

ANTI-MASONIC.

READ! READ! READ!!
A conclusion to which every
Man will come that reads
genuine Republican papers.

From the Albany Journal.

Mr. WEED—Some days since, a neighbor placed in my hands your paper, containing the report of the trial of Adams at Lockport, with a request that I would read the same, assuring me at the same time, that a perusal of that report would change my opinion on the subject of Masonry. At first I declined reading it, but upon a renewal of the request, and after being earnestly entreated by him, I promised a compliance, not doubting but that my impressions upon the report, would remain unchanged, but in this I am free to confess, I misjudged.

The evidence upon that trial, as detailed in the report, shows clearly, that a citizen was taken from Canadaigua in a violent manner, and without any authority, and transported to Niagara, and there detained until the members of the Masonic Institution in Canada could be applied to, to receive Morgan, and forcibly to send him to Quebec, and there put him on board a man-of-war, and send him out of the country. All this was done, it appears, for the sole purpose of separating him from Miller, hoping thereby, to prevent the publication of a book which it was feared would reveal some of the secrets of Masonry; and done too, by members of the Masonic Institution. This transaction, had it ended here, would have been an outrage upon the rights of the citizen; but it did not stop here; the perpetrators upon applying to their Masonic brethren in Canada, were informed that they could not aid in the business, and refused to receive Morgan. Upon the return of the Masonic delegation from Canada, the actors in this scene found themselves in an unpleasant dilemma, without any other means of escape, as they thought, than to put Morgan to death, which was beyond the possibility of doubt done by drowning him in the Lake.

Here then, is a complete development of this nefarious transaction. The only doubt which can be raised by any one in this business, is, as to the extent to which the masonic institution at large, has participated. The number and character of those who are proved to have been concerned in the business, warrants the conclusion, that the Masonic Institution in the western part of this State were directly concerned; their appeal to their Masonic brethren in Canada, clearly proves that they acted as Masons, and that they expected the cordial co-operation of all Masons; in this expectation, they do not appear to have been disappointed, until they reached Canada. But were additional circumstances necessary to support that conclusion, they might be found in abundance, in the conduct of Masons in that region of country, since the perpetration of the offence. A reference to our legislative proceedings clearly shows, that so extensive was this conspiracy, and systematic the arrangement of the conspirators, that the former organization of the judicial department of our government, was found wholly unequal to the task of ferreting out the guilty; this led to the creating of a new officer, and through through the agency of that officer, and after the expenditure of very large sums of public money, the truth has at last come to light and the crime, as well as the perpetrators of the crime, have been clearly ascertained. Still, those perpetrators have not been brought to punishment, for the single reason, that a jury could not be empanelled, wholly free from the obligations of Masonry.

I am no Mason, and I can further add, that until the perusal of this report, I had no prejudices against Masonry. There are, no doubt, many, very many men of integrity, who are members of that institution. Still I am not aware of any essential benefit resulting from the institution to the community, and as I am fully persuaded that the institution in the hands of unprincipled men, might be wielded much to the public injury, and be rendered by corrupt politicians, dangerous to the well being of the republic. I have come to the conclusion, that it is my duty as a citizen, to contribute my mite towards abolishing the Institution; and it does appear to me, that the most effectual way of obtaining the end, will be to withhold my vote at all elections for officers of State, from persons who still adhere to the Masonic Institution. Though I have heretofore acted cordially with the Jackson party, I must be permitted hereafter to act politically, in a manner which will tend most effectually to put down Masonry.

RENUNCIATION.

From the Hartford A. M. Intelligencer.

The following renunciation of freemasonry, by Deacon Samuel Richards, of Farmington, was written, it seems, some time last October. It was sent in and read in the late State convention, Dec. 16. It was returned to the author and retained till yesterday, when it was sent by him to be published in the Intelligencer. Deacon Richards was made a Freemason at West Point, in 1778. At that time he was an officer in the army, (a captain if we mistake not.)—We can say in regard to those venerable patriots, Maj. J. B. Van Valkenburgh, of Cayuga county, N. Y. and Gen. Henry Sewell, of Maine; "Hear the voice of an old soldier."

Editor of the Antimasonic Intelligencer.
Sir, Agreeably to your request I send you a copy of a note signed by me, and read at a late public meeting in Hartford; which, if you judge expedient, you are at liberty to insert in your useful paper.

The subscriber having in early life become a member of the Fraternity of Freemasons; but for many years past withdrawn himself, on the most mature reflection, is induced thus publicly to give to those of his acquaintance, who have so frequently made the inquiry, the reasons of his withdrawing.

The most prominent, and to himself conclusive are, that the Principles of said society are in his view opposed to the glory of God, and to the best and highest interests of his fellow men; and therefore altogether repugnant to his duty as an accountable agent; and having arrived very near to the close of life he cannot contemplate his exit, which to himself is so interesting and momentous, without leaving this public testimony of his regret for having incautiously joined a society whose principles and obligations he was ignorant of, and which he now feels such strong reasons for disavowing.

SAMUEL RICHARDS.

Farmington, Oct. 1830.

ANOTHER.

From the Onondaga Republican.

In the year 1818 I became a member of the "Franklin Lodge" in the town of Fabius, by taking the three first degrees of freemasonry, called the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason; that the oaths and obligations administered to me on conferring the aforesaid three degrees were substantially the same as revealed by William Morgan and published in Elder Bernard's "Light on Masonry." On receiving the aforesaid degrees I encountered in the Lodge Room all that humiliating and disgraceful degradation, (revolving as it is to human nature) so fully revealed by Morgan. Some time subsequent to my initiation I became converted to the Baptist faith of Religion, and became a candidate for admission into the Baptist Church in Fabius, yet many of the members objected to my uniting with the Church till I first abandoned the institution of freemasonry, on the ground of its being a wicked and corrupt institution, and at war with the true religion; but a majority of the Church saw fit to receive me. From that circumstance I was induced to examine more particularly the useful and moral tendency of the institution, and am now free to admit that ever since that time I felt the importance of exposing the insignificant ceremonies and deceptive allurements of that dark, secret, and may well be called "Blood Stained Institution;" but there never has been a time in which I felt secure in doing so, till within the last year. The time has now arrived when every citizen who regards the equal rights of man and the laws of his country, can divest himself of the unnatural and unlawful shackles of that institution, without the fear of being visited with the vengeance peculiar to adhering freemasons, as thousands have been in days less enlightened.

Not only so: the time has come when every republican who feels the necessity of preserving his chartered rights inviolate is called upon by every consideration dear to a freeman, to array himself against an institution—members of which meet in secret, accuse in secret, adjudge in secret, condemn in secret, and execute in secret.

That William Morgan was murdered there can be no doubt; that masons murdered him in accordance with masonic usages, is also equally evident—and it is for them to make the atonement: Therefore if it is wrong for a set of men to form an association, create and make by-laws, a violation of which authorizes its members to inflict death upon the offender with impunity, is it uncharitable then to anticipate that every honest citizen who duly appreciates the worth of a republican government will demand at the threshold of the Lodge Room, a surrender of that charter, by virtue of which deeds of darkness and bloodshed are veiled from the world!

I do not make this exposure of my sentiments from any sinister motive; I neither hold nor wish office; neither do I do it from any ill-will to any man or set of men; but from a pure and heartfelt conviction that the relative obligations which masonry impose upon its members, are inconsistent with the obligations of men to society at large, to their country, and their Creator. That masonry disorganizes churches, contaminates the ballot boxes, and pollutes the halls of justice, we have the fullest evidence; it therefore is justly considered anti-republican, anti-Christian, and at war with every moral and religious obligation.

JOHN DANIELS.

Onondaga, March 3, 1831.

AND YET ANOTHER.

From the Livingston Register.

TO THE PUBLIC.
About six years ago I became a member of the masonic institution, and took three degrees; but I have not attended a meeting of the Lodge for four years. I had thought it sufficient for me to withdraw from masonry, and to act and speak without reserve respecting it, without a formal renunciation through the medium of the press. But after much thought upon the subject, I find I cannot hold myself guiltless, nor give due satisfaction to the friends of liberty without thus publicly and unequivocally renouncing all allegiance to, and friendship for the institution of freemasonry.

WILLARD NEWCOMB.

Genesee, Jan. 31, 1831.

A FEW OTHERS.

"We have renounced the hidden things of Iniquity, not walking in craftiness"

Rev. Joseph Robinson, and Capt. David Brown, of Richmond, (Me.) and Mr. Daniel Nickerson, of Litchfield, (Me.) have renounced Freemasonry. We acknowledge the

receipt of the Rev. Mr. Robinson's renunciation, and will insert it in our next.

Boston Christian Herald.

From the Middlebury (Vt.) Republican.

TESTIMONIALS OF GOOD CHARACTER!

From the Montpelier Patriot.

NOTICE.

At a regular communication of St. John's Lodge, No. 31, holden at Springfield, on Tuesday 22d ult. Voted, that Horatio G. Hawkins, and Samuel W. Porter be expelled for unmasonic conduct.

Attest, VAN PARKER, Sec'y pro tem.

Printers friendly to the institution will please notice the above.

We are not acquainted, in any way, with the above named gentlemen, but presume they are seceding masons, since the fraternity do not expel men for any other offence. Perjury, kidnapping and murder are not unmasonic, or at least, it is certain they do not expel those convicted of such slight transgressions!

NOTICE.

At a regular communication of Federal Lodge, held at Mason's Hall, in Randolph, December 27, A. L. 5830. JAMES TARBOLX was expelled from the privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.

Attest, DANIEL WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Printers friendly to the Institution are requested to give the above an insertion.

Judge Tarbox is known throughout the State as a man of the most unblemished integrity and reputation. This expulsion is, however, as good, if not a better testimonial of his virtues than he has ever received.—The old republicans of Vermont will mark these, and "govern themselves accordingly" at the next election.

Extract of a letter, to the Editor of the Albany Journal, dated

Lockport, March 10th, 1831.

As I knew you was advised of the progress of the Morgan trials, I did not burden you with postage or speculations of mine. The whole scene was melancholy and painful in the extreme to the mind of an honest man. It was a further and more clear demonstration of the lamentable effect of power and influence of the Institution of Freemasonry over the minds and bodies of its votaries. Every attempt to break down Giddins, and the utmost exertions were used, proved abortive. Every witness brought forward to disqualify him, bore the most unequivocal testimony to his good character for truth and veracity, integrity and morality. After a cross examination of more than nine hours, by the able and ingenious counsel arrayed against him, four in number—having all his publications on that subject, and his testimony before three different Grand Juries before them, he was not detected in a single contradiction, or his testimony shaken in the slightest degree. The severe test he had undergone, and the manner he went through it, seemed to come in corroboration of the truth of this whole relation. Indeed, one of the defendants themselves, when he had gone partly through with his relation, and that part which deeply affected them too, said "he had thus far told nothing but the truth." It was so plain, unvarnished and uncontradictory a statement of facts, and so strongly corroborated by every circumstance attendant upon that melancholy transaction that has come to light, it would seem that no man could entertain a doubt, except those who had wilfully closed every avenue to the truth. The utmost latitude was allowed by the Judge to the counsel in their cross examinations of witnesses, greater I think than I ever before witnessed—and the counsel did not hesitate to avail themselves of the indulgence to the utmost. In their examinations, and their arguments to the Jury, their manner and matter were not always called for, as I thought by their duties to their clients.

Judge Nelson presided with credit to himself and evinced a desire that supremacy of the laws should be maintained; but without the slightest prospect that that would be the result. It is idle to talk of enforcing the laws against Freemasonry—it cannot be done. And I greatly err if the Judge himself is not fully persuaded of that fact.

It is lamentable to witness the perjuries committed on these trials by the devotees of the institution. It has been more apparent on this occasion, if possible, than ever—standing in no fear of a cross examination by the special counsel, and surely they did not fear their God, they would go on almost without a shudder. Having no fear of the law, when such in his turn would swear his brother clear, or refuse to be sworn where they were on trial, they testified without restraint.

The testimony elicited on the trial of Maxwell and Shepard, prove conclusively that the subject of the abduction, was not only agitated in the chapters, but that they communicated with each other by committee appointed for that purpose. Those who have been asking for legal proof on that point have it now. Public indignation is more strongly aroused than ever. Many who have been heretofore the supporters of Freemasonry and known as Jacks, have declared themselves in favor of Anti-masonry since these trials.

The special counsel, however, honest he may be, is totally incompetent to have the charge of such prosecutions as these. He was continually lost in a fog—the Governor must have known his unfitness, when he appointed him, and acknowledged it when he associated Mr. Whiting with him at the other court; and I can see no good reason for not doing the same now, unless it was, that the "order" and "the party" might be really endangered. The special counsel of

the state goes away without a conviction, and well nigh without a verdict, in the clearest cases of guilt that ever were presented to a Jury.

We extract the following additional information relative to the testimony of Mr. Shedd, from the Orleans Telegraph of the 2d inst. which the editors says he verbally received:

"James A. Shedd, from Ohio, also appeared and testified, that he was living at or near Fort Niagara at the time Morgan was murdered, and that he saw a boat with five or six men in it, one of whom was Capt. William Morgan, put out from the shore—the boat did not cross the river, but after having been but a short time it returned to the place from whence it started, NOT HAVING MORGAN ON BOARD, and that no person can reasonably doubt that he was forcibly made to sleep the sleep of death in the turbulent waters of the Niagara."

From the Niagara Courier.

Every successive trial has exhibited Freemasonry in an aspect, disclosing features more and more odious, and principles more and more dangerous. There are circumstances arising in every one of these exhibitions, which furnish new weapons to the opponents of secret societies, and send a deeper shudder to the heart at the practical iniquity of their principles. Freemasonry has come off with dishonor the more her principles and acts are brought to the public gaze of the people, and every renewed exhibition sinks her still lower in discredit. The protraction and postponement of the trials, the removal of witnesses, and the difficulties of procuring their attendance, their contumacious conduct in Court, and the refusal of masonic jurors to convict in clear cases of guilt, all go to fill the measures of public indignation against the masonic institution. They have furnished evidence of the dangerous influence of the masonic obligations in many of the most important civil relations; too strong to be controverted or denied, which must finally overwhelm the Institution in disgrace and ruin."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Ship Clematis arrived at Boston on Friday, from Havre, the Editors of the Daily Chron. and Centinel, have received files of Paris Papers to the 6th February and Havre to the 9th.

All apprehensions from popular ferments in Paris had subsided, but new apprehensions had arisen from the opposition of the peace and War parties, and from the peculiar state of Belgium.

The Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of the French, was chosen King of Belgium, by the National Congress, on the 3d of February. After a long discussion, on the 1st, 2d and 3d, which turned chiefly on the comparative pretensions of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and the Duke de Nemours, it was finally voted to close the discussion and to proceed to the vote. The proceeding was conducted with solemnity and in profound silence. A committee of eight members to count was appointed by lot. They were seated around a table, within the semicircle in front of the tribune. After the votes were received the urn was emptied upon the table, and one of the members of the committee counted the votes aloud. They were found to be 191 in number, which corresponded with the number of members present—two being absent from sickness. The committee then proceeded to read the name of each voter, and of the candidate voted for, and to make a list of each. It was found that there were for

The Duke de Nemours, 89 votes,
The Duke de Leuchtenberg, 67 "
The Archduke Charles of Austria, 35 "

No one having a majority of votes, the Congress proceeded to vote again, in conformity with a regulation previously adopted. On the second ballot there were 192 votes, viz. for the Duke de Nemours 97, for the Duke de Leuchtenberg 74 and for the Archduke Charles of Austria 21. The President then proclaimed the Duke de Nemours King of Belgium.

As soon as this decision was pronounced, the cry of long live the Duke de Nemours was uttered from every quarter of the house, from the members and from spectators, and the same cry was soon repeated without, and resounded throughout the city. It was soon followed by discharges of cannon, and a spontaneous illumination in the streets. A troop of young lads promenaded the streets with tricolor caps, and crying long live the Duke de Nemours, long live the King of Belgium.

The Duke de Nemours was born on the 25th of October, 1814, and is of course in the 17th year of his age. The Journal des Debats of Feb. 7, discusses the question whether the King of the French on the part of his son, ought to accept of this dignity thus conferred upon him by a majority of two votes after a long and angry debate in the National Congress. It states some of the obstacles which the young king, at sixteen years of age, would have to encounter, among a divided people, who have their constitution yet to establish, and concludes with the declaration that reason forbids exposing the young prince, France, and even Belgium to the dangers which would be incurred by an acceptance of the appointment.

The Journal des Debats announces in a postscript, "We learn this evening (Feb. 5.) in a postscript that the King has not accepted the throne of Belgium for the Duke de Nemours."

News had been received from Warsaw to Jan. 26. The Diet in the session of the 25th declared unanimously that the throne of Poland was vacant. Hostilities had not commenced, but the Polish army had advanced from Praga to Breze and Raven. Every thing was tranquil at Warsaw. The tricolor cockade had taken the place of the white.

News from London of Feb. 3, is contained in the Paris papers. The question of Reform was to be brought forward in Parliament on the 3d of March. There was a new conference on the affairs of Belgium in London on the 2d.

The Paris Constitutional of Feb. 8 says, that in regard to the great question of the refusal or acceptance of the Belgian throne, nothing official has been decided, at least such was believed to be the fact. The Deputies of the Belgian Congress had arrived in Paris, and were provided with lodgings in the street de Valenciennes, at the public expense. They had been visited by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Marshal Girard. They were nine in number, at the head of whom was M. Lelux de Merode.

It appears that the French Government has dissented from the protocols of the conferences of the Ambassadors of the five powers in London, in two or three instances: viz. one which defines the boundary line between Holland and Belgium, and one which relates to the proportions of the public debt to be borne by the two states. The French

government dissented from these dispositions, on the ground that the allied powers interposed only as mediators, and that the matters to which these two protocols related ought to be adjusted by the two states, by mutual consent. It is said that there is a third protocol to which the French government has not assented, the object of which is to exclude from the throne of Belgium the chiefs of the five allied powers, and the princes of their respective families.

Gen. Bernard had arrived in France, from the United States.

The Centinel has been politely favored with a copy of the following extract of a letter to Messrs. J. & B. Wells, dated Havre, Feb. 9, which is the latest advice.

"The Clematis have been detained by a westerly wind, I write again to say, that the news from Paris, by Estafette, is, that the final answer of the King of France to the Belgic Deputation, has not yet been given; so that the Duke de Nemours may yet be King of Belgium. It is conjectured that the French Government are waiting for despatches from England. There is nothing further new."

POLAND.

WARSAW, 28th Jan.—Private letters speak in decided language of the unanimity and enthusiasm of the people. The Dictator had not been visible for some time; it was reported that he had been seized with mortal affection. Reports were in circulation that hostilities had commenced, and that the Poles were victorious.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURGH, Jan. 19.—Count Diebitsch has issued two Proclamations, addressed to the Poles and the Polish army. They were echoes of those issued by the Emperor.

FRANCE.

At Aix placards have been stuck up, calling on the people to revolt. In other places the spirit of opposition seemed to increase on the part of certain ecclesiastics.

ROME.

On the 20th of January an event happened, of which no one knows the cause, but which has greatly disturbed the tranquillity of Rome and the Conclave. At 8 o'clock in the evening a bomb shell burst in the centre of the Palace, where the Cardinals are assembled. Every one put himself on the alert. The Police and Authorities of the city were immediately on foot; patrols scoured the streets, but no trace was discovered of the author of the alarm.

Roman Liberty.—We are informed says the Albany Daily Advertiser, that letters have been received from the Right Rev. Bishop Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York, stating that he had received from the Pope (lately deceased) the sum of ten thousand crowns, towards building a college on the Hudson river. The contemplated college will cost, as is estimated about \$100,000.

A letter from London, of Jan. 29, published in the Montreal Gazette, mentions that it is generally understood the following alterations in the inter Colonial trade will be submitted by the new Ministry to Parliament.

"The duties finally arranged on the trade between Canada and the United States are 25 per cent less than those proposed by the late Ministry, and all duties to cease in five years. Wheat and flour from the United States to come through Canada to the West Indies duty free. A hint is given that eventually both wheat and flour will come to this country from the States through Canada duty free."

It is given as a rumour in some of the newspapers, that Constantine, the brother of Nicholas of Russia, and lately Vice Roy of Poland, has succeeded from the Emperor Nicholas and gone over to the Poles. This would be a happy circumstance for the cause of liberty, and as in 1820 he married a Polish lady, there is possibly some grounds for the rumour. Constantine, however, is upwards of fifty years of age, and of consequence not likely to be effected by the arguments of the kindlier sex.—Phil. Inq.

The following is related by the editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

"An infant child of Mr. MIDDLETON, in Fourth st. was yesterday left on the bed in the nursery, while the mother went into the lower part of the house. On her return, which was in a few minutes, she saw the house cat leap from the bed: She immediately went to the child, and to her sorrow, discovered it LIFELESS. There were on the infant no marks of violence, and its death is imputed to the cat sucking its breath."

The writer of a communication in the Philadelphia Chronicle, on the subject of the robbery of the City Bank, suggests a precautionary plan, which, it will be well to adopt generally. It is to keep a register of the notes on hand, setting down their denomination, signature, letter, and number. One additional clerk, he supposes might answer for any banking establishment.—This plan, he says, is adopted in the banks of England, Scotland and Ireland. In the city of London, where robberies, forgeries and frauds of every description are practised so extensively no bank robberies ever occur, though there are not fewer than fifty banking establishments in that city. The reason assigned is, that the thieves are fully aware that not a note could be withdrawn, but which could be accurately described and identified.

The present year 1834.—A foreign observer has, within a few months, publicly stated by the last eclipse of the moon in 1831, we are enabled to prove that our present computation is defective by no fewer than three years. Correctly speaking, 1831 should be 1834; for Josephus tells us that shortly after the death of Herod, during whose Government the Saviour was born, there occurred an eclipse of the moon in the night of the 12th, 13th of March, and it has been astronomically demonstrated that this eclipse took place in the fourth year preceding the christian computation of time; consequently modern chronology is three whole years in error.—Alb. Daily Adv.