

thy crimson gore will flow again; up! up! and show that AMERICA WILL BE FREE!

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It is a "School for Scandal;" it is unauthorised by God, discountenanced by the Apostles, and a prevention to the happy growth of Christian perfection.

He who follows after these things, DENIES THE FAITH, and erects to himself an Idol of Destruction, which leads to pain and misery, and is worse than an Infidel.

Then let us follow "after Godliness." O, ye followers of the Lord! spurn from your breasts the horrors that bind you to the wheels of wickedness and power, intolerance and shame.

Doth it not call for a blush on the fair cheek of Charity, to think we are become the dupe of designing men! Shall we sit silent, and yield a passive obedience! No, fellow Christians, let us show, by a manly struggle, that we are members of the one body; let us not be deterred by the world from opposing the enemies of our Religion; let it not be said by succeeding ages, that we were afraid to crush the Monster.

Our Country groans and is at hand; though we may be opposed, let us lift our voices and wield the sceptre of our knowledge against so formidable an enemy; imbibe not the idea of passiveness and non-interference. It is the cause of Religion that call us forth.

While the Mammoth of Destruction belagues us around on all sides, "his Virtue smiles and bids you come." Rally around the Standard of your Country's glory; the departed spirits of our immortal sires look down from their Triune illuminated mansion and behold us pining in captivity!

Shall not that power which caused fair Freedom's smiles to dart that glancing look, and spoke "America is free!" assist us! O, ye degenerate sons of Freedom, why are you FACTIOUS! Why do you not render indemnity to a free people by the timely resignation of your charters and a total cessation of unprincipled malignity!

Will you still attempt to pawn Masonry on us as a support to our Country and our Religion! Doth it not rifle the charms of Religion and foist on us (a free people) the bastardy of its own likeness! Don't the Capitols rage with Masonry? Are there no friends to take up the arms of Literature against it!

Doth not the Monster stalk through our fields, our houses and our pockets! Is not Masonry unsolicited, unnatural, and would to God it was unconstitutional—that was an omission. Friends of Freedom and Religious Liberty! while your Preachers preach for you, will you not enquire, are these Masons! If they are, do you not know what to do!—Our's is not a compulsive Government. Keep your "mites" in your own pockets, & ere long these great bulwarks of Masonic Faction will have to abandon this National Evil, and by a final departure from Masonry, they will be entitled to your support.

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Our citizens of merit, without the aid of Faction, will be solicited to fill high and important offices of trust, and wicked men will become good men; Preachers become zealous; Truth will prosper; Farmers will be ploughing in safety. When Masonry is dead, and forgotten, peace will reign triumphant. It will add the second grand laurel to the annals of our Country, by pulling down the st. ang hold of Aristocracy and causing the standard of worse than molten images to fall. If Masonry is put down, in toto, one of the greatest evils which distracts a Republican people, will have been overthrown; the mask will then be pulled from the eyes of deluded hundreds who wear it for Religion; kindred kingdoms will catch the flame; tyrants will be robbed of unlimited power, and man will be as free as what God designed him to be. Let us, therefore, not trifle away our time, but add our little mite of knowledge in pulling it down.—"UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE FALL."

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CONGRESS.

Twenty-Second Congress—First Session. From the United States Telegraph.

Tuesday, Jan. 17. The Senate, yesterday, was occupied the principal part of the day by Mr Hayne's reply to Mr. Clay's opening speech on the resolution for a new tariff system. Previous to commencing his speech, Mr. Hayne submitted an amendment. When Mr. Hayne had concluded, Mr. Dickerson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution and amendments, to Monday next. This motion was adopted after having been discussed by Messrs. Dickerson, Forsyth, Clay, Tyler, Smith, & Wilkins. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill making appropriations for objects of eternal improvement, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. McDuffie also reported a resolution from the same committee; calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, &c. in the United States, and also for such a tariff of duties upon imports, as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest. It was laid upon the table one day. A variety of other bills, principally of a private nature, were reported and passed through a first and second readings. A consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution was resumed, and the discussion of it occupied the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Bouldin, severally addressed the House on the subject.

Wednesday, Jan. 18. In the Senate yesterday, the bills for the relief of Robert A. Forsyth and of Stephen Hook, were severally read the third time and passed. Several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Dallas, from a number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. After reports of committees and ordering several bills to a third reading, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Marcy, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and continued so engaged until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, among a number of petitions and memorials which were submitted by consent, was one presented by Mr. Branch, from the agent of the Creek Indians, on the subject of certain Indian claims, which was committed to the same Committee of the Whole House, to which a bill in relation to the same matter, reported by Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, had been referred. Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill on the subject of the long standing claims of Farrow & Harris, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read twice, and together with the report of the committee, ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Jan. 19. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making an appropriation to alter and widen the draw of the bridge over the Potomac, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The following bills were passed: The bill to direct the manner of issuing patents on confirmed land claims in the Territory of Florida; the bill authorizing the relinquishment of the sixteenth sections of land granted for the use of schools; and the location of other lands in lieu thereof; the bill confirming the claim of Maria Halliday, to a tract of land in Louisiana; the bill for the relief of David Chaplin, Israel Hale, and America Hamlin; the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Peter, Catharine and Charles Serjet; and the bill for the relief of James W. Zachary.

In the House of Representatives, a number of private bills were reported and read a first and second time, and committed.—Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, introduced a resolution, calling for various information concerning the public lands, which lies on the table one day. Several other resolutions were submitted and agreed to, after which, the House took up Mr. Bouldin's resolution respecting ad valorem duties, and Mr. Stewart resumed his remarks upon the general effects of the tariff system. He was followed by Mr. Wickliffe, who concluded by moving the previous question. The House, however, refused the proposition to put the main question, by a vote of 96 to 93.

The Speaker presented the memorial of Joseph Draper, of Virginia, complaining of the undue election of Charles C. Johnston, Esq., the setting member for the congressional district represented in the last Congress, by Mr. Draper. It was referred, on the motion of Mr. Johnson, to the Committee on Elections. The House passed two private bills, and afterwards went into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, and debated the Apportionment Bill, until, at half past three, the committee, on the motion of Mr. Briggs, rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 20. The Senate, yesterday, transacted but little Legislative business, having gone into executive session at an early hour. The bill from the House for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and continental navy in the revolutionary war, was previously read the second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a resolution directing the Secretary

of the Treasury to obtain information as to the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States during the year 1831, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, and sugar, and the cost thereof, together with the quantities of similar articles imported from abroad, and their cost; and that he lay the same before Congress, accompanied by all the useful information he can collect, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted, as also was a resolution of a similar nature, but more comprehensive, reported a few days ago by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to refund to the heirs of Matthew Lyon, of Delaware, appeared and took his seat. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill making appropriations for objects of eternal improvement, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. McDuffie also reported a resolution from the same committee; calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, &c. in the United States, and also for such a tariff of duties upon imports, as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest. It was laid upon the table one day. A variety of other bills, principally of a private nature, were reported and passed through a first and second readings. A consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution was resumed, and the discussion of it occupied the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Bouldin, severally addressed the House on the subject.

Thursday, Jan. 19. The Senate has been principally engaged this week, with the details of two of the bills reported by the committee on the Judiciary system, one thereof relating to Registers and Registers' Courts, the other relating to Orphans' Courts. The first was recommitted for the purpose of amendment, and has been again reported to the Senate. The resolution of Mr. Livingston, for inquiry into the propriety of making sale of the Delaware, Division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, with the proposal of J. Carey and J. M. Porter to purchase the former work, and pay the State its cost, are now before committees. We do not anticipate a sale of any of the public works. It is said that a bonus