

ANTI-MASONIC.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Roseburgh, of Allegheny, chairman of the committee appointed under the 2d resolution, reported an Address to the People of Pennsylvania...

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster, Resolved, That the State Committee be instructed to take measures to have county committees elected or appointed in the different counties...

Resolved, That the state committee be authorized to have 5000 copies of the proceedings of this convention published for distribution, in the ratio of the congressional representation of Pennsylvania...

On motion of Mr. G. Watson of Allegheny, Resolved, That the convention do now adjourn to meet again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.—Passed.

Thursday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, Resolved, That should any vacancy occur in the State committee, the committee of vigilance of the county in which such vacancy occurs shall have power to fill the same...

On motion of Mr. Smith of Bucks, Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is the solemn duty of all Judges and Officers of courts, and Justices of the Peace, to publicly declare whether they have taken any obligations, and if any, what; to support or adhere to any association not recognized by the Laws of the commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Irwin of Allegheny, Resolved, That this convention recommend to the national Anti-masonic convention to be held at the city of Baltimore, on the 26th of September next, the propriety of inquiring whether the patronage of the General Post Office Department has been subservient to the Masonic Institution.

On motion of Mr. McConnell of Huntingdon, Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the principles and policy of the Anti-masonic party require the Delegates appointed to represent Pennsylvania in the National Anti-masonic Convention to be held at Baltimore in Sept. next, to abstain from suggesting, in any way, the nomination of any individual for the office of President or Vice-President of the United States who is not known to coincide in the views of the Anti-masonic party, as expressed by this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Irwin of Allegheny, Resolved, That the names of the members of this convention be appended to the Address and published therewith.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Bucks, Resolved, That the President, Vice-President and Secretaries, sign the proceedings of this convention, and that the Editors of the Anti-masonic papers of this state, and all others friendly to free inquiry, be requested to publish the same.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the commissioners and citizens of Dauphin county, for the facilities which they have afforded to its accommodation and convenience.

On motion of Mr. Bell of Somerset, Resolved, That the correct and impartial manner in which the President and officers of this convention have performed their respective duties, deserves and receives the thanks of the convention.

The convention was then addressed in a brief, forcible, and eloquent manner by Gen. John Bonawill, of Lancaster, one of the Vice-Presidents.

After which, on motion of Mr. Perkins of Delaware, Resolved, That this convention do now adjourn. Whereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM PIPEK, President.

SAMUEL BALDWIN, Vice-Pre.

JOHN BORROW, Vice-Pre.

W. W. Irwin, Secretary.

J. F. Charles, Secretary.

MASONRY.—Masonry is the Pirate's friend. It is also the murderer's friend.—The noted Desha, the murderer of Baker in Kentucky, was a mason, was rescued by masonry, and was the honour and ornament of those who saved him.

He died confessing his guilt of the crime of murder in Texas, and of other crimes and murders equally atrocious. Gibbs alias Jeffers, the pirate, was a mason. He would not renounce except nominally; and he thought his oath, taken to murder and to conceal it, as masons do, so binding that he could not violate them.

Since the subject has been agitated there are additional proofs that Wilson, the mail robber, is a mason, and that the uncommon exertion in his case, by several men high in office and authority, was on that account.—Sun.

"BREAK HIM DOWN! BREAK HIM DOWN!" If by the laws of Masonry its adherents are bound to cause the death of those who are so "indiscreet as to divulge their obligations, and take vengeance on the treason by the destruction of the traitor," we can easily account for the abuse we have met with since we declared ours a Free Press.

We simply declared our conviction of duty and determined to do it, without any thing to irritate the feelings of opponents, or any intention of warring against individuals; but this would not do. We have been charged with assuming the garb of neutrality merely for the purpose of swelling our subscription list; but such a step would have been so unlikely to do us any good and so directly calculated to injure us, that the folly of the charged is apparent.

The real cause of our abandoning a neutral course, we wish to have distinctly kept in view.—The first paper after we commenced publishing the Lockport trials gave offence; and several subscribers stopped their papers. This was followed up every week by similar indications of adhering Masons, until we were satisfied that the press must either be muzzled, or we suffer persecution. We preferred the latter, and are receiving it.—West. Spect.

GOV. WOLF.—PUBLIC OPINION. From the Huntington (Pa.) Gazette.

The American Sentinel publishes a list of newspapers in this state, "which openly support the administration of Governor Wolf, and are favorable to his re-election, and add 'we are confident no name will be found on it which ought not to be there.' In this list the Huntington Gazette, is enumerated. The Sentinel might, with pro-

printy, erase the name of the Huntington Gazette, as it has but little confidence, either in the talents or integrity of George Wolf, and is convinced of his subserviency to a controlling faction composed of 'men of principle in proportion to their interest.' The Gazette cannot conscientiously extend any assistance, either to his administration, or his re-election to office. The republican party, we believe, will settle on another candidate more acceptable to the people than his excellency, and who is competent, & honest enough to manage the affairs of the state with some reference to sound principles.

Gov. WOLF.—A letter dated Harrisburg and published in the Susquehanna Democrat has this paragraph:— Much as I despise Gov. Wolf for many of his acts and appointments and his gross violation of the principles laid down for the government of his administration; still I pity him for the degraded situation in which he is placed, not so much through his own folly, as the intrigues of those who rule and control him.

It is evident that M'Kean exercises undue influence over him, and that he is the governor in fact, while Wolf acts as an automaton, and registers his edicts! Various circumstances have convinced me of this fact: M'Kean, it is said, has partially confessed it himself, while exulting upon his influence and power! And it is well known that Sutherland rules M'Kean. With such a pliant Governor, and such an egotistical Secretary, and such an unprincipled Dictator, Pennsylvania has reason to blush for her governing Triumvirate!

Governor Wolf appears to be determined to keep up his masonic influence by every means, and he is filling the country with a swarm of Justices of the Peace. We scarce lift a country paper without seeing the appointment of one or more Justices of the Peace recorded.

Few evils are of a greater magnitude in our republic than that of a great number of incompetent magistrates. They very generally become counselors, and in a great majority of cases prove true to their clients. Through their means honest men are oppressed and often driven into expensive suits in court, to save themselves from the iniquitous grasp of troublesome men who seldom fail to become the favourites of some party Justice and a pest to a whole neighbourhood.

The State Debt, will, during Governor Wolf's three years be more than doubled, and the people will be saddled with a host of drunken and ignorant Justices of the Peace, whose malignant influence is more to be dreaded among farmers than the ravages of the Hessian Fly.—Har. Statesman.

We learn that a distressing accident occurred at Harpers-Ferry on Tuesday last. One of the carpenters (whose name we have not heard) fell from the top of the house now building by Messrs. Russell and Fitzsimmons, and was instantly killed.

A succession of copious showers has renovated the vegetation of our fields. The corn, which has been very short for the season, already exhibits a more healthy and vigorous aspect; and although the fly has injured much of the wheat, yet our farmers may reasonably calculate upon a fair return for their toil.—[Ib.]

From the National Intelligencer of June 11.—"The silence of the National Intelligencer, so far in every thing else, is most humiliating. But its editors are masons."—Rhode Island Amer.

The above extract relates to a Letter recently written by Mr. Rusin, the late Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the Institution of Masonry; which we have been silent about, not because we are masons, (such not being the fact as to both of us), but because it has appeared to us to be of mischievous tendency.

For the first time since our connection in business, the member of our firm who is not a Mason undertakes, in the following observations, to speak his own sentiments independently of those of his colleague, and without consultation and concert with him.

Of the Institution of Free-Masonry, the writer of this article has never been an admirer, and of course never was, nor ever would be, a Member of the Fraternity. He has seen, year after year, for five and twenty years, his dearest friends and most esteemed associates enter the Lodge, without being tempted, even by the force of such example, to follow their course in that particular, as it would have been happy for him that he had followed them in almost all other things.

He has considered the Institution unnecessary, if not useless; and injurious in so far as it has the effect to raise unworthy members of it to a level in society, which, for the well-being of society, they ought not to occupy. These are his opinions, never concealed, and now unreservedly delivered.

Whilst entertaining these opinions, however, he would be false to those principles instilled into his breast from infancy, and rooted and fastened there by the experience and observation of his maturer years, if he were to join in the persecution of those who honestly entertain different impressions.—He cannot, therefore, permit this press to be instrumental in fomenting the excitement, which, prevailing extensively in some parts of the country, had its origin in the indignation, justly excited by the abduction; some years ago, of a person by the name of Morgan, by persons undoubtedly influenced by a misguided zeal as Masons.

When the Inquisition in Europe visited Masonry with torture, death, and forfeiture, he and all America, regarded it as intolerant and vindictive persecution. He cannot, however,

willing and even desirous he may be, to see the Institution of Masonry voluntarily dissolved, or relinquished, in this country, agree to the use of coercive measures to effect its abolition. Much less can he, under the influence of a new-born zeal, assist in the bitter denunciation, as not entitled to equal rights with their fellow-citizens, of those who have, when the Institution was more popular than it now is, innocently become members of it.

We have said, that we consider the Institution of Masonry, in this country, unnecessary, if not useless. We are not sure that most of the intelligent members of it are not of the same opinion. We believe, indeed, that, almost universally, they consider it, under our free institutions, unnecessary; and that they have kept it up, at least as much out of a respect for the good it is supposed to have done, in succoring the distressed and resisting oppression and tyranny in the olden time, as out of any impression of its present usefulness.

As for the case of Morgan, the writer has never heard any Mason make the least attempt to justify, or even palliate, that atrocious outrage; and he well remembers that every exertion was made by the lamented DE WYTT CLINTON, then Governor of New York, a high and just influential Mason, to detect and bring to condign punishment the authors of it.

Our respect and esteem for Mr. Rusin are too well known for the writer to repeat the assurances of it. Under the influence of the circumstances by which that gentleman is now surrounded, amidst of the anti-masonic excitement, he has become not only, like the writer of this, anti-mason but he has joined in the cry against those who are not so. In doing so, he is exercising the undoubted right of every citizen; and in publishing his opinions he acts manfully and above-board. It is for the conductors of the press, each for himself, to judge what course duty prescribes to them in relation to this excitement.

To follow the current were easy. But would it be honest? That is the question to be determined. In the opinion of the writer, it would not, in his case, entertaining the sentiments which he has already expressed. If masonry or anti-masonry are to rule the destinies of this country, it shall not be with his aid.

Perhaps our friend in Rhode Island may consider this explanation more "humiliating" even than he has found our silence to be. He has not left to us the option which we would willingly have continued to exercise. We have broken silence for the last time on this subject.

Sign of the Times.—The Moonmouth, N. J. Examiner, a Jackson paper, has the following Editorial remark:— JOHN McLEAN of Ohio is seriously spoken of by many for the next Presidency. Some urge that it would be for the real benefit of the country to take him up, and drop both Clay and Jackson and put an end to the unfortunate party schism.

The Anti-masons and the Workingmen appear each to be resolved to have candidates of their own to be selected on the grounds of their own professed principles—and Mr. McLean, appears to be in high favor with both parties. We know not what may be the prospects of Mr. McLean, or whether his friends intend to bring him before the people, but if he should perform the duties of the office of President with the same faithfulness and ability, the same straight-forward, high and honorable course, that he did the duties of Post Master General we should have no objections to see him Chief Magistrate.

He is a son of New Jersey, whom no doubt every Jerseyman will be proud to acknowledge. How would the names of McLean and SOUTHWARD or DICKERSON sound together!

THE NEW-YORK WHIG. The Editor of the N. Y. American has the following handsome announcement of the New York Whig:— "The N. Y. Whig, is edited by Orville L. Holley, lately the editor of the Troy Sentinel; and by Henry Dana Ward, well known as one of the earliest and ablest champions of Antimasonry. It is under that flag that this paper avowedly appears; and no press nor cause, can boast of advocates better qualified for its vindication and advancement, than the gentlemen we have named. They are both practised and vigorous writers, though in totally different styles: both men of character; both individuals who do honor to the vocation. What, in such a cause as theirs can be done, they will do—well and worthily; and with the daily evidence around us of the progress of that cause we are not prepared to say, that it is not destined to be triumphant. Yet we must faintly confess that to us it does not appeal with such force as that it should become the rallying point of a great party? On this head however, we may take occasion to speak somewhat at large, when we publish, as we propose shortly to do, a very elaborate, and eloquent letter recently addressed by Mr. R. RUSH, to an Antimasonic committee of his vicinity, at York, Pennsylvania. This letter justifies and sustains Anti-masonry."

Prolific.—The Oxford Observer (Mr.) states that the wife of James Buckminster, of Franconia, (N. H.) has had since the year 1824, NINE children at three births—three at the first, two at the second, four at the last! They are all boys, and are all living and doing well.

An Old Paper.—The Newport Mercury of Saturday last says:— "This number completes seventy three years since the Newport Mercury was first published in this town, (June 12, 1758) by JAMES FRANKLIN brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.



FROM EUROPE!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! GLORIOUS TIDINGS FROM POLAND.— ANOTHER RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.— TRIUMPH OF THE REFORMERS IN ENGLAND.— HUMILIATION OF DON MIGUEL.

By an arrival at New York, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers of the 16th of May, and Liverpool to the 17th.

IMPORTANT FROM POLAND. "God prospers the right!" The invaders of the gallant Poles have again advanced, and again been repulsed, and the "Balkan Passer" is at length passing backwards towards his own country. The following is a despatch from the Polish commander, enclosed in a letter from Warsaw of May 2d.

Extract of a letter dated Warsaw, May 2. We have had the Polish army at Mielosz, again, two miles distant from Warsaw.— The following is a despatch from General Skrzynecki:—

"General Diebitsch had concentrated all his forces, and in person, at the head of his advanced guard, attacked on the 25th our rear guard near Kudaw. Colonel Dembinski commanded the Polish troops in a battle of several hours, against the enemy's overwhelming force, who had 18 pieces of cannon whilst the Poles had only four pieces. The Russian Field Marshal endeavored to surround the Polish right wing with his main army. According to the plan formed by Skrzynecki in the commencement of the campaign, he did not intend giving battle to the overwhelming force of the Russians in that part of the country, which, it appears, is not advantageous; consequently he gave orders to the troops to retreat to Kozystwa, a retreat which was effected. Gen. Gielgud and part of Gen. Skrzynecki's corps formed a reserve guard at Minsk, which was attacked the following morning at 11 o'clock. The enemy presented a great mass of infantry and cavalry, as well as a numerous artillery, but all his attacks were repulsed, after a battle of several hours, which did all honor to Gen. Gielgud, who afterwards retired to his former position. I can assure the National Government that the enemy has not made one prisoner, unless it is the sick of the cholera, which were left in the forests. Yesterday General Uminski, in marching from Okuniew to Stanislawow, at the head of two squadrons of Lublin cavalry, (quite new troops,) met General Nassakin's cavalry brigade: the squadrons attacked them bravely, and dispersed them. The enemy lost upwards of 30 men and 1 officer killed, and a captain with 72 men and horses were made prisoners. We had 3 officers and five soldiers wounded, but not one killed. The detachments sent into the forests continually bring in prisoners of the dispersed brigade.

(Signed) "SKRZYNECKI." Mielosz, April 29.

You may depend upon this information, as Skrzynecki never exaggerates; but keeps all his plans secret. It is said that he made a feigned retreat, and wished to bring the Russians to Warsaw again, being a good position for a battle, but Diebitsch thought it better to follow him, and has now retreated faster than he advanced. It is believed that he wishes to get over the Bug again; but if he does, the Poles will attend him: they are now following him up.

It was reported at Warsaw on the 1st of May, that the Russians had retreated from Siedlec, and left there 10,000 sick. The latest accounts say that Colonel Lewinski, who commands a separate detachment, has made himself master of Ocholenka, and totally defeated the corps of General Sackon. Diebitsch is retreating with his whole army to the Bug, over which river he has thrown bridges.

The Warsaw Courier says—"All the accounts received in Warsaw, agree that the Russian army is retreating at all points. Count Fiedro, one of our officers, is said to have fallen in action with the Cossacks."

The London Courier of the 14th, states that authentic accounts of the retreat of the Russian army had been received: "The motives assigned by Gen. Diebitsch is, the want of provisions, and the destitute state of the country which he had invaded; but we are enabled to state positively that the cholera morbus was making frightful ravages in the army, which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering little from disease."

PORTUGAL.—Miguel has exhibited his utter folly and imbecility, as was necessarily expected. An English squadron appeared off the Tagus on the 26th. On the day preceding, the English Consul General received despatches by a steamer, upon which he acted immediately; demanding on behalf of his government, that the Judge Conservator at Oporto, Caneiro and Sa, should be dismissed, and the one elected by the resident British merchants recognized, and the recognition officially published in the Lisbon Gazette:—that the captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St Helena Packet off Tirocin, should be dismissed; that several magistrates who have violated the rights of British subjects, should be dismissed, and others reprimanded; that several soldiers

should be dismissed for the same cause; and that compensation should be made for various exactions at the custom house, and also to a large amount in the nature of vindictive damages for unlawful arrests and detentions. The Consul was instructed that the demands admitted of no modification or negotiation. All these demands, humiliating as they must have been to the arrogant but helpless tyrant, were speedily complied with; and announcements of the dismissal of the officers complained of appeared in his own official gazette on the 4th of May. He had been allowed exactly ten days for consideration.

ENGLAND. THE ELECTIONS.—The Analytical table in the Courier of the 14th ult. giving the latest returns, makes the total difference in favor of reform 138, the total number of reformers then being 539. Returns are given from most of the rotten boroughs, where, as a matter of course the majorities are the greatest against reform. In those included in schedule A, 28 members were returned for, and 76 against reformers.

The Liverpool Times says:—"The English County Elections have now terminated in the return of upwards of seventy reformers, and of not more than five opponents of reform. The counties of Buckingham, Huntingdon, and Westmoreland each send one anti-reformer to Parliament, and Shropshire possesses the undivided disgrace of having returned two. The result of the Northamptonshire and Dorset elections is not yet known, but the utmost effect which they can produce will be to give the anti-reformers seven County Members instead of five. We are certain, therefore, of a majority of upwards of ten to one, happen what may; and our expectation is, that the two elections which are still doubtful will increase, and not diminish the majority in favor of reform."

Sir Walter Scott.—We fear that the accounts we have had of the illness of this illustrious man are but too well founded.

IRELAND.—A duel took place at Clonroad, on the morning of Sunday the 8th inst. between Messrs. Steel and O'Gorman Mahon, rival candidates for Parliament in the county of Clare, and who have been avowed enemies ever since an affray in 1830 between Mr. O'Connell's friends and those of Mr. Steel. In consequence of some very severe language applied by Mr. Steel in relation to Mr. O'Gorman Mahon in a public address in the streets of Ennis, Mr. Charles Mahon, brother of the latter, who was passing by, gave him the lie. A meeting was arranged for the next morning. It was intimated that Mr. O'G. Mahon intended to come upon the ground himself. Mr. Steel contemptuously declined. The former having appeared on the ground at the time appointed, with his brother and his second, and said he had come to take Mr. Charles Mahon's place. This Mr. Steel refused. The second of Mr. Charles then announced that he would not fight; and the parties withdrew to harranguo variously the disappointed mob.

FRANCE.—The Morning Herald of the latest date contains advices from Paris of the day previous (the 15th) at which time every thing was tranquil. There had been a slight disturbance previously in the Place Vendome, arising from the dispute about the July decorations. Some of the papers intimate that the King had lost popularity with the actors in the revolution, by the course he had taken in distributing those honors as marks of distinction conferred by royalty. Negotiations, it was said, were rapidly carrying on in relation to the Poles, but of what nature it is not indicated.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers state that the National Congress had been convened for the 18th of May, when the decision of the Prince of Coburg with respect to the offer of the crown was expected to be definitively announced. It appears now from the number of Frenchmen taken into custody during the late disturbances in Brussels, that the chief promoters of the opposition to Prince Leopold are of that nation. The impression that his Royal highness will accede is very general throughout Belgium, and wishes of the natives unconnected with French politics are universally in his favour. His adoption of their Sovereignty would certainly remove many of the difficulties in which the country is placed with respect to Holland, and perhaps prevent the effusion of much blood. In that point of view it is desirable, if it consist with his honour, that the Prince should accept the offer: it will undoubtedly tend to extend English influence amongst the Flemings.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a writ issued by the Supreme Court of the state of N. York, in 1806, directing the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, to proclaim EDWARD LIVINGSTON, the present Secretary of State, an OUT LAW! It seems that Mr. Livingston had absconded from New York to avoid the payment of a private debt of \$80,000—which subjected him to the penalty of outlawry. The public debt of 100,000 dollars, for which he was a defaulter, is another affair. The highest officer in the cabinet should be a man with clean hands.

Walsh of the National Gazette and American Quarterly Review, says he will publish Mr. Rush's letter for about thirty dollars. Walsh, to the character of a literary cut-throat adds that of a despicable miser, and very often the first is the immediate offspring of the latter. He will assail any thing and any body for "about thirty dollars!"—Midlebury Free Press.