

THE ANTI-MASONIC STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

ate and in public, "that a Protocol was signed in London, on the 17th March, which sanctions the occupation of Luxembourg & Liege, by the Prussian troops—the Scheldt by an English naval force—Mons. Bruges, and Ostend, by an English army—and Namur, Brussels, Tournay, &c. by French forces." This army of occupation, and this fleet of inspection and order, are to be stationed in Belgium for two objects: first, to prevent a war between that country and Holland, i. e. prevent an attack on the part of the Dutch Government; and second, to enforce on Belgium the protocols of London and the election of such a Prince as may be agreeable to the Allied Powers!! Do I pledge myself that this protocol has been signed? By no means; but I fear it has been, and that even Talleyrand is a party to such an arrangement! If France will thus be ejected out of her Revolution of 1830, she will take care not to be deceived in 1831; and any Government which shall be a party to a similar attack on the rights of the Belgians, and on the principles of their Revolution, will have a sad and short life in regenerated and emancipated France. What is liberty to be crushed in Italy—is patriotism to be exterminated in Poland—and are the Belgians to be protected out of their rights, by the armed intervention of a "non-interfering" policy? No, no—France will not endure this!

Poland is still the theme of our anxieties, our hopes, our fears, and our love. The campaign of the Emperor has failed. He thought the revolution was a mere *comp d'etat*, and he called the revolutionists a handful of brigands! He resorted to his "fourteenth article" for the benefit of his faithful and well beloved Polish subjects, and sent a large army to arrest the brigands, and plenty of cannon to maintain order. These lovers of order are always for shooting, and they have a sort of patent for putting down insurrection, viz that of killing all the insurrectionists. This was the mission of Marshal Diebitsch; but the Poles and the thaw were too much for him, and he has adjourned the execution of this tactic "to a more convenient season."

What now is the duty of France? It is too clear, too obvious to an infant in leading strings, to be mistaken by even a dotard or a Dupin! His duty is to aid alone, or co-operate with Austria; and if the King of Prussia shall indeed be willing, as it is affirmed that he is, then to co-operate also with him; and, above all, with Great Britain, in preventing, by diplomatic negotiations, the further effusion of blood, and the sacrifice of a brave & virtuous people. By even the treaties of Vienna, Poland was declared an independent kingdom! It was not joined to Russia, though as King William of England is also King of Hanover, so was the Emperor of Russia declared King of Poland. The Poles have refused longer to obey their king! It is a national and not a party determination! Their king disputed this—denied it—said that Europe was deceived—that a handful of brigands were the revolutionists—and that as soon as his standard should be raised in Poland, the inhabitants would flock by thousands to the head quarters of his army. No one believed this but the Emperor; but as Charles X. had tried at Paris, and William of Nassau had tried in Belgium, to restore order and legitimacy by the sword—why the King of Poland was allowed to march Russian troops against Warsaw!

But his troops are defeated—his standard is trampled upon—and, unless he shall from time to time reduce Poland to ashes, and thus reign over silent morasses and barren deserts, he will never be King of that country. Diebitsch can tell him this secret, though it will be a painful development. The duty, then of France is clear—that duty is to enforce the principle of non-intervention. Any further interference of Russian troops in the affairs of Poland will be a violation of that principle; and Russia has no more right to take up the cause of the Ex-King of Poland, than Prussia would have the right to espouse that of the Ex-King of Holland. I am no lover of the principle of non-intervention, so long as absolute Governments exist in Europe; but still, as this principle is adopted for the benefit of Kings, let us insist on partaking of its advantages—we who form part of the people!

The policy of the new French Ministry in the domestic affairs of France demands a greater space than I can devote to it in this letter. I can say but a few words, but they may explain all I desire to state for the moment. The Ministers have commenced an opposition to the new Associations. Some have called them in their circulars "useless and unnecessary;" others "insulting to the King and to the Government;" and all have indicated that they may become dangerous! No one who holds an appointment either military or civil, is to be allowed to become a member, and the "orders of the King" are to be taken as to all who may be refractory.

M. Sebastiani's circular did not appear with the rest. It has been published to day. The reason for the delay is thus stated this morning by his friends as well as by his enemies: he had resigned, and, therefore, issued no circular; but the news from Bologna having determined the Cabinet on making war against Austria, unless her troops should immediately retire, Sebastiani again remains in office, at least until this question is decided. Tomorrow we shall know more—and tomorrow a loan is to be made, which will be very popular if we have peace.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
O. P. Q.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

We learn that the travelling on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road is rapidly increasing as the weather is becoming more mild and the season more attractive. Not less than two hundred passengers, as we are told, arrived by the squadron of Cars which came down last evening from Ellicott's Mills. There is no doubt but that, as the line of the road is extended, there will be a rapid increase both of passengers and produce offered for transportation.

We are informed that great efforts are making on the part of the Company to be prepared both with passenger and burthen Cars, to meet every demand, and a most active scene may be expected on the road during the season.—*Gazette.*

PROVIDENTIAL FEAR.—Near Redosto, we saw a young soldier mounted on a handsome charger, the reins of which were held by an old Turk with a venerable white beard; they were father and son; the younger man was known to John. His family were rich, and lived near the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. John asked him where he had been. He replied, "Military ardor inspired me with a wish to join my brave comrades in arms; but God's Providence put fear into my heart, and so I returned."—*Major Keppel's Narrative.*

Mr. STEVENS, of the 3d Ward in New York, against whom the whole concourse of the Masonic body was especially directed, has been elected Alderman of the said ward by a majority of 419.

Interesting Summary.

"ADJUSTED VALUATION."

The following Table of "the adjusted valuation of real and personal property in the several Counties of this Commonwealth, made taxable for the purpose of raising County Rates and Levies," was taken at Harrisburg, from documents in possession of the Committee of Ways and Means. We presume it is sufficiently accurate for the purpose of showing the relative amount of tax to be paid by the people of each county, in pursuance of the act of last session, "increasing the County Rates and Levies for the use of the Commonwealth."

	Valuation.	Tax.
Adams	\$4,979,885	\$4,979
Allegheny	8,022,220	8,022
Armstrong	1,101,755	1,101
Beaver	1,770,784	1,770
Bedford	1,164,167	1,164
Berks	7,316,119	7,316
Bradford	1,746,391	1,746
Bucks	14,422,534	14,422
Butler	1,107,734	1,107
Chester	14,451,759	14,451
Cumberland	9,014,941	9,014
Cambria	405,762	405
Columbia	2,800,000	2,800
Centre	2,711,558	2,711
Clearfield	715,138	715
Crawford	1,564,019	1,564
Dauphin	4,470,799	4,470
Delaware		
Erie	2,222,858	2,222
Fayette	4,569,858	4,569
Franklin	6,668,495	6,668
Greene	1,203,647	1,203
Huntingdon	3,598,615	3,598
Indiana	975,248	975
Jefferson	524,578	524
Lancaster	24,356,518	24,356
Lebanon	5,185,853	5,185
Lehigh	4,805,615	4,805
Luzerne	1,929,617	1,929
Lycoming	1,351,455	1,351
McKean	562,788	562
Mercer	1,531,699	1,531
Mifflin		
Montgomery	8,985,932	8,985
Northampton	6,360,969	6,360
Northumberland	2,449,549	2,449
Perry		
Philadelphia	40,751,787	40,751
Pike	683,487	683
Potter	476,670	476
Schuylkill	1,900,451	1,900
Somerset	1,104,668	1,104
Susquehanna	1,901,465	1,901
Tioga	765,701	765
Union	2,801,851	2,801
Venango	730,000	730
Warren	519,201	519
Washington	4,700,203	4,700
Wayne	1,299,963	1,299
Westmoreland	3,476,004	3,476
York	8,143,343	8,143

The reader will at once see the inconsistency—those counties through which the canals will pass do not pay, in proportion, by one half as high a tax as those which receive no benefit whatever; for example, Dauphin county, through which the canal passes, pays \$4,470, and Franklin county, who receives not a particle of benefit, but the contrary, pays \$6,668. York county, who will be on an equality with ourselves, will pay, according to the above table, \$8,143, whilst Allegheny, deriving all the advantages to be obtained in making the Western Canal, will pay but \$8,022.

It is unnecessary on our part to extend those comparisons further, as we believe the reader capable of judging for himself of the equality or inequality of this tax.

Chambersburg Gazette.

"STAY OF EXECUTION"

After the last Legislature had passed the improvement bill, and the Governor had given his pressing advice to tax almost all things to raise money to meet the interest on the State debt, and the Legislature had passed those bills—the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means offered a resolution, to suspend any process relative to those tax bills until after the first of October next. The resolution passed and received the approbation of the Governor.

Here was a case of cowardly electioneering rarely equalled in our government.—The Gov. had declared that there would be a deficiency in means to pay interest on the first of August next, of \$200,000 and he had pressed the legislature to provide means to meet it—he had told the same body that he signed the late improvement bill under the fullest impression that laws would be passed to meet the interest of our state loans; yet, when the tax bills passed, the Governor and the Legislature, as if frightened at their own acts, passed a resolution staying all operations until after the next election.

Some may say the tax could not take effect until after that time, but the truth is, the tax bill produce little revenue for one year after it goes into operation, and why was it thought best to suspend its operation until after the election? The reason is obvious. There is no means provided to pay interest on the first of August next. No revenue can be raised on the laws to commence in October, or after October, to meet the interest due on the first of February next, and little, very little, can be collected to meet the interest which will become due on the first of August 1832!!

We are credibly informed that in some counties the new Duplicates with the additional tax were issued to the collectors, and in others they were nearly ready; but the resolution put a check to all until after the next election. The editor of the "Lancaster

Examining" very appropriately calls this "a stay of execution."

Those solomons were afraid to try the effect of their winter's work until after the next election, and the Gov. poor creature, as if doomed always to say one thing and do another, approved an electioneering resolution to prevent the state from raising a revenue until after the next election.

Harrisburg Statesman.

ANTI-MASONRY.

Antimasonry is a principle, (says The Newark N. J. Monitor) not to be trifled with or set at naught; it contemplates the restoration of the people's rights, which have been wantonly usurped by a secret combination, having secret laws with barbarous penalties—a combination opposed to the healthful exercise of republican government, and waging an uncompromising warfare against every thing which interferes with its ambitious schemes of self-aggrandizement and political intrigue. Its votaries have become as notorious for their deeds of darkness, as for their contempt of public opinion. Antimasonry is opposed to this formidable array of tyranny and wickedness, and is destined to remove the evils in morals and government which masonry has engendered. And the time is at hand when every one will be called upon to decide whether he will submit in silence to the domineering sway of masonic despotism, or join the standard of the people and assist them in the extirpation of monarchical intolerance from the soil of freedom. Wherever light has been diffused, the sentiments of freemen correspond; and their purposes are concentrating upon one object—converging to one point. It is this: Freemasonry and Antimasonry have taken the field in mortal combat. One or the other must fall; if it be the former, our liberties will endure—our independence will be rendered permanent; but if the latter be overcome, the last spark of freedom will be extinguished—the gloom of everlasting night will settle upon the fairest fabric ever constructed by human wisdom. This is no vain speculation, no image of the fancy, but a sober reality, which every day's experience tends to confirm. There is no time for cavil—no room for doubt. Who, that reflects upon the crisis at which we have arrived, and the momentous concerns depending upon individual effort, is not filled with fearful apprehensions? Who that values the blood-bought privileges with which we are favored, will slumber in indolence while a monster is laying the axe at the root of the tree of Liberty?

The time for political action has fully come. Our foe is proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, to be political. Whatever we might have been, when ignorance upon this subject was no crime, we are now called upon to act, and to oppose political evils by political means. Principles, not men, must be our motto, and while Jackson and Clay are equally exceptionable in the most prominent point to which our attention is directed, they are both regarded as disqualified for the discharge of civil trusts—and it is preposterous to suppose that any principle for the maintenance of which they are supported, cannot be as well promoted by freemen; or that any part of our national policy will suffer by the rigid enforcement of the purest principles that ever actuated the human heart. There is a redeeming spirit in the land, which will reclaim all temporary wanderings from the path of policy and of duty—but the evils of masonry, if they become successful and permanent, must inevitably destroy our liberty beyond the hope of redemption!

Although impressed with these views, we would by no means be fastidious, or subject ourselves to the censure of upright men, whose opinions do not correspond with our own; for we are well aware that there are not a few, whose motives we have no reason to suspect of impurity, that call in question the expediency, if not the propriety, at this juncture, of opposing masonry through the ballot-box. With such we have no desire to contend, since we are well assured, that information, observation and experience, will all conspire to dispel the mist by which they are surrounded, and to direct their eyes towards the alarming evils of masonry, as exhibited in a political point of view.—New facts are constantly developed; and the deeper the bloody mystery is penetrated, its enormity is more clearly perceived. Information must, therefore, be still more widely spread, that the people may see the deformity of that iniquitous system in its most glaring colors. Men must see an evil, or be satisfied that it exists, before their opposition is enlisted; and all honest men who gain an insight into the secret mystery, will perceive a propriety in refusing their suffrages to its stubborn devotees, and a peculiar adaptedness in this unexceptionable mode of proceeding, to secure to all their just rights and privileges, and to destroy whatever is in contrariety to republican government, or dangerous to the liberties of the people.

NEW JERSEY.—We find the following extract of a letter, from Salem, N. J. in the Albany Evening Journal, addressed to the editor, dated March 21, 1831:

The 16th inst. was the day of election in this State, for township officers; and although antimasonry has not heretofore been made a question at elections in this county, it was in the town of Pilesgrove on that day, and the antimasons carried a man! The result of the election in this township has struck terror into the ranks of masonry.—The glory of that once delusive fabric is fast departing; the sun of her glory has set to rise no more.

HON. JOHN McLEAN, OF OHIO.

From the Huntingdon Courier.

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

MR. EDITOR.—I had thought that the settled policy of the American Government was protection to our domestic manufactures. Experiments already made, have been so satisfactory, and so demonstrative of the wisdom and necessity of this measure that, I presumed, no administration would venture to oppose it. In this, however, it would seem, I have been greatly mistaken.

The present administration has evinced no disposition to foster a system which is vitally connected with the general prosperity of our country. A large majority of the supporters of President Jackson's administration, in both houses of Congress, are decidedly opposed to the measures which have been advocated and sanctioned by every administration since the last war, and to which Pennsylvania has always strenuously adhered. In the Southern States, he is advocated as the avowed enemy of the Tariff, of the United States Bank, and the oppressed Cherokee Indians.

If then, this be the course pursued by the present cabinet—and who that reads with an impartial mind, can doubt—for facts are stubborn things—it is not time for Pennsylvania to pause and contemplate the crisis, before the fatal step be made! Will our great state support *men* or *measures*? Will she give countenance and aid to an administration, the policy of which, if successful, must cause her manufactures to stop, her forges and furnaces to be suspended, and which, therefore, must, ultimately, deprive her farmers of a home market for their produce?

I am unwilling to believe that President Jackson entertains any other political sentiments than those which he expressed in the Senate of the United States, when he supported a Tariff, Internal Improvements and other republican measures.—I sincerely feel, and trust I shall ever retain sentiments of the liveliest gratitude and respect for the defender of my country's rights—the victor of New Orleans. Nevertheless, if circumstances render it expedient for him to advocate doctrines, which, conscientiously, in my opinion, are to operate injuriously to the best interests of my country, I, for one, will support *measures not men*.

To those who have observed the course of events at Washington during the last two years, there has appeared something dark and mysterious.—But time has, at last, half disclosed that mystery. Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, has been playing a deep game to supplant Mr. Calhoun, and to gain the South to his interest. To this sapient Secretary, more than to President Jackson, are we indebted for that change of policy which is so directly hostile to the prosperity of Pennsylvania. Although the ceremonies of a formal nomination have been performed for him, by the combined federal and masonic members of the Legislatures of this State, New York and Ohio, still I cannot believe that General Jackson, in reality, will be a candidate for re-election to the Presidential chair. Of the inconsistency which an acquiescence in these proceedings would, necessarily, imply, I cannot think him guilty. He has repeatedly, and officially too, declared opinions which prove a contrary intention; and, is he not rigid in his adherence to truth, candor, and manliness? It is true, indeed, we may all be deceived; but if Andrew Jackson, be the same in 1832 that he was in 1815—if he retains in the cabinet, the same noble, honest and patriotic spirit, that actuated him in the camp, he will not forego his word—he will not be a candidate for re-election.—Whilst I entertain this opinion of the man, I cannot but feel assured, that the plain old Soldier, will prove the parade, in his favor, by the pye-bald forces of George Wolf, at Harrisburg, the reckless Regency at Albany, and the affrighted retainers at Columbus, were mock shows to delude the public mind,—a mere prelude to the incantations of the High Priest of political intrigue, Martin Van Buren. Office holders, and hungry expectants of place, feign the belief that he is again before the people; but they are false prophets—the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of Pennsylvania will not believe them. On the contrary, have they not much reason to regard the whole affair as an incipient effort to organize "the party," by the magic influence of Gen. Jackson's name, for the elevation of Mr. Van Buren in his stead? The South is now held by him in fancied security, and when his minions shall have generally made favourable reports, the mask will drop, and Secretary Van Buren stand in the place of Andrew Jackson, as a candidate for the Presidency, where he could practice with wider scope and with less control on those principles, which he now suggests and advocates. Under these circumstances, it behooves us to enquire what would be the proper cause for the people of this state? Shall we set with our arms folded, while the insidious foe is undermining that noble edifice of National policy, which the patriotism, the wisdom and zeal of our profoundest statesmen have erected? Or will not the friends of a judicious Tariff, the friends of the persecuted Indians, and the enemies of that monster proposed to be reared on the ruins of the United States Bank, raise in their might and give a vigorous and constitutional action to the federal government? I trust they will.

But who will they select as the ensign to bear their standard? Who will they appoint as their steward? We have many great men to whom might be safely entrusted the helm of the National ship, among whom, permit me to name the Hon. JOHN Mc-

LEAN, of Ohio—a virtuous man, an efficient officer, and a profound statesman. PENN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1831.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the *Rochester N. Y. Enquirer*, dated at Albany, N. Y.

The name of JOHN McLEAN as candidate for the PRESIDENCY is caught up with enthusiasm every where! He is a tried man, of firm Republican integrity, and uncompromising honesty. It is thought if he is a candidate he will be elected. One might imagine the result, from the general current of public opinion. Nobody is against him. Let his name be mentioned where you will, it has a startling effect, as much as to say, "JUST THE MAN."

THE POST OFFICE.—If it be true, as is represented, that Mr. Barry tendered his resignation, the country will deeply lament the refusal of the President to accept it.—He is a vain, idle, inefficient man, under whose auspices the Post Office Department is getting into disorder, and will inevitably become a heavy burthen upon the Treasury, instead of supporting itself and furnishing a handsome surplus, as it did under Judge McLEAN.—*Albany Journal.*

"RIGHT OR WRONG."

From the Onondago Republican.

While certain freemasons and their jacks, deny the corrupt and dangerous influence of freemasonry in protecting felons from the rigor of the law, and by which the guilty escape punishment, we are authorized to say, that in 1825, a constable, and then or since deputy sheriff, obtained a warrant to search for a stolen watch. The constable and thief were masons. The constable on his way for the watch, said to one he supposed to be a mason: "Now, Gardner is a mason; we must not find the watch." It was not found! The thief conscious of security, and feeling safe in the protection of masonic power, impudently demanded satisfaction of the owner of the watch, and threatened a suit for slander, unless satisfaction was made. The thief sold the watch at a distance. Chance, however, brought it into the neighborhood, where it was recognized, and the thief sentenced to sixty days imprisonment, during which time he acknowledged the watch was in the room when his brother mason, the constable, first came to search for it. It is often said masons are among the most respectable of our citizens.—It is so; and it is much to be regretted. And here let it be remarked, that the constable in question was, and is now one of the foremost in his town, and has a "most contemptible opinion of antimasonry." This same Gardner was sentenced, at the last county court, to the state prison for horse stealing. But as the Manlius mason say "they know of no punishment for masonic offences, but expulsion;" and as horse stealing is not a masonic offence, Gardner is of course in full communion with the lodge, and entitled to pass the word or grip through the gates of the state prison; and every worthy brother, within the length of his cable-tow, is sworn to answer. O, this charitable, benevolent, and religious institution!

MASONIC RENUNCIATIONS.

The gentlemen whose names are annexed are men of high respectability of character. Many of them are clergymen, and all men of benevolence and piety, who have left the institution of masonry for conscience sake. They have generally given their renunciations to the world with reasons at some length, for which we have not room at present. All of these concur in one statement, that masonry is *revoked*. They also agree that it is a *wicked institution*. They have been convinced that masonic oaths are void, and having been taken in sin, should not be kept. They also, with one voice, declare it to be political and anti-religious in its tendency. They have deserted it now, because they have some assurance of protection in their property and lives from the universal scrutiny and feeling at present going forward among the public. They deferred their renunciations only because their safety might have been compromised by an early expression of their sentiments.—*Sun.*

RENUNCIATIONS OF MASONRY.

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

Rev. Perley Hall, of Berkshire, Vt.
George Carlton, Lunenburg, Vt.
Smith Rogers, Bennington, Vt.
Rev. Joseph Robinson, Richmond, Me.
David Brown, do.
Daniel Ketcherson, Litchfield, do.
Joseph Huxley, Reading, Conn.
Samuel Richards, do.
John Beckwith, Willet, N. Y.
Jona Bullard, Henderson, do.
Nathl. Hicks, Collins, do.
Silas Benson, Fabrics, do.
Joshua S. Lewis, Petersburg, do.
William Gidney, Milton, do.
Thos. H. Rice, Worcester, Mass.
Paul Abord, Clymer, do.
Samuel Henry, Wilbraham, do.

Moriah, in Essex county, N. Y. has carried the antimasonic ticket by a large majority—the masonic last year.

40,000 Crows.—The Legislature of Maine have been called upon to pay the bounty of eight cents per head on 40,000 crows—a total of \$3,200. Cui boni? Wont more crows come? We advise the Legislature of Maine to read the fable of the fox and the grapes, and save their money.