

ANTI-MASONIC.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Hon. Richard Rush and the Committee of the National Anti-Masonic Convention.

BUTTERNUTS, Otsego Co. N. Y., Oct. 5, 1831.

SIR:—The Committee to whom that duty was assigned by the late National Antimasonic Convention, in Baltimore, have great pleasure in transmitting to you, the enclosed resolution.

The Committee regard with exulting anticipation the speedy arrival of the period when it will not be necessary to vindicate the motives, protect the fame, applaud the firmness of the assailants of Freemasonry. Entertaining the confident expectation that an institution anti-republican in its principles, titles and tendencies, selfish and exclusive in its operations, destructive of equal rights and the freedom of elections, subversive of the impartial administration of justice, and eminently dangerous in its control of the press, must submit to inquiry and fall before the omnipotence of public opinion: they believe that the advocates of its suppression will be honored with the grateful plaudits of a free and intelligent people. The public judgment will yet vindicate the motives, appreciate the patriotism, applaud the firmness of a distinguished citizen, laboring to sustain the principles of freedom and independence to which his illustrious father pledged his "life, his fortune, and his sacred honor."

A name eminently conspicuous in two of the most honorable professions, connected with distinguished public services, and immortalized in attachment to the charter of our country's freedom, will derive additional lustre from its eloquent and triumphant defence of religion, liberty and law.

With the highest respect, we have the honor to be your fellow-citizens, JOHN C. MORRIS, HARMAR DENNY, JOSHUA V. GIBBINS.

To the Hon. Richard Rush.

In the Anti-Masonic Convention Baltimore, 28th Sept. 1831.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of three members be appointed to express by written communication to the honorable Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, the profound sense of this Convention of the patriotism, principle, and firmness which dictated his eloquent exposition of the evils of Freemasonry, and their high appreciation of the beneficial results which it can not fail to produce.

Mr. Morris, of New York; Mr. Denny, of Pa.; and Mr. Gibbins, of Delaware; were appointed said committee.

MR. RUSH'S REPLY.

YORK, Pa. Oct. 15, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—I received yesterday your letter of the 5th inst. conveying to me a copy of the resolution of the Anti-Masonic Convention at Baltimore, passed on the 28th of last month, approving of the sentiments I have expressed in relation to Freemasonry; and, I beg to assure you, that I am gratefully sensible to the honor of a vote of approbation by a body so distinguished; and that I fully appreciate the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to communicate it to me.

The eminent citizen whose name, by the act of the same body, now stands at the head of the Anti-Masonic cause, and whose powerful and brilliant abilities, in conjunction with his exalted worth, would shed lustre upon any cause, has said with great candor, that he once thought Masonry harmless.— This has probably been the case with most of us who view it so differently. For one, it was mine. If any body had thought it worth while to ask my opinion of this institution, before I became acquainted with the facts brought to light by the Morgan trials, the last thing that would have entered my mind would have been to speak of it as fraught with danger to the community. If the assertion had been made, that it was of power sufficient to prostrate the laws of the land and for five years keep them under foot, I should have deemed the assertion altogether extravagant, unsupported by any evidence afforded by the past history of the Institution, or any estimate that I had myself been able to form of its nature. Once, and only once, had I been in a lodge, and then I saw nothing that could have led to any such conclusion. I knew also the high names that had stood upon its rolls. But, in Warren's time in Franklin's time, in Washington's time, and, as far as I know, up to the time when a band of freemasons thought fit as an act of merit under their code, deliberately and ferociously to murder a citizen because he revealed their secrets, we had never seen Masonry in conflict with THE LAWS, on an issue fairly made up between the two powers.— That Masonry has shown itself the stronger power of the two in this conflict, I hold to be now established by proof clear and irrefragable. It is only necessary that the proof should be brought home to the people generally, to render it certain that the institution will be overthrown. Thousands of intelligent and honorable men, heretofore belonging and still adhering to it, will abandon it forever and join in the work of its demolition.

The prospect seems to brighten, that this important proof will be made to reach the public mind more effectually henceforth than it has heretofore. The reason it has spread with such comparative slowness hitherto obviously is, that the Press has been largely sealed against its admission. True, with a valiant independence of the displeasure of Masonry, it would inform us that Morgan has been murdered by a gang of desperadoes who were Masons; there was no denying that; to be sure, but it would add, under an imposing show of justice and discrimination that the Institution was innocent; and

would you persecute the Institution; would you publish the innocent for the sake of the guilty; would you overstep Christianity because wicked deeds were sometimes perpetrated in its name? This is the stale ditty which the Press has chaunted in homage to Masonry; forgetting that the conspiracy that produced the murder of Morgan was the work of the Lodges themselves; forgetting that the crime was the direct inevitable result of masonic oaths and penalties; forgetting that the reiterated attempts made and still making to punish the crime, fall through obstructions that Masonry itself, THE INNOCENT INSTITUTION creates, viz:—the same horrible oaths and penalties; forgetting that some of the very "DESPERADOES" who were legally convicted of having had a hand in the crime, though they were not absolutely the murderers, and sent to jail, have been upheld, consoled, cherished, by Masonry—received back again into the lodges with triumph, on the term of their imprisonment being over.

Documents of incontestible authenticity to prove all this and more upon Masonry, in connexion with this most aggravated and audacious crime, are in full existence; yet the general Press of the Union, with exception the more honorable, because so rare, keeps them back as of no importance, but more through fear of offending freemasons by their publication. Hence, it is only those who have had an opportunity of reading antimasonic newspapers or the proceedings of antimasonic conventions, who can have any adequate conception of the real mischief of freemasonry, as they are demonstrated by the entire origin, progress and present state of this case of complicated enormity; demonstrated by facts derived from the grave proceedings of courts of justice, or notoriously exhibited to the public gaze. An institution that can thus intimidate the Press by its wide spread influence after having subdued the law by its direct power, is a public evil surpassing any other that we experience. The authority and dignity of the civil magistracy, all the maxims of good government, all the duties of good citizenship, demands its extirpation from the land. My earnest though humble contributions towards proclaiming the dangers of longer tolerating such an institution, and endeavoring to show that the only peaceable and effectual way of getting rid of its pervading and inevitable influence is to vote it down at the polls, I review with unmixed satisfaction; doubly so, as it has brought me numerous and gratifying testimonials of approbation from my fellow citizens. Amongst these, the unanimous resolution of the Baltimore Convention that you have so cordially made known to me takes a very high rank; and I renew the expression of my gratitude and thanks for so valued a mark of its favor. I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient and obliged servant, RICHARD RUSH.

To John C. Morris, Harmar Denny, and Joshua V. Gibbins, Esquires.

MR. WIRT.—The New York Whig says, the annexed pretty copious extract from the letter of the Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, is interesting. It is written in that elate spirit which betokens more than the mere positions of the writer, confidence in the strength of the new nomination, and which naturally springs from the clear perception that the public feeling has been happily hit.

The recent nomination of Mr. Wirt, as you will already have perceived, is about being widely discussed. Having come so suddenly and so unexpectedly upon the nation, and from such a source, it is regarded as an era in the canvass, and every one whether Jackson man or Anti-Jackson man, stops to inquire, what is to be its effect. The hesitation, the curiosity, the doubt, the apprehension, very naturally refer to the character and qualities of the man himself.— Had the Anti-Masonic Convention taken up any hackney man as their candidate, the effect could in a moment be predicted: but this untried, this new man! what will he do? That is a question calculated to puzzle the arithmetic of the politicians. Were you ever familiar with the mystery of horse-racing, or the art of trying horses, by their speed? Have you ever known the sensation produced in a club, and the betters against the field, when at the very last moment of entering for the next day, a man never heard of before, approaches the table, lays down his entrance money, and gives in the name of a horse never before registered? Who is he? what is he? who bred him? who was his sire? who his dam? who trained him? who enters him? who backs him? did you ever see him? has he been timed? how did he measure? No one can answer. The next day, the wonder is walked up to the judge's stand; every eye is fixed upon him. He is a fine stately steed, with an eye of fire, and a step disdainful to touch the ground; a bone, sinew and muscle, challenging all his competitors; and at the tap of the drum, mounted by a spirited, ambitious boy with whip and spurs. The betters on the named nag against the field run about, will you draw? will you draw? what will you take to draw? will you bet that Virginia bay? Oh no, sirs; that was our chance. We took the odds of the field against your nag. Well, at the last tap of the drum, every entered horse is at the stand. Go! Off they jump. In a few moments the Virginia bay takes the track, and at last comes in, hand in hand, having distanced the field! Well, who would have supposed it? I told you so, says one; I knew so says another; I hurra! says a fence man; prodigious! says a courtier; the "greatest and bestest," says a pitch-far-and-turpentine man. Huzza for the winner! Maryland and Virginia forever! cries every Swiss. I knew that Kentucky horse would swamp; that Tennessee nag carried too much "malign influence;" and that Carolinah colt,

too much nullification. I was always sure that the Virginia bay would win the purse. This modicum of anticipation may be fully realized, for ought I know. I see clearly there is now a new contingency; and it will depend much upon the conduct of all parties opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, what the result shall be. We have a recent demonstration of the power and effect of coalition. There is no man in the country, who does not know that General Jackson defeated Mr. Adams, in the last Presidential election, by the power of a coalition, whose elements are as incongruous as oil, fire and water. And there is no man in the country who does not readily perceive, that the re-election of General Jackson can only be contravened by a concentration of all parties opposed to the course of his administration.

I have had, this day, a long and free conversation with one of the most intelligent and influential members of the National Anti-Masonic Convention, and I am more and more confirmed in the soundness of the view I first took of this new incident in the presidential canvass; and I now boldly predict, that Mr. Clay cannot be elected without the co-operation of the Anti-Masonic party; that Mr. Wirt may be elected by the aid of all Mr. Clay's friends; that Mr. Wirt cannot retire from his acceptance of the Anti-Masonic nomination; and that with it he must be the strongest candidate in the field opposed to Gen. Jackson.

Extract of a letter from a friend, to the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, dated, WINCHESTER, (Va.) Oct. 17th, 1831.

"Mr. Wirt, though not born in this State, was for a long time a resident of it, and it commenced his public life. Here he is known as having been the favorite friend, and associate of Jefferson, and as having been of the same school of politics with Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—he is emphatically the favorite of Virginia, and I doubt whether, if a candidate had been selected with a special reference to his popularity in Virginia, any one could have been found more so than Mr. Wirt. General Jackson has been at all times the demer resort, and not the choice of the "Old Dominion." It was with reluctance that they ever supported him for the high office of President of the United States—a man whose only recommendation was that he had killed a few hundred British soldiers, from behind some cotton bags. The trafficking acts by which he gained his election—his degrading subserviency to Mr. Van Buren, his proved incompetency to carry on the government, have disgusted the elevated patriots of a State which has four times filled the Presidential Chair with men so widely different from its present incumbent. If the question is, as it probably will be, between Mr. Wirt and General Jackson, it is generally believed here, that the former will carry the State by a respectable majority."

FOR WIRT AND THE LAWS.

How it strikes in Tennessee.—First notice of the Anti-Masonic Nomination in the Nashville Banner.

"The reply of Mr. Wirt, to his nomination as candidate for the office of President of the United States by the National Anti-Masonic Convention, which we publish to-day, is an ingenious, able and judicious document. It is well calculated to meet the wishes of the Anti-Masonic party, while it conciliates the Masons, and asserts his own dignity and independence. His acceptance of the nomination, under existing circumstances, was natural. He had not been thought of by any other party as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, and though his prospects of success at present may appear slight and even desperate, it is not impossible, that by prudent management, under the auspices of a party so enthusiastic and persevering, he may ultimately attain to the highest station in our government. He is unquestionably a man of talents, learning and discretion."

Supremacy of the Masonic Oath.

From the Norwich, (N. Y.) Telegraph. On our first page will be found the proceedings of our county convention on the 6th inst. accompanied by some remarks thereon. We intentionally omitted there, to mention, that the general convention was addressed by Messrs. Farrell, Ely, and Thorp, on the subject of freemasonry. They pointed out its evils and the remedy for them—took a rapid view of the success of our party—spoke in terms of severe and merited condemnation of the administration of Enos T. Throop, and of its blasting effects upon the prosperity of our citizens, and exhorted all to perseverance, union and zeal. Mr. Russel Waters, of Coventry, a seceding mason, rose and made a statement to the convention which caused a thrill of horror to pervade the feelings of all. He said—That some years since, he was called into court to testify in a cause where one of the parties was a brother mason: That he did testify to "the Truth, the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth;" That he was afterwards called upon by masons in Coventry, and Masonically dealt with for so testifying, they alleging that he had sworn in court to facts which had been MASONICALLY communicated to him. That considerable altercation took place between him and the masons on the subject, some of them contending that his MASONIC oath was paramount to his oath in a court of justice!—That, to convince him that he had done wrong in testifying as he had, they afterwards told him, (whether truly or falsely he did not know) that the matter had been submitted to a judge of the supreme court of this state, who was a mason, and that the judge decided that the MASONIC oath was binding. That all they could say did not convince him that he had done wrong: And

finally, that he was suspended for six months by the masons "from the rights and privileges of Masonry," for the testimony he had given!—Mr. Waters is a responsible man. He long held the office of Post Master in his town, and the office of Justice of the Peace. We attach the fullest credit to his statement, and leave it to the reflections of the people.

Anti-Masonic and Masonic OUTRAGES.

We present a few cases which show in fixed colors the "outrageous" character and conduct of Anti-Masons from the time they were first discovered in the "infected district," down to their last act of audacity in carrying the Vermont Election.

- 1. Outrage 1, Calling public attention to the abduction of William Morgan.
2. Appointing a Committee of inquiry on that subject.
3. Entertaining suspicions against Masons and Masonry.
4. Publishing these suspicions.
5. "Getting up" indictments against Masons.
6. Proving them guilty.
7. Investigating the history, principles, nature, and tendency of the Masonic Institution.
8. Proving it useless, dangerous, Anti-Republican, and Anti-Christian.
9. Proving it totally false in all its boastful pretensions, and demonstrating its history to be a fable; its religion, a solemn mockery; its science a humbug; its charity, selfishness; its mysteries, mummerly; and its great adepts, "great fools."
10. Resolving in public meeting, to withhold their vote from Masons!!
11. Nominating Anti-Masons as candidates for office!!!
12. Electing them!!!!

The above is a hasty selection of the "outrages" which Anti-Masons have perpetrated and continue to perpetrate; but to prevent mistakes, we think best to submit a few specimens of the kind of "outrages" which the Anti-Masons did not "get up," but which undoubtedly have served them as an apology for the commission of the atrocities above recited:

- 1. The abduction of Morgan.
2. The seizure of Miller.
3. Assembling a Masonic mob.
4. Attempt to burn Miller's office.
5. MURDER OF MORGAN.
6. Voting money from charity fund to support and defend the guilty.
7. Holding convicts in full Masonic communion.
8. Secreting and carrying off witnesses.
9. Masonic witnesses refusing to testify.
10. Masonic witnesses refusing to be sworn.
11. Masonic Jurors refusing to convict on positive proof.
12. Getting up sham investigations.
13. Publishing "forged handbills."
14. Perverting the course of justice.
15. Muzzling the Press.

We might extend the list, but we forbear. Our object in making it is merely to show the difference between Masonic and Anti-Masonic "outrages."—Washington County Banner.

Various Matters.

We have received from Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, a handbill, offering a reward for the apprehension of a person calling himself William Lane, who under pretence of being a drover, awaiting the arrival of some cattle, contrived to steal from Mr. Ferroe, of Maytown, a fine bay mare, with saddle and bridle and a quantity of money. Lane is said to be about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high.

A creditable incident occurred in New-York, on Monday morning, at the Convention. John Q. Adams having, upon the invitation of the Committee, appeared in the Hall, was requested to take a seat near the President. When he had done so, the whole body rose in compliment to this distinguished citizen.

BOOTS.—Mr. Jonas Aby, of Frederick county, (Va.) has invented a machine for cutting out boots. It is so constructed that from one to twenty pair may be cut at the same stroke of the knife, and the principles upon which it is based are so correct that any person unacquainted with the business, can with the aid of this machine, cut out a pair of boots as correctly as the most experienced workman.

The election for Governor of Georgia has resulted in the choice of Mr. Lumpkin, by a small majority over Mr. Gilmer, the present incumbent. Some of the papers declare that, although the party to which Mr. Gilmer was attached was stronger than that of Mr. Lumpkin, the unprovoked and gratuitous cruelty of the former towards the poor and defenceless Indians, and his persecution of the Missionaries, had rendered him so obnoxious to the religious and humane part of the population; that many of the friends of his party voted against him.

In looking over the New Orleans ship news, in the latest papers, we see that the amount of specie imported on the last three days, was about 200,000. It was brought in sloops and schooners, which ply constantly to various ports in Mexico, where specie is the principal article of export.

MURDER.—Three colored women were committed on Wednesday morning by B. W. Richards, Esq. Mayor, for the murder of a white woman, named Elizabeth Land.

The circumstances, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows. The husband of one of the black females, who gave evidence against his wife, stated that he went in the cellar where all the parties were collected, in an alley somewhere in the upper part of the town; the white woman came to the head of the stairs, where she was attacked by the coloured females, and severely beaten. The first outrage was commenced about eleven o'clock in the morning. She was beaten violently with a leather thong or strap; and was three several times thrown out upon the pavement from the back door. The noise caused by the striking of her head upon the pavement, was distinctly heard by a witness on the opposite side of the street. The deceased was accused by her murderers of criminal intercourse with the black person who gave in his testimony against his wife, before the Mayor. All the parties were grossly intoxicated. Similar outrages have been made on the same female many times previous. One of the coloured women had repeatedly declared that she would take her life. They all continued beating the deceased at intervals, from 11 in the morning, until twilight. The last time she was taken up from the pavement, where she was thrown head foremost, no signs of life were discovered. The prisoners are now incarcerated, and awaiting their trial. Philadelphia Post.

On Tuesday evening, at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Wm. B. Horner was unanimously elected Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of that Institution.

"THE SYSTEM."—At the Chickopee Factory, near Springfield, there are about 14,000 spindles in operation, producing daily 11,000 yards of cloth, or 33 millions of yards a year—consuming \$440 worth of cotton per day, or about \$130,000 a year. About 800 hands are employed, 700 of whom are females who earn from 12 to 21 dollars a month. The village contains one thousand and four hundred souls, and is inhabited only by persons employed in the factories or their families.

Here is the practical effect of the System in all its beauty. Wealth and happiness, health and contentment, are shed every where around. The farmer flourishes, for a ready market is created for all surplus productions right at his door.

A rapid circulation of value is the consequence. Commerce is promoted in the legitimate way, by furnishing something for it to do. The mechanic finds ample employ in the erection of new buildings, the making of leather, hats and shoes. And the profit, where is it? It remains at home, swelling the aggregate amount of wealth and increasing the means of complete independence of all foreign nations. And is this not worth something? Such a system can never be relinquished without also relinquishing all desire to maintain our separate and independent existence.—Buffalo Journal.

Fact better than theory.—About eight years ago a poor woman of this town was left a widow with five young children to provide for.—Her husband was a sailor and lost in a severe storm at sea. The woman was honest and industrious, and after the death of her husband, she tried to maintain herself and family by making molasses candy, carrying it about the streets and selling it. In this business the two oldest children assisted her. They were seen at all seasons going from house to house, poorly clad and as poorly fed. At length the woman was compelled to throw herself upon the charities of the benevolent, from whom she received considerable relief. Her condition was also made known to the overseers of the poor, who took care of her and her children for some months. About this time a woollen factory was erected in a neighboring town, and put into successful operation. The proprietors advertised for help; this woman and her children were engaged as operatives, and for the last three years they have received an annual income of three hundred dollars cash. This is only one instance among hundreds of the kind that might be named. What is the effect then of our manufacturing establishments upon the poor? This woman who was lately wandering about our town with her children "in form pauperis" is now receiving a handsome income and will continue in this prosperous condition so long as she and hers conduct well—and the town of Portsmouth pays a tax less by two hundred dollars in consequence of the employment afforded to this family by a woollen factory, which constitutes a mere fraction in the great American System. Let all free trade abettors dwell upon these things, and bring them before the public as they make their flaming speeches in caucusses, conventions, &c. &c.—Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Herald.

The Ebensburg Spy says:—From the information communicated to a meeting of the Iron Masters, held at Bellefonte, on the 24th ult., it appeared that the following quantity of agricultural produce is annually consumed at the Iron Establishments in Centre county:—

- 29,260 bushels of Wheat,
53,303 bushels of Rye,
20,172 bushels of Corn,
10,750 bushels of Potatoes,
4,000 bushels of Oats,
840 tons of Hay,
310,000 pounds of Pork,
125,000 pounds of Beef.

In addition to the above, which at the usual prices will amount to more than \$80,000, the Iron Manufacturers of that county give a home market to a great variety and amount of other articles, such as cheese, butter, eggs, fruit, &c.