the bark of Different Species of Trees—Some Observations on the Culture of the Cherokee or Nondenscript Rose, as a Hedge Plant; selected from the unpublished manuscripts of the late Stephen Elliott—Fruits—Inquiry—Wine Making—Instructions for Fishermen, by the late Col. James Fenwick, late of Potomack, Charles Co. Md., written in 1822, and found amongst his papers—Bots in Horses—State Agricultural Convention—Immense Number of Mice—Editorial—Prices Current in New York and Baltimore—Advertisements.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view to subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, free of postage, who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.