

ANTI-MASONRY.

Origin of Anti-Masonry.

From the Lyons Countryman.

On the 11th of September, 1826, a freeman was stolen; and on the 19th of the same month and year he was assassinated. Certain private citizens, suspecting these crimes and seeing no officers of government engaged to discover and convict the criminals, felt themselves compelled, by the common sympathies of humanity, to enquire into them. They discovered who the criminals were; and gave such information as produced the indictment and prosecution of some of them. A few were convicted, but none of the most guilty. The criminals were all Freemasons. The freeman was stolen and murdered by them, for revealing the secrets of Freemasonry. These secrets consist of ingenious contrivances to obtain unjust advantages over all who are not members of the fraternity, and of guilty oaths binding masons, on the penalty of death, to the strict and universal application of them, for the benefit of the initiated. The revelation of them, was, therefore, a secret duty. It was an act of disinterested and bold philanthropy; and is destined to become a subject of universal and lasting admiration. It was intended to save the honest, ingenious and liberal minded men of the community, from the secret frauds, pecuniary, political, and social, of active, ambitious, profligate, and sordid men. The thieves and assassins were men of high standing in the community. All of them who are not dead, though now sunk to the level of other felons, in the eye of the community, retain their high standing with the fraternity, of whom some hundreds know them and all the circumstances of their guilt. But these knowing ones refuse to disclose their names, or any of those circumstances. Rather than do this, some evade their duties as judges, sheriffs and public prosecutors; others perjure themselves, on petit juries, on grand juries, as witnesses, and otherwise. And as all the personal knowledge, as well as personal guilt, in these most heinous deeds, is confined by means which the institution furnishes, in express reference to such cases to Freemasons, the truth cannot be judicially ascertained, nor the criminals judicially punished.

The whole value of government is summed up, in the capacity to make just laws, and to apply them to the conduct of life.—And that branch of law, which relates to the definition, proof and punishment of crimes is more interesting than any other, in the same ratio, that the rights of liberty and life are more valuable than any other rights. So inestimable are these rights deemed, that the preservation of them is the first concern of government, which must necessarily soon dissolve when it can no longer preserve them. But the customary means by which government preserves the liberty and life of those whom it has in charge, are the admiration, by its courts of justice, of the laws, which it enacts to prevent invasions of them.

When the flagrant invasion of liberty and life were committed, we had courts of justice with all their officers properly empowered to expose and punish them. And these officers were paid by the public; and sworn with integrity and zeal, to aid in the execution of the laws. They neglected to perform their duties. Then the private citizens before alluded to, with the integrity and zeal which should characterise the officers of office, and with the public spirit of disinterested patriots, in addition, commenced their labors. They had full confidence in the laws; and appealed to them, for the punishment of the delinquents, in the ordinary course of their legal administration.

In this way they wished to secure themselves and their countrymen against future man-stealing and murder. But in this course they were resisted, at every step by freemasons. A masonic judge said, "Whatever Morgan's fate might be, he deserved it." A justice of the peace said, "What can you do? What can a rat do with a lion?—Who are your judges? Who are your sheriffs? and who will be your juries?" A grand jury of Niagara county composed in part of masons, who knew the reverse, officiously stated, that there was no reason to believe that Morgan had been taken through that county. The freeman of a jury in Genesee county, confidentially informed one of his fellows, that their body was composed of a majority of masons, and would agree to no indictments. A district judge, who presided at trials, in which by confession and full proof, the subordinate degrees of masonic guilt were established, pronounced the spirit with which private citizens exerted themselves to develop these transactions, a "blessed spirit," and hoped it would ever prevail till all the persons concerned in them exposed; but afterwards becoming a politician and dependent upon the influence of the fraternity, as Governor of the State, he calumniated, reproached and endeavored to destroy the same "spirit." By these and similar means, truth has been feloniously turned out of court, and the laws have been derided, cast down, and trampled on. When Morgan was murdered, Freemasonry exulted in it, but a single victim; but when the laws were overthrown in the high places of authority, by Freemasonry, to protect the murderers.

"O, what a fall was there, my country!—Then, I and you, and all of us, fell down. While blood and treason flourished over us." In court, the opposers of Freemasonry, have proved to be, in accordance with the prophecy, according to the important and masonic magistrato, as the salt to the earth. They sought justice, in her sanctuary, with the most honorable motives, and by

truth alone; but they did not find her. Instead of that they found themselves traduced, insulted and persecuted for their patriotic pains, by Freemasons, because the criminals were Freemasons, and Freemasons had sworn to relieve each other from any difficulty, right or wrong, and to keep the secrets of Freemasonry, and each other, "murder and treason not excepted." Masonic lodges and chapters were concerned in these crimes. Even grand lodges and grand chapters have aided and protected the criminals. When the private citizens, who interested themselves in bringing to light masonic crimes, and in publishing them legally, after repeated trials, ascertained the impossibility of doing this, the question necessarily presented itself to their minds, whether they should give up forever all hope of establishing truth and justice, by means of law, in cases of notorious and unparalleled guilt, and of course, all hope of governmental protection of our dearest rights; or whether they should resort to some other means of effecting their objects. The same disinterested and generous spirit which first called them into action, induced them not to give up the cause. But there is only one tribunal, above the courts, to which they could peaceably apply; and that is the tribunal of public opinion. This tribunal cannot pronounce a distinct, unquestionable, and decisive opinion, except through the ballot boxes. To this, therefore, they are determined to appeal. Antimasonry is opposition to Freemasonry. It was first called up, by masonic man-stealing and murder. It was afterwards confirmed, by satisfactory revelations of masonic injunctions, which unequivocally required the man-stealing and murder. And it became political, because Freemasonry, prevented courts and juries, from administering justice, upon its members, who had committed these crimes, and there now remains no other than a political tribunal, to which criminal Freemasons can be made substantially amenable. Men never contented in a cause more purely defensive than that of Antimasonry. Among nations, a cause was never agitated of more importance.

VARIETY.

A PATRIOT PREACHER.

At that eventful period when our country was invaded by Provost, a clergyman, resident about thirty miles from this, exhorted his flock to march to Plattsburg and repel the army. Many did so. After they had departed the guardian of liberties, as well as souls, called together those who had remained, for the purpose of offering up prayers for the success of those who departed, and when they had assembled he could not find an "able bodied man" among his congregation. It was composed of females and decrepit old men. A scene like this was fuel to the feelings and food for the emotions of the heart of a patriot, and the preacher was not wholly unmoved by it.—He commenced a prayer.—He faltered.—He recommenced—again he faltered.—The emotions of his heart choked up the avenues of his soul and the burning feelings of the patriot had got the mastery of the calm, mellifluous strains of the preacher. He arose from his knees and exclaimed "I cannot pray when my mind is not on my Maker—and I confess, it is now centred on Plattsburg!—whether I shall repair with all possible speed and render my feeble assistance in defence of the civil and religious liberty which we now enjoy." He immediately embraced the weeping congregation—bid them a hearty "good bye"—implored a blessing—took his gun and followed his brethren to the field of battle.

A ship of 400 tons, called the "Wareham," was launched at Wareham 5th inst. She is said to be one of the finest vessels in New England; she was built of live oak and locust, by Mr. Solo. Lawrence, under the inspection of David Nye, Esq. whose father, 36 years ago, built a ship on the same spot, of the same name, which is thought to be still afloat.

The Mobile Patriot speaks in very favorable terms of the Coal found in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It is said to be equal to any that has ever reached the United States from Liverpool, and is found in the greatest abundance.

Triplet.—Yesterday morning the wife of Mr. Oliver M. Castin, of Fairfield township, in this county, (Lycoming) gave birth to two daughters and a son; they are all well and hearty. At a birth previous she had two daughters and a son; they were also fine stout children, but one of them was not living at this time.—Lycoming Chronicle.

REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 16th June:—Since my last news of the rebellion at Morocco, it seems that the Emperor being at Fez, had determined to go to Mequinez, and being accompanied by his Imperial Black Guards, and some white troops, a quarrel arose on the road between the troops; when a battle was fought, and great carnage ensued; ending in the complete defeat of the whites, the remainder retreating to, and shutting themselves up in, Little Fez, where they were blockaded by the Emperor at the head of the Blacks.—All overtures of peace were rejected by the Emperor, he vowing the extermination of the white troops, now fallen completely into his power, and who are described as people belonging to a very warlike and brave province, and often lay down the law for the sovereign.

Advertisements.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.



Will be offered for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 15th of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable property, late the estate of John Stephens, dec'd, known by the name of the Bermudian Creek Woollen Factory, and Farm,

Situate in Huntingdon township, Adams county, 2 1/2 miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are, a 2 story

BRICK HOUSE,

2 Tenant Houses, with Stables, a bank Barn, (stone under and log above), stone smoke-house and drying kiln under one, and stone spring-house, and fountain pump at the back door; two APPLE ORCHARDS—one of which is young, bearing and thriving; and a great number of Peach trees.

The FACTORY HOUSE is a two-story STONE BUILDING, seventy-five feet long—which contains the Fulfilling Mill and all the other necessary machinery—a good stone Dye Shop convenient. The Stream is good and standing.

There are 225 acres in this farm, with a sufficiency of meadow—about 100 acres of it are covered with timber. It will suit well to divide, as the great road leading from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said Farm.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

THOMAS STEPHENS, Surviving Ex'r. of John Stephens, dec'd. Petersburg, (York Springs,) July 12, 1831. 16—14

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will then be offered for Rent for 1 year from the first of April next. T. S.

A German Anti-Masonic ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1832,

Has just been published at Lancaster, Pa. by S. WAGNER, Editor of the Examiner.

THIS ALMANAC is handsomely printed on good paper, with new and neat type; and contains forty-eight large octavo pages of letter-press. It comprises historical notices of Freemasonry, and expositions of its character and tendency in a social, religious, moral and political point of view; an explanation of the system of symbolical masonry, with extracts from the obligations and a brief description of the ceremonies of each degree, illustrated by

FIFTY-FIVE WOODCUTS;

and a variety of information relating to Secret Societies; besides the usual astronomical calculations, &c. &c.

PRICE—Ten dollars, per gross. One dollar, per dozen. Single copies, 12 1/2 cents.

Orders, accompanied with cash or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to.

Lancaster, August 23, 1831.

The Casket for August,

Has been received, and contains a number of articles of unusual interest. The Embellishments are, an elegant

Coloured Map of Europe,

In which the boundaries of POLAND, and those of other countries, are distinctly marked. A View of Ragland Castle, England. View of the Piazza of Congress Hall, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. &c. &c.

CONTENTS.

A glance at the present state of Europe, illustrating the colored Map—original. The situation of Poland, with a sketch of its highly interesting history, and some of its prominent warriors—original. The Laird of Wineholm. A Judge's Learning. Ragland Castle, England, with an engraving. A Ghost Story. Filial Vistus Illustratd. Sketches from an Old MS. No. 1.—original. Wrongs and Rights of Women. A Hint to Letter Writers. Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. with an engraving. Westminster Abbey, London, with an engraving. The Student's Stratagem—original. A Young Man's Story—original. The Quenching of the Torch. Influence of Trades in producing Consumption. Eloquence of Silence. A Slight Cold. Bearded Women.—On Shooting Stars. "I will by and bye." School of Misses—Statice Caroliniana. Manners. Wit and Sentiment. Strange Antipathies of Eminent Persons. Music—"Our Flag is here,"—original. A General Statistical Table of Europe. POETRY.—The Poet to his Mistress—original. Stanza by H. G. Bell. The Caged Bird—original. Written for a Lady's Album—original. The Miniature, by G. P. Morris. Beauty—original. Horace's Philadelphia, Ode, &c. original. A German Watchman's Song. Time's Festival. Virtue. Catch me the Wine Cup. To a Butterfly. Stanza. Ode to Liberty. You tell me that the Friendly Kiss.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Clerical and lay-delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 30th day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the subscriber. DAVID E. SCHEFFER, Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S. July 19, 1831. 4—15

COACH-MAKING, &c.



EDWIN A. ATLEE, Respectfully informs the public that he has removed to his New Shop in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court House,

Make, Trim, and Repair COACHES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, —ALSO—

SADDLES,

BRIDLES, SADDLE-BAGS, Portmanteaus, Harness, Trunks, and every other article in his line of business, with neatness, durability and despatch. He returns his thanks for past encouragement, and shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. July 26, 1831. 11—16

CAUTION.

I GAVE a note to John Hersh, of Adams county, Pa. dated 21st March, 1831, for \$200, payable in six months. The consideration of the note has failed, and not been complied with by John Hersh, and therefore I am not liable to pay and shall not pay the same. All persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of said note from said John Hersh or any other person. BENJAMIN SELDOMRIDGE, Lancaster, August 9, 1831. 31—18

LOOK AT THIS!

FOR THE LAST TIME I call on all those indebted to me, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make settlement—I this notice has no more effect than my former notice, those indebted will have to make settlement with persons who will add COSTS to their visits. JAMES A. THOMPSON. April 27, 1831. 11—2-3

BICKNELL'S REPORTER,

Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current.

THE publisher of this journal having been solicited by a large number of his patrons to issue the "Reporter" weekly, has, in consequence, made such arrangements as will enable him to comply with their wishes after the 31st of July inst., on which date the first year of this publication will be completed. We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation than any other newspaper in the United States,) and shall leave no measure unresorted to, in order to render this journal valuable in all respects, not only to merchants, banking institutions, brokers, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general. We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the Medium of the "Reporter," and the resources from whence it is derived, we can confidently state may, in all cases, be relied upon as correct. Bank notes are being counterfeited in every direction; and on the arrival of every vessel from Europe, or the creation of every national excitement, the state of the market varies. Every person should therefore, be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by earliest mails, and at such a rate as not to render its possession an exorbitant tax. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavour to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, &c. a description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this journal. The latest foreign news, together with much original and well selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter." ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and for every other insertion twenty cents. Larger ones in proportion. THE weekly publication will be enlarged and otherwise improved. It will be issued at the price of \$3 per annum, the same number being paid for in advance. Single copies, 12 1/2 cents. Address—ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Exchange Box No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

\$75 REWARD.

RANAWY from the subscriber, living near Taneytown, Frederick co. Md. on the 21st of May last, a negro man named

JOHN HOWARD,

Between 30 and 40 years of age; skin not very dark; about six feet high; tolerably slender; curly countenance; round chin, and shows his teeth very much when laughing; he has a very large scar on one of his legs, between the ankle and knee, occasioned by the cut of a scythe—I think it is on the right leg; he is tolerably fond of whiskey, and has some pretensions to the Shoe-making business. He went away with a negro who has had one of his hands taken off, belonging to Maj. Jno. McKalub of Taneytown—no doubt they will be in the same neighborhood. Should any person give information, through the medium of a letter, respecting the above negro, and the subscriber be successful in having him taken, he shall receive the above reward; without his name being disclosed if he wishes. DAVID KEPHART, Pipe Creek, Md. July 19, 1831. 11—1

UNION INN,

Hagers-Town, Maryland.

THE undersigned, grateful for the very liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him by a generous public, takes pleasure in informing them that he continues at his old stand, situated on the South West corner of the Public Square. The situation is certainly the most desirable in the place, being directly in the centre of business. The house is large and commodious, having a spacious back building, with well furnished, airy and convenient rooms, for the accommodation of the travelling order.—Families can be accommodated with private rooms, and every thing necessary for their convenience. His BAR at all times supplied with the best and choicest Liquors; and his TABLE provided with a superabundance of every thing which the markets afford. His STABLE (sufficiently large enough for 60 horses) well attended, by a careful and experienced hostler, and provided with provender of every kind. Persons stopping at the UNION INN, who wish to take the Stages for the East, are informed that they will be regularly called for at the hours of their departure. Seats taken will be insured. D. H. SCHLEIGH. August 9, 1831. 4—18

N. B. A few more genteel BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month or year.

DOCT. S. M. TUDOR,

OFFERS his Professional services to the public generally, and can always be found at his father's residence, at the house formerly occupied by James Morrison, within one mile and a half of Hampton. Fair Mount, June 14, 1831. 11—10

CUMBERLAND INN.

The undersigned respectfully makes known to the public,

HAVERN STAND,

Situate at the south end of Gettysburg, on the Baltimore turnpike, called the "CUMBERLAND INN," where Travellers, Drivers, Wagons, &c. can be at all times accommodated, and every exertion made by himself and family to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. J. HARBAUGH. May 24, 1831. 11—7

Badger's Weekly Messenger,

By the former Editor of the Herald and Christian Advocate and Journal.

Plan of Publication:

THE first page of the Weekly Messenger will be entirely devoted to editorial articles, original religious correspondence, condensed intelligence of ecclesiastical, missionary, and philanthropic movements throughout the world; embracing abstracts of reports of Bible, Mission, Tract, Bethel, Sabbath, Temperance, and Literary Societies, and such interesting miscellany as a wide range of valuable American and Foreign periodicals shall apply to combine variety with use, and please while it instructs. The fourth page will be devoted to various miscellany, arranged under departments, suited for every age, profession, and circumstance in life, in which original and selected articles may be found, with engravings and pictorial illustrations of scenery and moral objects. The departments assigned to Sunday and Infant Schools will be prepared under the supervision of an association of gentlemen who have been engaged, for several years, in promoting the best interests of these institutions. The two pages of the inner side will be devoted to secular intelligence, foreign and domestic, literary reviews and notices, the proceedings of general and state legislatures, literary, professional, mercantile, and other business advertisements, together with the current account of prices and stocks, bank note discounts, rates of exchange, &c. prepared by a gentleman in the exchange business, together with a correct, although necessarily brief list of marine arrivals and clearances at the port of New York and other principal seaports in the United States. TERMS: The price of the Weekly Messenger will be TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS a year, payable in advance.

PROPOSALS.

By the Editor of the Schenectady Standard

For publishing, on the 1st of October next, a View of the American Press, In a neat pamphlet form; to contain the titles of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States; the names of the Editors and Publishers; a statement of the number of copies published from each press, and a designation of the political principles advocated by each respective publication. To which will be added, a notice of the several Type Foundries, and Printing-Press Manufactories in the United States. The work is designed for the use of the Profession, and will be of equal interest to political Editors of all parties. Schenectady, N. Y. July 11, 1831. 4—16