

increased. The most desperate efforts are making by the masons, to retain the offices and patronage of Government in their hands. It is thought that the Clay and Jackson masons have combined together, each abandoning the principles for which they have been contending, with a fixed determination of supporting the interests of Masonry—that in their opinion being paramount to the interests of the country.

Since Mr. Rush has written his letter, the masons have become very bitter towards him—they not only treat him with neglect but actually revile and slander him. It is also known in this place that Mr. _____ has written the above mentioned letter, and the masons who two months ago lauded him to the skies, are now exhausting their vocabulary of billingsgate upon him.

I hope our State will be fully represented at Baltimore. It is confidently believed that Pa. New York and some of the New England States will be Antimasonic, by 1832, and I think (Ohio will also, if McLEAN is taken up for President. Mr. Rush is sanguine of success. He says no party ever extended, with such rapidity, or was based on purer principles.

From the Woodstock Vt. Whig.

The Clay-men say, "the Antimasons are ruled by the Jackson men"—most astonishing! Antimasons ruled! Can such a set of disorganizers as the Antis are said to be, be ruled by any body!! And what say Jackson-men of us? Why, that we are likely to be ruled by the Clay-men! So we have it on both sides—Clay-men versus Jackson-men, and Jackson-men versus Clay-men—and between them both, the "Antis" have to sustain double shocks and hard shots. But, do not these contradictory charges by the crooked and perverse politicians, prove incontestably that Antimasons pursue their own course regardless of its effect on both the Clay and the Jackson parties? If they were ruled by either, that one would not find fault, so it is clear that they are under the influence of neither. And they will never be influenced to vote for Jackson or Clay, so long as they are bound to the Handmaid, but will pursue their own straight forward course and when that comes athwart the hawker of Andrew Jackson, of Henry Clay or any other cable-tow-man, why let them founder as much as they please and try to cheat us into a belief that we are under the secret influence of any man if they can. It is all fudge—it is Masonry.

From the Newark (New Jersey) Monitor.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, recently stated that Mr. Clay was not an "admirer of masonry," that he withdrew from the lodge some 20 years ago, &c. This brings the truth from Mr. Clay's western brethren. The editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner says, Col. Stone's statement is "a palpable falsehood. Mr. Clay was in the year of 1823, to our certain knowledge, a member of Lexington Lodge No. 1, and we are informed by good authority that he had not "taken his dismission" in the spring of 1830, little more than a year ago. The assertion that "he has not been in a lodge-room but twice" for twenty years we know to be outrageously false. We have ourselves been in a lodge with him more frequently within the last twelve years, and we were not present on the two specially excepted occasions referred to by the Commercial Advertiser.

Truth is constantly elicited with regard to the masonic standing of Mr. Clay; and will, we doubt not, before the time arrives for making the antimasonic nomination, be properly understood. We cannot think that such a project as Mr. Clay advocated in 1822, that of a Mammoth Lodge in order to give combined effect to the power of the masonic brotherhood—doubtless for political purposes—could have been sanctioned by any other than a thorough-going political mason.

That President Jackson is an active and decided mason is not questioned by any one. Indeed he goes so far as to class "Religion and Masonry" together. Under his administration, no influence has been so important in obtaining appointment to office as that of masonry. By him, or his minions, antimasons have been "reformed" for that offence alone; and masons retained because they were attached to the order. Of those "reformed" some were Jacksonians, of those retained some are Claymen. This evinces the power of the grip, over the qualifications of honesty and capability, or even an adherence to his person.

From the Herkimer (N. Y.) Free Press.

THE DIE IS CAST.—The masonic fraternity in this State have now deliberately given out their desperate resolution hold on to the principles and practices of masonry, in the face of the broken laws and raging feelings of the people. The die, which assembled at N. York, re-late, have rejected the wise of their reasonable brethren, to have made out their list of all pursuants for the year ensuing have broken the truce which was offered, and so it must cease.—on of parties is now complete—ary on the one hand, supported by ambus funds and the tremendous power and patronage of the state and general government; the people on the other, moved on by the generous impulse of their own natures, asking and expecting no higher reward than to see freedom reinstated in all her glory, and to possess for themselves the delightful consciousness of well doing. We have now come to the stand where it is the duty of every man to take his side. The crisis has arrived upon which all that is dear to us as republicans—yea and perhaps our

duties and blessings as parents, children and brothers—are suspended. No man can now stand back without the deepest disgrace. With the virtuous, all non-commitment must be abandoned. The question is, shall the order live or die? Shall it maintain its power over our broken laws, our courts and ministers of justice, or shall our free institutions come forth from the fiery trial, disabused and sustained by the suffrages of our countrymen? The question rests equally upon the honorable members of the fraternity and uninitiated, and "well meaning masons" can no longer turn a deaf ear to the calls of duty. The "handmaid" shows fight, vengeance darting from her blood-shot eye, her breast swollen with rage, and her face bloated with the operations of the fiercest passions. All other political questions have become "subordinate" to this, for if masonry is triumphant every measure of general policy is thrown into its hands.—There can be no discharge in this war; masonic laws or the people's laws must one or the other succumb. We shall now go on to wage ceaseless contest against this government of kings, sovereigns & high priests, this coalition of monarchy and hierarchy; we shall not flag until victory perches upon our banners, or we are called away from earthly labors. We cannot—as citizens of this republic, as children, as husbands, as fathers—we cannot, we will not fold our arms and see all that we love on earth in the most imminent peril.

"Blood has a voice to pierce the skies," and the voice of unavenged blood shall ring in our ears while there remains an exasperated and unsubdued foe brandishing over us the naked sword of vengeance.

GOOD GROUND OF OPPOSITION TO FREEMASONRY.

The annexed extract is from the report of the Massachusetts Antimasonic State Committee to the Antimasonic State Convention held in Boston in May last.

"The Masons appear to read more than any thing an investigation of their Institution. Sometimes intimations were thrown out, calculated to operate on the fears of the Committee. They were told of the great numbers, the tremendous power and influence of the Fraternity: that Boston contained 6000 Freemasons, and the United States more than 150,000; that if the Committee proceeded, a host of enemies would rise up against them: that desperate fellows were in the Institution! and it could not be put down! 'Toil and labor cannot effect it. No man can stand before it.' With significant looks and gestures, they said, 'Your business and occupations will be injured. Your interests and prospects will be cut off; a civil war will be created; there will be blood. Your characters and reputations will be ruined.' 'If such,' said the Committee, 'be the power and disposition of Freemasonry, there's no hesitation—we give ourselves to the work—we will make the attempt and try to go through it. It is the cause of our common country and of mankind. If we fail, let it be so: if we are sacrificed, it will be on the altar of patriotism. This institution must be examined, its gates thrown open—its covering taken off—its walls taken down: the broad light of day let into its mysterious vaults: its prisoners set free, and its dark secrets exposed."

RENUNCIATION.

From the Woodstock (Vt.) Whig.

Sir—Seeing my name, erroneously published in your paper a few weeks since, in the list of adhering Masons in Hartland, I feel it a duty which I owe to my friends and my country, to correct the error, and let them know how and where I stand in relation to the subject of masonry.

I am an old man; I have seen 82 winters; and I shall soon leave the stage of action, and I little thought of ever being drawn out in a newspaper; and my story shall be short.—I took the first degree in masonry in 1776, and I have taken three degrees in all. I have not met with a lodge for about twenty years. As soon as I was convinced of the evil of masonry, I renounced the Institution. This I did two or three years ago, and I thought it was so understood, till I saw my name in your paper. I have served my country more than five years in the Continental Army, fighting for liberty and independence. Our exertions were crowned with wonderful success, and I hope and believe that the struggle for liberty and equal rights, which was commenced at the Revolution, will not cease till all monopolizing and tyrannizing evils shall be done away.

I wish well to my country and to my friends, and the public an affectionate, and probably soon an eternal farewell.

Respectfully yours,
EPHRAIM CAREY.
Hartland, June 10th, 1831.

Perhaps no portion of the conduct of the present Administration is more reprehensible, than its dealings with the Indians. The Georgian authorities are allowed to chase the Cherokee nation, seize upon any individual they may think proper, and, although they do not even pretend to charge them with any thing criminal, put chains upon their necks, and drag them along the highway, with a barbarian that is not only contrary to law, but such as in this section of country, no one would dare to inflict even upon such a culprit as the ferocious Gibbs. The arrested person, not even charged with any thing illegal, is seized and chained by the neck to a horse, and thus dragged through a long march; and all this is done under the very nose of the General Government, in outrage of solemn existing treaties, and in the face of the most binding obligations, resting upon that Government, to protect all

within its Jurisdiction. But, if we wonder that the Government withholds its protection, how much more shall we be surprised, when we see it aiding in oppression by itself becoming a tool of the oppressor. Some of the persons arrested, claimed the privilege of residing in that nation, as authorized by the United States, an authority superior to the State of Georgia. One claims it because he is Post Master, and consequently an officer of the Government. Mr. Barry is informed of this, and forthwith turns him out of office!! Others claim the privilege as Missionaries, employed by various denominations, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian and Presbyterian, and paid by Government.—This is told to the Executive, and forthwith the Executive, disowns them, saying he has nothing to do with them, he owes them no protection; besides this, by treaty the U. S. are bound to pay the Cherokee Nation an annuity of \$6000. This has always heretofore, been paid in one sum to the Nation; but Gen. Jackson and his advisers, have ascertained that the true principle is to take upon themselves what Congress never authorized; to wit, to make an equal distribution of it, to the individuals composing the Nation. Thus, the noble defender of Mrs. Eaton, the President of the United States, is found dealing out to each Cherokee, a pension of 42 cents per annum!!!

It is high time that public attention should be brought to bear upon this subject, that they may apply the corrective.—York-Rep.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

From the Lancaster Herald.

Through the agency of masonic mismanagement and profligacy, Pennsylvania has been plunged in a debt of fifteen millions of dollars—a sum almost equal to half the national debt. The interest on this amounts to 700,000 dollars, for the payment of which the most oppressive and burdensome taxes have been imposed by a masonic legislature and governor. Not only are the lands of the farmer taxed nearly double the usual amount, but he is compelled to throw open his desk, to exhibit his books, to display his papers, and divulge the situation of his private affairs to gratify the impertinent curiosity or malicious feelings of an insolent taxgatherer often to the great injury of his character and pecuniary interests. Not only will this be the case, but he will often be compelled to pay a tax on debts due him which he may never receive. The State will not guarantee the payment of debts, yet it exacts the payment of tax on them.

But this is not the worst. Were the money thus raised, expended with economy and with an eye to the public good, the people would bear the burden with comparative cheerfulness. Such has not been the case, however, nor is it likely any change in the State policy will be made while its destinies are in the hands of the lodge. Of the immense amount of money already expended—where are the fruits? Where is the revenue which it was promised, would be derived from such extraordinary expenditures?—Where is the work completed, or in such a state of forwardness as to give hopes of a speedy completion? No where. Large as was the amount of money appropriated by the last legislature the works still languish. The resources of the State are squandered and its energies paralyzed by incompetent and profligate agents. On the Pennsylvania rail road, the most important link in the extensive chain of improvements, not a rail has been laid. True, proposals were issued some months ago for materials, but there the matter rests. The money which has been expended in gradings and bridging thirty or forty miles, yields no interest—yea, it will require an additional sum to put the road in a condition for laying the rails.

To remedy these evils it is absolutely necessary that the people get a majority in the legislature over the lodge, the coming session. Masons have too long held office for the farmer to expect any reformation at their hands.—It is the interests and object of masonry to provide office for as many of its sworn band as possible. Every device therefore is resorted to by the institution to create offices and thereby obtain power. We find through the vast system of what is called internal improvement, every station filled with those who wear the badge of masonry or truckle to its power. The canal commissioners, the superintendents, the engineers of every grade, the contractors with few exceptions are all of the enlightened few. The only way, as we have remarked, for the people to relieve themselves from the evils of masonic legislation, and an odious system of taxation, is for them to elect a majority of freemen to the next legislature. This they can do if they be true to themselves & their interests. Antimasons are the friends of reform and economy, and will labor to redeem the State from its present embarrassed condition. The citizens of Lancaster county, especially, are called to exert themselves. The tax which they will have to pay the ensuing year for State and county purposes will exceed 80,000 dollars, an enormous amount for them, when we consider the low price of produce. Every one of them should turn out at the approaching election and record his vote for the candidates of the people—for men whose interests are the same as their own; who are not sworn to favor the projects originated in the lodge. From such men they may expect the repeal of the odious system of taxation passed by Deputy Grand Master Wolf and his masonic legislature.—They will place the stamp of infamy on the unprincipled trick, by which the operation of this hated law was postponed until after the people had bestowed their votes on those who had betrayed their interests.

"I am not, never was, nor never will be a Freemason," says John Quincy Adams.

General Summary of News.

DESTRUCTION OF BARBADOES.

A letter has been received by the Collector of the Port of New York, from John H. Miercken, Esq. American Consul at St. Pierre, Martinique, giving the melancholy intelligence of the almost entire destruction of the island of Barbadoes, on the 10th of August. A violent hurricane passed over the island at that time, demolishing hundreds of buildings, and burying their tenants beneath the ruins. One account states, that five thousand human beings have perished, and that the dead bodies having already begun to putrify, apprehensions were entertained of some fatal malady from the effluvia which rises from the corpses. The surviving inhabitants were engaged in the melancholy task of burying the dead as rapidly as they could be discovered from their sudden repositories; but no hopes were entertained of the resuscitation of the island to prosperity and commercial activity, from the devastating ravages of the storm. Hundreds of the inhabitants who were, but a few days before, affluent and in the enjoyment of all the comforts and superfluities of life, are now homeless and in want—their property utterly destroyed—and themselves, in many cases, with fractured limbs and inflicted wounds, from which recovery is doubtful. Fathers and children have sunk in hundreds to the same untimely and general grave, and the entire island presents a scene of terrible and melancholy ruin, as if the avenging spirit of destruction had passed over it in retribution for long indulged, and hence severely expiated, crime. Many of the most reputable and distinguished inhabitants; their wives and children, are among the victims; and the calamity is one of such a terrible nature, that the survivors appear horror-struck that they and their's should have been selected out for so severe a judgment or visitation.—Bicknell's Reporter.

Exportation of Specie.—It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that more than five millions of dollars in specie, have been shipped from N. York to Europe during the present season. Our importations, are more than our exports; owing to the present bearing of the reciprocity system in favour of our European neighbors, and the consequence is the draining of all the precious metals from the country. The probability is that the present season of our promise and prosperity, will be followed by a "winter of our discontent," and of universal "hard times."—Boston Cour.

A YOUNG MURDERER.

The English papers contain an account of the trial of John Bird Bell, for the murder of Richard Faulkner Taylor. The criminal was not fourteen years of age, and his victim was still younger. The murder was very deliberately perpetrated, and was committed for the purpose of obtaining a small amount of money in the possession of Taylor. Bell took him into a wood, under the pretence of showing him the way home, and threw him down, jumped on him, and cut his throat, after which he rifled the corpse of the money. When on trial, he manifested little appearance of feeling at any part of the proceedings. He was found guilty, but recommended to "mercy" on account of his youth and ignorance. The recommendation was of no avail, and he was executed at Maidstone, in presence of nearly nine thousand spectators. He conducted himself with decorum and firmness, made a full confession of his guilt, and appeared sensible of the justice of his sentence. He cut the throat of his victim, Taylor, while on his knees, and offering to surrender all his money, and imploring the compassion of his merciless assailant!

MURDER MOST FOUL.—On Friday last Dobbitz Holt, keeper of a grocery on Main street, near the Eagle Tavern, in this village, murdered his wife by beating her upon the head with a hammer! Holt was an intemperate man, and had long indulged a suspicion of his wife's constancy. Mrs. Holt, so far as we can learn, was an amiable and worthy woman. She has left three children, one of which, an infant, was in the arms of the mother when the murder was committed.

Holt appears to have deliberately planned the deed. He discharged his clerk, some days since, and seemed engaged in closing his affairs. The murder was committed in the chamber of the sufferer, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and was not discovered until the servant girl was attracted to the room, by the crying of the infant.—This was found in the arms of the expiring mother—Holt having left the house and fled. He was speedily pursued, overtaken near Black Rock, and secured without resistance.—Buffalo Journal Sept. 7.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Aug. 17.

Fatal Encounter.—On the evening of the 9th instant, an altercation took place between Mr. Benjamin F. Potter and James B. Keatts, residing in the same neighborhood, on the north side of the river, about 9 or 10 miles below this place, which was succeeded by an attack by the former on the latter, and resulted in Mr. Keatts (after he had been seized by, and received several blows from his adversary) drawing a pocket pistol and shooting Mr. Potter thro' the heart, and thereby producing almost instantaneous death. Mr. Keatts immediately surrendered himself to the civil authority.

We are frequently asked, whether it is certain that Judge McLean, of Ohio, will be a candidate for the Presidency. We think he will, no matter what other gentlemen are

placed before the public. The antimasons, generally, seem to have a partiality for him and will, it is thought, nominate him, at their convention, on the 20th instant.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—A Mr. Beecher, of New York, informs the public that, for the sum of sixty dollars, he will afford a machine that will, by the aid of a single horse power, and suitable care and attendance, thrash four hundred bushels of grain; shell three hundred bushels of corn; grind thirty bushels of provender; and cut six hundred bushels of straw, in the short space of twelve hours. The operation of the machinery may be seen at No. 32, Burling Slip, New York. This must certainly be a matter worthy the attention of those who are agriculturist upon an extensive scale.

A white oak tree, on the land of Mr. Grove, near Roxbury, in Berkshire township, in Chambersburg, Pa. being felled and cut up, produced the following, viz:—1400 shingles, 200 floeces, 2 saw logs, one 14 and the other 16 feet long, 1 house log 22 feet long, 4 rail cuts making 60 rails, and 2 cords of wood.

A tumor of an uncommon magnitude, measuring thirty-two inches round the largest circumference, was a few days since taken from the breast of a female, by Dr. W. W. Hitt, of Vincennes, Indiana. We are told that the operation promises to be completely successful; and that the lady is in a fair way of recovery.

At the horse-race, near the White Horse Tavern, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 31st ult. a quarrel took place between a black man by the name of Isaac Stewart, and a young man by the name of Robert Crowley. It resulted in the latter receiving a kick from the black man, which put a period to his life in about ten minutes. Stewart was immediately arrested and taken before Robert Chambers, Esq. who committed him to Burlington jail.

MELANCHOLY.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult. Mr. ANDREW WELCH, of Wheatfield township, Perry county, Pa., was unfortunately drowned in attempting to wade or swim Shearman's Creek, between Fio Forge and the mouth of the creek. His body was not found until the Sunday following, in Duncannon Forge dam, where it was taken out and buried in the Church Yard at Young's Meeting House. The deceased has left a wife and three small children to lament his death.

A duel was lately fought between two citizens of Pottsville. One of the party received a bullet through his hat, which occasioned so much fright; that the poor fellow concealed himself, but it is not stated whether in a coal-hole or not; but certain it is, that he was under the impression that he had sent his antagonist to "that bourne from which no traveller e'er returns;" but fortunately this was not the case.

It is stated in the St. Louis Beacon, that a band of Sacs and Fox Indians attacked a party of Menominees, in the night, while asleep at Prairie du Chien, under the very guns of the United States' fort, and massacred 24 of them, more than half women and children. Ten more were wounded, but escaped into the houses of the citizens of that place.

A Paper Mill belonging to Frederick A. Taft, Esq. of Dedham, Massachusetts, was very much injured by the spontaneous combustion of a heap of brown paper, thrown together before thoroughly dried, into one of the departments of the factory.

The Boston Courier speaking of the Savings Bank in Boston, says, since the meeting in January there have been made 3771 deposits, amounting to \$189,240. There have been 587 accounts closed, and \$7,570 35 cents paid out.

The report of the Treasurer of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord, to July 48, shows that the amount of deposits by 221 is \$19,443 70 cents, and that \$1538 had been withdrawn by 14 persons. Of the 221 depositors 100 are females, and many young men and children.

CAMDEN, S. C. Aug. 30.

We have been visited by the most destructive freshet known since the memory of man. The crops on the river plantations are entirely swept—planters, who expected to make 500 bales of cotton, will not make 10. This, with the loss of their provision crops, stock of cattle, hogs, destruction of fences, and injury to the soil, will make a sum total, which we cannot at this time estimate. We believe that \$300,000 will not cover the losses sustained by a portion of our fellow citizens in this district alone. Amongst the injuries sustained is the loss of our fine bridge. It embraced four arches neatly constructed and covered, two of which, the longest, are taken off.

Five hundred laborers are wanted on the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Bordentown, N. J. to whom good wages will be given. The manner in which this work is progressing to a speedy completion does honor to its undertakers. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, in the neighborhood of Trenton, we should judge to be equally as fast on the march to completion. It is intended that the canal from Trenton to Kingston shall be finished this season, in order that water may be let in to remain over winter. A splendid lock is building at Trenton one hundred and fifty feet in length, and wide enough to admit the passage of a large vessel.—Saturday Bulletin.