NATIONAL A. M. CONVENTION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nine years have elapsed, since a free citizen of these States, was torn from his family, and from the circle of his neighbors and friends, in obedience to the mandates, and by the hands of master spirits of Free-Masonry; he was borne, by day and by night, more than one hundred miles, through a populous section of the State of New York to the Canadian frontier; where he was immured in a national fortress, under the charge of national officers, members of the Masonic lodges; and there, being deprived of counsel and friends, and deprived of the benefit of trial by jury, he was confined secretly by the laws of Free-Masonry; and having been, in his last moments, refused the consolations of a Bible, to smooth his pathway to eternity, he was immediately sunk, at a midnight hour, in the deep waters of the river Niagara. Public indignation at the time, instead of being poured upon the Masonic lodges, for murdering and warm-ing into life this monstrous crime against the laws of Heaven and of mankind; was through the great power and influence, the extensive combination and close alliance among the Free-Masons, most wantonly turned from the known kidnappers, against the honest citizens, who had the humanity to search for their lost neighbor: public indignation was for a long time, strongly turned from the contemplation of the murderous act, to frown on the patriotic men, who sought to expose the crime, and to bring the offenders to trial; and the public press was by Masonic influence so far turned from the proper object of its high rebuke, that, while it disregarded, or justified, the lawless conduct of the Masonic lodges, it almost overwhere vilified and abused the honorable men who sought to bring the heinous criminals to the bar of public justice. The men, who contrary to law, had robbed the community of a freeman, were accused, while those who would make them answer, according to law, for depriving a wife of her husband, and children of their father, were violently censured, and condemned.

To sustain themselves under the attacks of this wide spread and secret combination against the laws of the land, and against their own fair reputation, the people, in the region first aggrieved, were forced to combine together, and unexpectedly to try the strength of a virtuous yeomanry in conflict with a power, whose rain boast had been so often repeated, as to have become generally believed, "that it had withstood the shock of tyrants; it had survived the fall of empires, and the ruin of cities and nations; and it would survive the wreck of time." How it called to its aid the rebuke of the wise men, it had misinformed, and the sneer of the simple, whom it had deceived; and the reproach of the deluded, whom it had in secret forewarned. How it compelled its great ones, and invoked the shades of the honored dead, whom, in their green youth, it had cheated, with a taper light and the help of a bandage, into the vile mysteries of its temple of lying! How it despised the name of the noble band of Anti Masons, and denied them the common privileges of the press, and of the freedom of speech, and of peaceably meeting in public, for the discussing of the wrongs of the dead, and their acts on public affairs! How it denied the right to utter, or to publish, their sentiments *against* Free-Masonry; how it interrupted and broke up their meetings, forbade them the use of public halls and public newspapers; and forced them to silence under this Masonic oppression, or to establish Anti-Masonic newspapers for themselves afraid!

The struggle which then commenced between the freemen of western New York, and the secret combination of Free-Masons, soon extended to the neighboring States. By eschewing the party politics of the day, and aiming only at the overthrow of the lodges, Anti-Masonry prevailed over all opposition in the western part of New York, and has obtained signal triumphs in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In four of these States Anti-Masonic governors have been chosen—Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and laws have been already enacted against Free-Masonry, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut. By becoming entangled in the wily schemes of selfish politicians, schemes, planned under the garb of friendship with a view to its destruction, Anti-Masonry has suffered painful loss in N. York. Encouraged, however, by success in the above named States, and by unwavering confidence in the righteousness of their cause, Anti-Masons propose, once more to appear in the field, for the principles, in the generous contest for President of the United States, believing that whoever may win, the virtuous and the brave alone deserve the crown of victory.

The Supreme Ruler of the universe has deprived them of the opportunity of again preferring the honored name of WM. WIRT for their leader; but, in return they have the savor of his irreproachable life, his lofty intellect, and his pure and unsullied fame; together with the firm purpose to rally for their principles on some new candidate. Of the candidates whom the people choose to honor, Anti-Masons make no war with any, save the sworn dependant of the Masonic lodges; and they seek alliance with none, who repudiate their principles, or disapprove of their object; or in any manner uphold the baneful society which, in the violent abduction and murder of a freeman, for the lawful publication of his sentiments, and for the reasons for them, has rashly struck a mortal blow at Liberty.

Anti-Masons regard all secret combinations of men, especially of the favored classes, with a jealous eye. Formed with no view to the general good, and actuated by the meanest selfishness; having power to elevate one of the combination, without merit, and depress another not of the combination, however valuable his services, or exalted his worth, they constitute the very worst class of those "combinations and associations" against which WASHINGTON raised his warning voice in his memorable *Farewell Address.* Washington, himself a free mason, but never an officer of any lodge, nor within a lodge more than once or twice in the last thirty years of his life, though once he was offered the highest honors of Masonry in Virginia, and again proposed by the Masons of Pennsylvania, for Grand Master of the United States. They eminently "*serve to organize faction*" says that wonderful man, "*to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party;*" and "*to control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities.*"

History furnishes many examples of the mischiefs of secret societies; but, under a free Government, no example of their usefulness. The Masonic lodges have been in the last century found in collision with the principal Governments of Europe, France, England, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia. During the current year, in England, where Free-Masonry is limited to three degrees of mystery by act of Parliament, and is otherwise heavily fettered and trammeled, to keep it from disturbing the public peace, a prince of the blood, who is commander-in-chief of the army, and also Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, has been constrained suddenly to leave the kingdom, to avoid the searching inquiries of a Committee of the house of Commons, having first refused to answer the inquiries of the Committee; and the Secretary of the Grand Lodge also absconded, to evade the present, making for him, to compel the production of the records of the doings of the Grand Lodge. So deep was the general conviction of a conspiracy in this secret society, or armed confederacy of 200 000 men, to subvert the established order of the succession to the British throne, that all officers and soldiers of the army have been forbidden, under the severest penalties, to join the secret Lodges; and the Committee of investigation made their report to the House of Commons in September last, recommending that "any person holding office under the crown, and *belonging to any society, joined together by secret oaths, signs, and or tokens, should be discussed from his office,*" which is precisely the ground taken in these states by the Anti-Masons. In view of so serious and irreconcilable obligations and acts of the Grand Lodges, the Committee report, recommend, urge, and strive by law full means to convince the sovereign people, that any person holding office of, or under them, and belonging to any society joined together by secret oaths, signs, and tokens, should be, after proper warning, dismissed from his office; for they have seen the power of Free-Masonry displayed in many aggravated violations of the public law; and have felt its terrible scourge in the most wanton defamation of their acts and purposes and motives, and in having sunned the blessing of Heaven, in bringing the State of Pennsylvania, and other large portions of the United States, to entertain just views of the obligations, and monopolizing spirit of the Lodges; and their abettors, Anti Masons are encouraged to proceed boldly in the hope ere long of persuading this whole country, to make one and the same estimate of the emptiness of Masonic charity, and the selfishness and profligacy of Masonic factions; to one and the same estimate of that system of folly, which was revealed to the world by the hand of William Morgan, and was then indelibly stamped by notorious acts of Grand Lodges, with the official seal of Free-Masonry, in the life's blood of the same William Morgan.

Many think this is done already, and that the further efforts of Anti Masons are needless. To them who really think so, it can be no hardship that Anti-Masons proceed to act upon the principles which have, by confession, obtained a just and complete triumph over the powers of Masonic darkness. If so be Free-Masonry is down, never to rise again, that is a fact in support of the prowess of Anti-Masonry which, instead of disarming its hosts, should encourage them to *persevere*, while the Grand Lodges, and General Grand Chapters, Councils, and Encampments continue to hold their regular meetings, from the Capitol of the Union to the verge of the new States. Anti-Masons may well doubt, whether the flattery of complete success, paid by many to their cause, is not a device of the adversary, intended to lull them into false security, before they have effected completely their determined purposes. They grappled with the monstrous power of the secret lodges, at its full height; and, through many a hard fought battle, they have gradually reduced the proud society to the necessity of lurking in its native darkness and obscurity, in the portion of the United States; reduced it to the necessity of subsisting on what it has hoarded in former years of prosperity; and to the hard necessity of relying, for the most part, on the arm of defence afforded by the most worthless and abandoned of its deluded members.

Anti-Masons cannot forego the advantages they have gained—cannot lightly throw away their successes; but they must follow them up to final victory, until Free-Masons become heartily ashamed of all connexion with the affiliated order, which is sworn to "*murder and treason only excepted,*" or "*not excepted,*" according to the shocking depth of the mysterious Degree; until every young man is taught to rely, not on the secret management of a selfish brotherhood, for an honest living; but on the exertion of his own powers in generous competition for the patronage of the public; and until the reproaches, which have been plentifully cast upon its opposers, are turned back upon the head of Free-Masonry, that self-styled "*Ancient and Honorable Fraternity,*" which pretends to initiate young men into the sacred mysteries of all antiquity and into fellowship with the revered names of sages, and heroes, and saints of all countries and generations; and is itself traced to an origin as base as its penalties are barbarous, in an ale-house, the *Apple-tree Tavern*, in Charles street, Covent Garden, London, on Mechanics' Holiday, 14th of June, 1717; whence both after and before it entered its teens, it came to meet at "*The Devil-Tavern*, Temple Bar, London." Anti-Masons will "PERSEVERE," until the statute books of the States can no longer be quoted to protect and honor the name of this ale-house order, which binds its members to treasonable acts under bloody penalties.

"Hitherto, the Anti-Masons," in the language of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "though armed with a principle as pure as any that ever animated the heart of man; though struggling against an institution foul with midnight murder, perpetrated in strict conformity to soul-swearing oaths and obligations, have yet been a feeble and persecuted minority; persecuted, for uttering the cry of indignation at a series of atrocious violations of the laws of God and man; persecuted, for summoning the energies of virtue in the hearts of their fellow citizens, to extinguish a secret and lawless conspiracy, in the heart of the community against the equal rights of their fellow-men;" persecuted, we add, for their manly opposition to an institution of which WM. WIRT solemnly declared, "I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider it at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact, as treason against society, and a wicked conspiracy against the laws of God and man, which ought to be put down."

In putting it down—Anti-Masons do not mean to abridge the right of Free-Masons, to play off their secret foleries, to trumpet their false mysteries, to proclaim their puny strength, to magnify their continued impunity, to sound the praise of their noble and royal brethren and to glorify their dark temple; but Anti-Masons mean only to express their sorrow, to subvert the empire of such folly, vain boasting, and deception, and to stop the administration of Masonic oaths. They do not persecute Free-Masons. They allow them, to meet and to consult, and publicly to parade their fancy unmolested, using only their one unalienable right, to judge and to speak, to deliberate and to act in regard to this matter, according to the liberty which they have inherited from their fathers, and which the laws of our country allow. If they reject the names of Free-Masons from their ballots, they are not sworn under a penalty of death, to prefer Free-Masons. It is by their free exercise of a freeman's right, by which they are answerable to no man, and least of all to Free-Masons. If they nominate their own candidates for public office, they exercise their rights openly, which the Free-Masons do secretly; and if at this time they should nominate a candidate for the Presidency, who has been, or who has not been, named by any other party, they will act in the exercise of an independent right, independent of the Masonic obligations; but solely to present and to urge upon the people, the necessity of guarding against an institution, which has set a foul example of violating the dearest rights of freemen, and continues to administer illegal oaths; an institution which is defended by murderous penalties, and armed with the life blood of an American citizen not yet avenged.

Anti-Masons are part and parcel of the Democracy of the United States, aiming to overthrow one of the most powerful and corrupting Institutions of vain aristocracy. They are decided opponents of Monopolies, and specially so of that, which in the name of charity, has hoasted its members into a large proportion of the honors, and trusts, and emoluments of the country. They are plain and simple republicans, who cannot relish the grand honors, and high sounding titles of mock nobility, conferred on the Kings and High Priests of Royal Arch Masonry. Anti Masons constitute the purest Democracy, struggling with a strong combination of influential men, unlike the Lynch combinations, which are evanescent, while this purest Democracy, struggling with a strong combination of influential men, unlike the Lynch combinations, which are evanescent, while this purest Democracy, will last as long as time, and all time for the length of its reign. By their opposition to the Masonic Lodges, Anti-Masons do not sever the tie which binds the rich, the learned, and the high born, to the mass of the people, and to the great Democratic Party of the United States; but they place themselves most jealous of the equal rights of the humblest citizen, and most ready to detect encroachments of the rich; they prove themselves among the foremost of the Democracy, to contend for "THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS," and for the protection of individuals in the free enjoyment of their unalienable rights, of the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, to utter and print, to circulate and expose the sentiments of their conscience, without the fear of assassination, or the secret assault of an unlawful mob, or combination of men; they prove themselves among the foremost of the Democracy, to contend for the purity of elections, and the equal administration of justice, against the corrupt influences of a society that pervades the U. States, and that cherishes in its bosom obligations of the most fearful kind, and, also in its bosom the men who have kept those obligations, nearly to the letter, in violation of their holy law.

Antimasons are not indifferent to the other great political questions, which agitate the public mind at this time. But, first, on maintaining the supremacy of the laws over the combination of the Lodges, not unmindful of the violence, in the murder of Wm. Morgan, threatened to all private citizens in the midst of their lawful pursuits. He was a native of Virginia, and a citizen of N. York when he was taken from his home in the dead of his personal friends, as one of the brave defenders of New Orleans. The deliberate blow that burst upon him, for the publication of the truth, and of his private sentiments, respecting Freemasonry, was a mortal stab at the liberties, common to every Democratic Republican, which should be told and proclaimed in the voice of that mighty power, which would subvert the established order of things. The antimasons were the foremost of the Democracy to lift the Egis of the laws for his protection; and persevering, to bring his reckless assassins to legal trial; and when they found the avenues to justice, in the possession of men, combined with the criminals; and found the courts, through which lay the avenues of the Judges; and found the prosecuting Attorneys, cut off by legal forms from an opportunity of proving the murder, and protected by every sort of obstruction from power, the Judicial, the Executive, and the Legislative united.

Antimasons saw and felt to the quick, that by the same lawless violence, with which the mouth of one freeman was hushed in death, because it ventured boldly to pronounce the honest sentiments of a generous and patriotic heart, the life of every freeman was put in jeopardy: that the people should receive fearful outrage upon private rights, lest, henceforth, any set of men should undertake to prescribe for the people what one should write and what one should publish and what one should speak; that the people must punish this violation of their dearest rights, or expect an irresponsible judge, without any of the usual forms of law, to sit by turns on their trial, and having condemned one contrary to law, execute judgment by the hands of a misguided rabble. Antimasons saw and felt that the people ought to punish this outrage, lest death may come from any concealed hand, holding the dagger of a secret combination who condemn the manner in which any Democratic Republican of these U. S. shall venture to exercise the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press, liberties, which the God of Heaven has given to every man, and which our Constitution guarantees, and the laws and customs of our country encourage, alive and spirited.

In the prosecution of their high and fixed purpose, Antimasons use only constitutional weapons according with the established usages of political parties: they support, or reject candidates for office, according as the candidates receive or reject, the political principles of Antimasons; and boldly solicit all private judgment, together with liberty to speak, and to write, and to publish that judgment, subject only to the legal tribunals of our country, openly to join and abolish the masonic lodges from their high place among the incorporated institutions of our country; and, in the-to rebuke the spirit of violence, which widely threatens to disturb the peace of the favored land, in the name of *Lynch-law*, a masonic code of rapine, stripes, and blood.

In obedience to the call of that United States Convention, which, at Baltimore in 1831, nominated for the Presidency, the honorable and honest WILLIAM WIRT, another National Convention will assemble ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY IN APRIL NEXT, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Court House, at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of advancing the principles of Antimasonry; to which Convention, the states are invited to send Delegates, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the friends of good order, of sound principles, and of individual rights, in opposition to the oppressive power of secret combinations of men, and, also, to the lawless arts of irresponsible and self-constituted judges of life and death, destroying the peace of the country, and openly and boldly threatening the life and liberty of their fellow citizens, most earnestly invited to aid in the selecting of the Delegates.

HENRY DANA WARD,
HENRY THOMPSON, of N.Y.City,
National Corresponding Committee of Anti-Masons.

Harrisburg, Dec. 7, 1835.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER TO DANIEL WEBSTER.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11, 1835.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,
BOSTON, Massachusetts.

SIR:—The Democratic Anti-Masons of Allegheny County, by their Delegates in convention assembled, have this day appointed the undersigned to represent them in a Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be holden at Harrisburg, on the four-teenth day of December next, with instructions to urge your nomination by that body as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Your Anti-Masonic fellow-citizens have been influenced in this choice, not by your talents, only by the esteem in which they hold your character as a statesman, and devoted friend of the Constitution, but also by the impression which he has formed in the minds of your entire accordance in opinion with them on the subject of secret associations.

For the satisfaction of our political friends in other sections of the Confederacy, we shall be most happy if you will enable us to submit to them your opinions respecting the ORDER OF FREE-MASONRY: an institution whose principles and obligations the PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA firmly believe to be dangerous to civil liberty, and in contravention of the established rights of American Citizens.

We are very respectfully &c.
HARMAR DENNY,
BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
JAMES C. GILLELAND,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
W. W. IRWIN,
Delegates from the county of Allegheny to the Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention of Pennsylvania.

THE REPLY.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 11th instant, the receipt of which has been delayed, for a few days, by my absence from home.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to express my grateful sense of the respect shown me by my fellow-citizens, the members of the Convention of Democratic Anti-Masons of Allegheny county, in their recent proceedings as set forth in your communication. The esteem they are pleased to express for my public character, and their confidence in my attachment to the Constitution of the Country, demand my profound acknowledgements.

Yet do they do me more than justice, in their belief of my entire accordance in their opinions, on the subject of Secret Societies. You express a wish, however, that for the satisfaction of friends, in other parts of the State, I should enable you to make my sentiments respecting the Order of Free-Masonry. I have no hesitation, Gentlemen, in saying, that however unobjectionable may have been the original objects of the Institution, or however pure may be the motives and purposes of individual members, and notwithstanding the many great and good men who have been from time to time belonged to the Order; yet, nevertheless, it is an institution, which, in my judgement, is essentially wrong in the principle of its formation; that from its very nature, it is liable to great abuses; that practices of the obligations, which are found to be imposed on its members, there are such as are entirely incompatible with the duty of good citizens; and that ALL SECRET ASSOCIATIONS, of members of which take upon themselves extraordinary obligations to one another, and are bound together by SECRET OATHS, are, naturally, sources of jealousy and the obligations, which are found to be imposed on its members, there are such as are entirely incompatible with the duty of good citizens; and that ALL SECRET ASSOCIATIONS, of members of which take upon themselves extraordinary obligations to one another, and are bound together by SECRET OATHS, are, naturally, sources of jealousy and just alarm to others; are especially unfavorable to harmony and mutual confidence among men living together under popular Institutions; and are dangerous to the general cause of civil Liberty and good Government. Under the influence of this conviction, IT IS MY OPINION, THAT THE FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF ALL SUCH OATHS, AND THE IMPOSITION OF ALL SUCH OBLIGATIONS, SHOULD BE PROHIBITED BY LAW.

I express these opinions, Gentlemen, with the less reserve on this occasion, inasmuch as they have been often expressed already, not only to some of your own number, and many of your friends, but to all others, who, with whom I have at different times, conversed on the subject.

Of the political principles and conduct of the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania, I have spoken freely, in my place in the Senate, and under circumstances which took from the occasion all just suspicion of any indirect purpose. The opinions, then expressed, are unaltered. I have ever found the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania true to the Constitution, to the Union, and to the great interests of the country. They have adopted the "SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS," as their leading sentiment, and I know none more just, or more necessary. If there be among us any so high, as to be too high for the authority of law, or so low, as to be too low for its regard and protection; or if there be any, who by any means whatever, may exempt themselves from its control, then, to that extent, we have failed to maintain an equal Government. The Supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws is the very foundation stone of Republican Institutions; if it be shaken, or removed from its place, the whole system must inevitably totter to its fall.

Your obliged friend,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs.
HARMAR DENNY,
BEN. DARLINGTON,
J. C. GILLELAND,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
W. W. IRWIN.
Delegates from the county of Allegheny, to the Democratic Anti-Masonic Convention of Pa.

The Inauguration.

☞ On Tuesday last, amidst a large concourse of spectators, JOSEPH RITNER, the Washington County Farmer, was inducted into the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to which office he had been elected by the votes of the free and independent Anti-Masons of the State. After taking upon himself the Oath of office he delivered a very neat and appropriate address, which will be found subjoined.

The Marshals of the day were Messrs. M'CLELLAND, (of the Senate,) and THOMPSON, (of the House;) Committee of Arrangement Messrs. MCSHERRY and BIDDLE, (of the House,) and Mr. PENROSE, (of the Senate.) In the evening a Ball was held at Mr. Wilson's—at which was present a large assemblage of Beauty and Fashion.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
JOSEPH RITNER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

The people of the State have entrusted to me, for the ensuing three years, the performance of the duties of the Executive Department of the Government. I accept the trust, with the profoundest gratitude for the honor the name of this long and most unfeigned diffidence of my ability to fulfil its various and import duties, in such manner as to meet their just and reasonable expectations.

The office of Chief Magistrate of a large and growing commonwealth is at all times, one of much responsibility. Most especially is it so at the present juncture in Pennsylvania. Questions of great moment, many of them involving the permanent prosperity and the feelings and interests of the people, demand his care and attention.

Perhaps a selfish caution would, on those subjects indicate silence as the safest course for one placed in the office of the Chief Magistrate. But he who assumes that station is called to it, not for the purpose of consulting his own convenience or his own feelings, but the welfare and the prosperity of the whole community. It cannot be supposed that I have entered upon it, without having previously adopted certain leading principles for the regulation of my official conduct. To an early knowledge of them, my fellow-citizens have an undoubted right.

And here, before entering upon questions of more immediate interest to us, as citizens of this State, I would desire to be distinctly to be understood, that I possess a proper estimate of the importance of Pennsylvania, both as a State and as a member of the great national family. While the rights and dearest rights of every part of the Union will be scrupulously respected, and its perpetuation and honor cordially promoted, I shall not consider the interest of Pennsylvania as distinctly to be separated, that, through the untiring "PERSEVERANCE" of *Anti-Masonry* JOSEPH RITNER, a firm Anti-Mason, has been placed where he now is—and that too in despite of those who in *private* circuses laboured to drop him for a more "*available*" candidate!

State Convention.

☞ On Monday last, in pursuance of the call of the State Anti-Masonic Committee, a Convention was called to order by Mr. SRTEVENS, who nominated JAMES MCSHERRY, Esq. as Chairman, and *John H. Ewing*, Esq. as Secretary. The nomination of those gentlemen was unanimously agreed to. The credentials of the Delegates from the different Counties were presented, and, upon answering to their names, it was found that the State was (with the exception, we believe, of one county,) fully represented. After some discussion a Committee was appointed to select and report the names of different persons as officers of the Convention—after which the Convention adjourned to meet again on the next day at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday last, at the appointed hour, the Convention re-assembled. The Committee appointed to select and report the names of different persons as officers of the Convention, made report that they had chosen the following—viz:

PRESIDENT,
HON. HARMAR DENNY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
LEVIS PASSMORE,
JOSHUA DICKERSON,
JACOB CASSATT,
GEORGE WALKER.

SECRETARIES,
David Dick,
Robert G. Steward.

Which report was *unanimously* agreed to.

Upon taking his seat, Mr. DENNY in a very neat and eloquent manner returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred on him; and impressively urged upon the Convention the importance of harmony in its proceedings, and a maintainance of those *pure* and *elevated* principles which, after seven years of arduous struggle, had carried them to a great and glorious victory in the triumphant election of JOSEPH RITNER. Mr. Denny sat down amidst the plaudits of a large and respectable audience.

The object of the assembling of the Convention having been stated by the President, the following resolution was offered by N. B. CRAIG, Esq. of Pittsburg:

Resolved, That the Convention do now proceed to the nomination of Delegates to a National Anti-Masonic Convention.

The discussion of the resolution was postponed for the purpose of calling over the names of the members of the Convention. After which a motion was made and adopted inviting HENRY DANNA WARD and HENRY THOMPSON, of New York; Mr. SHEDD, of Ohio; Mr. WILLIAMS, of Rhode Island; and Mr. HARDY, of Massachusetts, to take seats as honorary members of the Convention.

The Chairman of the State Committee presented a Report, accompanied by sundry documents, which was laid on the table. Mr. Craig's resolution was then taken up, when Mr. Cox, of Somerset, moved the following amendment:—

Resolved, That the Convention do now proceed to the nomination of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, to be supported by the Democratic Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PARKE, of Lancaster, opposed the amendment, and supported the resolution offered by Mr. Craig, in an address which reflected high honor upon himself, and added much to the devotion of time & talents which he has so ably and so faithfully exerted in behalf of the propagation and maintenance of Anti-Masonry. He was followed by Mr. AUDINREAD, of Schuylkill, in favor of the amendment, and in opposition to the original resolution. After Mr. Audinread took his seat, Mr. Cox arose, and in a very long, weak and fallacious speech, followed on the same side with Mr. Audinread—although he took especial care to disavow many arguments urged by his co-laborer against a National Convention! He, at the commencement, disavowed all the Anti-Van Burenism (not Anti-Masonic-ism,) put forth in the arguments of Mr. Audinread; but concluded with urging the *same views* taken by Mr. Audinread! Upon the whole, we must admit, that Mr. Cox's speech was a failure! It is a great pity that *Politicians*, like some apprentices to trades, have such an itching for setting up for themselves before they have served out their apprenticeship and become masters of their trades!

At six o'clock the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning—Mr. Cox still retaining the floor.

On the following day, Mr. Cox resumed the support of his amendment. He contended that "*the people*" had sent them there to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and *not* for the purpose of electing delegates to a National Convention!

Mr. PLUMER, of Westmoreland, followed Mr. Cox. He was in favor of the delegates informing the Convention of the nature and terms of the call for the preliminary meetings which sent them to the Convention; *he* was sent to advocate and sustain the *principles* and organization of *Anti-Masonry*, and *not* the advancement of any *man* or set of *men*. He thereupon offered a resolution, calling upon the members to state the *nature* of the call for their county meetings and the *instructions* given by such meetings. This was asking too much of the *Secretary*. They had no notion of letting the people see that *they* were as much a PACKED convention, as that which nominated Martin Van Buren! So the resolution was voted down—ayes 54, nays 74!

After this expression of the determination of "*the people's*" boys, the discussion of the amendment was resumed—in which various members participated until the hour of adjournment.

In the afternoon, Mr. STEVENS took the floor in opposition to the amendment and in favor of the original resolution. A more lucid, eloquent, or high-minded address never fell from the lips of any man. We have often heretofore listened to the out-pourings of his eloquence; but all that we had before heard, were but common-place remarks in comparison with those on this occasion.—He took his stand upon the high and elevated ground of pure and unadulterated *Anti-Masonry*: not the Anti-Masonry of those *manoeuvrishpers* who opposed him; but that Anti-Masonry for which he has at all times and on all occasions manfully contended—that Anti-Masonry which goes for the maintenance of the Constitution and the "Supremacy of the Laws"—and not for the putting *in* or the putting *out* any man or set of men, that the "Goths and the Vandals might become glutted upon the "spoils" of victory!" And if, after years of toil in the advancement of such pure and lofty principles, he was doomed to see Anti-Masonry made the *Shibboleth* to office and the ele-vation of weak, unprincipled demagogues, then he was willing to see it sink into the existence and be numbered "among the things that were!" In the maintainance of this position, he was unsurpassed in ardent and enthusiastic devotion to *principle;* and in his allusions to the blind zeal of *pretended* Anti-Masons for the advancement of a *man*, he was justly severe—indeed, many of the poor dupes of the Lodge writhed and twisted under his keen and cutting lash! The positions he assumed were, in fact, unanswerable either by plausible argument or sound reasoning.

Mr. STEVENS was followed by a *James Todd*! who took more than two hours to deliver one of the weakest "speeches" we ever listened to—made up of long-winded anecdotes, and the old slang and blackguardisms heretofore put forth by the Lodge against those Anti-Masons who were, unlike himself, too pure in their principles to be bought by the lures of office! Taken altogether it was a *weak* attempt for a GREAT man—even of the *Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania!*

The vote on the amendment was put and carried—so the Convention decided against a National Convention, and in favor of making a *State* nomination for a *National* party! A motion was then made to adjourn, which was opposed by the *Heroites* and, after some considerable time, was carried by a vote in favor of adjourning, lost. Mr. PARKE thereupon handed to the Chair a paper, declaring that inasmuch as the Convention had failed to do what it had been convened for, he, and others whose names were attached, declined further participation in its proceedings, and withdrew. Mr. DENNY being among those who withdrew, Mr. Lawrence *very willingly* took the vacated chair! After the transaction of some *little* business, the Convention adjourned over to the next day—when it again met, and, after some *strange* acts, nominated *General* WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, for President, and FRANCIS GRANGER for Vice President of the United States! After adopting some resolutions, and refusing to adopt to some others, (all of which will be more fully noticed hereafter,) the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1835.

DEAR SIR:

I hasten to inform you that the Committee on Internal Navigation and Internal Improvement, to whom the resolution offered by Mr. STEVENS on Monday last, relative to enquiring into the expediency of bringing in a Bill changing the time of commencement of Canal operations from the first Monday of January in each year, passed a third reading in the House of Representatives to-day and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence. The vote on the last reading was 79 for the passage to 19 against it, nearly all the Muhlenberg men having voted in the affirmative. The Muhlenberg men manifest as great a disposition to defeat the passage of the Bill as the most rupt administration as the friends of Ritner. There is not much doubt but that the bill, as passed by the House, will receive the concurrence of the Senate. A great number of petitions have already been presented for the incorporation of Banks and Saving Institutions, and for alterations of their charter.

Visitors are flocking in from all quarters to the commencement and for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the Governor elect.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 11, 1835.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented for the incorporation of Banks and Savings Institutions, and for acts of incorporation Bills on various subjects were reported from respective committees, and a number of Bills passed the first reading in committee of the whole. A resolution was also offered by Mr. LAWRENCE, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure a distribution of the surplus revenue now in the National Treasury, and that which will from time to time accumulate, amongst the several States in proportion to the number of their Representatives in Congress, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution in favor of the application of the surplus revenue to the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Ohio River, between Pittsburg and Louisville: and that the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Bill reported by Mr. Stevens relative to the suppression of Secret Societies, found together by secret and unlawful oaths, has been made the order of the day for Monday next. There is no doubt, but that an effort will be made by the petty slaves of the lodge, to defeat the object of Mr. Stevens, and to present the total extermination of that iniquitous and murderous Institution. But his irresistible eloquence shielded as he is with the protection of eternal justice, will be vainly assailed by the vassals of the Lodge. The letter from Mr. WEBSTER, to the Anti-Masonic delegates of Allegheny county to the State Convention, meets the approbation of the Anti-Masonic party generally. It is utterly impossible at present to anticipate the result of the deliberations of the Convention relative to the choice of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; but it is sincerely to be hoped, that the nominations will result in the choice of the defender and preserver of the constitution, when threatened by the rebel nullifiers of the South; and the uncompromising enemy of all secret and oath-bound institutions.

From the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—THOMAS H. BURROWES, Esq. of Lancaster, Secretary of the Commonwealth—in the selection of Mr. Burrowes, to fill the important and responsible official station to which he has been called, we believe will meet with a general response of approbation from the Democratic Anti-Masonic party. Mr. Burrowes is a native of Lancaster county, where the lemon of Anti-Masonry first commenced its great work of moral and political reform, east of the Susquehanna; is a gentleman possessing high attainments, sterling character, and undoubted integrity. He was one of the first Anti-Masons in the State, and has supported the cause zealously from its commencement. His appointment will meet with the approbation of the friends of the Governor, who are desirous to see remember early friends, and to act in accordance with the principles of the Democratic Anti-Masonic party.

An Investigation into Masonry will, in all probability, be made this winter. We observe by our exchange papers, that petitions urging the members of the Legislature to adopt measures for that purpose, are in circulation in different parts of the State.

[*Norristown Herald.*

VERMONT.

The Legislature of this State have balloted 68 times without electing a Governor. This is the effect of the reign of Anti-Masonry.—*Franklin Repository.*

Might not the editor as well have said that the inability of the Vermont Legislature to elect a Governor, was owing to the influence of Whigism as "the reign of Anti-Masonry!" The Whigs being a *minority* in that body, why should they not have given way to, why did they not *unite* with the *democratic* party in electing a Governor? Why? The Whigs being a *minority* in that body, why should they not have given way to, why did they not *unite* with the democratic