

THE ANTI-MASONIC STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

who have slain a husband and a father! Monstrous guilt! Your Gothic Temples pledged for all it will bring to supply money for your present distresses.

You have done this, Freemasons. You are guilty by every rule of law and equity for the acts of your avowed agents. You maintain the law of Masonry; you defend its executors; and to you the public look for redress. Wrath has gone forth against you, and against your government for a heinous crime. It will not return until the system of Masonry is razed from its foundations and beaten to powder; until you who sustain it are overwhelmed with shame.

Be wise. You have said: "This excitement is dead!" But it now comes to your own doors. You have said: "Peace, peace!" when blood was on your skirts, and vengeance was ready to seize the guilty. You were deceived; you thought Freemasonry was something, when it is nothing. You were deceived; you thought Anti-masonry was an ephemeral passion, when it is a patriotic indignation, that will work destruction to all secret societies, and the political overthrow of the deluded men who trust in the oath that covers both murder and treason.—N. Y. Pilot.

In all societies, whether formed for the purpose of worship, government, or for individual benefits, their principles have been a subject of discussion. We may perhaps except some despotic governments and some furious religious bigots, and while the principles and practices of those societies have been warmly argued, ably opposed and powerfully defended, the contending parties have professed, and often felt a great friendship for each other, and an honorable respect for their opinions. But the Masonic fraternity is an exception to all the principles of freedom and liberality. Their principles and their practices must not be a matter of investigation. The greatest despotic tyrant will permit more liberty of the Press, or of speech than this band of men, who have the hardihood to call themselves Republicans! The blindest fanatical bigot will be a liberalist compared with a member of this institution; yet their adherents say they are Democrats!

In all the publications ever made in favor of Masonry, not one production was ever founded on the principles of reason, nor was there ever an attempt made by argument to defend the members from the charges made against them. Their sole weapons have been sheer abuse. They permit no scrutiny, they give no explanations, and they ask people implicitly to take their words that the institution is of good one, and that they have possessed themselves of nearly all the offices worth holding in our republic, without the least political concert or intrigue. For our own part we believe the adorning Masons to be a band of the most despotical aristocrats in the world. [Statesman.]

HON. RICHARD RUSH.

We have received and read, with feelings of joy and gratitude which we shall not attempt to describe, a long, patriotic and triumphant letter, against Free-Masonry, from RICHARD RUSH, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. We rejoice to find this distinguished man coming boldly and generously to the aid of the people, in their conflict with a Giant Secret Order, which is sustained by the wealth of the nation and the power of the government.

We knew this day of triumph would come, sooner or later. Truth is mighty, and must prevail. Great men, dreading the vengeance of Masonry, have ingloriously shrunk from the conflict. Mr. Rush is the first man, eminent in the annals of his country, who has fearlessly declared for the laws and the people, against the High Priests, Princes and Kings of Free-Masonry. Anti-Masons have long turned their attention to this truly great & good man for countenance & success. His character and history was a sure pledge that his heart was with them in this righteous cause. Their hopes are most abundantly realized. His bright, untarnish name is henceforward associated with those of COLDEN, GALUSHA, VARICK, and the thousands of patriotic men who are engaged in the great struggle for equal laws and universal liberty.—Albany Evening Journal.

The Antimasonic State convention, held in this place on the 25th and 26th ult. was composed of highly respectable gentlemen from different parts of the state, principally farmers. Considering the throng season of the year and the object of the meeting being only to appoint delegates to a National convention, to be held in Baltimore in September next, it was a large assemblage.—Twenty nine counties and all the cities in the state were represented. Sixty-five delegates attended.

The news from all parts of the state is truly gratifying and flattering to the Antimasonic party. Their success is scarcely now to be doubted. The black flag of masonry is becoming known, and knowledge will make it odious to freemen. Crocus and Ragal Symbols are a bad standard for republicans to rally under. The great efforts of the craft to persuade the people that the wearers of crocus are the preservers of democracy have failed. The plan is too ridiculous—the people read and the people understood.—Harrisburg Statesman.

The Boston Patriot and Providence Journal have published Mr. Rush's letter. The Patriot says:

"Hon. Richard Rush's letter, which we publish to-day, is a powerful exposition of the views of the Antimasonic party. As it comes from a deservedly distinguished citizen, with the sanction of his name, we did not think proper to withhold it from our

STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, given by the Anti-Masonic Central State Committee of Pennsylvania, Delegates from the several counties in said State, assembled at the Court House, in the Borough of Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, A. D. 1831.

On motion of Mr. McLenehan of Lancaster, the meeting was organized by the election of the Rev. HORATIO G. JONES of Philadelphia, Chairman, and W. W. IRWIN, of Pittsburg, Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the objects for which the Convention was called,—to be the election of Delegates to represent the State of Pennsylvania, in a National Anti-Masonic Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 26th day of September, 1831, and for the transaction of such other business as the cause of Anti-masonry may require. It was on motion of Mr. McLenehan,

Resolved, That this meeting do now proceed to the election of a President, two Vice Presidents and two Secretaries, as officers of the convention.

Whereupon, the Convention was duly organized by the election of Gen. WILLIAM PIPER of Bedford, President; SAMUEL BALDWIN, Esq. of Chester, and Gen. JOHN BURROWS, of Lycoming, Vice Presidents, and Wm. W. Irwin, of Allegheny, and J. F. Charles, of Lancaster, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Lancaster.

Resolved, That the Convention be opened with prayer, and at the request of the President, the Rev. Horatio G. Jones, addressed the Throne of Grace, and invoked the Divine blessing upon the proceedings of this Convention.

It was then on motion of Mr. Gest, of Philadelphia,

Resolved, That a list of the several counties of the State be now called over, and that the delegates representing said counties, appear and present their credentials.

Whereupon, the names of the several counties were called in Alphabetical order; and the following gentlemen appeared, presented their credentials and took their seats as delegates:—

- Adams.—John Wolford, James Cunningham, John L. Gubernator.
Allegheny.—David Gilleland, William W. Irwin, Andrew Watson, George Watson, John R. Roseburg.
Armstrong.—W. W. Gibson.
Bedford.—Wm. Piper.
Bedford.—Samuel Strait.
Berks.—Albert Smith.
Chester.—Samuel Baldwin, Owen Stover, James Hutchison, Samuel Heister.
Cumberland.—Wm. Line, Levi Markel, Solomon Whistler.
Dauphin.—Abraham Bombaugh, Isaac Updegrove.
Delaware.—Job Perkins.
Franklin.—Robert Robinson, William Maxwell James Dickey.
Huntingdon.—Moses J. Clark, Henry L. McConnell, Thomas Johnston.
Indiana.—James Gordon.
Juniata.—William Sharon.
Lancaster.—Z. McLenehan, John Caldwell, J. F. Charles, Jonathan Owen, Jacob Erb.
Lebanon.—Daniel Strah, James Ball.
Lehigh.—William Eckert, Jesse Grimm, John Weida.
Luzerne.—Nathan Beach, Henry W. Drinker.
Lycoming.—John Burrows, George Bennett.
Mercer.—William F. Junkin.
Mifflin.—William Culbertson.
Montgomery.—John Kirk, Jacob Cassel, Eli P. McGlathery.
Northumberland.—George W. Lath, William A. Lloyd.
Philadelphia City and County.—Horatio G. Jones, Henry Willis, Henry Witmer, John Gest, John Clarke.
Somerset and Cambria.—John Bell, Henry Chorpening, John Witt.
Union.—George Auzand, William Harris.
Washington.—Bon. S. Stewart, G. W. Acheson.
York.—Jonathan Hough, William Nielson.

A letter addressed by the Anti-masonic Committee of Erie county, to the President of this convention, was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McLenehan, of Lancaster, Resolved, That a Committee of seven Delegates be appointed by the President to report the business proper to be transacted by this convention; the President appointed the following gentlemen said Committee.—Zephaniah McLenehan of Lancaster, John Clarke of Philadelphia, Job Perkins of Delaware, Benjamin S. Stewart of Washington, David Gilleland Jr. of Allegheny, Nathan Beach of Luzerne, and Samuel Heister of Chester.

The following report from George W. Harris, and others composing the Anti-masonic Central Committee of the State was presented, read, and adopted by the Convention.

To the President of the Anti-Masonic Convention.

The Central Committee appointed by the Convention, held in this place, in February 1830, respectfully state to the Convention, now in session, that in pursuance of the resolution of the former Convention, requiring the Central Committee, to ascertain by correspondence with the several County committees, or otherwise, the various offices, held by members of the masonic Fraternity, in this State, and to communicate, through the Press, the result of their inquiries; they addressed letters to the various county committees, appointed at that Convention, but from a large majority of the counties, they received no reply. This neglect, may, in some measure, be attributed to the haste with which those committees were selected; and we would therefore, recommend the propriety of appointing no individual, a member of a committee, who has not been previously consulted, or whose favourable sentiments and willingness to serve, are not satisfactorily known.—From the cause above stated, the Committees were not enabled, any further to comply with the terms of the Resolution.

With the view of communicating to this Convention, and through it to the public, the most authentic information, in relation

to the late trials of the Morgan Conspirators at Lockport, in the state of New York, the committee addressed a letter, to a member of the Central Committee of that state, requesting a full statement of those trials, with other information, which they considered important to the cause of antimasonry. We have accordingly received reports of the trials of Elisha Adams, of General Whitney and others—and of Shepard and Maxwell; and also the report of the Special counsel, Victory Birdseye Esq. to his Excellency Governor Throop. From this report it appears, that no doubt any longer exists, as to the ultimate fate of Morgan—that he was taken into the Niagara River, in the night, about the 19th of September 1826, and there sunk; but that there is no ground to believe, from any information which has come to the knowledge of the counsel, that there is now alive, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, any one except Elisha Adams, who was present at his death, and as to Adams such belief may possibly be erroneous.

The committee will refer to one fact proven on the trial of Shepard and Maxwell, by the testimony of General Barlow and Judge Mitchell, as forcibly demonstrating the corrupting influence of Masonry upon the minds of its subjects; viz: that the forcible abduction of Morgan, in order to effect the suppression of his Book, was connived at, if not directly approved of, by a minister of the gospel, Lucius Smith of Batavia, the town in which Morgan was then residing—and that this occurrence happened in a Royal arch chapter held in that place, from which, in conformity with masonic law, all of the brethren were studiously excluded, except those, bound by the obligation of that degree. The same testimony also establishes the fact, that this nefarious outrage was deliberated upon, in at least two Royal arch chapters in the western part of New York, viz: those of Batavia and Rochester, and at least one month before its execution.

At none of the previous Lockport trials, have the disclosures with respect to Morgan's abduction been so fully made under the sanction of judicial evidence, as on those reports of which we herewith submit to the Convention, we are informed, that the Fraternity had prepared for these trials with much care and vigilance; that almost all of the witnesses, who were intimately acquainted with the transaction, had taken occasion to be absent—James L. Barton had gone to Ohio—Jeremiah Brown was not to be found—Ezekiel Jewett, it was understood, had visited Canada; and others whom it was suspected, would be subpoenaed by the public prosecutor, were ascertained to be beyond the reach of the process of the Court—and that the attendance of Shed, and the admission of Giddins testimony, were altogether unaccountable. Trials as evidencing the extent and termination of the conspiracy, and the sacrifices which the Fraternity were willing to make, in order to conceal all knowledge of this flagrant outrage from the public, are as we conceive, of great importance, and we would suggest the propriety of their publication in pamphlet form, as being in that shape more likely to be preserved, and productive of more extensive benefit, than if confined to publication in newspapers.

We have also received, and herewith submit to the Convention, a full report of a recent trial, at the town of New Berlin, in the county of Chenango, in the same state, in which a number of the obligations and ceremonies of the Royal arch degree, were judiciously established, on the testimony of respectable witnesses, one of whom was the Sheriff of that county, and another a Justice of the Peace. The proceedings of this last trial; the committee consider as peculiarly worthy of careful consideration, and of general dissemination.

We also requested, of the same gentleman, information as to the description of the persons, known to have been concerned in the Morgan outrage. This we desired, for the purpose of removing from the public mind, the impression which is unceasingly inculcated by the Fraternity, that these conspirators were men of low condition in Society, and that, therefore, the masonic Institution, is not fairly accountable for their acts. This information, we regret that we have not been enabled to procure; but we are assured, that being, considered an important subject, it will be prepared for submission to the National Convention.

As somewhat pertinent to the occasion, permit us to remark, that the operations of our party, have not been conducted with that degree of prudence, which is proper and which is necessary to eventual success. In our nomination of Candidates, too much confidence has been reposed in common report. Men have been nominated, in the belief that they were not masons, but without certainly knowing whether they were so or not; and in one instance it happened, that through want of knowledge, an adhering mason was placed upon our ticket. It must be recollected, that as a party, we are yet in our infancy—that every step we take, is watched with the closest scrutiny, and that, in order to triumph eventually, it is necessary not only to be honest in our views, but to appear so, to the public—and that indiscretions committed, in one part of the State, redound to the prejudice of the party in every other—and if prudence and vigilance and zeal in the cause, in which we have embarked, have always been necessary, they are especially important at the present crisis, when the highest masonic dignity in the Union, in the person of Edward Livingston, occupies the Chair of State, in the General Government.

The Committee in conclusion, congratulate the Convention; that our highly respect-

table and distinguished fellow citizen, the Honorable Richard Rush, has publicly joined our standard, and in his interesting letter triumphantly vindicated the principles of our party; and we would respectfully recommend an expression of the sense of the Convention in relation to this desirable event.

We have the honor to be very respectfully yours &c.

- George W. Harris
Francis Wych
Valentine Hummel
Lee Montgomery
John For
Aaron Bombaugh
John A. Wier
Archibald Orme
Philip Fishburn

Anti-Masonic Central State Committee

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster, Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Wednesday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Clarke of Philadelphia,

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to receive contributions from the Standing Committees of each county, for the purpose of printing and circulating Pamphlets, giving information to the public on subjects connected with the interests of Anti-masonry.

The proceedings and resolutions of an Anti-masonic meeting of the citizens of Susquehanna county having been forwarded to the Convention, were read and approved of.

Mr. McLenehan from the committee appointed to report the business proper to be transacted by this Convention, reported the following resolutions:

- 1. Resolved, That a committee of one from each county, here represented, be appointed to report the names of suitable delegates to be selected by this Convention, to represent this state, in the National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 26th September next; and also to report the names of seven persons in each county to be a standing committee of correspondence and vigilance in their respective counties.
2. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report an address of the Convention, to the people of Pennsylvania.
3. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the opinions of this Convention, on the subject of freemasonry.
4. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report on the influence of masonry over the public Press.
5. Resolved, That a STATE COMMITTEE of nine be appointed—three of whom shall reside in each county, and the other three in other parts of the state, which committee or a majority thereof shall have authority to call state conventions when deemed necessary, and to hold correspondence on subjects of anti-masonry.
6. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to ascertain the contingent expenses of this convention, and to collect funds amongst the members of the same, for the purpose of defraying such expenses.
7. Resolved, That the committee first herein mentioned, be appointed by the delegates from each county; and that all the other committees herein before mentioned be appointed by the President of this convention.

It was then upon motion of Mr. McConnell of Huntingdon,

Resolved, That the resolutions just read be adopted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the respective committees.

- On the 1st resolution, Messrs. John E. Gubernator, Andrew Watson, Jr. Wm. W. Gibson, Albert Smith, Wm. Line, James Hutchison, Isaac Updegrove, Job Perkins, James Dickey, Thomas Johnson, James Gordon, Wm. Sharon, John Caldwell, George Bennett, James Bell, Nathan Beach, Wm. Eckert, Jacob Cassel, Wm. Culbertson, Wm. F. Junkin, George W. Lath, Horatio G. Jones, John Bell, Wm. L. Harris, Benjamin S. Stewart, Jonathan Hough, Samuel Strait, Jr.
On the 2d resolution, Messrs. John R. Roseburg, Albert Smith, John Caldwell, James Gordon and Henry Willis.
On the 3d resolution, Messrs. John Clarke, Horatio G. Jones, Nathan Beach, H. W. Drinker and Samuel Heister.
On the 4th resolution, Z. McLenehan, John Gest, Benjamin S. Stewart, Job Perkins and Henry L. McConnell.
On the 5th resolution, Joseph Wallace, William Ayres, and John McCord of Harrisburg, John R. Jones of Philadelphia, Henry Mertz of Lehigh, Z. McLenehan of Lancaster, John Burrows of Lycoming, Benjamin S. Stewart of Washington and John R. Roseburg of Allegheny.
On the 6th resolution, Jonathan Owen, Henry Witmer, George Watson, Abraham Bombaugh and Thomas Johnson.

On motion of Mr. McLenehan,

Resolved, That this Convention entertain a high opinion of the worth and talents of RICHARD RUSH; and a deep conviction of the services rendered to the people of the United States, by his exposition of the baneful dominion of Masonry, over the public press; the administration of justice, and the republican institutions of the country.

On motion of Mr. Clarke of Philadelphia, Resolved, That each Editor of an Anti-masonic newspaper in this State, be requested to publish weekly or monthly, the names of the members composing the standing committees of the county in which said paper is issued, and also the committees of adjoining counties in which there may be no newspaper published.

On motion of Mr. G. Watson of Allegheny the convention adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

From the Seneca Farmer.

Mr. Editor—Sir—Please publish in your paper, my views of Freemasonry. I am personally acquainted with the rites of that order. I do consider the Institution, not only highly pernicious in a republican nation—but its oaths and practices, very obnoxious in the sight of the Searcher of all

hearts. I have heard some thirty or forty Masons converse in Lodge, exult in the exploits of Right Worshipful Brethren, in executing their unmerciful penalties on the unfortunate William Morgan. Though they were not eye witnesses of the murder, yet they expressed no manner of doubt—but a degree of demonic satisfaction, to think it was done by brother Masons, in consequence of the exposition of the secrets of their Order. As for myself, for two years past, I have not considered any Masonic obligations binding upon me—neither do I owe any friendship or allegiance to that fraternity. R. M. SMITH. Tyre, May 3d, 1831.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The letters of O. P. Q. continue to be very interesting, and very popular—but they are not entitled to the fullest confidence. The sanguine temperament of the writer, says the New York Commercial, and the swelling and rather dogmatical style of his communications, tend to give them a more imposing character than they are honestly entitled to.

The news from Poland is very much confused. From a diligent comparison of the papers, however, it is very evident that the accounts of Polish successes, have abounded in the grossest exaggerations. The tale of a three days' battle near the Russian frontier, terminating in the rout of the Russians, heedlessly republished by some of our cotemporaries, is an entire fiction. So, also, the story of a battle on the 15th of April, in which the Russians lost some 10,000 men, said to have been received in England via Rotterdam. This account is contradicted by the later official articles from both sides.

And again:—The last advices from Poland state, "that the loss of the Poles in the attempted assault of Siedlec was very considerable, and the division of Gen. Pronczynski was almost entirely destroyed. The victories, it is stated, have not produced among the Poles in general the enthusiasm that was expected; great discouragement, on the contrary, prevails among the people. And as the approaching spring opens the roads, the efforts of the Russian army will be equal to the magnitude of the plan and the importance of its object." The Warsaw Gazette of the 27th, expressly admits that the report of the victory of Dwernicki was not confirmed, but a subsequent article announced his departure from Zamose, and entrance into Volhynia.

The Paris Moniteur is said to contain some account of the conferences which took place between the Deputies from the Polish Government, and Field Marshal Diebitsch, on the 12th ultimo. "These conferences, however," it is rumored by the London Globe, "are null; the insolent terms demanded by the Field Marshal, were incompatible they were broken off; and the subsequent victories gained by the Poles are so many testimonies to the integrity of the nation, and the valor of the troops. Notwithstanding these victories, the Emperor of Russia seems determined to refuse all accommodation." We have been unable to find the article referred to from the Moniteur; but the fact that the Poles had sent Commissioners to treat, and that the Russian Field Marshal felt strong enough to insist upon "insolent terms" is of itself a sufficient commentary upon the absurdity of most of the bloody stories coined for the French and English papers.

ILLUMINATION IN LONDON.

As far as the feeling could be manifested in the various provincial towns of the kingdom, the energetic course of the King in dissolving Parliament, has been received with rejoicings—This step has made William the 4th as popular as George the 3d was on the passage of the Catholic Bill.—The feelings in London were very strong. The Lord Mayor suggested to the city the expediency of "lighting up in honor of the Reform proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, and so patriotically supported by the King." In consequence of this intimation the citizens prepared for the occasion, and Wednesday the 26th of April was the evening appointed for the display.

INSURRECTION IN ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been favored by a commercial friend with a letter dated Matanzas, the 15th May, received by the Prince Edward which states, that the inland mail had the day arrived at Matanzas; bringing intelligence from St. Jago of an insurrection among the blacks at that place—the Governor, at the head of all the troops stationed there, had marched against the insurrectionists, and in an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a very great number of blacks were killed; estimates from 2000 to 4000. This victory, it was supposed, would completely quell all disturbances. The city of St. Jago had been left by the Governor under the care of the citizens.

BROTHER WOLF.—Such is the waning popularity of Deputy Grand Master Wolf's administration that even masonry cannot sustain. His partizans themselves are convinced that he must fall, and are evidently looking out for some other individual duly prepared and qualified by the cable tow, to succeed him.

Whether it will be McKean or Sutherland, or some other creature of the lodge—some man of principle according to his interest, time will determine. Nor does it make much difference whom they select Wolf is the last masonic Governor that will ever wield the destinies of Pennsylvania.—His fall is certain, and with him must fall masonry and all its Kit High Priests.—Lancast