

PROSCRIPTION!

The following article from the Greensburg Gazette, we recommend to the attention of those who delight to join in the cry of "proscription," because we withhold our votes from those who act with the Aristocratic Masonic party.

PROSCRIPTION! PROSCRIPTION!!

A word upon which every press that covers under the influence of Free-Masonry, is assiduous to ring all the charges. When applied to Anti-Masons, what is it? Simply this, that believing the testimony brought out by Free-Masons themselves, who since the murder of William Morgan by Free-Masons acting under the obligations of their secret oaths, have seceded from this dark conspiracy against the laws, the rights, liberties and lives of free citizens, and have advised the abolition of such a society; believing this testimony, we say, of which there is a mass almost too tedious to read, but which no intelligent man once reading can possibly resist, unless like the Jews, he wilfully closes all the avenues that reach the heart and soul of a human being; every Anti-Mason resolves within his own bosom, that for his single self, he will never go up to the ballot box in this country yet free, and give his vote for any man that he knows does yet belong and adhere to a secret Institution, dangerous to freedom, to the due execution of the laws, to sound morality and genuine Christianity. Thus believing, as independent citizens of the Republic, he exercises his privilege as a freeman, he will prefer giving his vote to the citizen he believes untrammelled, independent, fearless of all secret influence from men who meet in the darkness of night—his windows closed, their doors guarded by drawn swords, to machinate what mischief they please, under false pretexts, under masks that the world was said to be unable to penetrate—but which have been torn off by the Martyr Morgan, whose blood cries aloud for vengeance on those murderers—whom the arts of the brethren have screened from just punishment. For the exercise of this privilege of every, the poorest and most humble, free citizen of the Republic, to vote for whom he pleases, and to reject whom he pleases, for reasons that seem good to himself; and for stating such determination, and his reasons therefor, openly, publicly, in the face of the whole world, is the odious term proscription applied. And by whom suggested and reiterated time after time? By Masons and their satellites, the cowardly mongrel Editors of newspapers, who have never dared to open one column to admit one particle of light and knowledge to their readers, of all the plain, undeniable, irrefragable truths and arguments that have been presented, as arising out of this most foul, strange and unnatural murder; murder that has brought disgrace and deep guilt upon this our native land. The cry of proscription, raised and shouted forth by Free-Masons—who in their secret midnight prowling assemblies, have systematized the means of heaping odious slander, proscription and utter ruin on all who venture to oppose them—to whom, bitter revenge is a sworn principle, who laugh at the calamity, and mock at the woes of those who have been reduced to beggary, by arts put into practice by themselves against all such as have boldly thrown off their tame submission to Masonic obligations and declared to the world, the utter folly, base deception, and wicked principles of this secret institution. The cry of proscription against Anti-Masons, is extraordinary indeed; one of whose main principles is, open, free, uncompromising opposition, to all secret, unauthorized, irresponsible agents, who have proscribed the life of a citizen, guiltyless of any offence against the laws of the land. Let it be proclaimed on the house-tops, let the trumpet blow it in every ear—a free citizen of this free Republic, has lost his life, has been basely murdered in obedience to the secret laws of a secret society; and for what? for bringing into the light of day, what that society chose to shroud in darkness—its vindictive, malignant, immoral, irreligious principles and practices; and its silly, idle, vain, pompous and ridiculous ceremonies. We throw with just indignation the odious term, proscription, back upon our opponents—to them it has true application—to us none at all. We stand upon our elective privilege to vote for and reject whom we please. We interfere with no man's right to do the same. We will not vote for Jackson or Clay, because they are still adhering, high, influential Free-Masons. We will vote for Mr. Wirt, because we are satisfied, perfectly satisfied with his views, with all and every sentiment he has expressed in his letter of acceptance to the Antimasonic Convention; and this through we should stand alone in the contest.

"ONE BY ONE THEY GO!"

From the Philadelphia Sun. Mr. CLARKE—I have been a steady and firm friend to Mr. Clay, because I thought him an honest, persecuted man, and a worthy patriot; and when your nomination of Mr. Wirt was first announced I thought you might as well have nominated Mr. Clay, as one mason was as good as another. After the first reading of Mr. Wirt's letter I was disappointed. I thought he was not explicit; and twenty masons told me in one breath that the anties had selected a reason at last and sold their principles. This made me do what I had before a reluctance to do; namely, to read again Mr. Wirt's letter. I did read it, and then perceived it the third time, and I confess I was deeply struck with the modest and yet forcible language used by him. He proceeds from his settled aversion to masonry to state how his convictions were awakened; details the facts of

masonic intrigue and turpitude, apologizes for his being a mason, by saying he has not been in a lodge for thirty years; says, the masonry of this degenerate age was not the masonry of the times when he entered the lodge and, when he cites some of its wicked doings, he says—"according to the exhibition of the evidence made in these reports, the conspiracy against Morgan was not, as has been commonly supposed, the act of a few ignorant men alone, but was engendered in the lodges themselves, enforced under their direction, and supported at their expense, the embracing within its sweep men of all degrees, men of the learned professions, farmers and mechanics; with too much reason to believe that the secret energy of the masonic spirit had entered and polluted even the temples of justice; and with the most demonstrative proof that the persons who had entered into those unallowed oaths, considered their allegiance to the lodges as of higher obligation than their allegiance to the laws of their country. If this be masonry, as according to this uncontradicted evidence it seems to be, 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." These remarks, sir, had a twofold effect—they made me an anti-mason, and also resolve to support Mr. Wirt for the presidency. E. HAZENBURG.

Judge Swan's opinion of Masonry

From the Hartford, Ct. Intelligence. The following letter from Judge Swan, was, undoubtedly, written with great caution and reserve; but judging from the matter disclosed, as well as from the manner of the communication, the writer has, doubtless, facts in store, which the public ought to be in possession of. It seems that the writer became so well convinced of the corrupting influence of Masonry in Courts of Justice, and otherwise that he abandoned the Institution more than ten years ago—and before the excitement occasioned by the murder of Morgan had arisen. Judge Swan is a gentleman extensively known in this State, and needs no commendation to entitle his statements to implicit confidence. He has long & silently suffered under the injuries inflicted upon him by Freemasonry, & having by his known integrity sustained himself in public estimation, we hope he will now speak out to the confusion of his masonic persecutors.

Letter from Cyrus Swan, Esq. of Sharon, Conn. to a Friend.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiries as to my present views of Masonry, my answer will be brief. My views of Masonry have undergone but little change for the last ten years, and since that time I have renounced and disclaimed all connexion with the Institution. I have never been further in Masonry than to the third degree, and all the knowledge I have of its Mysteries, was obtained before I was twenty-two years of age—and so early was I convinced of the impropriety of fostering any secret Societies in this country, that I never joined a Lodge in Connecticut, where I always have lived from childhood, except for a period of about two years, during which time I was initiated.—Since I was twenty-two years of age, I have never visited a Lodge, to my recollection except when urged to do so by some of its members. The last time I entered a Lodge room is more than ten years ago, and a special messenger was then sent to procure my attendance after I had declined several invitations.

The disasters which I experienced in consequence of attending that meeting, and which I have never doubted were principally brought upon me through the influence of Freemasonry, are so well known to you, that I will not attempt to give you a detail of them, and as I take no pleasure in recurring to this period of my life, I hope you will be satisfied as to my present views of Masonry when I add, that I do not believe that any secret Societies in this country are necessary or useful, but that in my opinion, Freemasonry is, and has been, the most dangerous of any, and that in many cases it has been the cause of great injustice and suffering even in our Courts of Justice. Yours, &c. CYRUS SWAN.

"THEY HAVE GONE IN THE WAY OF CAIN."

—Jude.—A sermon of 32 pages, by the Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, a seceding Mason and late pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Northampton and Edinburgh in the State of N. Y.; delivered in Edinburgh Sept. 12, 1831, & published by request. This discourse is just from the press of L. D. Dewey & Co. and adds another obligation to the many already felt towards the author, for his labors and sacrifices in the warfare with Free-Masonry. A plate prefixed to the discourse emblematically shows the monstrous mystery with diverse heads, and dragon's tail, assailed by the Angels of Light and Truth from on high, and by the weapons of free men and seceders around, while the true Grand Master, with horns and fiery eyes, is justly represented, as defending his "Handmaid," with throwing up the grand hailing sign of distress, and roaring out, "PERJURED WRETCHES!" Truly it is a sight, to behold him of the cloven foot pleading for the sanctity of an oath! pouring contempt, at the top of his voice, upon all who love their country better than Masonry, and specially upon them that treat their allegiance to the lodges, as our patriotic Fathers treated their allegiance to the British crown! This is the great defence of Masonry, that its only dreaded assailants must of necessity have rendered themselves incompetent, before they offered to testify against the institution. "They sliighted an oath, ere they stated a fact, and then, who can believe their story?"—But though Paul's Nephew should have sworn to keep secret the conspiracy of forty Jews, it could not hinder him from telling the truth, when his sense of duty compelled him to speak. So the Rev. Author of this interesting and most valuable sermon, having become convinced of the duty, can and does declare the truth against the system and devices of Free-Masonry, in language that will move every reader.—New York Whig.

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WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?

It is a falsehood founded on falsehood. It claims to be a moral Institution; but it teaches drunkenness and debauchery. It claims to be charitable; but spends its funds for "refreshments," and foolish ornaments. It claims to be benevolent; but, like an Insurance Company, those who pay a high premium are the only ones entitled to draw from its funds when reduced to the necessity. It claims to be virtuous; but it encourages vice by offering to the guilty, facilities of escape from punishment. It claims to be ancient—Eveal with time; but it is of modern date. It claims to be unalterable; yet alterations and additions to it are constantly made. It claims to be honorable; yet the candidate for its mysteries must be blindfolded and haltered, like a candidate for the gallows. It claims to be noble; but its nobility consists only in vain and pompous titles. It claims to be scientific; but its whole science consists in the arts of swearing and drinking. It claims to be the Handmaid of the Christian Religion; but it denies the name of Christ. It claims to be of divine origin; but it sprung from the Father of Lies. It claims to be everlasting in its duration; but "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," is engraved by the hand of justice, on every Masonic temple. Such is Freemasonry—ANTIMASONRY is its opponent.

"It is supposed that the Negroes in the South are influenced by the African Lodge of Masons in New York.—Let the American people beware and keep an eagle's eye upon Masonry, that it does not stir up more mischief in the Republic before two years."

We cut the above from some paper on our exchange list, with a view to call public attention to this subject. There are men who would not be indifferent to the existence of African lodges throughout our country, and who do yet turn a deaf ear to the remonstrances of Rush, to the admonitions of Colden and Wirt, and to the independent opinion of John Quincy Adams. That which may reasonably, and does manifestly, excite alarm in the bosom of thousands, when it is known to exist among their dependents and subjects, should equally excite the alarm of all good governments, when found among their dependents and subjects.

In Boston there is a Most Worshipful Grand African Lodge, and whether the famous Walker pamphlets emanated from its chivalrous order of Knights or whether Walker, their author, is a Grand Master of the order, or a member at all, we neither can deny nor affirm; but this is certain; no black man of the Nat. Turner spirit, can fail to discern the immense facilities which a benevolent and charitable order of aprons and trowels, and chase emblems and deadly penalties, will at any time furnish to his hands for secretly diffusing his opinions, and spreading his designs, from the tresselboard of the lodges to the bosoms of the slaves and free blacks, from Baltimore to New Orleans.—It is true, the blacks are not allowed to congregate, either for church or lodge worship, by themselves, and where the members cannot assemble, there cannot be a lodge; but the grand hailing sign, the pass words and grips, the obligations to forewarn and to conceal, to apprise and to rescue, to serve and to defend a brother Mason, are all completely suited to designs of mischief, to which the oppressed and ignorant condition of the blacks exposes them, a thousand fold more than Chesebro, Whitney, Bruce, Sawyer, and King were exposed, to the temptation of taking the liberty, or life, of a freeman.—Virginia is in a situation profitably to reflect upon this view of the subject.—N. Y. Whig.

PUBLIC OPINION—GOV. WOLF.

From the Pennsylvania Whig. GEORGE WOLF.—The idea ought never to be tolerated, that a Governor shall remain in office, because he is personally clever—inoffensive—and tame. All dull men—all sluggish and incompetent minds are calm, amiable, and pacific. The great interests of the public must be considered, in reference to a Governor's political ability to promote and subserve those interests. We want an able, active and efficient Guardian of the Commonwealth, not a clever man who will deport himself civilly, and whose politeness and affability terminate his good qualities. The grand principle that has precedence over all others in a Republic, is rotation in office—and if a dull and incompetent man has by trick, intrigue, chance, or deception, been pushed into the chair of State—we must recur to that first principle, rotation—and push him out. But there are other first principles, equally, or more imperative, that ought to govern us. By our Constitution, the Governor is the vital spirit of Legislation. He recommends laws—and he approves—or places his veto on them. An able and efficient Governor becomes the controlling and master spirit of public affairs—a feeble and inanimate driver, like to a weathercock, turns to every

breaze, and permits the Ship of State to drift at the mercy of winds and waves. Such a Governor has been George Wolf.—Owing to his imbecility, the System of Internal Improvement has been UNPROBATIVE OF REV. ENUE—owing to his want of judgment and decision, the State has been TAXED in the most oppressive manner—a DIRECT TAX has been levied ON INDUSTRY—an odious tax has been imposed on NECESSARIES—and the vices, crimes, and evil passions, which ought to have been taxed, have been passed over! PRODIGALITY and CORRUPTION in the expenditure of the public money, has been without any example, under his administration. And improvements too, which ought to have been nearly completed, are standing still. Let us add to all this that George Wolf is not Governor de facto, but the mere shadow of authority—that Samuel McKean, J. B. Sutherland, and Edward King, are the triumvirate that rule the inner cabinet—the back-stairs influence—the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself."

The Pennsylvania Whig, speaking of Gov. Wolf, says—"His practice has branded with falsehood every syllable of his theory; and not one solitary pledge solemnly made when in the freshness of his oath of office, under the deep influence of the impressive forms of inauguration, has he redeemed by his executive conduct."

The above is a true observation. It may indeed justly be said of Gov. Wolf's speeches and messages about government and state policy, what was remarked of Tristram Shandy's father's eloquence on the subject of door hinges—"He is certainly one of the greatest humbles to them that history can produce: HIS RHETORIC and HIS CONDUCT are perpetual handcuffs."—Lancaster Examiner.

GEORGE WOLF.—We hear from all sections of the State, that the public voice is daily becoming louder against the misrule of this imbecile IMITATOR OF THE GREATEST AND THE BEST, of Presidents—An immense majority will be recorded against George Wolf, at our next October Election, if any Candidate of respectable pretensions is nominated to oppose him. Some accounts represent 30,000 majority against him. We rejoice to see that the able Editor of the National Gazette, is breaking ground against our imbecile State Administration.—Pa. Whig.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

There are several subjects of an interesting character which will probably come before the State Legislature at the approaching session. Whatever may be the tone of public feeling as regards them, it is highly desirable that the representatives of the people should be early acquainted with public opinion. We have mentioned the subject of taxes and the public debt, and would be pleased to learn the ideas of intelligent citizens respecting them. A System of Public Education was proposed and nearly matured at the last session: it will doubtless command the early attention of the legislature at the ensuing session. Will parents, teachers, and patriots, leave this momentous concern to the chance of fate? or will they compare opinions, and concentrate their views, by preparing memorials representing their wishes? A digest and code of laws, regulating the business of the Register's Office, and the Orphan's Court, was also reported at last session, and postponed for the consideration of the next. Have any of our judges, lawyers, and men of business, examined the proposed alterations in the mode of settling estates and guarding the rights of minors? Or is the whole responsibility of legislation on these important matters to rest with three persons appointed for that purpose? The final disposition of every man's property is to be effected by these laws, yet how many of our citizens know any thing of their provisions? A bill likewise passed the Senate last winter for reorganizing the judicial circuits. The other house was not prepared to act definitively upon the proposition. The situation of our Supreme Court is said to be such as will require some alteration that will enable the judges to devote more of their time to the revision of causes, or much erroneous and imperfect adjudication must be submitted to. As the circuits of the Common Pleas now are constituted, some judges are obliged to travel hundreds of miles, and hold twenty or more courts in the year, while others hold eight or ten, and are always within twenty miles of their homes.—They all get equal salary; and we see no good reasons why they should not perform equal labor as nearly as possible. We wish these subjects to be freely canvassed, without reference to party or personal feelings. Bucks County Republican.

AN OPINION ABROAD.

The following article from a late London Morning Herald, forms a fine accompaniment for the announcement of Martin Van Buren's reception at the British Court—especially when published directly under the nose of that august functionary. The London writer has divined very near to the bottom of the truth, in his speculation concerning the fracture and dispersion of the late Unit.—N. Y. Eve. Journal. "The cause of the change of the Cabinet of the U. States appears to be but little understood in England. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than this—General Jackson wishes to be again elected President, and as he found that one of the members of his ministry was about to be nominated as a candidate for that office, he dismissed him, on the ground that he had promised, previous to his appointment to office, not to oppose the re-election of the General. The President has dismissed the other ministers, be-

cause, to use his own remarkable language, "he felt it to be indispensable to reorganize his Cabinet, proper—that it had come in harmoniously, and as a unit; and as a part was about to leave him, a re-organization was necessary to guard against misrepresentation."

"If such nonsense as this were to be used by a King of England, people would unhesitatingly pronounce him mad; but we suppose it must be considered as excellent good sense, coming from the pen of the President of the American Republics. It will be observed that the General finds no fault with the members of the Cabinet as public servants, on the contrary, he has acknowledged that they were all very efficient and excellent officers. It is not, therefore, on account of the interests of the State that they were dismissed, but in order to insure his own reelection to the President's Chair. In short, it is clear that, with General Jackson, his own paltry ambition is every thing—the nation over whom he rules nothing. Surely the Americans will not re-elect a man who can thus act contrary to every principle of republicanism and free election!"

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

The New York Commercial has the Gibraltar Chronicle to October 11th. By the following extract of a letter from Madrid, it appears that the Court of Madrid has determined upon the total suppression of the freedom of the port of Cadiz, as soon as such a measure can be done consistently with the Decree of February last, noted in an official article extracted the other day from the Globe:—

Extract of a Letter from Madrid of the 22d Sept.

"By a Royal Decree dated the 18th inst., it is ordered that, in one year's time from that date, the freedom of the Port of Cadiz shall be altogether abolished."

The Chronicle of October 1st, says the Cadiz Diary of the 28th Sept. brings the Royal Decree, mentioned in Thursday's Chronicle, relative to the abolition of the freedom of that port.

The Madrid Gazette of Sept. 24, says: "Don Pedro was preparing to sail against Portugal at the head of an expedition, which has been just joined by many Spanish emigrants."

His Excellency Sir William Houston, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison and Territory of Gibraltar, arrived at the Rock on the 20th of September, and was received with the usual honors. He was waited upon by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Exchange Committee, on the following day, who presented an address of congratulation, tendering, on their own behalf, and on that of their constituents, assurances of their loyalty and of their willingness to co-operate with him in all measures for the advancement of the interests of the colony.

THE NEXT SPEAKER IN CONGRESS.

Speculations are afloat as to who will be elected Speaker in Congress. Mr. Stevenson is known to be opposed to the Tariff, and in favor of Anti-Tariff principles. The Speaker has the appointing of all the standing Committees, and it is asked 'will the friends of the Tariff risk the appointment of a committee on manufactures, by its enemy?'—The Jackson party have a majority in Congress and Mr. Stevenson, it is expected will be their candidate. Under these circumstances, for whom will the Jackson members of Congress from Pennsylvania vote? Will they support the Anti-Tariff candidate for Speaker and thus jeopardize, if not sacrifice the interests with which the prosperity of Pennsylvania is identified? Or will they support the Clay candidate for Speaker, and thus apparently abandon Gen. Jackson?—Or will they support a third candidate, and thus prevent the election of a Speaker at all? The subject is one which involves much responsibility, and it is hoped will be considered on grounds independent of party triumph or devotion.—Pa. Telegraph.

The first stone of the Lexington and Ohio

Rail Road was laid in Lexington, Ky. on Saturday 22d of October, with great parade. A large procession was formed of the military, public authorities, strangers, and citizens. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the President of the company, E. I. Winter, Esq. assisted by Gov. Metcalf, and an Address was delivered on the occasion by Dr. Charles Caldwell. The grading of the first seven miles from Lexington is contracted for and is to be completed by the first of April next. Sanguine hopes of success are entertained by the friends of public improvement in Kentucky, and we trust they will be fully realized and afford an impetus to similar undertakings in other parts of the western country. Nashville Banner.

A Masonic Editor in Lancaster, Pa.

says he knows "of no better titles for REPUBLICANS than to be called Masons." He styles the party with which he acts the Masonic party, and says—"we should not be ashamed nor fearful to assume the name of Masons with which every good democrat has been baptized." It is very pleasant to the Anti-Masons to see the Masons abandon the assumed name of Democrats, and fight under the bloody flag of the Lodge.—Newark, (New Jersey,) Monitor.

The benefits of a Temperance Society in

a town of about 1000 inhabitants; 1. The annual expense of ardent spirits lessened more than \$9,000. 2. The number of Retailers reduced from 17 to 0. 3. The number of drunkards lessened 24. 4. More than 20 drunkards completely reformed.—Cumberland Co. Report, Maine.