ANTI-MASONIC.

ADDRESS.

Adopted at the late Antimasonic State Convention To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: progress, and future prospects of our party errafter truth. They then for the first time dare not look back. in this state may therefore now not be un. beheld the whole deformity of masonry. acceptable.

Providence, for the all-wise guidance of ble and intangible; but now, all was clear man free to dispense justice to all his fellow their dearest interests through a highly before them. The monster himself became citizens. For the attainment of both these critical season. Such a retrospect should visible, and having been once seen, his foot- desirable ends Anti-masonry possesses great also incite to renewed exertions, and to a steps could never be forgotten. man with his Creator God.

attendant evils; they wish also to dash from supported for office by the affiti-masonic parthe lips of their misguided brethren the in- ty who was not a known and decided memebriating bowl, which renders them blind to ber of their body.

and left us in a situation of much triumph, but at the same time of great difficulty.— The great problem to be solved, at the comvance was premature, and would be followed by retreat. A brief consideration of its course up to the time just mentioned may here not be unprofitable.

a political body of men, were at first slowly our party, they had them connected with personal and total feelings, and prejudices. They were obliged to array themselves un-

der many disadvantages. They were entirely a new party. There was not one solitary parallel case to be found in the whole the exception of that of Governor. On the range of History, to which they might point other hand, the chief strength of the Masoeach other for encouragement. The first nic party, with few exceptions, is to be found days of their existence, as a party, were to in the towns and cities. They are well be forced through times of high political drilled from their residence near the place excitement. Men's minds were then taken of voting, can be brought to the polls by up with other objects, and the "Western their leaders on all occasions. Another excitement," either only served as an oc- cause of embarrassment to the party, at the casional topic of mirthful relaxation from commencement of the last year, was to be the fierce encounters of the Presidential found in the large vote given to the Anticampaign or was entirely unnoticed by masonic ticket in 1829. When it was those, who, having foresight enough to fear known that 50,000 votes had been polled the powers of the giant, from the proportions for the antimasonic candidate without much of the nursling were interested to stifle it in organization or pre-concert; and when that the cradle. The first trials of their strength vote was shortly after followed by the glowere far from being successful, or even rious victory obtained in the Allegheny promising; and nothing but the indomitable Congressional District, a great portion of spirit of virtue and freedom could have sup- the party was disposed to think the victory

inch from ground once gained. ful the course of Anti-masonry, has been within a short time before the election of altogether different. She first received the 1830, in many counties, also prevented the sacred trust from her elder sister in the advancement of Anti-masonry. There were spring of 1828. The whole scope, and to be sure, many presses established and in principles of the cause were made known to action in the fall of that year, but most of litically, and its principles brought to the and with too slender a support before the test of the ballot-box without delay; and in election to have much effect on the vote of the fall of 1829 its friends were astonished, their respective districts. and its enemies confounded by the declara-

And the state of the state of the

subject on which it was first brought to bear. Thim be true to his country, and to himself of a body of men in this state, the juncture as individual rights must estentially be triwas peculiarly favourable to the formation of a new party. The principles of Antimasonry were declared to us only a few The subject of Freemasonry has at length months previously to the conclusion of the received that attention that its importance late Presidential contest; and though the demands. The people—the free and un-great body of our citizens were then too trammelled of the country-are now fairly much occupied with the concerns of that aroused to a proper sense of the magnitude all-engrossing subject, to pay much attenof an evil that hastso long existed among tion to the new doctrine, yet there were the freemen of the land. That portion of them unmolested, and almost unsuspected. among us men who had long been watching In what this evil consists has been repeated. the baneful influence of masonry. They ly laid before the American people, and be- answered to the alarm from New York with fore the world. Its universal presence and alacrity, and some time before the close of interference in the transactions of common the Presidential contest quietly prepared the and every day occurrence; its mischievous way for the dissemination of the principles and poisonous influence in the administra- of antimasonry, by distributing pamphlets, tion of justice; and its malignant, persecu- and establishing a few free presses. By ting, and murderous spirit towards the ob- these wise means, when the public had leijects of its enmity, are matters of general sure to investigate the subject, the materials notoriety. These results of masonry hav- were at hand. Accordingly, when the Pre- murderer. All has been done soberly cool-

Anti-masonry. An exposition of the origin, eart.est, and with the spirit of honest search-They had long seen the tracks of an unknown masonry the great and more immediate and attended by an attentive Hostler. An impartial review of the progress of monster on the holy ground of their repub-Anti-masonry in Pennsylvania during the licanism: their old party lines had become past year is well calculated to call forth the trodden down and defaced; while the perpe- in the State Legislature, at the coming elec- render both Man and Horse comfortable. grateful thanks of freemen to a merciful trator of these inroads as yet had been invisi- tion, and placing in the Governor's chair a

determination to persevere in the present. The manner in which anti-masonry was years by a wild and extravagant expendiglorious struggle till the land be wholly brought into action, added much to the suc- ture of the public money have involved the cleansed from the foul disease which has so cess of the cause. No time was uselessly long been enervating, and vitiating its re- thrown away in endeavoring to talk or write publican institutions; debasing the morals of masonry out of favour with the public. This In saying this it is not intended to find fault society; and poisoning the purest and holiest was known to be futile. Masonry was seen with the present system of internal improvefeelings which bind man to man, or connect to be political in all its features and bear ment but merely with the improvident and ings, hence, anti-masonry became political That anti-masons may be enabled to per- also. Nearly all the offices of trust, power people has been squandered to accomplish severe zealously and untiringly in their ex- or profit in the state, were found to be in an undertaking, which if judiciously and ertions to accomplish their high purpose, it the hands of masons, and the resolution was economically pursued, all would acknowlis necessary that they bear constantly in at once taken, to bring masonry to the bal- edge to be highly useful, and profitable. mind the whole object they have in view. lot-box, as the only means of ascertaining | As regards success at the next Governor's That object is not a selfish one. It is not the public sentiment on the subject. Eve- election, the Anti-masonic party occupy adtheir desire to benefit themselves alone by rv man who was a mason, or a supporter of vantageous ground and have every prospect the destruction of masonry, with its host of the institution, was opposed, and no man of success. By that time all the Anti-ma-

their own danger, and regardless of the ruin The subjects, also, on which the first enthey entail on their country. They strive ergies of the young party were made to not only to remove from the path-way of act, is always in this state one of peculiar their own children the stumbling block, over interest. Owing to the vast patronage of popular candidate for that office, one, who which so many of the present generation our Chief Magistrate, the Governor's electation received such a large The undersigned respectfully makes known have fallen, but their wish is, that the chil- tion never fails to call out all the votes of vote purely on Anti-masonic grounds, the dren of Masons, as well as their own sons— the state, and to marshal forth every party possess an incalculable advantage THAT HE HAS TAKEN THAT WELL KNOWN that the whole rising generation, may grow that have the least pretensions to success in over their opponents. The masonic party up "redeemed, regenerated & disenthralled." that important contest. It is, however, owing to the sinking state of their cause, The political year that has just closed worthy of especial remark, that notwith, and to the weak and feeble course of the was one of peculiar interest. It formed the standing the great importance of this electional whom they have made chief magistrate great crisis of Anti-masonry in this state. Itien, and the bitter contest between nearly of the Commonwealth, are doubtful as to Situate at the south end of Gettysburg, on Christian Bishop The commencement, the progress and the equally matched parties that at other times their future course. They know not whom the Baltimore turnpike, called the "CUM-Goorge Wilson Marked its triental return, there were only they can oppose, with any hope of success BERLAND INN," where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose, with any hope of success BERLAND INN," where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose, with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers, Goorge Wilson They can oppose with any hope of success BERLAND INN, where Travellers are the south and they can oppose with the south and they ca out to oppose the Anti-masonic candidate, abandoning him; while his enemies, who all who may favor him with a callnominated by a slender delegation from are numerous even in their own ranks, hardly a dozen counties. This fact, while threaten to desert if he be retained. mencement of the year just ended was, whe- it demonstrates the power of masoury to I t now only remains to point if possible theranti-masonry could maintain the ground reconcile for her own purposes such jarring to the line of conduct which may for the it had so rapidly gained or whether its ad- materials, forever stamps the institution as future insure complete success to our cause; a mere political engine.

Auti-Masonry having thus become rapidly and surprisingly successful, the past year was commenced, as before remarked, with In New-York, the Anti-masonic party, as much cause for triumph, but at the same time under circumstances of great difficulty organized. Though they had before them and embarrassment. The party was new, were developed, of that dark transaction, almost exclusively of inhabitants of "the which has since formed the leading word of country. They were the honest farmers of the land-men who, when they do attend an election, generally vote conscientiously, but who do not, owing to their important and laborious avocations, make a practice of attending generally every election with perted them through the gloomy morn of complete, and that there was no occasion Anti-masonry. Heaven, however, was with for further exertion. They were lulled inthem, and their course though slow, has to a false repose, nor was the deceitful conbeen sure. They have never receded an fidence in their own strength disturbed by their wily enemy. The difficulty of esta-In Pennsylvania, though equally success-blishing and supporting free presses, till her at once. The party was organized po- them had been in operation too short a time,

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, tion of more than 50,000 freemen in layour the result of the election of 1830, shows by of the Anti-niasonic gubernatorial candidate. a fair calculation an actual increase of from Many providential circumstances concur- 12 to 15000 Anti-masonic votes. The parto produce this tavourable result, among ty is vigorous, resolute, and increasing, which may be enumerated the fitness of the Nothing is wanting to ensure final success, saidn when Anti-musenry first became but that each member of the party should known in this state; the prehipt manner in keep constantly before him the personal which it was brought-into action, and the responsibility that rests upon himself. Let!

When opposition to secret, irresponsible and that cause which has for its object the societies first became the creed and object promotion of the general welfare, as well

umphant. After this brief review of the course of Anti-masonry, a statement of our present condition, and prospects, and a few remarks relative to the course to be pursued may not be improper.

Anti-masonry is now well understood:-Its whole principles and objects are before our citizens who embraced its creed stands before the commonwealth as a powerful, and regularly organized party. They became Auti-masons from principle and after maturely weighing the arguments for and against Masonry. There was nothing of excitement in their conduct. No trials for masonic murders has been held among them; no feelings of personal friendship for the murdered has led them to oppose the

points necessary to the advancement of the Travellers and others are assured, that advantages. The legislature of the last few state deeply in debt, and burthened the poople with unexampled and grievious taxation. wasteful manner in which the money of the sonic papers will have had their full effect on public opinion. Every portion of our citizens will then have had the right and wrong placed fully and fairly before them, and when this is done there can be no doubt of the result. In having a well known and

and a very few remarks will suffice on this subject. To destroy masonry entirely, it is only necessary,

1. That every Anti-mason should attend the Meetions. Masonry is Political, and can only b Politically opposed at the election window. This course is taught us by the Masonic party. At the last election, it is well known that hardly any of individually, all the details as far as they and not perfectly organized, and consisted that party were absent from the polls, while thousands of Anti-masons remained at home in ima ginary security.

2. That no man should be supported for any office who is not a known and active Anti-mason The practice of all former political parties, justifies and proves the necessity of this rule.

3. That Anti-masonic Presses should be established in counties where at present there are none; and that such papers should receive the undivided support of the party. Masons adopt this rule, and Anti-masons should learn wisdom even from their encimes.

4. That Anti-masons should in all cases call their opponents "the Masonic party;" because there is in reality but two political parties in the State. When Masonry can be forced to fight under her own black banner, the victory on our part will well migh be achieved. ~.

By thus proving true to ourselves, & closely adhering to their principles, Anti-masons, under the smile of a hitherto approving Providence, must finally succeed-and Masonry, with her pestilential breath, no longer be suffered to poison and corrupt the pure and healthful atmosphere of republicanism.

SAMUEL BALDWIN John Bornsws W. W. Irwin J. F. Charles Jahn Wolford John L. Gubernator Samuel Strait George Watson Wm W. Glbson Albert Smith Solomon Whistler James Hutchinson Abraham Bombaugh Job Perkins Moses J. Clarke Wm. Maxweil Thomas Johnson Z. Mc Lenegan John Caldwell Jacob Erb George Bennett James Bell H. W. Drinker Jesse Grimm Eli P. McGlathery Wm. Sharon Wm. F. Junkin, Wm. A. Lloyd Henry Wilmer

John Guest

John Bett!

John Witt

WILLIAM PIPER James Cunningham David Gilteland, ir. Andrew Watson, ir. John R. Roseburg Levi Market William Lane Owen Stover Sumuel Heister Isauc Updegrove Robert Robinson, H. L. McConnell Jumes Dickey James Gordon Jonathan Owing John Kirk Daniel Strok Nathan Beach William Eckert John Weida Jacob Cassel Wm. Culherston George W. Lathy Horatio G. Jones Henry Willis, John Clarke Henry Chorpening George Aurand Benj. S. Stewart Jonathan Hough Wm. Neilson

Wm. L. Harris

Geo. W. Acheson

Advertisements.

THE EAGLE HOTEL.



HE undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has taken that

EAGLE HOTEL.

Situate on the corner of Baltimore and Miding been clearly and fully exposed, it may sidential election was succeeded by that calm | ly and reasonably. Having thus put their | dle streets, formerly occupied by Mr. B. not be amiss to direct your attention at this which follows every storm, the freemen of hands to the plough, they must and will pro- Gilbert. The house is large and contime more particularly to the subject of Pennsylvania entered upon the subject in ceed till the whole land be freed from the venient. His Bar is well stocked with the pollution of Masonry. They will not, they best of Liquors, and his Table will always be furnished with the best the market can In looking to the future course of Anti- afford. The stabling is good, and roomy,

> cause appear to be the gaining a majority be will use every exertion in his power to PHILIP HEAGY.

April 6, 1831.

Public House.

The subscriber has taken that old

(FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY GEO. LASHELLS.) On the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Wagoners, and Drovers, he invites those who travel that way to give him a call, and judge whether ais ontertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 27, 1831. N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on Moses McClean, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement. R.T.

CUMBERLAND INN.

to the public,



campaign of 1829, were different from any two candidates in the field in 1829. The to the well known Anti-masonic candidate. Drovers, Wagoners, &c. can be at all times J. & C. Benner thing which had yet occurred in the young whole united force of all the old discordant They are afraid to offend the friends, and accommodated, and every exertion made by annals of the party, or indeed of any party; and powerful parties of the state were drawn office holders of the present incumbent, by himself and family to render satisfaction to List of those that did not take

J. HARBAUGH. May 24, 1831.

LOOM OUT:

DO respectfully inform the public generally, THAT I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

FRESH SUPPLY OF SHASONABLE GOODS:

Which I offer on pleasing ferms for COUNTRY PRODUCE: CONSISTING PARTLY AS FOLLOWS:

Domestics, British Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, Shoes, &c.

ALSO on hand, TIMPER, for sale THOMAS J. COOPER. May 24, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE BY

D. COMPOSE A NEW AND

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

ZALSO-30 BARRELS OF

SHAD, HERRING & MACKEREL; which will be sold low for Cash

May, 24, 1831.



into Rolls will be





m. & W. Greason, MND it necessary, from circumstances coming very lately to their knowledge, to state, that their price for Carding Wool

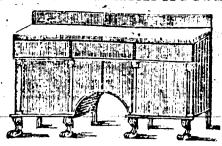
FIVE CENTS PER POUND. Instead of Six Cents, which they at first proposed. Of The difference will be refunded to those who have paid them at Six Cents. . .

WOOL,

To Card, or to Manufacture, and Wollen Yarn to be Woven, will be received, in Adains county, at Mr. James Gourley's, Gettysburg; Mr. James Black's, "Two Taverns;" Mr. John Topper's, Alloways Creek; FFERS his Professional services to the Mr. Eppley's Mill, Marsh Creek; and at Mr. John Cownorer's, near Black's Mill; where found at his father's residence, at the house work will be called for, and returned, once formerly occupied by James Morrisson, in two weeks.

Rochdale Factory, June 7, 1831. 41*9

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID REAGY.

CABINET-MARES.

▶ ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers & the public generally, THAT HE STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON HIS BUSI-MESS, IN WEST YORK STREET,

And is prepared to execute the neatest and most PASHIONABLE WORL

WHICH HE WILL WARRANT EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR, TO ANY IN THE PLACE. He keeps on hand a general and extensive ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE,

OF ALL KINDS, And of a quality which he only asks an exmination to pronounce su, ...ior. OF COFFINS made at the shortest

ALL KINDS OF TURNING,

AND OF THE LATEST FASHIONS, Can be had at his Shop, at any time—where

he has constantly on hand CAPERACER REPRESA Which can now be had at the low, rate of

ONE DOLLAR per set. 07 His prices for work are moderatea liberal credit given to punctual customers; and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

TO TURNERS.

A SOBER, STEADY JOURNEYMAN PURNER wanted immediately --to whom constant work and lifteral wages will be given if application be made soon. DAYID HEAGY.

June 7, 1531.

A BUSINGS RESIDENCE TO THE SERVICE OF THE SERVICE O OF FOREIGN MERCHAN. DIZE, within the County of Adams, that took out Licence on the 1st May, 1831:

John G. Morningstar John Houck Henry Schriver George Myers John Brough Abraham King, Es Andrew Myers

Daniel Hartman Jacob Brough -Hugh McSherry John Lahmon Philip Weaver Albert Vandike Jacob Myérs

Enoch Sympson

W. Hitechrand William Albright Thomas M. Isnight C. Hemlar Jacob Heafly George Bange Samuel Fahnestock

J. & M: Carl

Daniel Comfort Danner & Ziegler Thomas J. Cooper Robert Smith William Reynolds Jesse Gilbert Michael C. Clarkson Samuel L. Beuhler - William Gillispie

out Licence on said day:

David Sheetz Philip Long John Gourley Jacob Latshaw Joseph Miller & Co. Adam S. E. Duncan Charles Barnitz D. E. Fahnestock Philip Miller J. M. Sherry & Co. Pacob Long &. Co. Jacob Spangler Jacob Thompson

David Bycher Fox & Henry Thomas Dickey John Barnitz William Gardner Henry Bittinger Mahon & Duncan Hiram Boyd & Co. John Miller J. D. Paxton & Co. Henry Brinkerhoff C. & H. Barni'z Henry Sanders

Samuel Wright

David Middlecauff

Blythe & M. Ginley Abraham Recver ROBERT SMITH, Treusurer. Treesurer's Office, Get. (tysburg, Jame 14, 1831.

New Store.

FILE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has just retained from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an

EXTENSIVE AND ENTIRELY NEW BUNDER TO BUDE

Which he intends opening in the house of the late John M Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the South West Corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF



LIQUORS, &c.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HAND-HILLS.) A personal appearance at his establishment, the LOW PRICES of the Goods, and elegant assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase-"Look before you leap! n

The Public's humble servant, SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK. Gettysburg, April 20, 1831. tf-2-2

DOCT. S. M. TUDOR,

public generally, and can always bo

within one mile and a half of Hampton. Fair Mount, June 14, 1831. . . . tf-10