

THE ANTI-MASONIC STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

would have stood, pale and breathless, waiting its doom. The spectacle would have been sublime! And who can doubt the issue? Who can doubt that the truth would have come to light? Who can doubt but that the cloud, all along so dark, would have "turned her silver lining" on this plot of death? No one, surely, who has remarked the potency which this Institution has ever shown in securing ends on which it chooses to bend its whole purpose, and employ all its exertions. I repeat then, that the press has shown a dull insensibility to the high motives and feelings by which it ought to have been fired in this case of enormity, or it has been a traitor to its trust. It ought, forthwith, to have put the Masonic Institution upon the defensive. That, was its true position before society; under a case of conspiracy and crime, planned and executed by those who notoriously belonged to the secret Institution. I lay this down as strict reasoning, and so let it be judged; so would I clinch upon the press the charge of infatuated dereliction, or of accessory guilt.

The worst is to be told. For, whence this infatuation, or this connivance? Whence this most marvellous exception to all its wonted eagerness and fire? Whence the sudden spiking of that artillery, that ever heretofore has played its volleys upon crime? Whence, but because the Press itself is under the deleterious enchantments of masonry, or otherwise wears its manacles. Whether the iron ones forged for it by the Institution itself, or those existing in the influence of readers and patrons, the result is still the same. How else could it have happened, that it has withheld from the people, the incontestible evidences of masonic guilt which the repeated and solemn trials in New York have afforded? Does it act in this way on other occasions? Did it even suppress from its columns the publication of the case of the wretched prate, Gibbs, with all its train of particulars, during this present spring? Has not this case, a case, certainly, of no novelty in its principle, been running the rapid rounds of almost all the papers of the union? Yet, no word have we of the trials at Lockport, that were going on at the same instant; not a whisper, not a breath. All is silence, like the tomb. How will the Press shake off the obloquy of such conduct? It cannot shake it off. There is no other explanation of it, than the one given. Will it pretend to allege, that those trials brought out no evidence of masonic guilt? Will it presume to say, in extenuation, that the murdered remains of Morgan are still unbound? Preposterous, insulting, extenuation! Why not publish the evidence itself, and let the people judge; as, at all events, the case had become one of great and commanding public notoriety. If the people were to transfer a portion of their indignation from the murderers of Morgan, to those presses of the country that have evinced an anxiety to hush up the foul deed, they would be acting righteously. It would show the Press, by a lesson never to be forgotten, that the people were the true fountain of justice, as well as power.

I feel anxious to stop; but as yet I cannot. I must look round upon this unparalleled scene. It brings with it a weight of thought and feeling, that is oppressive. I did not sit down to write a dissertation on masonry, nor am I going to give myself to that task. I dwell not upon its remote origin and long history; upon its curious titles; upon its ceremonies, of oriental mould, and celestial exaltation. I dive not into its claims to science, to philanthropy, or to religion. All these I leave, for good or for bad, for censure or for commendation. My concern at present, is with none of them. I purpose to turn away, that there may be no diversion from the scene I am surveying. I am in a field by itself. There, my astonished sight beholds two figures: the State, with the broken sceptre of the laws in her hand, on one side, and Masonry, with a veil over her face, on the other. My vision is distinct, though the spectacle is so portentous! I go not beyond the narrative that presents it. Keeping to that, I am guarded against mistake or confusion. I have here, immovable ground under me. I take post as upon the verity of a legal record. A few facts are all that I want, and these I have. I desire to render the case irresistible, by its concentration and its simplicity. I believe that Morgan was seized, carried far from his home by masons, and by masons murdered. I believe, that this was the result of a conspiracy, engendered and carried through, under circumstances of peculiar deliberation, malignity, and terror. Yet, to this very hour, the nefarious deed remains unpunished. I have watched the pursuit of justice. I see how she is disheartened, fatigued, worn down, by efforts, continued throughout years, to clutch these worse than Calabrian banditti. I see her at fault; I see her countenance in despair. Masons know the whole tale of blood. Who can deny this? Masons conceal it. Who can deny this? Can then any sentient reasonable being say, that masonry is not at the bottom of the evil? True, these are depraved masons who act in this manner, and I do not mean to judge all other masons by them; but masonry, corporate, existent masonry, is the root. The abandoned fiends of the order, who know the truth, conceal it on system. They are wicked through principle. They confound crime with virtue; murder with masonic merits. Likeimps of Pandemonium, they rejoice and dance in their sin. Like the crew in the Mask of Comus, they are unconscious of their "foul disfigurement." The deeper their guilt, the more they make themselves invulnerable. You can no more grasp them, than if they sink into the earth, or mount into the air. A spirit impalpable as death destroyed the life

of this citizen; and, like a spirit, it became invisible. It is here—it is there—it is gone; no body can see it; but society feels it. It is the spirit of night. The magistrate strikes, but it is into vacuity. He follows up the blow, again and again, but it falls upon a shadow. Is all this nothing? Is it to be forgotten; to be mentioned with indifference; to be sneered at, as fanfaronade? If the Press has turned deserter and gone over to the enemy, whose profligate cohorts have overthrown the laws, is that a reason why the people should not be true to themselves? Is the whole army to be given up, because the sentiments have skulked? If so, where is our intelligence; where our estimate of the popular dignity; where our stern republicanism; where our quick, our exalted sense of country? Where, we may ask, had fled our Jefferson's sagacity, when he told us, that a Republic was the strongest government upon earth, since it was the only form under which, on a breach of the law, every one would fly to its support, as a personal concern? Had he heard of the opposing spirit of our day, that could spurn the law? Had he heard of the spirit, creeping in darkness, that could not only cover the guilty with an armour impenetrable, but try to throw odium on those who cry out for retribution? Solon being asked, which was the most perfect popular government, replied, that, where an injury done to any private citizen, is such to the whole body. The blood of a murdered Roman, of one single Roman, could once rouse that whole race of freemen as by a voice from above. It could call down a just vengeance against all who caused the deed. More than once, it changed their government. It expelled the Tarquins; it overthrew the Decemvirs. It kindled a holy enthusiasm which nothing could appease, until the guilty authors were blasted and consumed, that thus the wounded commonwealth, a name sacred in Roman eyes, might have its propitiatory sacrifice. It was so, that Roman glory, that work of ages, as Tacitus describes it, that toil of patriots, and statesmen, and legislators, and warriors, was founded and kept pure. But, in our boasted Republic, the blood of an American, who was taken from his home—bound—tortured—agonized—borne by the conspirators along the high roads, with an impudent cavalcade of carriages and horsemen,—cast into a fortress over which had floated the sovereign flag of the union—and at last immolated—by harpies belonging to an organized and powerful Institution, who conceal their crime under the horrible delusions of their mystic tie—all this is to go for nothing! The Institution is not to blame, no! it is no fault of the Institution! The immolation is to cause no public dismay.—We are to sit still, in stupid gaze; some beholding it with folded arms, others in prayer! The Press is silent; or the press scoffs. The Institution even turns complainant. It positively grows belligerent; it shows battle. It will not be "persecuted." It will have no noise made; none of all this flash—and rhodomontade—and bluster.—The small number who are for driving the conspirators into the toils, and permanently breaking up their den, to save the future from all possibility of similar tragedies, are denounced, ridiculed! They are infected with "an antimasonic excitement," they are demagogues, office-hunters; the mere getters-up of groundless party, without use—or object!—was ever an intelligent community so treated before? Was ever the understanding of rational men so trifled with? Did ever corporate hardihood, in any age or nation, assume a front so brazen-faced? Let it go on. It works in its proper office. In this manner, let it perpetuate its power of defeating the laws. In good time we shall have some other "affair," some fresh peccadillo; some new variety in the dramatics of mystery, for an evenings amusement and editors gibes!

I must hasten to a close. The subject is too fruitful, too painful. My opinions of masonry will be collected from this letter. I would not give them without my reasons; more especially as you admonish me of your intention to publish what I write. No one better knows than I do, that we are surrounded daily, by individuals of the order, whose good qualities as citizens all remain pure; whom we respect, and value, and love; and the mind of a really great man, who knows his duty to his country will soar above all its pernicious obligations. Of this, our country has afforded illustrious instances. But after the developments I have given, I must, I do, believe, the evils of masonry to be stupendous; I must, I do, believe, that they counterbalance a thousand-fold, any good that it can achieve. It follows, that I think favorably of the exertions which you and your anti-masonic friends, here and elsewhere in the United States, are making to root out its bad influence from the face of our land. I hope that you may continue them with ardor. Taking care that they avoid personal slander or injustice, let them fall short of no just means that may give promise of success. You have a vigorous foe; but fact, and argument, and the force of truth, are with you. Employ these weapons vigorously, on your side. If you do make up but a small band, more is the honor to your public spirit; and more the reproach to those, who remain insensate under an attack so highbanded upon life and liberty; where guilt has been so presumptuous, where the bloody league continues, as malevolent as ever, unbroken, unabashed. Jenkins, the Englishman, when under torture, by the Spaniards, and expecting death from those who were mutilating him, commanded, says the English historian, his soul to his God, and his cause to his Country. But where is Morgan's country? Where the avenging arm for him? As yet, he has

found none. Unrelenting and blood thirsty conspirators, could even dare to convert a fortress of the republic into his dungeon. Monsters in human shape, they thrust him into the cavern of death. But who takes up the cause of his wrongs? I perceive tens of thousands marshalled against it; but who espouses it? There are none but you. Go on then in your course. You are under the broad banner of the law, patriotism, of humanity, of public order, of private safety; the banner of right reason and of right feeling. You have all the motives that can urge good citizens to action. You have shown that you are not afraid of masonry, or bound by its spell; and as to those who chaunt its praises, say to them all, that they are as dust in the balance to the unfathomable guilt, which bad men of the brotherhood have forever fastened upon it; and that the only way to stop the stream of blood and pollution which you have detected, simply in Morgan's case, is, to dry up the fountain. Say that you will never cease from your endeavours to break down a power in the country, which has shown itself in the face of millions, if they will but look, to be an overmatch for the laws.—Keep up an eternal battery against its dangers. "I like a clamor" said Burke, "where there has been outrage; the fire bell at midnight breaks your sleep, but it saves you from being burned." We have been told that masonry is too strong to be put down; that such attempts have been made in European countries, but have failed. Let this animate you but the more. Already, it has been the glory of America to set Europe the example of conquest over public abuses, in many memorable ways. It may be her further glory to be the first to dispel the solemn folly, and break the tyrannical fetters, of masonry. The day that shall witness this triumph among us, may well deserve to stand next in our celebrations to the fourth of July.

In the momentous nature of the general principles I have had under review, I had almost lost sight of a point personal to myself, which your letter embraces, but which I must not omit to answer. It is, whether I am a mason or not? I have to say, that I am not. Many years ago I became an "entered apprentice," went to a Lodge once; and but once. On my return from England, after an absence in the service of the United States, I voluntarily withdrew from the body, by a letter to that effect. My separation from it was in 1826, before the murder of Morgan was known to me, and had no connexion with the just indignation which that horror excited among a portion of the citizens of New York. I am happy to find that this feeling is shared by some of the citizens of our state; yourselves, as a portion of my immediate neighbours and friends among the rest.

I remain with great respect and esteem your friend and fellow citizen,

RICHARD RUSH.

To William M'Inain, John Kauffelt, Hugh M'Donnald, and Thos. C. Hamöly, Esq's. Anti-masonic Committee of Correspondence for York County.

The following renunciation of Elder SMITH ROGERS, we take from the Batavia Advocate. It appears that it was handed to two or three different Editors, who severally neglected to publish it, before it reached the Batavia Advocate. If there were not some Free Presses in the country what should we do?—*Boston Free Press.*

"Being led by the insinuations of an aspiring mind to know the secrets of the Institution of Freemasonry I voluntarily became entangled in those bonds, which, after due deliberation, I find to be contrary to moral or christian obligations.

"I therefore consider it a duty I owe to God, to give public notice to the fraternity, and my Brethren in Christ, that I do not consider those obligations I have taken binding; or that God can look upon them with the least degree of allowance. I do therefore freely renounce them and consider myself entirely absolved from the same.—Dated at Bennington, 31st January, 1831. SMITH ROGERS.

Sixty-two Anti-masonic Representatives were elected, this spring, to the Connecticut Legislature.—*Albany Journal.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Mercer county, opposed to the Masonic and all other Secret Societies, assembled in pursuance of public notice, at the Court-house in the borough of Mercer, on Tuesday the 3d inst.

The meeting was organized by appointing ANDREW CHRISTY, Esq. President, and CHARLES MONTGOMERY, Esq. Vice-President; William F. Junkin and Josiah M. Pherrin, Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. William Woods.

The object of the meeting was then stated, after which an Address was read. On motion

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: Whereupon, Messrs. Jonathan Smith, Robert Stewart and Samuel Flemming, were appointed. On motion

Resolved, That a Delegate be sent to meet the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 25th inst.: Whereupon, WILLIAM F. JUNKIN, was elected as a Delegate to represent the Anti-masonic Democrats of this county, in said Convention. On motion

Resolved, That a Corresponding Committee be appointed for this county. Where-

upon the following gentlemen were appointed:—

Borough of Mercer—Andrew Patterson, Robert Stewart and John Bowman. *Springfield township*—James Breden, Esq. *Slipperyrock*—Hugh M'Kee, Esq. *Lackawanna*—George Galloway. *Neshannock*—James Watson, Esq. *Mahoning*—James Walker. *Wolfcreek*—John Galbraith. *Coolspring*—George Smith. *Sandycreek*—Charles Montgomery. *Delaware*—Samuel Williamson. *West Salem*—Robert G. Mossman. *Salem*—John Leech. *Pymatuning*—James Sharp. *Shenango*—Samuel Sample. *Frenchcreek*—John McCracken. *Sandy Lake*—Enoch Perrine, Esq.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions, presented the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is our privilege, and secured to us by the Constitution, to meet together in a peaceable manner, to consider and adopt such measures as may be necessary to preserve our rights, without being molested by any of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That in our opinion Freemasonry has an undue influence in the Executive appointments in this State, of Judges of the Court, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretaries, and published in the Mercer Luminary, together with the Address read at the opening of the meeting.

ANDREW CHRISTY, President.
CHARLES MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

WILLIAM F. JUNKIN, } Secretaries.
JOSIAH McPHERRIN, }

The members of our cabinet have resigned their commissions, and a new one is about to be formed. In Europe the change is always made in the department where responsibility rests. It is absurd for our President to play the part of a European Monarch.—He, alone is responsible to the sovereign people. The members of his cabinet in the eyes of the public, are officially, sinless.—He cannot follow the European system without resigning himself, for if there be any offender, he bears the blame, or must keep them in order. A selection of the cabinet is a proof of his capacity to rule. Who has he now placed over the nation? They are KINGS, HIGH PRIESTS, SCRIBES, SWORD-BEARERS, AND DEPUTY HIGH PRIESTS!!! Aaron Burr it is said conspired through Royal Arch-Masonry to give masonry an ascendancy in this nation. What he struggled to achieve, one of his ardent followers and sworn associates, we fear, now performs *secundum artem*. Will these things continue? We think not. The eyes of the people are getting fast opened.—*Sun.*

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

The postage paid by the state of Pennsylvania for letters received and sent during the sitting of the last legislature, amounts to four thousand eight hundred and fifty one dollars and eighty two cents. This appears to be a trifling sum for the state of Pennsylvania; but it must be recollected that the state is paying large sums of money for interest on loans already contracted, and that the above sum would have paid the interest on more than 80,000 dollars for one year. The Masonic party had a large majority in the last legislature, and of course this waste of the people's money must be put to their account.

THINGS AS THEY OUGHT TO BE.

Messrs. M'Sherry & Marshall, members from Adams county, paid their own postage out of their own pockets. Both these gentlemen belong to the political anti-masonic party, and if this be taken as an evidence of the operation of that party, the sooner it comes into power, the better for the people. *Juniata Gazette.*

Philadelphia Bank Dividends—The following dividends have been declared for the last six months: Philadelphia Bank, 2 1/2 per cent; Northern Liberties, 5; Penn Town-ship, 4; Kensington, 5; Southwark, 5; Schuylkill, 3; Farmers and Mechanics, 4; Mechanics, 4; Commercial 3 1/2.

United States vs. Nourse—In the case of the United States against Joseph Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, an appeal having been granted from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the U. S. the matter was there fully argued during the last term. Judgment was yesterday delivered, when the Court unanimously confirmed the decision of the District Court.

By the judgment of both Courts, it now stands recorded, that instead of Mr. Nourse being a debtor to the Government, the U. States are still indebted to him in the sum of twelve thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars.

First thoughts are generally best—After the confirmation of the news in this town the other day of the breaking up of the Cabinet at Washington, a warm partisan of the Van Buren portion of the Jackson party was asked what his first strong impression was on hearing the news. "To pull for the fence," said he, "as fast as possible." *Portland Courier.*

GOLD!—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena, says that gold finding has become so common in that region, as to have become quite an old song. A company in Spottsylvania, who had been very successful during the past year, lately commenced operations in a new place, in the county of Orange, adjoining, and found about \$200 worth of the precious metal, the first day. The amount during the week exceeded \$700.

ANTI-MASONIC STAR, AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.



GETTYSBURG, PA.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1831.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

FLOUR, Howard street.—In the early part of the week the market was rather heavy and inactive; a lot of 300 brls. was sold from store at 5 50, and one or two lots at a fraction less. Subsequently, however, the market became steady and more animated, and sales to some extent were made about the middle of the week at 5 50 per brl.; one parcel of extra was taken on Wednesday at 5 75, cash. On Thursday sales continued to be made from store at 5 50. To-day the market has assumed additional firmness, and the holders generally refuse to sell for 5 50, in the expectation of better prices; we heard of no sales to-day. On Monday the wagon price opened at 5 25 per brl.; on Tuesday it rose to 5 31; and since then, until to-day inclusive, it has generally ruled at 5 37 1/2.

WHEAT—There has been none afloat for some days past—one cargo of Susquehanna, received early in the week, was shipped to an eastern market. There are some parcels of Susquehanna in store, for which I 20 have been offered, but holders decline selling at present except at an advance on that rate. A cargo of Virginia red, ordinary, was sold this week at \$1 per bushel. Maryland water borne wheat arrives only in trifling parcels.

CORN—We quote white to day at 63 to 70 cents, and yellow 67 to 69 cents per bushel.

RYE—We quote the range, Maryland and Susquehanna, at 65 to 70 cents.

OATS—We quote from 33 to 38 cents.

CLOVER SEED—We quote nominally at \$4 to \$4 25.

The desire to lay before our readers the interesting Correspondence contained in this week's paper, induces us to issue our sheet a little in advance of the regular day of publication. By Thursday morning next, those persons wishing copies of Mr. RUSH'S Letter, can be accommodated by calling at the "STAR OFFICE."

HON. RICHARD RUSH.

We this week present our readers with the interesting correspondence between the Antimasonic Committee of York county, and the Hon. Richard Rush, late Secretary of the Treasury. It is the most attractive and convincing argument which we recollect to have seen on that subject. It is the production of a ripe scholar, able reasoner, and profound statesman. It is the emanation of a great mind, giving vent to the awakened feelings of virtuous patriotism; soaring above the venial considerations of temporary popularity; for the sake of his country, bidding defiance to the shafts of calumny, and baring his bosom to the arrows of Masonic vengeance. Although the letter is long, yet none, who sincerely hunger and thirst after truth, will find it tedious. Its chaste style, and fervid ardor, warm from a virtuous heart, rivet the attention, and command the judgment. We can hardly believe it possible for any intelligent and impartial reader to rise from its perusal, without agreeing with Mr. Rush, that it is the duty of every honest citizen to join with the Antimasons in overthrowing the Masonic Institution.

His remarks on the servile conduct of the Press, are incontrovertible. We shall see whether the oath-bound and hireling tribe will venture to publish his letter. We suspect, that they will still remain "silent as the tomb," until the people shall "transfer a portion of the indignation which they feel for the assassins of Morgan, to those faithless assassins of LIBERTY."

"NEW-YORK WHIG"—We have received the first No. of a DAILY ANTI-MASONIC paper commenced in the City of New York, entitled the "NEW-YORK WHIG." We hope the Whig will prove a sore foe to the Masonic Tories of that city. We wish the Whig success.

EDITORIAL CHANGE—Mr. THEO. FENN has sold the establishment of the Lancaster "Antimasonic Herald" to Dr. J. F. CHARLES, in consequence of his intention to establish a press at Harrisburg. The Herald, while in the hands of Mr. Fenn, proved a fearless opponent to Masonry. Dr. Charles says, he is convinced of the justice of the Antimasonic cause, & will not shrink from a fearless and faithful discharge of the duties incumbent on him as the conductor of a Free Press. Go on.

RAIL ROAD STOCK—From the Baltimore papers we learn that One Hundred Shares of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company were sold, on Thursday the 5th inst. at \$8 50, for \$10 paid in. We hope the same spirit which moves Baltimoreans to construct Rail Roads in preference to Canals, may awaken our citizens to the importance of making real internal improvements. Instead Canals which every little rain will cause us to cry, "another brake!" we say, give us RAIL ROADS and Legislators who will "PAY THEIR OWN POSTAGE," and then there would be no need of TAXING our Pennsylvanians, &c. to pay the State Debt.

MERCER COUNTY STILL AWAKE!

From the "Luminary," we learn that the Antimasons were not at all disheartened at the outrage committed upon their rights, in their late attempt to meet together to express their determination in aiding the suppression of Masonry.—The meeting (says the Luminary) was not so large and overwhelming as the moral and religious meeting of the 31st of March. It was, however, very respectable; the farmers and untrammelled citizens from various parts of the county attended.