

ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Francis Granger,

For Lieutenant Governor,
Samuel Stevens,

For Senators--8th District,
Philo C. Fuller, Trumbull Cary,

For Member of Congress--27th District,
FREDERICK WHITTLESEY,

For Members of Assembly,
**Isaac Lacey, Samuel G. Andrews,
Peter Price.**

ADDRESS—TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

More than three years have elapsed since the yeomanry of these Western Counties first cited Free-Masonry to the ballot-boxes for trial. The Institution setting itself above all human tribunals, in this free country, claimed exemption from investigation, and set at defiance the Laws of the Land. No resource was left but to summon her before that most majestic tribunal where the whole people sit in judgement, and try her for her immoralities, her crimes, and her treason to the Constitution. The success of this appeal has been such as fully to vindicate the wisdom which first made this question political. Events have shown that the free, the intelligent, the independent citizens of these United States, need only to be informed of the true history of Masonic crimes, and the correct nature of Masonic principles, to unite with us in their efforts to extirpate, by means of the ballot-box, this insidious enemy of the equal rights of the citizen. The number of enlightened electors who believe that the most sacred rights of the citizen, and the dearest interest of the republic depend for their preservation upon the destruction of the Masonic Institution already amounts to hundreds of thousands. The despised few, who first dared to avow themselves political Anti-Masons have thus early swelled to a multitude, and now on the eve of our second gubernatorial election, since this question became political, we find ourselves cheered with the animating prospect of complete success with our state ticket. It is right that it should be so. Free-Masonry has stained this hallowed land with crime. She has shed the blood of a citizen. She has corrupted the fountains of Justice. She has interfered with the due administration of the laws, and set at defiance their penal sanctions. Tho' her principles and obligations have all been made public, yet, with a shamelessness and impudence characteristic of wickedness, she still persists in conducting in the true spirit of her unholy oaths. Even within the last year her members have been guilty of contumacious conduct towards our highest courts, and braved the anger of offended Justice, to prevent the conviction of a brother for a criminal offence, and to save the Institution from the disgrace which their disclosures might inflict. For all these crimes; and above all, for the dangerous principles which prompted to them, it is right that she should be summoned to the bar of public opinion. This has been done, and the charges against Free-Masonry have been so weighty, and the proof so full, that she must long ere this have suffered under the sentence pronounced by public indignation, if she had relied upon her own merits alone for defence. Arraigned as she was, by the voice of an indignant and abused people, and conscious of no innocence on which she might rely for protection, she looked around her for assistance in her hour of peril. Happily she found an ally worthy of her cause in the Albany Regency.—A knot of selfish monopolizing politicians are worthy coadjutors of selfish and monopolizing Free-Masonry. A treaty between powers of such near kindred was not difficult to be concluded. It was settled, and Free-Masonry relying upon her political allies for countenance, support and protection, boldly set at defiance the people who would question her lofty pretensions. The general opinion has been that "Freemasonry is a useless Institution," which leaves us to the belief that if she had not been protected and defended by her political associates, the order would before this time have been entirely prostrated in this state. What great services then have the Regency rendered, on account of which they are entitled to ask of you to spare the order?

One of the first acts of their executive, was to give the weight of his official sanction to a falsehood, in relation to Anti-Masonry, and to speak in terms of reprehension of that sentiment which he had before, in a judicial capacity recognized as a "blessed spirit." The supple minions of this party threw the broad shield of their power over the Grand Chapter of this state, which stood arraigned before the Legislature for high and aggravated offences against the Laws of this land, and this not to protect the order from unmerited punishment, but to screen it from honest investigation. They would have

relieved the Banking Institutions of the city, bloated with overgrown wealth, from taxation, and cast the burthen upon the tillers of the soil. They would have imposed a DIRECT TAX upon the people of this state to replenish a treasury drained by their own lavish extravagance. They would paralyze the action, and waste the benefits of that noble system of internal improvements which has been so long and justly the pride and the honour of this state. They did raise the tolls on the canals, which amounted to a direct tax upon the western farmer, and which was both well calculated to cripple the princely revenue of the canal fund, and to propagate a sentiment of hostility against the whole system of canal improvement. This was done obviously to punish the farmers of "the infected district," and to buy favor with the "duly and well qualified brethren," of the eastern counties, and this tax would have been continued, but they were compelled to retrace their steps, by the expressed voice of an indignant people.—In relation to the Morgan outrage they appointed an officer, seemingly to investigate, but actually to suppress the truth, and when the officer appointed acted honestly and efficiently according to the letter of the law, he was treated by them with such studied coldness and wanton insult, as to drive him from the post he had so ably filled. Have the Albany Regency by these measures earned favor enough with the people to ensure the votes of freemen not only for themselves, but for Free-Masonry which they have taken under their patronage? Rather should we think that these acts of misrule, and corruption would arouse the people to vindicate their insulted rights, and visit their indignation upon the heads of those treacherous servants who could thus basely traffic away their interests, and sell the influence of their stations for the support of false Free-Masonry. The Institution, with this her worthy ally, is now gathering her strength for a final contest, in the desperate hope of being able a few brief months, to avert from her head the destruction which awaits her.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The approaching election presents an occasion in which the most important consequences are manifestly dependant upon your intelligent and deliberate exercise of the rights of suffrage. The question distinctly at issue is, whether Free-Masonry shall still longer predominate in the councils of our government, or whether by your patriotic efforts it shall be speedily consigned to the oblivion to which it is hastening. To the patriot who trembled for the permanency of our free institutions, from the fear of all-pervading Free-Masonry, and who has watched with anxious and thrilling interest the progress of those high-hearted exertions which have been made to banish it from our soil, it must be cheering to witness the apparently near consummation of his best hopes. The prospect cannot but animate such to still more energetic efforts to complete at a single blow, the unallowed work so nobly begun.

It is not a county or a district simply, which is at stake in the present contest, but it is the great State of New-York with her two millions of people, which is to be emancipated from Masonic thralldom by a favorable result. It is believed that this result is within the compass of exertions, in the making of which this county is expected to maintain her usually conspicuous and honorable rank. Let the importance of the question at stake, and the momentous consequences that are to flow from its decision, stimulate every one to come forward and give his best efforts to redeem the land of his fathers, and the inheritance of his children from the baleful influence of Free-Masonry.

In relation to the individual candidates presented for your consideration, whose names stand at the head of this Address, we deem it only necessary to say, that they are well qualified to sustain the great interests we advocate, and that if elected, they will fill the several offices for which they are designated, with honour to themselves and usefulness to the country. We commend them to your suffrages as representatives of the momentous interests now at stake, and we do it in the confident expectation that, while giving them your votes, you will feel a proud consciousness that you are contributing your efforts to redeem this state from the domination of Free-Masonry, and from the misrule of a selfish and corrupt political faction.

REUBEN WILLEY, Ch'n of County Convention.
WM. B. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.