

ANTI-MASONIC STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.



GETTYSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1831.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

FLOUR.—The aggregate receipts of the present week exceed by a few hundred barrels those of the last, and the inspection of this week is consequently the largest which has ever been made in this city.

HOARD-STREET.—The weekly receipts continue very abundant, and, within a small fraction, are equal to those of the last. Since our last weekly Report prices have receded, owing to the continued causes of very full supplies, the absence of advice from Europe, the inactivity of the neighboring markets, and the comparatively limited purchases in consequence of the high freights to England.

WHEAT.—Some parcels of Bay wheat have been brought to market during the week, but the quality has generally been ordinary. On Monday a lot of prime red was sold at \$1.34 per bushel. Since then the sales have ranged from 1.30 for good parcels, down to 85 cents per bushel for very inferior.

CORN.—There has been a good demand this week, and parcels are readily taken at 64 to 65 cts. for white, and 65 to 66 cts. for yellow.

RYE.—We quote the range of the market, Bay and Susquehanna, at 60 to 65 cts. A lot of 300 bushel wagon Rye has been sold at 62 cents.

OATS.—Parcels are held at 37 cts. CLOVER SEED.—The wagon price ranges today from \$4 to \$5 per bushel.

FLAX SEED.—Wagon price \$1.12 1/2 to 1.20. PLASTER.—\$4.25 per ton.

WHISKEY.—In Howard street the wagon price of bbls. is 27 cts. per gallon, exclusive of the barrel.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "STAR" will be removed, next week, to the new building in Chambersburg Street, a few doors west of Mr. FERRY'S Hotel.

FREEMASONRY.

Many honest men still doubt the truth of the disclosures of Secoding Masons relative to the oaths and ceremonies of the Order. Some of them have not the opportunity, and others the industry, to examine the proof which sustains those disclosures. They cannot believe that men of respectability, such as they know belong to Lodges, can be guilty of the folly, the absurdity and the wickedness, which would seem to attach to all who assume those blasphemous obligations.

Direct and circumstantial evidence has been laid before the public, abundantly sufficient to satisfy every candid man, who has the means and will take the trouble to examine it. Witnesses of unimpeached character, have testified to it in judicial proceedings. Sterling patriots, and worthy men, by hundreds and by thousands, have certified to the public under their signs manual. Do-voit and pious Divines, who have been ensnared by the Saceress, and drunk of her cup, have repeated, in sackcloth and ashes; and have felt themselves constrained to raise their voices against the evils and verify the truth of these disclosures.

ed, let it be known—that Antimasonry may be exorcised. If nothing but the truth has been disclosed, let it also be known—that Freemasonry, hereafter, may find no misguided advocates or apologists among honest men. The truth or falsity of the "Disclosures," ought to be demonstrated and placed on record in every County in the Union. In order to attain this desirable end, we are authorized to make the following propositions:

We will procure to be deposited in the Bank of Gettysburg, or in the hands of any respectable person, any sum of money, from one dollar, to five hundred dollars, which we will wager with any Freemason, or any advocate of that Institution, who chooses to accept our challenge, THAT THE DISCLOSURES OF THE OATHS SAID TO BE TAKEN BY FREEMASONS, AS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC BY CAPT. WM. MORGAN, AND CONTAINED IN HIS PRINTED BOOK, ARE IN EVERY SUBSTANTIAL PARTICULAR, CORRECT AND TRUE. And we will enter an amicable action in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and try the question as other suits are tried, and be concluded by the verdict and judgment.

We do not make this proposition for the sake of gain, but solely to obtain an opportunity to ascertain a fact of great public importance. Our object is to select the sum which he will stake on the issue. If his object is, like ours, to elicit TRUTH, then the smaller the amount risked the better. But if he would punish us for our temerity, and thinks his course safe, we will freely allow him the largest sum mentioned, if he comes off triumphant. But as we are determined to pocket none of the money ourselves, we will bind ourselves, if successful, to deposit the money, thus gained, in the county treasury, to be applied to the education of the poor.

This investigation, in the manner proposed, is one which the law sanctions. We do not make this offer for political effect, but with a sincere desire that it may be accepted. And we challenge the Lodge, individually and collectively, we invite any honest doubters of the uninitiated, to come forward, join issue, and try the merits of the "Disclosures," before an impartial jury.

We shall repeat this offer for several weeks.—If it be not accepted, we shall then take other means to bring the merits of Freemasonry, and the truth of the "Oaths," to a judicial test. The Beast must and shall be dragged from her den.

Truth is a Jewel unpossessed by "X."

In all discussions, whether political or not, men should be governed by truth. And we hold this fact to be self-evident, that when a man uses wilful exaggerations and misrepresentations, in order to bias public opinion as to the acts of those appointed by the people to superintend the affairs of the county, he is destitute of every spark of that honor or honesty which should characterize every true-republican. In all difference of opinion, truth and honest intentions should be ever held in view—and should ever be shown in all public exhibitions of the acts of our political opponents. But those great essentials have been entirely lost sight of by a "mythic horde" that infests this borough, ever ready to damn all who honestly differ from them in political opinions—a "horde" that would stop at nothing, however low and mean, to further their ambitious longings. A horde, too, stealing that magic watch word—Democracy—to deceive the unsuspecting community, by persuading it that their opinions are all founded upon true Republican principles, and all that differ from them, are working the destruction of the "Democratic party!"

In order to show to what length this unprincipled faction will go, we have only to call the attention of the public to the unmanly exaggerations of the writer in last week's Compiler—a paper, by the by, as destitute of honor or honesty as its correspondents—upon the subject of the "Poor House Accounts." The writer of the article very ingeniously disposes of the Treasurer. He is confident "political Antimasonry" gave him nothing more than his lawful right—but thinks the "spoil" was equally divided between the Steward and Physician! Kind Soul! He is truly much concerned for "political Antimasonry,"—because we suppose, it is out of the reach of the Masonic Democracy. That the expenditures for 1830 are more than those for 1829, is well known—because it was necessary. But that any of the officers' salaries are higher in 1830 than in 1829, is absolutely false. In carrying out the amount of the officers' salaries, the word "Clerk" was omitted although his salary was included. To the amount added for the Steward, Treasurer and Physician is \$341.75. The items which should compose this amount are—Steward, for five quarters, \$168.75—Treasurer for five quarters, \$24—Clerk, \$25—Physician, \$124—Deducting from the Physician's salary, \$12 (which sum was allowed him by the Directors for his attendance in obstetric cases) reduces his salary for 1830 to \$112, which is \$20 less than what was allowed him in 1829. Taking these facts into consideration, which can be fully demonstrated by referring to the Clerk's books, we think every honest, well disposed man will blush at the base assertions of the petty demagogue who put them forth through that modest, conspicuous vehicle, "yelept the Republican Compiler."

MORGAN'S MURDERERS. It will be soon (says the Lancaster Examiner, on concluding the report of the trial of Elisha Adams,) that the perseverance of antimasons has at length traced this tragedy clearly to the end of the fourth act; and possibly, as "murder will out," they may be able to lift the curtain once more, and yet trace it to the close of the fifth.—The legal evidence adduced, corroborated too by the admissions of adhering masons, who are now suffering punishment for their compliance with the obligations of unlawful oaths, places it beyond doubt that a murder was perpetrated by masons, in conformity with masonic duty. This fact, it is scarcely possible for the most incredulous to disbelieve. The plot was hatched in the lodges; it was communicated to masons far and near; it was sanctioned and approved by them; and it was executed by "honorable and respectable" men, zealous masons possessing the confidence and decorated with the

honors of the Craft; and the whole proceeding was based on the principles of the order, and deemed a justifiable and necessary infliction of the penalty incurred by an unfaithful brother, for the violation of his masonic oaths. A freeman was deprived of life and liberty, by the decree of a self-constituted association which arrogates to itself the attribute of sovereignty, in the infliction of capital punishment on its unfaithful members. The transaction in all its particulars and circumstances, is as startling as it is horrible. A secret, organized, and irresponsible power exists in our land claiming and exercising the right of disposition of the life of a citizen according to its own bloody code, and in violation of the laws of the land. It decrees a murder, and its influence is so great and extensive that it baffles detection and defies justice.—for years in succession it contrives to prevent an elucidation of the crime, and screens the guilty perpetrators from deserved punishment. It prevails on every high minded man to justify the deed, or to laugh at it, to deny it, to evade it, to perjure themselves, to stifle inquiry, to mislead pursuit, to vilify those engaged in developing the mystery and to laud to the skies an Institution which is stained with human blood, and which has not cast out from its communion the convicts who are now in some degree, expiating in penitentiaries, the guilt wherein they became involved by their masonic obedience.

Let those who are indeed freemen, who owe no allegiance but to God and their country, who are not restrained by unlawful oaths from performing their public duties with a good conscience, and who are not compelled by secret ties to stand aloof when the dearest rights of man are outraged, reflect on the events in the masonic history of the last four years, and be convinced that our boasted civil institutions have been rendered nearly powerless, by the masonic conspiracy to capture and murder a freeman and to sustain the perpetrators of that atrocious crime. If our laws may at this early day be thus outraged, and the exertions of retributive justice defied and defeated by a secret combination, what kind of influence may we suppose that freemasonry would exert on the country and the government, in after years if the actors in this daring outrage should escape conviction and punishment?

Circumstances strongly point at Col. William King, (now deceased,) as one of the select few engaged in the consummation of the murder. It was to him that Adams delivered the key of the magazine; it was he who requested Adams to bring the boat to the wharf at midnight; it was in his behalf that masonic power exerted itself so singularly after he fled to the western wilds; and it was he who died so suddenly and mysteriously, after he had returned to New York and surrendered himself. The following affidavit, sworn to by one whose character as a private citizen, and as a minister of the gospel, the Vermont Republican says "is entirely above reproach," will show that masons at a distance were, as such, apprized of what was doing in New York with reference to Morgan; that the murder was announced in and to the Lodge, and that Col. King was then and there named as one of the perpetrators of the crime. We copy the affidavit from the Middlebury (Vt.) Republican of the 16th instant, which has just and opportunely reached us.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, PERLY HALL, of Berkshire, in the County of Franklin, and state of Vermont, of lawful age, do testify and say, that in the month of August 1826, I was present at a communication of Missisquoi Lodge in Enosburg. After the usual ceremonies of opening &c., were gone through with, a distinguished member of the Lodge arose and observed that he had some business to lay before the Lodge, saying that he had received information from a member of the fraternity at the west who was master of a lodge in that country, that a man by the name of Wm. Morgan was about to publish the secrets of Freemasonry, and soliciting advice with regard to the measures to be pursued towards him. He then said he had received two letters on the subject, the last of which he had read and which he had received since writing an answer to the first, in which he advised them to use no violent measures, but to let the man alone. The Lodge was not called to act on the subject, but were cautioned to look out for deceivers.

Subsequently the author of the letters above mentioned removed into this state and was thereafter subpoenaed to attend as a witness in the abduction trials then pending at the west. After his return, during an intermission at a communication of said Lodge, in presence of the members of said lodge, he was enquired of by a member with regard to the abduction of Morgan. He said MORGAN WAS KILLED, and that Col. Wm. KING AND TWO OTHERS, whose names I do not recollect, the one a Col. and the other a Judge (I think) executed the PENALTY OF HIS OBLIGATION, or words to that effect. The reply was, that it must have been an honorable business, as honorable men were engaged in it. "Truly," said he, "the most honorable men we have in that country!" And he further observed that he did not know but the whole business would yet come to light as there was one who was called upon as evidence who it was feared, would disclose the whole truth; that the Sheriff said if he did he should never get home alive! On hearing these remarks, I left the room in surprise.

PERLY HALL.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of March, A. D. 1831. ELLIAS BARCOCK, Jr. J. P. Mr. Editor.—When uniting with the fraternity I did not expect to be called upon to support inquiry or secret murder; I wish therefore the above to be made public. PERLY HALL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER.

Every day forces upon us more fully the conviction, that the Pennsylvania Intelligencer is a Masonic paper in disguise. It lets slip no opportunity of furthering the views of the Grand Master of Konocty. It notices with great complacency, the meeting of the friends of Henry Clay at Pottsgrove, and Philadelphia. It calls those meetings an "organization of the Republican party." The Intelligencer does not know that those meetings are the array of the rival forces of the Lodge; that they are as much designed to overthrow Antimasonry, as are the caucuses of the hireling hordes of the Grand Master of Tennessee.

The "Intelligencer" ought to know, that Republican Antimasonry can enter into no compromise; can hold no terms of political amity with any one who wears the crown or mitre of the proud Pharisee. We do not presume to critic the course, or indicate the friends, which the Intelligencer shall sustain. But we have a right to object to

his stealing our fair Republican banners to lead his motly forces to the charge. Let him come out, at once, and proclaim his adhesion to Clay and opposition to Antimasonry. His insidious course did our cause more injury at the last election than we should have sustained from a dozen such adversaries openly and boldly avowed. The Editor, we respect; he possesses talents of no ordinary kind. In future, we hope to meet him as an avowed and honorable political enemy; or find him honestly combating in our ranks, without one atom of the leaven of doubt, of fear, or of Clayism in his compositions.

REPUBLICAN ANTIMASONS.

On the 30th of next month you are called upon to meet at your respective places of holding elections for the purpose of selecting delegates to meet in a County Convention in this borough, on Monday the 2d of May to choose Representatives to the State Convention which is to be held in Harrisburg the 25th of May next. As you are well aware of the importance of attending, we think it unnecessary to say any thing more than merely to wish you to impress it upon your minds. Our enemies are on the alert—they are using all that human ingenuity can invent to take some position for the avowed object of defeating us. The Lodge is now tottering—she hears of the downfall of her sisters in almost every direction—The dying knell of Masonry is borne on every breeze—And while the friends of Equality are struggling with the Beast in other States, shall Pennsylvania—Republican Pennsylvania, be in the back ground? No! She will arise and gird on her armor, and in the majesty of her strength, she will "lay the proud usurpers low!" She will say in a voice of thunder that she wants no Kings, Princes, or Worshipfuls to steer her proud helm.

JUDGE M'LEAN.—When Judge M'LEAN left the General Post Office, it yielded a surplus revenue of \$200,000! W. T. Barry has been Post Master General but "two little years," and there is a deficiency of \$30,000 in that department!!! That's all, Most Worshipful!!

THE MARKET.

We have been requested to state that Wednesday, the 13th of April next, is the day agreed upon by the Town Council, when the Ordinance shall take effect, which regulates the market of this borough. We are much pleased at this—because we consider a good market, when well attended, as one of the most desirable things wanted to this borough. And when once established, we are confident that all will find and feel the benefits of a regular Market.

As some misunderstanding appears to be existing among a part of community relative to that part of the Ordinance which prohibits purchasing large quantities of Butter, Eggs, &c. it is proper to state that only Hucksters, who buy to sell again, are prohibited—and that those wishing marketing for private or individual use, are at liberty to purchase as much as they please.

THE PRESIDENCY & VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Portland (Me.) Argus has the following remark upon a suggestion in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, in favor of Judge M'LEAN for the Vice Presidency.

"We have no doubt that not only in the South, but in every section of the country there is a strong party that would be gratified to see Mr. M'LEAN placed not only in the second, but in the first office in the country.—We say a strong party, by which we do not mean an organized party, but a large portion of the best minds in the country. They would be gratified, because they believe him to be governed less by intrigue and more by integrity than most of the politicians who are in the field at the present day."

ANOTHER SIGN.

At the Buchanan meeting, held in this city on Wednesday last, Brother Wolf's name was not brought forward. He is not even mentioned in the proceedings. Wolf is looked upon here, by the knowing ones, as a "dead dog." He stands no chance of re-election, and we are rejoiced that he is to be the candidate of the craft, against JOSEPH RITNER, the candidate of the "People." Antimasons are as sure to elect the Governor in 1832, as any thing in the womb of time is to transpire. With union, activity and zeal, the triumph of Antimasonry, at that election, is beyond the possibility of doubt.—A. M. Herald.

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

A committee was appointed to examine the accounts of this officer, and has reported a deficit of \$2038. This has been saddled upon the estate of the late clerk, Mr. De Pui. We only wish that Mr. De Pui were in the land of the living that his testimony upon this subject might be had. John M'Cord, Esq. editor of the "Statesman," deserves the gratitude of the people for exposing this waste of their money. We should like to know who the ingenious Clerk was, who made this account balance, although \$2038 were missing!

The above is extracted from the York Republican. We wonder how it happened that our worthy colleague has overlooked the fact that masonry works "wonders?" Is not this their boast? Will they say that their institution, as PETER SINGLE says, is a "sheer trick," a base imposture; a rhodomontading braggadocio of a thing, sounding like a drum, and as Empty? No, no, they are "Wonder workers," and this balanced account is done by "Wunderwerkynge." Philadelphia Sun.

The following is taken from the Warrenton (Fauquier Co. Va.) Gazette:

"CHIEF JUSTICE.—We are concerned to hear a report that the venerable Chief Justice of the United States' Court, has notified the President that as soon as he gets through the business of the present term of the Supreme Court, he will from his increasing indisposition, tender his resignation of an office that he has filled with so much ben-

efit to his country and credit to himself for more than thirty years. We should be pleased to have an opportunity to correct this report, but we fear it is too true."

[We pray Heaven to avert from the country so great a calamity as this paragraph pronounces. Considering where it makes its appearance, in a neighborhood where Judge MARSHALL has many and very near connections, it has a fearful air of truth about it.]—Nat. Intel.

GRAND MASTERS, TAKE HEED!

The warning announcement, that "they who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," was never more prophetic than in the instance of President Guerrero. Guerrero being defeated as a competitor for the Presidency of Mexico, by Peltraza, who received the great majority of votes, undertook, and succeeded, to overrule the election by force of arms, and by means of the soldiery was proclaimed President in the place of Peltraza. In his turn he has been overthrown by another soldier, Bustamante; but hoping still to recover his power, he again had recourse to arms, was beaten, taken prisoner, tried in a distant province by a court martial, condemned, and immediately executed. We have no tears for him.—"The poisoned chalice" has returned to his own lips; but the hapless country subject to such violence, and usurpations, may well claim our sympathy.

It is stated in the Official Register of Mexico, under date of 23d February, that a pension of \$3000 has been granted to the wife and daughter of Guerrero. Where life, however, is held so cheap, and revolutions in government are so frequent, the worth of such a grant may be well questioned.—N. Y. American.

Commodore Lewis Warrington has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard, and Station at Philadelphia, in the place of Commodore Bainbridge. It was rumoured some time back, that Com. B. had returned a letter which the 4th Auditor had addressed to him, with the remark that he held his commission from the President of the United States, and therefore did not feel himself bound to obey any order emanating from a subordinate officer of the Treasury. Can it be, that the veracious and grateful 4th Auditor has had any hand in this business, and that it is a punishment for Com. B's audacity in contemning the orders of the Secretary of the Navy de facto. [Georgetown, D. C. Gaz.]

On Sunday morning, the 17th ult. a stranger travelling on foot, was drowned in attempting to cross the East Conococheque, near the bridge, on the turnpike leading from Castle to Mercersburg, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was evidently in a state of derangement, as he assigned to several persons at the tavern near the bridge, as a reason for not crossing over the bridge, that the devil was standing on it! His body was soon recovered by those who witnessed the catastrophe. From a letter found about him, it would appear, that his name was Wm. McIlwain, and that he had a wife and family in Virginia—but in what part of the state we have not been able to learn.

At the town meeting held in Plymouth, Chenango county, N. Y. on the 1st instant, Mr. Jabez Hancock, an inhabitant of that place, was killed instantly in consequence of being tripped up in a crowd so as to dislocate his neck. He was 44 years of age.

ZANESVILLE, O. March 12.

We had an opportunity of observing the strong feeling existing in this community against the imprisonment of females for debt. Two females of good character, as we learn, were committed, on Wednesday last to the jail of this county; one, for a debt of one dollar and twenty cents, and the other for a debt of three dollars and seventy cents.—Their case was made known, and in a short time the sum necessary to release them was subscribed by our citizens, which will no doubt gratify the humane gentlemen of Dresden, who had them imprisoned.—The whole system of imprisonment for debt is abhorrent to the feelings of the community—a barbarous relic, inherited from the despots of the dark ages, and altogether unfit to our country. The feeling against it amounts to indignation, when this petty tyranny is exercised upon a female who may happen to owe a dollar or two to some over-bearing skinflint.—Messenger.

From the Onondaga Republican.

Freemasonry always the same.—On the 28th day of April, 1830, the Grand King of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New York (Worshipful Benjamin Enos) condescended to swear on the Holy Bible in a Court of Justice in Pompey, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, relative to a controversy between two citizens of the United States.—On being asked by the Court a question, which, in the opinion of His Majesty, if he answered, would impair the allegiance due the government of Freemasonry, he refused to answer. His Majesty was then informed by the humble Republican Justice, that he was amenable to our laws, and must answer. His Majesty, surveying himself in all the pride of regal dignity, replies, "No Court can impose upon me an oath to make me violate any previous promise or obligation. Therefore I will answer no more questions." The humble Republican magistrate having nothing to back him but the government of the United States, was forced to yield to this Mighty Potentate, THE GRAND KING OF THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NEW-YORK!