

ANTI-MASONIC.

ADDRESS.

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

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The subject of Freemasonry has at length received that attention that its importance demands. The people—the free and untrammelled of the country—are now fairly aroused to a proper sense of the magnitude of an evil that has long existed among them unmolested, and almost unsuspected.

An impartial review of the progress of Anti-masonry in Pennsylvania during the past year is well calculated to call forth the grateful thanks of freemen to a merciful Providence, for the all-wise guidance of their dearest interests through a highly critical season.

That anti-masons may be enabled to persevere zealously and untiringly in their exertions to accomplish their high purpose, it is necessary that they bear constantly in mind the whole object they have in view.

The political year that has just closed was one of peculiar interest. It formed the great crisis of Anti-masonry in this state.

The commencement, the progress and the conclusion of the contest of the preceding campaign of 1829, were different from any thing which had yet occurred in the young annals of the party, or indeed of any party; and left us in a situation of much triumph, but at the same time of great difficulty.

In New-York, the Anti-masonic party, as a political body of men, were at first slowly organized. Though they had before them individually, all the details as far as they were developed, of that dark transaction, which has since formed the leading word of our party, they had them connected with personal and local feelings, and prejudices.

In Pennsylvania, though equally successful the course of Anti-masonry, has been altogether different. She first received the sacred trust from her elder sister in the spring of 1828.

Many providential circumstances concurred to produce this favourable result, among which may be enumerated the fitness of the season when Anti-masonry first became known in this state; the prompt manner in which it was brought into action, and the

subject on which it was first brought to bear. When opposition to secret, irresponsible societies first became the creed and object of a body of men in this state, the juncture was peculiarly favourable to the formation of a new party.

The manner in which anti-masonry was brought into action, added much to the success of the cause. No time was uselessly thrown away in endeavoring to talk or write masonry out of favour with the public.

The subjects, also, on which the first energies of the young party were made to act, is always in this state one of peculiar interest. Owing to the vast patronage of our Chief Magistrate, the Governor's election never fails to call out all the votes of the state, and to marshal forth every party that have the least pretensions to success in that important contest.

Anti-Masonry having thus become rapidly and surprisingly successful, the past year was commenced, as before remarked, with much cause for triumph, but at the same time under circumstances of great difficulty and embarrassment. The party was new, and not perfectly organized, and consisted almost exclusively of inhabitants of the country.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the result of the election of 1830, shows by a fair calculation an actual increase of from 12 to 15000 Anti-masonic votes.

him be true to his country, and to himself and that cause which has for its object the promotion of the general welfare, as well as individual rights must essentially be triumphant.

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 the freemen of the land. That portion of our citizens who embraced its creed stands before the commonwealth as a powerful, and regularly organized party.

In looking to the future course of Anti-masonry the great and more immediate points necessary to the advancement of the cause appear to be the gaining a majority in the State Legislature, at the coming election, and placing in the Governor's chair a man free to dispense justice to all his fellow citizens.

It now only remains to point if possible to the line of conduct which may for the future insure complete success to our cause; and a very few remarks will suffice on this subject.

1. That every Anti-mason should attend the elections. Masonry is Political, and can only be Politically opposed at the election window.

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.

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.

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

- WILLIAM PIPER James Cunningham
Samuel Baldwin David Gilchrist, Jr.
Joux Bonbraves Andrew Watson, Jr.
W. W. Irwin John R. Rossburg
J. F. Charles Levi Mankel
John Wolford William Lane
John P. McGilchrist Owen Storer
Samuel Strait Samuel Heister
George Watson Isaac Uplinger
Wm. D. Gibson Robert Robinson
Albert Smith H. L. McConnell
Solomon Wikster Jim's Dickey
James Hutchinson James Gordon
Abraham Hombough Jonathan Oving
John Perkins John Kirk
Moses J. Clarke Daniel Stroh
Wm. Maxwell Nathan Beach
Thomas Johnson William Eckert
Z. McInerney John Weida
John Caldwel Jacob Cassel
Jacob Erb Wm. Culbertson
George Bennett George W. Jolly
James Bell Horatio G. Jones
H. W. Drinker Henry Willis
Jesse Grimm John Clarke
Eli P. McClathery Henry Chorpenting
Wm. Shanon George Ainsard
Wm. F. Jinkin Benj. S. Stewart
Wm. A. Lloyd Jonathan Hough
Henry Wilgier Wm. Neilson
John Green Wm. L. Harris
John Bell Geo. W. Acheson
John Witt

Advertisements.

THE EAGLE HOTEL.



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

THE EAGLE HOTEL.

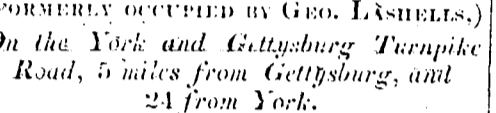
Situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, formerly occupied by Mr. B. Gilbert. The house is large and convenient.

Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

PHILIP HEAGY. April 6, 1831.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken that old



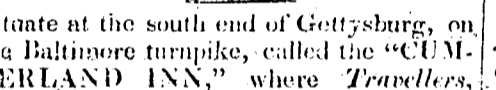
On the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 2 1/2 from York.

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

ROBERT TAYLOR. April 27, 1831.

CUMBERLAND INN.

The undersigned respectfully makes known to the public,



Situate at the south end of Gettysburg, on the Baltimore turnpike, called the "CUMBERLAND INN," where Travellers, Drivers, Wagoners, &c. can be at all times accommodated.

J. HARBAUGH. May 24, 1831.

LOOK OUT!

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

SEASONABLE GOODS:

Which I offer on pleasing terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CONSISTING PARTLY AS FOLLOWS: Domestic, British Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, Shoes, &c.

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

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE BY

D. COMFORT,

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

ALSO—30 BARRELS OF SHAD, HERRING & MACKEREL; which will be sold low for Cash May, 24, 1831.

ROCHDALE FACTORY.



N. & W. GREASON,

FIND it necessary, from circumstances coming very lately to their knowledge, to state, that their price for Carding Wool into Rolls will be

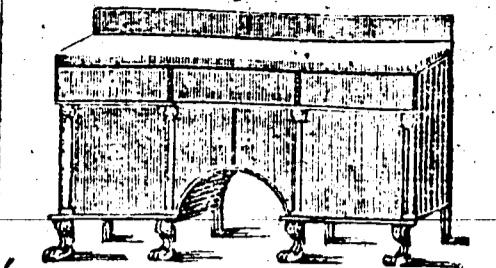
FIVE CENTS PER POUND, Instead of Six Cents, which they at first proposed. The difference will be refunded to those who have paid them at Six Cents.

WOOL,

To Card or to Manufacture, and Wollen Yarn to be Woven, will be received, in Adams county, at Mr. James Gowley's, Gettysburg; Mr. James Black's, "Two Taverns;" Mr. John Topper's, Alloways Creek; Mr. Eppléy's Mill, Marsh Creek; and at Mr. John Cowan's, near Black's Mill; where work will be called for, and returned, once in two weeks.

Rochdale Factory, June 7, 1831.

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY, CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers & the public generally, THAT HE STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON HIS BUSINESS, IN WEST YORK STREET,

And is prepared to execute the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE WORE,

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 examination to pronounce superior.

COFFINS made at the shortest notice.

ALL KINDS OF TURNING,

AND OF THE LATEST FASHIONS, Can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

CARRIAGE HUTS,

Which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

His prices for work are moderate—a liberal credit given to punctual customers; and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

TO TURNERS.

A SOBER, STEADY JOURNEYMAN TURNER wanted immediately—to whom constant work and liberal wages will be given if application be made soon.

DAVID HEAGY. June 7, 1831.

A LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,

- John G. Morningstar, John Hawk, Henry Schriber, J. & M. Carl, George Myers, W. H. Conrad, John Brough, William Albright, Abraham King, Esq., Thomas A. Knight, Andrew Myers, C. Hünlar, Daniel Hartman, Jacob Heagy, Jacob Bange, Samuel Fahnstock, John Lakhon, Daniel Comfort, Philip Weaver, Danner & Ziegler, Albert Vandike, Thomas J. Cooper, Jacob Myers, Robert Smith, Christian Bishop, William Reynolds, Jacob Fahnstock, jr., Jesse Gilbert, George Wilson, Michael C. Clarkson, J. & C. Beamer, Samuel L. Beidler, Enoch Simpson, William Gillispie.

List of those that did not take out Licence on said day:

- David Sheetz, Philip Long, John Gourley, Samuel Wright, Jacob Letshaw, Daniel Middlecamp, Joseph Miller & Co., Adam S. E. Duncan, Charles Barnitz, David Bucher, D. E. Fahnstock, Fox & Henry, Philip Miller, Thomas Dickey, J. M. Sherry & Co., John Barnitz, Jacob Long & Co., William Gardner, Jacob Spangler, Henry Bittinger, Jacob Thompson, Mahon & Duncan, Eiram Boyd & Co., John Miller, J. D. Paxton & Co., Henry Brinkerhoff, C. & H. Barnitz, Henry Sanders, Blythe & M. Gintley, Abraham Keever.

ROBERT SMITH, Treasurer. Treasury Office, Gettysburg, June 11, 1831.

New Store.

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

EXTENSIVE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS, Which he intends opening in the house of the late John M. Conarughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the South West Corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Queens and Glass WARE, LOOKING GLASSES, AND LIQUORS, &c.

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

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

DOCT. S. M. TUDOR,

OFFERS his Professional services to the public generally, and can always be found at his father's residence, at the house formerly occupied by James Morrison, within one mile and a half of Hampton.

Fair Mount, June 14, 1831.