

From the Providence American.
DISCOVERY OF A NEW ORDER IN MASONRY.
The disclosure of a High Order in Masonry, not revealed in Bernard or Allyn, nor hitherto known to exist in this country, has been drawn out in the investigation into Masonry by the Committee of the Rhode-Island Legislature.

The development was mainly accidental, and the public are indebted for it to the cross-questioning of individuals permitted by the Committee to propose interrogatories in writing. While the Committee was holding its sitting in Newport, Mr. Benjamin Hazzard only being present, Gen. Isaac Stall was sworn.—General Stall had been, in effect, dismissed from the Lodge some years ago. He had strictly retained adherence as a mason, but not having mingled with them at all, since the Morgan conspiracy, nor read much upon that subject, he came before the Committee with little inducements to conceal as secrets what he doubtless supposed have been already made public.—Accordingly, in the course of his examination, in answer to questions relating to the highest degrees, he stated that the first Enticement was established here (Rhode Island) by authority derived from New-York, and pretty soon after that we established the Consistory. The Consistory is the sum and summit of masonry in this country.

Following up this clue, it was drawn out that five members of this Consistory were then in Newport, and they were all summoned and sworn, but appeared entirely ignorant of the nature or derivation of this high Order in masonry. Stephen Deblois swore he was first Recorder. That it was now in existence.—That it derived its authority here from the Grand Consistory of the United States in New-York, and their authority came from France. Witness advanced \$150 for fees of initiation and getting charter. Wm. Coggeshall, David M. Coggeshall and John Brown, agreed to the above statement in substance. They admitted it came from New-York in 1813, and still existing, never having surrendered its charter.—Those members of it had taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry.

An attempt was then made to disband the charter. The Committee appeared resolved to have it produced if in existence, and finding it could not be safely withheld, it was produced by the masons themselves. This is the history of this disclosure. We now present the charter itself from a certified copy of the original.

From the East of the most high and powerful Sovereign Grand Consistory of the Supreme Chiefs of high masonry, for the United States of America, its territories, and dependencies, sitting at the central point, 40 deg. 41 m. N. L.

Let the rebuilding of the holy edifice begun under the protection of the Grand Arch, of the Universe, be conducted to its end by his blessing, our undertaking, &c. &c. &c.

HEALTH AND POWER.

We, the most illustrious Princes, most powerful Sovereign Grand Commanders Grand Inspectors Generals of the 33d degree, and Grand Officer of the most Sovereign Grand Consistory of the United States of America, regularly constituted by constitutional patents of the 28th of the 8th month of the T. L. (tempus lucis, time of light) 1807. Do declare and certify to all brethren, Knights and Princes masters, spread through both hemispheres, that, having upon an extraordinary convocation met in general assembly of the Grand Consistory, the most Powerful Sovereign Grand Commander communicated to us a petition, ACCOMPANIED BY AN OATH OF SUBMISSION, addressed to our Grand Consistory by our beloved brothers Stephen Deblois, William Davis, David Merrill, Edward Easton, William Coggeshall, John Brown, Isaac Stall, William Douglass, David Coggeshall and James Perry, residents of Newport, State of Rhode-Island, and recommended by our most illustrious brother, John A. Shaw, our Deputy General Inspector for the said State: all of whom being severally recognized in the sublime degree of Princes of the Royal Secret, and zealously desirous of working for the advantage and improvement of the royal art in its great perfection: *Solicit* from our Grand Consistory that it may be pleased to authorize them by virtue of constitutional patents to establish a Grand Council of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, for the State of Rhode-Island.

To this effect, and for other obvious reasons, considering that there exist no Grand Council of Princes of the Royal Secret within the State of Rhode-Island: that a similar establishment cannot but be useful to the propagation of true masonic principles, and that it is necessary the masonic authority should be concentrated in one single spot within the said State, reposing the greatest confidence in the zeal and masonic knowledge of the most illustrious brother Stephen Deblois, designated by our most illustrious brothers to preside in the Grand Council, and also in the most illustrious brothers William Davis and Richard Merrill, as senior and junior Grand Wardens. We have by unanimous consent constituted and instituted them, and by these presents we constitute and institute and give full power, to the most illustrious brothers Stephen Deblois, William Davis and Richard Merrill, to establish a Grand Council of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret in the city of Newport: to take care that the statutes and general regulations of high masonry, and these peculiar to the Grand Consistory of the United States of America be strictly observed, and never to admit in it none but true and legitimate brothers of the sublime masonry, to regulate and govern the members composing the above said Grand Council of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret for the State of Rhode-Island.

W. We empower the said Grand Council to appoint and install its Grand Officers, which nomination and installment is to take place on the 21st of September in every year; and we enjoin the said Grand Council to cause the table or list of its grand officers and members to be forwarded to us yearly in the interval between the 21st of September and 30th of November, under the penalty of being deprived being mis-trusted in the general table of the Grand Consistory, which closes every year at that period.

We grant and confer to the above said Grand Council, thus established, the power of initiating masters already admitted to the degree of master masons, to all the degrees, grades and neighborhood of perfection, and of PHILOSOPHICAL MASONRY, as far and including the sublime degree of Princes of the Royal Secret, 33d degree: but in case of the establishment of an inferior body constituted by our Grand Consistory in the city where the Grand Council hold its sittings, the said Grand Council will lose the right of initiating the masters to the degree, which shall be conferred by that body, but it will take from among its members those it may be in want of for its complement which shall not exceed the number of twenty-seven virtues, provided they discover it them the virtues and qualities requisite: to receive applications in demand of capitulatory and constitutional charters for the establishment of Councils, or ones, &c. within the said State of Rhode-Island to authorize them to work the degrees appertaining to them by conforming strictly to all the laws, institutes, statutes and general regulations of high masonry and those peculiar to our Grand Consistory, under the obligation of soliciting within six months our approbation and ratification: to form demands in its name to the Grand Consistory of the United States within six months from the time of the petition's application to the said Grand Council: to inspect and survey the said establishment of perfection and philosophical masonry in their mode of working.

N. B. As it is of the essence of the sacred principles upon which rests the basis of our sublime institution not to tolerate the correspondence of instituted bodies with isolated bodies and masters who should not exhibit diplomas of perfect regularity, the Grand Consistory invites every mason belonging to its grand jurisdiction, whether united in bodies or private, carefully to avoid such correspondence, and to conform themselves henceforward to the articles of the general regulations treating upon that subject. We accordingly request all our royal and most illustrious brother masons of every degree, to acknowledge the said Grand Council of Princes of the Royal Society for the State of Rhode-Island, and to welcome its members wherever in Lodges, Chapters, Colleges or sub-Councils, promising to show the same kind attention towards those who shall present themselves at the gates of our sacred asylums, they being provided with titles and recommendations properly attested. Given under our signs, the seal of our arms, the great seal of princes of masonry, and the private seal of the Sovereign Grand Commander, in a place wherein are deposited the greatest treasures, the sight of which fills us with joy, consolation and acknowledgment for every thing that is great and good under the Celestial Canopy.

New-York, United States of America, sign of Aquarius, the 23d day of the 11th month called Shebat, year of the T. L. 3812, and according to the common era, the 23d of January, 1813.

J. H. CERNEAU, Sovereign Grand Imperator General 33d degree, Grand Sovereign Grand Commander.
CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, 3d Grand Minister of State, Grand Imperator General 33d degree.
By Command of the Sovereign Grand Consistory, S. SCHISANOFF, Sovereign Grand Chancellor, Grand Imperator General 33d degree.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUN contains an article of great merit from the hand of a clergyman, addressed to the Freemasons in the sacred ministry, exhorting them to abandon the Lodges. We make from it the two following extracts:—*N. Y. Herald.*

Can you deny that unnumbered portions of the sacred records are prevented, and dragged in ludicrous mockery into the service of the Lodge? and especially that the affair of the burning bush is not a horrid, impious, and heaven daring personification of the great Jehovah,—that a poor, wicked, & impious worm of the dust outrageously lies in the face of his fellow men,—of angels, and of God Almighty himself, when he says 'I am that I am'—or himself cast a greater affront on religion, or a Wieselaupt, or Voltaire, or Paine, or Lucifer himself cast a greater affront on religion, or a blacker stigma on every thing Christians hold sacred than this is done by masons in their mimicry of the 'last supper' and their diabolical libations from the human skull?—Surely, it appears as though a conclave must have con-

vened in Pandemonium, and that he who once said 'better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven' propounded the unexpected, but daring, and high handed scheme of enlisting the avowed advocates of piety,—the sentinels on Zion's walls,—to betray their sacred trust, and determine the fortress they had vowed to defend.

You have seen little children building houses of sand, and of snow, and of corn cobs,—in them it is excusable, they knew no better.—But for you, Fathers in Israel, to go industriously searching round the room for Hiram Abiff who pretends to be dead fifteen days, and whose representative lies covered up in a corn-er like stolen goods: for you to be talking about Jubela, Jubelo, Jubeloh, and to be very tired to travel off to mount Moriah, and to be very tired in walking a few yards for you to tire to bring it forward and discover the pot of manna and Aaron's rod, is too ridiculous, mendacious and abominable for ministers of the gospel, and members of the great Sanhedrim of Israel. Beside, after joining in all the fulsome and impious mumery of the Lodge until midnight are you not utterly unfitted for closet devotion? Can you after returning from the Lodge, bless the Lord that you heard his holy name profaned,—or that in disobedience to his command he enabled you to swallow horrid oaths,—and that without much emotion, or compunction you heard the holy scriptures mutilated, and pressed into the service of the prince of darkness? And my brethren, how do you feel on the sabbath, when standing in your pulpits, you look around among your audience, and perceive many of your midnight coadjutors in folly, in oaths, and in blasphemy,—and some of the very men with whom you chanted, 'We three do agree' looking you full in the face while you read. 'Come out from among them, and be separate saith the Lord' or 'have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness?'

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH. THE MASONIC ATTACK!

The various reports that have been put in circulation by the Fraternity, and their adherents, respecting the assault committed upon the Editor of this paper, by the State Treasurer, as well as a regard for his personal interests and character, renders it necessary for him, to give the following statement of facts to the public, the whole of which is strictly confined to the truth, and given in the plainest narration, that every one may understand it.

On Saturday morning last, as I was going to the Capitol, about 30 feet from its entrance, I passed some person wrapped in a cloak, whom I did not see, to know. As I was ascending the steps, I felt that some one had seized hold of my cloak, and was attempting to pull me back: at the same time I was accosted. Upon turning round, I saw that it was Alexander Mahon, the State Treasurer, and I immediately sprang to him at the foot of the steps, and demanded what he wanted. He seized me by the collar, but as soon as I could throw off my gloves and cloak, I gave him a blow, that broke his hold and slid him some feet, it being a spot of ice where we stood, to the lower side of the walk, where I followed him. Being evidently disappointed at the reception he had met, he kept at about two yards distant from me, and commenced a parley: saying that he wanted to know the reason of my publishing the article that appeared in my paper about the time of his election. I replied because it was my pleasure to do so, and that he would obtain no other reason or explanation from me at that time or place. He pronounced it a gross and infamous libel, and I asserted it as the truth, which I stood ready to establish before a court of justice. This declaration enraged him, and to me he gave evidence of his being under the influence of liquor. He uttered oath after oath, of the vilest and most degrading character, and put himself into an attitude of hostility; we met, and I gave him several blows, the force of which was principally broken, by his efforts to guard his face—several marks of blood were however visible, when he retreated, and made for a heap of waste lumber that lay near, where he caught up a strip of plank six or eight feet long, and advanced towards me. But hearing some threats from me if he attempted to use his weapon, and perhaps thinking that he would not be able to strike me, he dropped it, foaming with rage, and uttering towards me the most abusive epithets, disgraceful oaths, and bitter menaces; for which he received several blows, that brought from him apparently a pretty plentiful flow of blood. He seized the plank again, but was soon induced to drop it, and take his way towards the west wing of the Capitol—now his spirits seemed to have sunk, in his retreat he charged me, in a mournful and desponding tone, with having first attacked and attempted to destroy his character, and now with having never done me an injury (wonder if he had no more), and that I, after having attempted to ruin his character, now had made an attack upon his life, and wished to assassinate him. This I denied, and told him that he had brought the chastisement upon himself, by obstructing my passage, unprovoked.

At this instant, when the State Treasurer had taken his way towards his office, and I on called for it.—*Nat. Intell.*

was about putting on my cloak and gloves, a mob of some thirty or more persons, rushed from the rotunda to the steps of the Vestibule, at the head of whom appeared Henry Simpson, (known as the standing candidate for any office) and some of the prominent masons, office holders and friends of the administration. At the sight of this force Mahon's spirit, seemed to re-suscitate, and he cried loudly against me, saying that I had attacked, abused and beat him. This cry was answered by a general volley of oaths and imprecations, which I will not disgrace paper to record. Simpson flew to Mahon and leading him to, they seized hold of me but at one effort I dislodged both. Mahon ran for his club. I then drew a dirk and said that I should not attempt to fight the State House mob, but warned every one of them not to attempt to lay hands upon me at their peril. Seeing no prospect of forcing my way through the mob into the capitol, and being pursued by a drunken and enraged antagonist, armed with a heavy club, I deemed it most prudent to retreat and deliberately walked into town. Thus ended the attempt, of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania and the masonic office holders, and satellites to muzzle the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. I was not injured in the least.

During the affair the State Treasurer asserted upon every opportunity that I made the attack upon him. This every reader will see is not true. I told him, repeatedly, that I had no desire to hurt his frail tenement, and that it was only in self-defence that I disgraced myself by touching him, and that whenever he desisted from abusing with his tongue, I should let him alone.

As a runner or porter was passing, he called him and offered to pay him well if he would come and whip me. The runner laughed at him and passed on.

From the circumstances that transpired and some facts that have recently come to my knowledge I have reason to believe that the attack of Mahon was a preconcerted thing—a conspiracy entered into by several, and that his only object was to detain me until the information could be carried into the house, where he had assurance of all the help necessary to inflict upon me the chastisement intended. This is evident from the character and spirit of the mob that came to his relief. It is singular also that only one person friendly to me was amongst them, and he by accident, being passing at the time.

The Fraternity immediately raised and widely spread a report that I had drawn a dirk upon Mahon and run it through his ear. The authors of that report are liars in intention, in fact, I drew no dirk, until assaulted by Simpson and the mob.

I understand that Simpson denies that he took hold of me, and says that he can obtain certificates to that effect from some of his cronies. We shall expect therefore to see them spread before the public. But there are others that witnessed the fact, and he has already been charged with it by a member of the Legislature whose integrity is unimpeachable and unquestionable.

The State Treasurer says he is a pure man, and all the stories respecting his profligacy are lies. Very well, will that gentleman tell how long it is since he visited some of the public brothels? And whether common report lies when it says that he had been kicked out of every bawdy house in town, not a month before his late election! These are important questions to put to a man that has such a regard for his family.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Register and Review.

[P] Not long since we received a letter from a much esteemed correspondent in Pennsylvania, which contained the following paragraph.

At an informal meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention, in a private room, a Mr. Stone from New-York, came in and made a speech, in the course of which he said: 'That he wished the members of the convention who were masons to unite in an address to the brethren in the United States, and urged them to give up their charters, as at present they lay under a heavy reproach and justly too, said he for I myself was in the Grand Lodge when money was voted to the abductors and Murderers of Morgan!'

He was here interrupted by a loud and broad hiss.—I know not that he knew there were some antismasons present!

Now what says Col. Wm. L. Stone to this? Is he the man referred to? From the well known character of Mr Stone, we are warranted in the belief that he will answer these questions decisively and promptly.

THE FRIGATE POTOMAC.—We have seen a letter from an officer of the United States Frigate Potomac (then lying in the magnificent harbor of Rio Janeiro) which among other matters, contains the following intelligence, which cannot but be acceptable to the friends of those on board of that vessel, viz: 'I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the performance of the ship; she sails like the wind, and is handled as if she had never done me an injury (wonder if he had no more), and that I, after having attempted to ruin his character, now had made an attack upon his life, and wished to assassinate him. This I denied, and told him that he had brought the chastisement upon himself, by obstructing my passage, unprovoked. At this instant, when the State Treasurer had taken his way towards his office, and I on called for it.—*Nat. Intell.*