



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

Tuesday Morning, January 31, 1832.

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

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

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The American Farmer says—There is very little variation in the prices of produce. Flour has declined a little, the wagon price of Howard street being \$5 25; sales from stores are very limited. Wheat remains about the same as last week. Corn & rye have declined in consequence of the abundant supply.

THE LADY'S BOOK, for January, has been received. It maintains its heretofore praiseworthy character. Persons wishing to subscribe, can examine a copy of the "Book," by calling at this office.

THE CASKET, for January, has not been received at this office.

The act incorporating the Adams county Rail Road Company, passed the Senate on Tuesday last.

GLORIOUS!—**MARTIN VAN BUREN**, who was appointed by the "greatest and best," Minister to England, has been nobly "reformed" by the U. States Senate.

GAZETTEER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In our advertising columns will be found proposals for publishing a Gazetteer of this State—to which we respectfully invite the attention of our readers. Such a work, says the Harrisburg Reporter, if properly executed, cannot fail to be eminently useful. A mere detail of the boundaries of a county, the situation of a town or village, and their population—facts that commonly compose the materials of a Gazetteer, would render the work a mere book for occasional references; we are pleased therefore, that it is proposed to take in the past and present history of the state; to give the details of its early settlements, the difficulties the pioneers of the wilderness had to encounter from the ruthless attacks of the Indians; the expeditions against them; and notices of the distinguished men who have contributed to its prosperity, honor and reputation. How many interesting details on these heads have been lost by the deaths of those who were actors in the scenes of the struggles for the domestic peace and political liberty we are blessed with, and from inattention in not recording them! Much, however, still is preserved in the accurate memories of their children and it is a duty to communicate all they know on the subject. The people of the New-England states have been much more attentive to these points. From their earliest settlement, ample records were kept, and many of them have been published. Let us therefore, snatch from oblivion, the history of events, of the progress of improvements, and of those persons who by their perseverance, industry, and sufferings, have contributed to make the state what it is. Every man in Pennsylvania is interested in rendering the proposed work as full as possible, and we therefore hope, that all who can, will furnish the facts to enable the author to satisfy himself and the public.

The Washington Correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, says of Anti-Masonry and its Presidential Candidate:—"Equally idle will be the attempt to effect the withdrawal of Mr. Wirt. He is a high-minded and honorable man. His nomination was tendered and accepted under peculiar circumstances: circumstances which render his own voluntary withdrawal inconsistent with honor, and common decency would forbid their soliciting him to take such a step, under the just fear that it might be, as it should be, considered as personal disrespect. If this step were taken, it would avail nothing. Anti-Masonry would regret to lose the bright name and unsullied reputation of Mr. Wirt, but his place at the head of her ticket would be soon supplied with a name which would command and secure the suffrages of all who had the good object in view."

Mrs. Royall, in her Paul Pry, says the Nineties in Congress are talking nonsense all the time, and the women are freezing to death because they will not take the duty off of Flannel; and asks what will they do if all the women freeze up!

J. Q. ADAMS.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, referring to Mr. Adams's appearance in the House of Representatives, well says:

"Where, but in our own free land, could such an event take place! For the few moments that I gazed on the venerable President of the United States, sublime thoughts, generated by the moral grandeur of the spectacle, filled my mind; and then, by a revulsion of feeling, frequently experienced by the gravest in the most solemn moments, my lungs were ready 'to crow like chattering,' for I thought what a strange sight it would be to behold **CHARLES X.** commenting on a 'speech from the throne,' by **LOUIS PHILIPPE!**"

Whatever may be men's opinion, concerning the last Administration, no right thinking, right feeling freeman of these States, can withhold the meed of praise from the Patriot, who, instead of remaining at home regretting lost power, like Marius scowling on the ruins of Carthage, has come forward—a true Republican—to devote his last days, like his first, to the service of his country. Long—long may he be preserved to us!

Let no man who reads this little article think that the writer of it is influenced by personal feeling or party prejudice—he never spoke to John Quincy Adams in his life.

We make the following extract from the statement furnished the Legislature by the Auditor General of certain Banks of Pennsylvania—

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, November 1, 1831.	
DR.	
To capital	\$125,618
Notes in circulation	143,730
Dividends unpaid	7,003 15
Due the Commonwealth, tax	692 24
Due to other Banks	2,068 62
Due to depositors	34,335 11
	\$313,357 15
CR.	
By bills discounted	\$136,970 97
Bonds	18,304 02
Mortgages	1,870
Judgments, including costs paid	31,353 39
Stock—Gettysburg Water Company \$500	
Do. Gettysburg and Potersburg Turnpike 222 05	
	722 05
Specie—Silver & cts. 33,522 20	
Gold 1,699 03	
	35,141 23
Notes and Checks on other Banks	23,659 15
Amount due from other Banks	21,485 05
Real Estate	30,729 58
Profit and loss	1,639 30
Expenses	932 41
	\$313,357 15
Dividend declared May 8, 1831 on \$125,618, at 3 per cent.	\$3,759 54
Dividend declared Nov. 1, 1831, on \$125,618, at 3 per cent.	3,768 54

Mr. Marshall will please accept our thanks for furnishing us with copies of public documents.

The Board of Aldermen of New York, acting as the Board of Health, have sent a memorial to congress, recommending that experienced persons should be sent to England to ascertain the nature of the Cholera, and that some general laws should be passed for the protection of the citizens of the United States.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—The number of Revolutionary Pensioners on the roll of the War Office, Oct. 17th, 1831, was 11,576. Of this number 960, reside in Maine, 703 in New Hampshire, 1439 in Massachusetts, 693 in Connecticut, 160 in Rhode Island, 931 in Vermont, 2,749 in New York, 380 in New Jersey, 1032 in Pennsylvania, 15 in Delaware, 140 in Maryland, 668 in Virginia, 256 in North Carolina, 116 in South Carolina, 477 in Georgia, 478 in Kentucky, 275 in Tennessee, 534 in Ohio, 124 in Indiana, 10 in Louisiana, 16 in Mississippi, 10 in Michigan, 29 in Illinois, 35 in Alabama, 18 in Missouri, and 18 in the District of Columbia. Besides these there were 3808 Invalid Pensioners. The amount of warrants issued in 1831 for the payment of Revolutionary Pensioners was \$1,005,632 78; and for Invalid Pensioners, \$168,512 10.

The Florence Gazette, of Dec. 8th, notices the marriage of Mr. Thomas Booth to Miss Frances Cox, on Thursday evening. On Saturday night, following, they had retired to bed in perfect health; the next morning the bridegroom awoke and found his bride a lifeless corpse.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.—Wm. B. Hodgson, Esq., bearer of the Ratification, on the part of the Sultan *Mahmoud*, of the Treaty lately concluded between the United States and Turkey, has arrived at Boston quarantine ground in brig Angeline, Capt. Johnson, 95 days from Smyrna.

That veteran philanthropist, Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, who seems to be never weary of doing, has just published a pamphlet, entitled "Reflections on the causes that led to the formation of the Colonization Society, with a view of its probable results." It is a collection of important facts relative to that enterprise, so arranged as to give the reader a full and correct understanding of its history.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, promptly availing themselves of the benefit of the late decision in their favor by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, have determined to put that portion of the line between the Point of Rocks and Harpers-Ferry under contract, by the 23d of next month; and the line from Harpers-Ferry to Williamsport, on the 4th of April next. These divisions, in connection with those which

have been finished, or are already let out, will make in length 101 miles. [Va. F. Press.]

ROBBERY.—Two trunks were cut from the Western Mail stage, as it was passing from Clear-Spring to Licking Creek, in this county, on Tuesday night the 17th inst.—One of the trunks contained \$1100 in money, besides several articles of clothing, a brace of pistols, &c. the property of Mr. W. King, of Arkansas Territory. Three hundred dollars have been offered as a reward for the apprehension of the robbers and recovery of the property.—Hag. Free Press.

The President of the United States has had a bullet extracted from his arm, which immediately relieved him of the excessive pain it produced. One account says that the wound was received in "battle." Another that it was got in a duel! probably the famous contest with his friend Benton.—Ib.

From the Pennsylvania Whig. THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

From every indication of public opinion, it is now almost reduced to a certainty, that the contest will be between the Anti-Masonic candidate, and George Wolf. Whether Mr. Shulze, Mr. Rush, or Mr. Ritner, will be that candidate, we can only surmise from the expression of public sentiment throughout the State, and which appears to us to be decidedly in favor of Mr. Ritner. Some prejudice against Mr. Ritner seems to prevail in this section of the State; but we have lately conversed with a gentleman from Pittsburg, who declares him to be the most popular man that can be nominated, and that he will receive two votes to Mr. Wolf's one in every Western county. The prejudice which exists here, has been excited by an idea of want of talent in Mr. Ritner; but this is an error. Mr. Ritner, it is true, is not a classical scholar, but he is a strong minded man self-educated, and fully competent to the trust; being firm, independent, and discriminating; with a good knowledge of men, and an intimate acquaintance with the whole economy of the State. Mr. Ritner belongs to that class of men, who have given us a *Franklin*, a *Girard*, a *Penm*, and he will do the State such service, as will entitle him to applause; and cause him to be remembered with gratitude by the people; should he be nominated by the Anti-Masonic convention of the 22d February.

The quantity of Bar Iron made in the U. States in the year 1830 was 112,866 tons. Pig Iron, the whole quantity made being computed as such, 191,533 do Value, \$13,332,760 Number of Men employed, 29,254 Number of persons subsisted, 146,254 Annual wages, \$3,776,420 Paid for food, furnished by farmers, 4,000,400

MASSACHUSETTS MASONIC MANIFESTO.

About twelve hundred brethren of the mystic tie, in Massachusetts, have subscribed a Declaration in which they deny the existence, so far as their knowledge respectively extends, of any obligations in the Masonic Institution "at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with the duty of the recipient as a good and faithful citizen."

The OATHS, literally and fully, as administered to candidates in the lodges, have been disclosed by the Le Roy Convention of seceding masons. Other individuals have at different times promulgated the oaths and obligations which they alleged had been administered to them at their initiation, and which they declared were to their knowledge so administered to others in lodges; and these on comparison were found to correspond, substantially, with the disclosures of the Le Roy Convention. The oaths thus disclosed have repeatedly become subjects of investigation in courts of justice; and their truth and accuracy have been sworn to in several instances, both by seceding and by adhering masons. In addition to this, we have the concurrent testimony of more than five thousand seceders, that the oaths as administered in the lodges, substantially and in the main literally, as given in Bernard's Light on Masonry. And no adhering mason, who denied the accuracy of the oaths in general terms, has ever been able to stand the test of fair scrutiny into particulars. It must be admitted then, if human testimony be of any value and human experience can at all be relied on, that the oaths and obligations as published are correct and true. And this being the case, it is fairly and properly the province of the people to judge of the character and tendency of these oaths. The interpretations and constructions given to them by masons, are of no account in this controversy, and cannot weigh a feather. The oaths themselves are the point on which this part of the controversy turns; and if the masons deny that those published by antimasons are correct, let them furnish copies, equally well authenticated, of the oaths as they admit them to be administered in the Lodges. This is their only alternative.—[Lancaster Exam.]

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."—There is now (Jan. 9th.) incarcerated in the Jail of this county, for a debt of about eleven dollars, at the suit of ———, Esq. of Clarkson, a *Revolutionary Soldier*, EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE. A fair specimen this of Masonic charity.—Koch. Enq.

The whole of the commercial part of the town of St. Thomas, on the island of that name, in the West Indies, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st of December last.

A new question is probably about to engage the attention of Congress; or rather an

old one is about to be revived, than which there are few of an internal nature, within the control of Congress, of more importance. We mean the establishment of a uniform System of Bankruptcy. This subject will present itself in so imposing a form to Congress; that they can hardly avoid it. The proposition of it comes from the Legislature of the State of New York, a Resolution having already passed the House of Assembly, which it is said will also pass the Senate of that State, instructing its Senators, and requesting its Representatives to support a General Bankrupt Law.—National Int.

A report was in circulation at New Orleans on the 7th inst, that the Cholera Morbus had made its appearance in that place, on board of the brig *Atuelia*, arrived the day before from Bremen, and that one of the crew had fallen a victim to the disease. Efforts were made to ascertain the truth of the rumor, but without effect. We trust the report may be unfounded.—Char. Mer.

SOMETHING NEW—A Jail broken into.

The jail of this county was entered last night with false keys by the aid of some person or persons from without, and 6 prisoners escaped, for the apprehension of whom a reward of \$80 has been offered. The prisoners who escaped are Henry Hyman alias Sparkman, Wm. B. Smith, Ben. Rutherford, and Edward J. Black, confined on charges of felony; and Jonathan Greer, and Samuel Dowler for minor causes.—Louis. Focus.

Sudden Death of a Member of the Legislature.—The Hon. JOHN WALKER, a Member of the Assembly from the County of Clinton, was found dead in his bed, at the Merchant's Exchange, about half past 11 o'clock this forenoon. Mr. W. has been in feeble health for several weeks, but was in his seat yesterday, and retired last night, after passing the evening in cheerful conversation with his friends, as well as he had been during the session.

His absence at the breakfast table was not remarked; nor was he missed until Mr. Wright had occasion to open his room door, when he was discovered lying on his side, without the distortion of a muscle, and apparently in a quiet sleep. But upon attempting to awaken him, it was discovered that he had fallen into the sleep of death! The spirit had departed.

Doct. Maxwell, who visited the remains, informs us that Mr. Walker's death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart, and he undoubtedly died without any consciousness of his situation. Albany Evening Journal.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-Second Congress—First Session.

From the United States Telegraph.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, declaring that the currency of the Bank of the United States in the form of orders issued by the cashiers of its Branches on the parent Bank, and other Branches to be unauthorized by its charter, and contrary to law. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in a speech of considerable length in favor of the resolution, and was followed by Messrs. Tyler, Forsyth, Miller, Marcy, and Kane, who supported, and by Messrs. Dallas, Buckner, Chambers, Webster, Wilkins, and Bird, who opposed the introduction of the resolution. Mr. Clayton, and after him Mr. King, suggested to the mover of the resolution so to modify it as to divest it of its declaratory character, and make it a subject of inquiry, either by the select committee appointed on the Bank memorial, or by some other committee of the Senate. This requiring unanimous consent, and being objected to, the question was taken on granting leave to introduce the resolution, and was decided in the negative—Yeas 16—Nays 25. No other business of importance was transacted. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution of inquiry respecting a memorial of the Legislature of Mississippi, on the subject of injury to the public domain by the speculation of monied capitalists in reserved lands. It was agreed to by the House. Several other resolutions were introduced, and various bills reported and acted upon. The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution respecting ad valorem duties, and Mr. Mitchell took the floor in its support until the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day. The Speaker presented a memorial from the Bank of Pennsylvania in favor of a renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank; and Mr. Wickliffe introduced an interesting series of instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a National Bank on a new plan, on the expiration of the present existing charter. One feature of the plan is, the division of the stock of the Bank into three portions—one-third to be held by the U. S. one-third by the stockholders of the present Bank, and one-third by such citizens of the U. S. as may choose to subscribe. Another prohibits the Bank from holding real property, except the buildings for transacting their business in—and a third forbids the establishment of a Branch Bank, without the consent of the Legislature of the State in which it is to be located. Both the memorial of the Pennsylvania Bank and the instructions of inquiry were committed to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

In the Senate, after disposing of sundry

minor matters, Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing a modification of the tariff, again came up; when, Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey addressed the Senate two hours in support of the resolution, and in reply to Mr. Hayne. The resolution was then, at the instance of Mr. Smith, further postponed to Wednesday (to-morrow.)

In the House of Representatives, there was considerable debate on the reference of a Memorial against the Tariff from the Members of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina who are friends to the Union and opponents of Nullification. It was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Resolution concerning the Tariff subject as amended by the vote of Saturday, came up for decision, and was agreed to by the House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Poindexter, who has been confined at home for some days by indisposition, resumed his seat. The resolutions submitted on Monday by Messrs. Benton and Moore, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, were considered and agreed to. Among the memorials and petitions presented, was one from Maine, presented by Mr. Sprague, praying for the abolishment of the postage on newspapers and pamphlets, and the reduction of postage on letters, and one from Philadelphia presented by Mr. Dallas, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. After the morning business had been gone through, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, went into secret session, and continued therein until it adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Military Affairs, on the motion of Mr. Drayton, discharged from the consideration of the claims of Maryland, for expenses incurred for the public defence during the late war, and the same was referred to a select committee of seven members. Mr. Washington, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Methodist Protestant Church in Georgetown, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Watmough, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced two bills, one relative to naval schools, and the other authorizing the revision and extension of the rules and regulations of the naval service. They were severally read a first and second time and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The resolution submitted some days ago by Mr. Jenifer, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the removal from the country of free persons of color, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Jenifer, in favor of, and by Mr. Cole against, the proposition, until the expiration of the hour, when the House proceeded to the order of the day. A message was received from the President of the United States, with information called for by a resolution from the Committee on Public Lands on the subject of the memorial of the Mississippi State Legislature, concerning certain reserved lands; and the message and accompanying documents were referred to that committee. A variety of private bills were introduced and acted upon, after which the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and took up the Apportionment of Representation bill. Mr. Wayne addressed the committee in favor of the establishment of a low ratio, in order to preserve the popular character and pure representative principle of the House. Before he had concluded, the committee, on motion of Mr. Crawford, rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

The Senate, yesterday, postponed until today the further consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution on the subject of the tariff, in order to go into the consideration of executive business. Previous to closing the doors, in addition to a considerable portion of morning business that was transacted, Mr. Benton submitted resolutions calling for important information with regard to the Bank of the United States. Resolutions were also submitted. The Senate continued in secret session to a late hour of the day.

In the House of Representatives, a variety of bills were introduced from the respective committees, and read a first and second time, and committed. Mr. Ellsworth, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the further compensation of the Marshall of the District of Delaware, and a bill in addition to an act for the relief of inadvertent debtors of the United States, which was read twice and postponed till Monday. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported a bill from the Committee on the Library, making an appropriation to procure copies of historical documents from the public offices in Great Britain, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The bill introduced on the preceding day by Mr. Watmough, authorizing the revision and extension of the naval rules and regulations, was read a third time and passed. The further consideration of the resolution on the subject of removing the free people of color, was postponed till to-day; and the House, after the introduction of nearly twenty resolutions, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hooffman in the Chair, and took up the apportionment bill. Mr. Wayne concluded his argument against the establishment of 48,000 as the ratio, and Mr. Hunt, Mr. Patton, and Mr. Polk, addressed the committee. The question on Mr. Hubbard's proposition to fix the ratio at 44,000, was negatived by a vote of ayes 105, noes 81. Mr. Howard moved an amendment to change the time of the bill going into operation, from the 2d to the 6th of March, in order that the present weight