

# THE ANTI-MASONIC STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

## ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Boston Free Press—Extra.

Boston, Friday Afternoon, March 11, 1831.  
**PETITION OF THE GRAND LODGE REJECTED.**

We hasten tomorrow to our distant patrons the pleasing intelligence of the rejection of the most extraordinary petition of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The reckless contempt of public opinion exhibited by this secret institution in calling on the Legislature at this time for an increase of its chartered privileges must excite universal astonishment. The hardihood evinced by this same Grand Lodge in engraving a FALSEHOOD on the plate deposited under the corner stone of its Temple, is hardly exceeded by this late petition to the General Court, whose fate we now have the satisfaction to record.

### Sketch of the Debate.

Mr. LAZELL, of Bridgewater, opposed the acceptance of the Report of the Committee, giving leave to the Grand Lodge to bring in a bill. He went into a full discussion of the subject of Masonry, read the oaths and obligations, and other important documents—when he was very unceremoniously called to order by Mr. Blake and Mr. J. T. Adams, of Boston, (both masons) but they were not sustained by the Speaker, who pronounced Mr. Lazell to be in order. After Mr. Lazell had finished his able remarks, the floor was occupied by a large number of the members, who were anxious to deliver their sentiments on the question, but it was given to Mr. Brooks of Barnardston, a mason, who immediately made a motion for its definite postponement, and the previous question being called for, precluded all debate, and the motion was sustained by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. LAZELL'S Speech will be given in the Boston Press.

Mr. BIGELOW, then stated that he should on the morrow, move for a reconsideration of this vote, and the House then adjourned.

Friday Morning, March 11.—Mr. Bigelow (GRAND MARSHAL) of Boston, moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the House had refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners, [Grand Lodge] this forenoon. He believed that the House would not refuse the Grand Lodge, a chartered society, privileges which they would grant to every other corporation in the Commonwealth. He said that the charges made against the Masonic Institution, had nothing to do with the question at issue. It was simply whether 20,000 should be taken from the personal estate, and placed to the account of the real estate or not. He took occasion to animadvert upon Mr. Lazell in a style of ribaldry and abuse, and upon the testimony he had adduced relative to the *oath*, &c. of the Institution. He DENIED that any such OATHS as had been read to the House ever administered in lodges so far as he was acquainted. [Cries of Judas Apella, non ego.] He thought if the petition of the Grand Lodge had been presented and their name held back, that no gentleman would have thought of withholding from the petitioners so reasonable a favor as he asked—and that it was the present "excitement" against the Institution, which made the House waver a moment. Mr. Bigelow spoke some time, but he was very desultory and disconnected—repeating his remarks over and over, as if determined to make up by their length for their inherent weakness. They were literally a fine-spun rope of sand!

Rev. Mr. BARNARDSTON, next occupied the floor for upwards of an hour, during which time the most attentive silence was observed. There was an impressive and sincerity in his manner which did not fail of its effect. He would not go within the walls of the Temple, nor would he scatter shreds as lay without. He then remarked on the abduction of Morgan by Masons—that Masons themselves had not denied this; that there was one palpable evidence against the Society, and a good reason for "excitement," so much talked about by gentlemen. He then took up its claims to being considered a CHARTERED Institution. He said the Grand Lodge were chartered for purposes of charity—and that now they wished to withdraw those funds granted for that express purpose, and sink them in real estate. He asked if there were not enough objects of charity now—let them bestow their funds, if charity is not needed here, upon those who do need it elsewhere—let them join with the Sunday School Society, whose claims have been so eloquently supported by Mr. Webster at Washington, in their endeavors to scatter knowledge and the true faith amongst the children in the great valley of the West. He then remarked upon the unceremonious manner in which the Remonstrants had been treated, a hearing upon the subject having been denied them by the Committee. This he thought an unprecedented measure, and one which ought to be reprobated, especially as the Committee on the *Red Book* had sat day after day patiently hearing both sides of the question which they were appointed to consider. He then remarked upon the dangerous character of Masonry as a *Sect Society*, and upon its being based upon oaths at which the imagination shudders, quoting a sentiment which Mr. Sullivan has laid down in his Political Class Book—that all oaths which the public laws do not require are in themselves criminal. It is thus that the Masonic Institution lives by constant commission of crime. Mr. Bigelow's denial of the genuineness of the oaths as stated by Mr. Lazell, reminded him of Mr. Cranston's similar denial before a Rhode Island Court. Mr. Cranston denied in general terms as Mr. Bigelow did; but upon a cross examination, acknowledged the particulars. He thought that the titles Masons assumed either meant something or nothing. In the one case they were supremely ridiculous, and in the other contrary to the spirit of our Institutions. He earnestly hoped that the motion for reconsideration would not prevail.

Mr. BROOKS of Barnardston, (a Mason) thought the argument of the gentleman from Boston, Mr. Bigelow, had been most eloquently related by the gentleman who had just sat down.

Mr. FESSEN of Berkeley, was opposed to the reconsideration, and entered into an argument of some length against the Institution. He brought forward the testimony of several persons, reading the *Le Roy* declaration of Independence. He thought it exercised a political influence and read from the original Contingent, Major Russell's appeal in favor of Brother Jno. Brooks—Major Russell being in the House. He read an extract from *Remonstrance* in which the power of Masonry is so particularly displayed, and we are told that good or bad we must take it—the world in arms cannot put it down. He said he would not go over the whole of the oaths, as the gentleman from Bridgewater (Mr. Lazell) had saved him the trouble. He would repeat only the Entered Apprentices. He then set before the House the ridiculous preparations, the undressings, the huffing &c. every poor blind candidate had to undergo, and hoped the House would join with him in refusing any legislative indulgence to a Society so objectionable in every point of view, as that of Masonry.

Mr. SULLIVAN wished to vindicate himself from some aspersions that had been cast upon him in the course of debate, as Chairman of the Committee. The Committee were *arrived upon* some persons

who asked a hearing in the behalf of the Remonstrants. The Committee considered themselves competent to report on this subject without hearing the whole merits and demerits of Masonry discussed, and therefore refused a hearing—he thought that the house would bear them out in the justice of their course. He then repelled insinuations made in a Boston paper, respecting a private interest he had in the present question—as the seller of the land on which the proposed Temple is to be erected, and the present owner of the land in its immediate neighborhood. He acknowledged the sentiment, extracted from his Political Class Book, as given by Mr. Brigham, an extra amount, avows he repeated *an* avowal; but he knew nothing about the Masonic oaths, and that sentiment was poured without any intended application to Masonry. (So much the better testimony therefore for Antimasonry.)

He hoped the Legislature would put its seal upon Antimasonry—it was the Antimasons who were the authors of the excitement and not the Masons! Let the Masons alone and they will do well enough! During a thirty years practice of the bar, forty years service in the militia, and a long acquaintance with most every walk of life, he had not seen the influence of Masonry exerted for any bad end or heard any man reproached for being a Mason. Furthermore, the institution was productive of a positive good. He had been credibly informed that the Grand Lodge of this State spent \$5000 in charity in ten years! He had repeated that Antimasonry ought to be quelled or else it would shake the whole State to the centre. [True, and pity 'tis, 'tis true!]

When Mr. Sullivan sat down, the previous question was called for and supported by the House thus precluding all further debate. Upon the main question being put from the chair, whether the House should reconsider the vote by which the petition of the Grand Lodge had been indefinitely postponed, it was decided in the negative, Nays 133, Ayes 124.

The above sketch is very imperfect. We are in hopes however of giving our readers at some future time a full report of the remarks of Messrs. Lazell, Williams, Brigham, and French. I thought to be mentioned that the craft made other efforts, than simply calling to order, in order to stop Mr. Lazell in his remarks. Barked in their efforts in the parliamentary way, they were driven to the expedients of coughing, scraping, &c. This was on the floor of the Massachusetts Legislature, and we ourselves were witnesses to it. We make no comment.]

From the New-York Register.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On the 26th of September next, a Convention will be holden in Baltimore representing the interests, views and purposes of the Anti-Masonic Republican party of this Union. This convention is already the topic of conversation in many circles from which even the name of Anti-Masonry has been excluded with the most studious care. The efforts that have been made are still making to smother under a bushel the aroused indignation of a free and enquiring people against a secret society, are as vain and foolish, as weak and impotent. Communities when once excited to action are not to be thwarted in their purpose, either by insidious ridicule or by studied attempts to conceal the causes that excited them. They are fearless and until satisfied that they are in error, by the appeals of sound sense and fair arguments, feel no disposition to relax their efforts. Precisely this has it been with those opposed to Freemasonry. When a daring and highlanded outrage had been committed, they were forbid to investigate it, to know the causes that produced it. When it was manifest that the investigation would be held, attacks were then made upon the motives of the enquirers, and the facts and transactions, elicited by them were endeavored to be stifled and concealed. This further step was the cause that induced the establishment of Free Presses, and men were found willing to publish whatever of inquiry there might be in Masonry, and her outrages and crimes. The papers thus established are among the most talented and respectable in the country, and at this time their number cannot vary far from one hundred and fifty. Probably Freemasonry would have been ended in mere moral action, if on the development of the principles of the institution, and an examination into her practices, had it not been found that her laws and ceremonies were in direct hostility to the constitution and laws of the land, and that she had usurped, and then possessed, nearly the whole of the political power of the country. Added to this, the early and avowed determination of the Masonic society to unite to exclude from all offices, those who should be so presumptuous as to question her merits, or to enquire into her transactions, and from these causes arose political Anti-masonry—a cause that has received much abuse and vituperation without any inquiry into its merits. The meeting of conventions, and the presentation of candidates for elective offices, are the principal means used to disseminate information on this subject. The Convention held last Autumn in Philadelphia, has done much to disabuse the public mind, and to give a just conception of the dangers to be apprehended from Freemasonry. Its deliberations were characterized by firm discretion, and a temperate zeal. Its members will visit with an equal number of their fellow citizens in any community for the possession of high moral and intellectual attainments. It is not, therefore, surprising that their proceedings have every where been received with great consideration and pursued with interest; it is within the knowledge of the writer, that many in this city, and some of them Masons who before entertained strong prejudices against Antimasonry have on a perusal of these proceedings, become decided Antimasons. It may be safely asserted that the same result would invariably follow, where good sense and an unbiased mind are brought to the investigation. The people of these states are already making preparations to be represented in the coming Baltimore Convention. Connecticut has already designated her delegates, and New York has also done the same. The character and high standing of the delegates already chosen, indicates the respectability and usefulness of the convention. It is to be hoped that the same strict inspection will be followed

in the other states, and if so, we shall then see assembled at Baltimore next September, a body of men to whom we may safely confide our interests, and whose doings will receive a hearty and triumphant response from the people. The most important trust reposed in this convention will be the designation of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. In the discharge of the most responsible and delicate duty we are quite confident, that individual predilections will be discarded, and that all will be actuated by the desire, to promote the honor and welfare of this favored land—to perpetuate our happy union—to aid in the establishment of those principles necessary to foster and protect every principle of the people, and to circumscribe and destroy the influence of Freemasonry in Public affairs. If these be the landmarks of the convention and that they will be, cannot be questioned, no doubt can be entertained that their deliberations will be harmonious and honorable, and the result most cordially approved of by their constituents.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

BALTIMORE, April 4.

Postscripts in the New-York Evening Post of Saturday and Commercial Advertiser, announce the arrival of the packet Ship France from Havre whence she sailed on the 13th, of February. A Havre paper of that date says, that a telegraph communication has been made at Lyons, that a serious REVOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT IN ITALY—that Reggio, Bologna, and Modena had been overthrown and that the Duke of Modena had been killed.

A second edition of Galignani of the 10th Feb. announces the receipt, per telegraph, of dispatches from Lyons, communicating the news of a serious insurrection in Italy. It broke out at the same time in Reggio, Modena, and Bologna. The insurgents had adopted the tri-colored cockade. At the departure of the Courier the troops of the Duke of Modena were fighting in the streets with the insurgents.

Cardinal Capillari had been elected Pope. A private letter from Madrid, of the 1st February, states that the Spanish Government has been driven to hostile measures by the intrigues of the apostolical party. All the provincial regiments, 42 in number, were put under arms.

Accounts from Venice state that everything in that capital wears a warlike appearance. News from Constantinople shows a disposition on the part of the Grand Seigneur to avail himself of the embarrassments of Russia to evade the execution of the recent treaty. The cholera morbus had broken out in Austria.

POLAND.—The Polish Diet have issued a long answer to the proclamation of General Comat Diebitsch, which is a spirited document, and which concludes as follows:—The Polish nation, united in its Diet, declares, that for the future, it constitutes an independent people, which has the right to confer the Polish crown upon him whom it shall deem worthy of it. Upon him whom it shall judge capable of observing faithfully the principles which he shall have sworn to, and of preserving untouched the National Liberties." The declaration was signed unanimously by the members of the Diet.

The Captain of the packet, who arrived at Havre two days after the date of our papers, says the news was confirmed previous to his departure.

From the New-York American.

### MORE REVOLUTIONS.

Two o'clock.—The France, packet ship, from Havre, just arrived, brings Paris dates of 11th Feb.

There has been an insurrection in the Duchy of Modena in Italy, which is thus noticed in the private correspondence of the Havre Journal:—"An insurrection beyond the Alps has really broken out, bursting forth on the same day in Reggio, Bologna and Modena. The accounts have been received by telegraph at Lyons.

To the details given by the Journal des Debats of this morning (which unfortunately we have not received) we think proper to add, that it is entirely a republican movement, and that very probably the Duke of Modena, the only sovereign who refused to acknowledge our revolution of July, was killed in the tumult."

According to the reports in circulation, the troops and citizens were engaged together, but the troops had the advantage.

The Polish Diet, by a vote of 83 to 13, had placed the Executive Power in a Commission of Five Members, composed of Adam Czartowski, President; Vincent Mojzowski, Th. Morawski and Joachim Lelwel. The New Poland, newspaper, complains that one only of these had a part in the late Revolution.

The intelligence from Vienna is, that everything in that capital is on the footing of war, especially against Poland, which is threatened with invasion at once from Russia, Austria and Prussia, Prince Metemich is in close connection with the Duke of Montebel, who, however, is watched closely by Marshal Maison.

On the other hand, the news from Constantinople by the way of Naples is, that the Grand Turk means to take advantage of the embarrassments of the Russians to withdraw from complying with the late treaty. The greater part of the Pachas of Asia are ordered to be ready for service in May. The greatest activity prevails in the Divan. Agas have been sent on missions to Albania, Servia, and Bosnia; finally the

Sultan, it is said, is endeavoring to induce the Persians to act, so as to give employment to the Russians on that frontier.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

The packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, arrived last evening from Liverpool, by which conveyance the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers of the 22d, and Liverpool of the 21th of February. Their contents are of high moment, as will be seen by the series of extracts which follow. But we shall not detain the reader by comment or analysis this evening, as the translation from the French papers themselves are such, that we should despair of imparting additional interest to them, and they carry their own commentary on their face.

### VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Our private letters, says the London Courier, are of great interest. They state that much dissatisfaction with the present Government prevails among the National Guard, and that an immediate change must take place. Soult and Lafayette will, it is supposed, form part of the New Ministry; but the latter is not expected to hold his ground long, and Lafayette is expected to take a part in the new Government. The war party is evidently gaining strength, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the present Cabinet, and by the most influential Parisians, to convince the public of the great advantages of peace. A large portion of the National Guard have petitioned the Chamber to prefer an act of accusation against MM. Montalivet, Barthe, and Baude.

Alarmist state of Paris.—It appears that some indiscreet, or perhaps treacherous friends of the late reigning family, attempted on the 14th of February to celebrate the death of the Duke of Berry, by the performance of Mass. The step greatly exasperated the people.

On the 16th, the popular fury was directed against the Archbishop of Paris, which resulted in the destruction of his palace.

Extract of a private letter, dated Paris, Feb. 18.

I never saw so complete a ruin as the prelates residence presents. There is not a vestige of furniture, or of rich ornaments of the state apartments. The great suite of rooms occupied, I believe by the Pope when he came to Paris to crown Napoleon, and then refitted at a most extravagant expense for his Holiness, presented a sad spectacle; of the rich crimson and green velvet decorations of these apartments, hardly a shred remained on the walls. Nothing but the bare walls remain in its place; and crowds were looking across the river at the good work of their hands with the liveliest satisfaction.

To this war of the mob against the emperor on his, the emblem of the ancient glory of France, the king has found himself so weak as to be obliged to yield. On the 16th the Moniteur contained a royal ordinance which provides that in future the state seal shall represent an open book, with the words "Charte de 1830," surmounted by a crown with the sceptre and hand of justice crossed and tri-colored flags behind the shield.

Two posts of the National Guards had been disarmed by the people, and several arrests of those concerned in the affair had taken place. Arms had been found upon other individuals who were arrested on the 16th. The Courier Français says that they were the same persons who had attempted to disarm the posts of the National Guard of Petit Pont, and the place St. Andre des Arts. The guard who seized upon their persons was commanded by M. Schonen, chief of the legion.

The Gazette de France of February 18th, contains the following articles:—

The crisis is at hand—we can now say so. But for the National Guard the Republic would have been proclaimed yesterday in Paris; and what a Republic, great God! such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of the churches, the tearing down of the crosses, and violence against the clergy. We must say, the Republican movement has gained ground in these latter days; for they have delivered up to it the insignia of religion, and the emblems of royalty.

We can assure our readers that the National Guard has been deeply afflicted by the character of these recent days, and by the sacrifices made to disorder.

The following letter was sent yesterday by the Minister of the Interior to the Etai Major of the National Guard:—

"Intelligence, entitled to credit, and which reaches me from hour to hour, apprise me that a certain number of young men intend this morning to attempt to collect the multitude of the Faubourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxembourg to endeavor to proclaim a Republic.

(Signed) MONTALIVET."

The Etai Major, in transmitting an official copy of the letter, adds—"The chiefs de legion, in communicating this letter to the officers of battalions and companies, invite them to take the necessary measures to prevent the disorders, giving them, at the same time, full power to execute it."

This letter of M. de Montalivet, says the Gazette, will make it appear, better than all that could be said respecting the events at Paris, what the progress is of the movement which has manifested itself, and by what dangers France is in reality threatened.

### POLAND.

There can be little doubt that before this there has been severe fighting in this coun-

try. The Poles seem to be united and resolute; but the operations of Diebitsch, as far as they have been reported, prove that their patriotism and resources would be put to the test without delay. Their whole eastern line of boundary has been entered at various points. It was said that the Russian army had suffered much on the frontiers from illness and severe weather. The Poles anticipated great advantages from the humidity of the weather.

The London papers of the 22d of February, notice the receipt of Hamblin's papers to the 15th. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw is very much in their favor, as impeding the march of the Russian material. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

### ITALY.

The accounts by this arrival confirm the intelligence that troubles have broken out generally both in Austria Italy and Italian Switzerland. The Duke of Modena's proclamation issued at Modena, on the 4th is published, announcing the success of his troops over the insurgents on the previous day. On the news of the troubles at Bologna, he instituted a Regency; and retired with his family to Mantua, taking with him as a prisoner Manotti, who was wounded.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—(News of the morning.)—An express which left Boston on the 13th current, and arrived at Toulon on the 13th, brought the news that the kingdom of Naples, the whole of Romagna, the Duchies of Lucra and Piombino, the Duchy of Modena, and almost the whole of Tuscany, were in a state of insurrection, and that Italian tri-colored were every where hoisted without opposition. It is also said that an extraordinary courier arrived yesterday at Marseilles, who brought the intelligence of an open Revolution at Genoa, where the troops had taken the side of the people.

Provisional Governments were forming every where. It does not appear that travelling was interrupted on the high roads.

### IRELAND.

Militia Regiments ordered to Ireland.—The number of militia regiments ordered to be permanently embodied and sent to Ireland, are eleven. Of this number the West Middlesex is one. Orders have been sent to the Tower to get in readiness 200,000 stand of arms, to be given to these and other regiments, should it be found advisable to call them out on permanent duty.

It was reported that Mr. Shiel was to have a seat in the House of Commons as the Representative of an English borough.

From the Limerick Chronicle.

A letter from an eminent house in London, received this week by a commercial agent in Cork, declines continuing the usual commercial intercourse, in consequence of the present uncertain and disturbed state of the relation between England and Ireland. This very respectable firm has withdrawn its connexion "till more favorable times for Irish trade," as the letter expresses it.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The French intelligence was a subject of paramount importance in London. Even the slight remaining hopes of the preservation of peace on the continent, had almost disappeared. The worst consequences of the recent movements in the French capital, are apprehended.

Bell's Messenger of the 20th says:—"Ministers are about to alter the cotton duties; that is, to spare the East and West India cottons, and to throw the whole weight of the new tax of one penny upon American and foreign cottons."

Melancholly Accident.—A party of gentlemen were on an excursion for deer, about nine miles from Painsburg, S. C. Mr. Richard Winkler composed one of the party, and taken a stand, waiting for the approach of a deer, which the dogs were then in pursuit of, in a ditch to the depth of his waist, and while in this situation, a young lad named John Cooper, a resident of this city, who was also in search of game, but unacquainted of any party being out, discovered a motion in the bushes which he took for a turkey, and fired—and mournful to relate, it proved to be the unfortunate gentleman above named, who was so severely wounded, that he survived but a few minutes after. The deceased has left a wife and several children, also many relatives to bemoan his untimely end.

National Calendar for 1831.—By Peter Force, Washington City. The variety of statistical and other information contained in this volume, renders it a most valuable publication, whilst the arrangement is such as to make the facts sought accessible without trouble. The mass of information embodied in this calendar, must have required great labour in its accumulation, and cannot be found in any other publication. We heartily recommend the work to public patronage, assured that those who purchase it will find it a most desirable and useful acquisition.—Baltimore Chronicle.

The Bridge over Connecticut river at Cheshire, New Hampshire, was swept away by the ice on the 25th ult. It fell about half past 9 o'clock in the evening, and soon after a traveller drove on it for the purpose of crossing. The toll gatherer called to him to stop, but the man replied, "I go by the year," and would have kept on, had not the former discovered the means to make him sensible of his danger.