

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

From the Lancaster Examiner.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mountjoy and its vicinity, convened agreeably to previous notice, at the public house of John Miller, Maj. JAMES PATTERSON was appointed President, and ABRAHAM KAUFFMAN Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following persons were upon motion appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions for the occasion, viz:—Alexander Patterson, Dr. T. W. Veazy, Archibald Miller, Jacob Lindemuth, and Robert Deysert.

The committee having retired a short time, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, we feel it a duty to meet and consult on all subjects in which the interests of a great nation are involved; and believing the present crisis one of its much moment, for the preservation of our liberties, as any other since the acknowledgment of our independence, we feel called upon by the strongest ties that bind man to his country, to declare our sentiments on the slavery of the Press at this time. A FREE PRESS—THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY, deserves the support of freemen; but one held in bondage, whether bribed by executive patronage, or shackled by the power of a secret society, is undeserving the countenance and support of every lover of truth and every friend of freedom. Therefore,

Resolved, That the refusal to publish the letter of that honest patriot and fearless statesman, RICHARD RUSH, by a large majority of the newspapers of the country, completely proves the degraded bondage of the public press; while the undeniable and incontestable facts of that able production, demonstrate the cause of this slavery and the magnitude of the danger to be apprehended from it. Therefore, for the purpose of arousing our fellow-citizens to a proper sense of their duty to themselves and to their country, be it further

Resolved, That the dissemination of intelligence among the people is the first object of a FREE PRESS; and that those newspapers which neglect or refuse to publish important and interesting facts and documents, are unworthy the support of freemen.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the fact that there are in the city of Lancaster ten newspapers professing political and general information, and that only three of them, viz: the "Herald," the "Examiner," and the "Volksfreund," have published the highly important, able and deeply interesting letter of Mr. RUSH on masonry; the other seven, either by oath or by fear, not having ventured to insert it in their columns.

Resolved, That in order to give the people that information which the shackled presses of this county have withheld, a committee of five persons be appointed to procure the publication in pamphlet form of two thousand copies of Mr. RUSH's letter for distribution in the county of Lancaster and its vicinity, and that the committee be authorized to receive contributions for defraying the expense thereof.

Resolved, That Col. James Patterson, Henry Musselman, John Strickler, John Zook and James B. Ferreo constitute said committee.

Resolved, That we look forward to the election of JOSEPH RITNER with the utmost confidence, at the next governor's election, and view it as being the only means of rescuing our state from the ruin which the profligacy and incapacity of a masonic government are likely to bring upon it.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of our cause to be active and vigilant in holding township meetings, and adopting such measures previous to the next election as may defeat masonic intrigue and management and lead to our triumph.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers thereof, be published in all the free presses in the county.

JAMES PATTERSON, Pres't.

ABRAHAM KAUFFMAN, Sec'y.

THE PRESS—MASONRY.

It is acknowledged by all that the Press is a powerful engine and that the Press gives tone to party. It is also a fact that a large portion of the Pennsylvania editors are masons, and it is well known that those editors of all and every political faith have become united in the support of masonic candidates. In Philadelphia the editor of the National Gazette an old federalist is now in favour of Henry Clay for President and George Wolf for Governor. The editors of the United States Gazette in Philadelphia an old and highly respectable federal paper advocates Clay and Wolf. The editors of the American Sentinel a democratic paper advocates Jackson and Wolf.

The editor of the Upland Union in Delaware county advocates Jackson and Wolf and holds an office under the latter.

In Chester county the editors of that old and highly respectable federal paper "The Village Record" supports Clay and Wolf.

In Lancaster county the old, standard federal paper the Lancaster Journal, advocates Jackson and Wolf. The Lancaster Gazette a federal paper advocates Jackson and Wolf, and the "Lancaster Republican and Anti-masonic Opponent" a Federal editor formerly an Adams and Clay paper now supports Jackson and Wolf.

In Adams county the Sentinel, a federal and Adams paper supports Gov. Wolf.

In Franklin the Repository a federal paper supports Gov. Wolf.

We believe that the editors of all the papers we have named are Free-masons, and

no one can doubt that the mystic tie leads them to support Gov. Wolf.

We know many other papers in this state edited by federalists all supporting Governor Wolf, but we do not know whether they are masons or not. As a specimen of those we give the Harrisburg Chronicle, the Bedford Gazette, the Washington Examiner &c.

Let the people look at those facts and ask seriously how it can be that all the federal editors in the state are supporting one man, and that one man called the democratic candidate? No earthly reason can be given for such a strange state of things, excepting that Free-masonry has effected it. The democracy of our state will speak this combination into nothing at the ballot boxes.—The people will it and it must be so.

Harrisburg Statesman.

The War Department has never been offered to any one but Mr. WHITE, of Tennessee. He declined it in consequence of his recent domestic affliction, in the loss of his wife and some of his children. There is reason however to believe, that he will make a sacrifice of his private feelings to the public service.—Globe.

Lottery office afloat.—The office of Mr. Lewis, upon the pier bridge, Albany, while some persons were engaged in repairing its understanding, performed a somersault into the basin! Five persons were in the office, all of whom, after enjoying a comfortable bath were extricated.

GEORGETOWN, Ohio, June 14.

We have lately examined a Leghorn Bonnet, manufactured by Miss NANCY M'CONAUGHY, of this vicinity, from the common Blue Grass of our meadows, which is equal, we think, in texture, color and fabric, to the best imported Leghorn; and if we had not been told that it was Domestic origin, we should not have known it. It is the first attempt of the kind that we know of that has been made in this county, to make Bonnets from this material. Were every lady, like Miss M'CONAUGHY, to employ her ingenuity and leisure time at this or some other equally useful occupation, instead of spinning street yarn or paying unnecessary visits, would it not produce a very happy effect on the community?—Cast.

HON. RICHARD RUSH.

At this time, when masonic scribblers in the livery of every party are "exercising their vocation" in abusing Mr. Rush, the following extract may not be out of place. It speaks the opinion of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. We take it from Mr. Adams' Reply to certain citizens of New-Jersey, who addressed him on the 4th of March, 1826.

"Nor can I pass over this opportunity without offering a congenial tribute of justice and of gratitude to those other eminent and virtuous citizens who have been united with me in the performance of my painful, I will not say thankless labors. I took not one of them from the circle, though I leave every one of them among the dearest of my personal friends. Amidst all the difficulties, discouragements and troubles which have attended my administration, it has been a never failing source of consolation to me that its internal harmony has been more perfect than that of any other administration which this country has witnessed. Of the qualifications of the Secretary of the Treasury, [MR. RUSH,] let his Annual Reports upon the Finances, compared with those of all his predecessors; let the payment of thirty-three millions of the Public Debt during the four years of his agency; let his indefatigable industry and assiduity in the discharge of an office burthened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let the urbanity of his manners and the courtesy of his deportment to the innumerable claimants upon the Treasury, who have approached him in the successive years through which but for the intervention of disease he has been absent from his office not a single day—let these be decisive tests. Descended from parents of whose character both public and private PENNSYLVANIA and NEW JERSEY have equal reason to be proud, WELL HAS HE SUSTAINED AND DOES SUSTAIN the honor of his name. His services and friendship to me have been inestimable, and in parting from him I confidently trust that his future services will not be lost to the sagacity of his native State or of the Union.

From the Vonango (Franklin, Pa.) Democrat.

A few industrious, steady mechanics of various kinds, would find a good opening at present in this place. A Tinner and Copper-smith are particularly wanted. There is at present, none of those branches carried on, and we believe the country would afford ample business for both or either, and ready payment.

From the N. H. Post of the 18th ult.

Good.—After waiting with a good degree of patience, and hinting to some of the "Free and Accepted," that if the Secretary pro tem, did not do his duty, and furnish us the evidence of our expulsion from Grafton Lodge, we should set him down an Antimason, which we should be very sorry to do, we finally received the following. The wording of this notice is very cautious. An expulsion is generally brought about by un-masonic conduct; but in this instance it is set forth as the reason, that because we "decline all confidential intercourse" we (you) are expelled, &c. Now we wish our readers to understand, as they all probably do, that for publishing only a small part of the truth respecting this bond of "Free and Accepted," we are expelled. We do not complain, for we consider it one of the happiest events of our whole life to be free from the

shackles of such an Institution. How would it have been, had we been engaged in the murder of Morgan? Think you, dear reader, that we should have been expelled? Far from it—we should have been taken by the hand, and led to the highest seat in the Sanctum Sanctorum of this "Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons." We now consider ourselves free, and shall go on fearlessly and do our duty, and our whole duty.

Mr JOHN L. BUNCE.

Sir.—The Grafton Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons considering it not safe to continue connexion with a person who declines all confidential intercourse have determined no longer to hold masonic relations with you as a member of said Lodge—you are therefore expelled from said Lodge.

By order of the Lodge,
Jonathan Sinclair, Sec'y pro tem.

When Gen. Washington retired to private life, our Congress passed resolutions giving thanks to this great and good man. Only three men in Congress voted against this resolution. One of the three is dead. Two are yet living, and they are high masons. Their names are Andrew Jackson, Grand Master, and Edward Livingston, High Priest of masonry.

Query.—Does not the conduct of these high masonic dignitaries, in refusing a vote of thanks to the Father of his Country, afford proof that he was by them considered a seceder from masonry?

Since writing the above we have received the Boston Free Press, which thinks "Washington's warning against secret combinations, soured the masonic feelings," of Jackson and Livingston, and thus accounts for their vote.—Newark Monitor.

Mr. Bunce, editor of the New-Hampshire Post, having received a letter, in which it was stated that "he took sides with the antimasons, all the leading Claymen would go over to the Jackson ranks," thus remarks:—"We have already hoisted the anti-masonic flag, and under this we shall sail as long as there is a shot in the locker." So fire your guns, my boys, fore and aft—you will find the ship we command a harder chap to conquer than you imagined."

From the American Sentinel.

The New Hampshire Patriot has let off another volley of blunders and calumnies at the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania and the Bank of the United States. It calls the gentlemen who proclaimed its vile charge a libel, "wounded pigeons," and accuses them of having "come out in Walsh's National (Bank) Gazette." The latter assertion is untrue. Those gentlemen did not "come out" in the National Gazette, but in the American Sentinel. The former allusion is a most indecent aggravation of the original libel. But the Patriot goes further; much further—it involves this state in debts, embarrassments and inability to meet its engagements; and repeats the confounded blunder of the Bank of the United States having made an offer to loan money to this commonwealth. It renews its most despicable subterfuge that the offer (there having been no offer) was a bribe; and that, though it never was taken, yet the legislature were corrupted by it. For shame! Is not such paltry insolence disgraceful to a free press? Applied to an individual it would be scandalous. Applied to members of a legislature it is unpardonable. If all the granite in New Hampshire were gold, it would not be enough to bribe the legislature of Pennsylvania. He must be a very bad as also a very weak man who supposes it. That must be a degraded press which suggests such a libel: But what shall we say of the press that persists in it! with wretched quibbles and stupid mis-statements of facts, dates and circumstances, to prop up the original sin, falling back upon it?

If there is any quarrel between the Hills of New Hampshire and the branch bank of the United States there, is that a reason for assailing the character of a state? for aspersing the members of its legislature? for casting the foulest charges on gentlemen representing the public character as well as interests.—Passion is a blind combatant. Infatuation is a demented counsellor. The resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania have acquired from the outrageous misconduct of the editors of the New Hampshire Patriot, and their few abettors, an importance which adds much to their original influence. The people of this state are aroused by such unworthy imputations, to vindicate their representatives and their reputation. They will repel and crush imputation. They will signalise their repulsion. And if the Patriot had been bribed by the Bank of the United States, it could not, for value received, have rendered it more acceptable service. Such assailants recommend the Bank. The people think, if such be its engines, and their charges, there can be nothing said of it to its disadvantage. If its readiness to loan money at moderate interest, and its disseminating reports of Congress, be all that can be said against the Bank, the people conclude that its imputed misdeeds are real benefits.—They desire loans at moderate interest.—They wish information to be circulated far and wide. The people of Pennsylvania, hope that it will reach the extremities of all the rugged Hills of New Hampshire, to enlighten, temper and regulate them.

RENUNCIATION.

I do not wish to wound the feelings of adhering masons, and especially those of my friends and acquaintance, whom as men I value and esteem; but the demands of duty are imperious, and they must be obeyed. If they are still headwinded and held fast by the cable-tow, I pity them, but for my

self I must abandon an institution, which its warmest friends and ablest advocates cannot defend from the foul stain of imposture, infidelity and murder.

The secret abominations of the order are confirmed by thousands of the most unexceptionable witnesses; they cannot be wiped away in this enlightened age by the stale argument that Washington, Lafayette and others of high standing in society were masons, which indeed is about all that can be advanced by adhering masons in this region, in justification of their infatuated conduct.

I was initiated and raised to what (by a wretched abuse of language) is called the sublime degree of master mason, in King David's Lodge, Taunton, in 1825. The great advantages which I was entitled to believe would result from my connexion with the order have proved vain and illusory.—Language would fail me to express the detestation which I now feel for an institution which binds a man by the most shocking and barbarous penalties, to conceal all the crimes of a brother master mason, if committed to him as a secret, "except murder and treason," and even allows him to keep these secrets if he pleases, without exposing himself to the disapprobation or censure of the order.

In this oath masonry arrays itself in perfect hostility to all morality, religion and government. I should have retired silently had I not felt myself bound in duty to add my testimony to the truths of the disclosures made by William Morgan and others, as to the degrees I have taken. The charge of perjury heaped on seceding masons so liberally by that order that tauntingly boasts of its charity (which I am fully satisfied is entirely void of that charity which "seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;" brings no trouble to my conscience. I fully believe the oaths to be unlawful and impious, and renounce forever their obligations and all allegiance to the institution of Speculative Freemasonry.

RODNEY FRENCH.

Berkley, May 18th, 1831.

The good and wise men of the Republic are imitating the patriotic example of Mr. RUSH. The Hon. THOMAS HERRINGTON, Chief Justice of the State of Vermont, attended a public meeting, a few days since, and stated that he felt it to be his "duty to declare himself an Anti-mason; and that every good citizen, who would give the subject a candid and fair examination, he was persuaded, could not for a moment doubt that masonry ought to be put down; and that the only effectual place where it could be combated, was at the Ballot-Boxes."—Albany Evening Journal.

From the New-York American.

In commenting some time ago upon the letter of Mr. RUSH, we expressed a belief that it was in the power of Freemasons, by a voluntary renunciation of their now useless privileges, to reconcile the feuds and bitterness originated in Anti-masonry. Other journals have, we are glad to see, expressed the same opinion; and the following article from the New-York Whig, the new and able Anti-masonic paper admits that such a course would be most welcome to the Anti-masonic party:—

The sole purpose for which Anti-masons are moving, the very object they are laboring to accomplish, is the removal of all further cause for their exertions, as Anti-masons, by the extinction of Freemasonry.—There is nothing they desire so much as to see Anti-masonry "knocked on the head," as the ground of a party, if it can be done by the voluntary abandonment of Freemasonry, entirely, in good faith, and throughout the country. The abolition of the Masonic order, in all its forms, with all its "arts and parts," secret and open, is the very aim of our labors; and if the end can be realized, without the labor, by the spontaneous act of the order, instead of feeling disappointed and defeated, we should rejoice; we should hail the result as an earlier triumph than had been anticipated, and be ready to bring garlands to crown the enlightened, just and magnanimous members of the fraternity, who should purpose and effect so much good for society and their country.

FREDERICK, June 21.

Violent Theft.—The public attention is called to a most daring case of robbery, committed in the neighborhood of Frederick. The circumstances are detailed as these:—A laborer from the Canal, on his way to Pennsylvania, stopped, yesterday, at the Frederick County Bank, and had changed sixty dollars for other money.—Two men were observed to notice the transaction and to follow the laborer out of the bank.—Shortly after, as the laborer was pursuing his way through a piece of woods, a few miles from town, he was seized by these men, severely beaten, and robbed of his money.—Examiner.

R. B. Taney, Esq. of Baltimore has, it is said, been appointed Attorney General. G. M. Dallas, Esq. had previously declined the appointment. Mr. Berrien had resigned.—Ib.

The Washington Globe of June 20 says:—"Major Eaton ceased to act as Secretary of War on Saturday last, and Doctor Randolph, the Chief Clerk in the War office, is appointed Acting Secretary in the interim."

On Saturday last, the wife of a respectable mechanic, presented her husband with a gemini of Cupids; and was seen, bright and early, the next morning at Sunday market.

PUBLIC OPINION—GOV. WOLF.

Brother Wolf's Prospects.—The following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the friends of Jackson and Wolf, held in Berks county, on the 24th ult. will show the prospects of Deputy Grand Master Wolf for a re-election. If his friends speak thus, what has the poor creature to expect. He might sincerely exclaim, "save me from my friends, my enemies I will try to take care of."

"Resolved, That the conduct of Governor Wolf, has not a little staggered us, in that elevated opinion, which we had entertained of his superior worth and talents, and that unless he shows more firmness, in adhering to his own more correct opinions, more uprightness and honesty in executing his professions and premises, and more energy and decision of mind, in protecting the best interests of the citizens of the State, against the misguided and impolitic projects of an improvident legislature, we must withdraw from him our further support."

HUNTINGDON, June 8.

Governor Wolf, accompanied by Surveyor General Spangler, and the editor of the Harrisburg Reporter, and Mr. Hassinger, of Philadelphia, with some members of their families, arrived at this place on Saturday evening last, and departed west on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, in an accommodation coach. Gov. Wolf, during his stay here, we understand, was waited on by but very few of the citizens. We do not know what induced the speedy exit of the Governor, unless it was that he found the number of his trusty followers so small, and public sentiment so generally and completely Anti-Wolfish, as to grate harshly on his royal ear. The Gov. is doubtless able to take an accurate view of the public improvements whilst riding in a stage coach, on the turnpike road sometimes miles from the line of canal!—Gazette.

BLAIRSVILLE, June 9.

Gov. Wolf.—His Masonic Excellence, the Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania, with a retinue of masonic underlings, arrived in this place on Tuesday evening last. This visit by the Most Worshipful, had been, for some days, anticipated by our citizens. Knowing the enterprise, and public spirit of our population, but, more particularly the reputation of our military companies, our distant readers will be anticipating an account of the splendid reception of the Commander-in-Chief—will be expecting to hear of the enchanting music of the Troopers' horn, animating "hail nature" by the wailing of its mellifluous notes upon the gentle breeze through our distant woodlands—the roar of Capt. Peter's musketry, and the thundering of Capt. Nisbet's artillery, echoing from our romantic mountains; and the astounding acclamation of an anxious and joyous population, upon the landing at our wharf, of so distinguished a personage. But, how altered the scene—all was quiet—all was tranquil. Not a single round of musketry—nor a discharge of artillery—no, not even a single flourish of the trumpet, to announce that his masonic excellency was approaching our village. Most quietly was he permitted to enter, and most quietly was he suffered to depart. As fully as we were convinced of the declining popularity of Gov. Wolf, we must confess, that we did not expect to see him so totally neglected. Even those who have heretofore been his warmest supporters appeared to be ashamed of him. We could have wished that our citizens if they had no respect for the man, they would, at least, have shown a little for the office, the duties of which he attempts to discharge. Those of our citizens who gave themselves the trouble (and the number was very small) to call upon his excellency, went away more fully confirmed in the belief that "George Wolf is too small a concern" to rule the destinies of Pennsylvania. The Governor in making this tour through the State is, no doubt, endeavoring to rally the masonic forces for another campaign, under the very plausible pretext, however of viewing the public improvement. He came from Johnstown to this place in one of Leech's Packet Boats, and left here in the same the next morning for Pittsburg, whence he will journey to the State of New York via Lake Erie. We do hope for the honor of the Commonwealth, that he will change this determination and keep within his own dominion; for by this means he will only preserve the honor of the state abroad, but by exhibiting himself to her citizens, will more satisfactorily convince them than by any argument that can be urged, of the total unfitness of this "lump of mortality" to wield the destinies of this happy member of the Confederacy.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.

In our last, [says the Carlisle Volunteer,] we noticed the departure of the Governor &c. from Harrisburg, on a Western Canal tour. The next account we have of them, is from Lewistown, where they received the civilities of the citizens—they deserved it. But then, we find by the Millin Eagle, that Lewistown was illuminated on the occasion, on the night of their arrival at that place. Much as we respect the Gov. we cannot subscribe to those borrowed customs of Europe, where kings and the nobility are worshipped by servile idolaters. "This, in our humble opinion, is a little too much," for the citizens of a free republic—its degrading to the independent sovereigns of our soil. But, this is not the only instance of degradation that we witness.—We see "freemen cheering a hickory tree," &c. as an emblem of a man! Gen. Jackson—thus binding themselves to his views and his principles, without regard to either consistency or propriety. We are always willing to "give honour to whom honour is due;" but, as a noble Roman said, so say we.—We'd rather be dogs, and bay the moon, than be idolaters of any man.