

are convinced, that while Freemasonry affords to its own members improper advantages and exclusive privileges, in the same proportion, it infringes on the rights of other members of the community, violates the laws of the community itself, and undermines the fundamental pillars of Liberty and Democracy.

It encourages in the business and intercourse of life, preferences for its own members, destructive of fair competition, and deeply prejudicial to the industry of others: It creates in favor of Masons a monopoly of public offices and public honors, injurious to the services of the Republic, and a fraudulent evasion of the constitutional rights of the rest of the community:

It utterly refuses for its acts and principles that responsibility to public opinion, which is the best security of free governments:

It controuls and enslaves the Press: It confers regal, aristocratic and impious titles, and practises ceremonies imitative of monarchy and blasphemous towards religion; thus encouraging feelings subsversive of republican virtue and simplicity:

It influences and perverts the administration of justice; both by the natural results of Masonic sympathies, and the sworn duties of Masonic oaths:

It binds its members in allegiance to a Masonic government, independent of the government established by the people of the United States, prescriptive of duties inimical to patriotism, and incompatible with those due to society:

It claims and exercises, powers over its members, opposed to the laws of the land, at variance with the Constitution of the several States and of the Union, and in treason to the sovereignty of the

That these are direct consequences of Free-Masonry, we assert openly and boldly: in proof, they only require examination without fear, favor, or prejudice. The cause of equal rights, demands immediate vindication: this is one of those cases imperiously calling on the people to take measures for their own defence. Vindication and defence are the objects of Anti-Masonry: to make them peaceably and lawfully, we resort to the weapons of the ballot box: to attain them effectually, we act with that union and concert which is only obtained by regular organization.

Let not the objection be raised, that the defence of equal rights may be safely entrusted to the "Democratic Party." In veneration for Democracy we are inferior to none. We stand towards it in the relation, that was held by the earlier Democrats towards the Whigs. In the revolution all wore Whigs; but subsequently the rights of the people were found to need a more restricted test, and to apply that test, the Democratic party arose. A Democratic was therefore, a Whig, who, in accordance with the new emergencies presented by the times, had taken new measures to maintain Whig principles. In like manner, new events which have occurred since the organization of the Democratic party have exhibited the necessity of new measures for the defence of the substance of true Democracy. If the Anti-Republican mysteries and consequences of Free-Masonry had been originally known, the wise discrimination of the fathers of the Democratic party must necessarily have made them the tests of exclusion. Now, that they are fully developed we adapt ourselves to the new exigency, and without abandoning the principles of Jefferson, or ceasing to be Democrats, we add the new and necessary test of Anti-Masonic Democracy.

Let it not be urged, that the subject matter of Anti-Masonry is not sufficiently important to justify the call for political union.—When the rights of freemen are to be vindicated, the occasion is always important, and will always justify honorable measures to render that vindication effectual. To resist a petty tax, our fathers combined their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, and achieved the bloody triumph of the revolution. A feather's weight taken by fraud or force from the rights of one class of citizens, and added unjustly to the privileges of another is a wrong to the social compact and must be remedied. The cause of Anti-Masonic Democracy is the cause of equal rights, violated not in a few trivial particulars, but in all the essentials and fundamentals of free institutions. If the charges against Secret Societies are true, and that they are no reflecting man can doubt, to suppress them is more momentous to republican principles than any other question now under consideration by the American People.

The attitude we have assumed, far from interfering with the other important interests of the Union or of this commonwealth, will end materially to promote them. In the Union, since the termination of the great Democratic and Federal contest, government has been the spoil of personal ambition; subservient to popular men has become the regular road to political promotion; and being settled as the test of official qualification, is daily crushing in the community all manly feeling and independent action. This evil will be arrested, temporarily at least, by a new party in which principles are every thing, men nothing. In state politics, customs originally good, have degenerated, and are now only the mechanism which enables the few to govern the many. Reformers are not to be looked for among those who come into power by old party routine, and who themselves profit by the ills we deprecate. Political abuses can only be remedied by the new men of a new party, springing fresh from the uncontaminated body of the people, and unpolished by the habitude of office.

To individuals of all parties, who are satisfied of the pernicious tendency of secret societies, we propose no derogation of honest

and substantial principles, when we ask their aid and co-operation: where we thwart personal predilections care has been taken to substitute candidates personally as unexceptionable as their own.

At the head of our ticket, as a candidate for the office of President, is WILLIAM WIRT, the chosen friend of Jefferson, and according to his opinion solemnly declared the "Colossus of the Republican Party": a statesman whose abilities are unquestioned and a citizen whose moral character is beyond praise. A friend of the American System, and a Jeffersonian Democrat—in talents inferior to none—in personal and private character, superior even to reproach; William Wirt stands at this moment, in the acknowledgment of all parties, as the most worthy and least exceptionable candidate presented to the American people.

We offer you as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, AMOS ELLMAKER, a native son of Pennsylvania, alike distinguished for public virtues and private worth, and one who has already borne many of her highest and most honorable offices, with equal credit to himself and advantage to the community. In its time of need, he has always stood foremost in the ranks of the Democratic party; and he was among the first to promote the Anti-Masonic re-organization of the party, when an additional test became necessary. We present him to the Union, as a firm supporter of the Democratic principles professed and cherished in Pennsylvania, and to his fellow citizens of this state, as one whose feelings are identified with all her favorite measures and best interests.

As a candidate for the office of Governor, we recommend your fellow citizen, JOSEPH RITNER, whose abilities to serve the people, have been tested in an arduous office at the head of the most important branch of legislation. To the plain and unassuming manners of a Pennsylvania farmer, he unites sterling talents and inflexible virtue.—A Democrat of the best days of Democracy—a supporter of Jackson until he sacrificed personal predilections for Anti-Masonic principles—a friend of the American System—a Republican yeoman, uncontaminated by political corruption, he is eminently qualified to unite public opinion against the present weak, enslaved and extravagant State Administration. He is equally well fitted to carry into effect the great and unsparring work of reform which our political system has so long required: to drive from their ill-gotten places, those Demagogues by profession, who lord it over the people's inheritance; and to introduce that system of rigid economy and unflinching honesty, which the involved finances of this Commonwealth imperiously need.

Fellow-Citizens, we have now laid before you a brief outline of the principles which distinguish the ANTI-MASONIC DEMOCRATIC party, and we have exhibited the respective claims of the individuals selected as our candidates. We appeal to you as patriots and as men, to join in the approaching contest. We ask you to investigate, with that reason which God has given you, the principles and the practices and the results of secret societies: which investigation we firmly believe, will convince you, as we have been convinced, of the pre-eminence and vital importance of their suppression. If you cannot assist us, because the principles we profess are paramount to all others, under public consideration, at least contribute your aid for the great practical results to be obtained by our success: because it will effect a necessary reform in the Union and in the State: because it is the only means of correcting the present gross mismanagement of the public money, and of saving the Commonwealth from oppressive taxation: and because we offer you candidates, inferior to none, less objectionable than any, and preferable to all.

(Signed by all the Delegates.)  
NOR MIDDLESWARTH, President.  
WILLIAM CLARK, Vice President.  
HENRY MERTZ,  
Charles S. Copie, Secretaries.  
James Steele.

CONGRESS.  
Twenty-Second Congress—First Session.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams submitted a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the instructions to the agent who negotiated the treaty with the Sublime Porte. The resolutions submitted by Mr. Branch on the 23d inst. calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information respecting the live oak on the public lands in Florida, &c. were taken up. Mr. White, of Florida, offered amendments proposing to extend the enquiry. A discussion of an acrimonious and personal character occurred, between Messrs. Branch and White. The amendments were finally modified by the mover at the instance of Mr. Branch, and, together with the original resolutions, were agreed to by the House. The bill granting letters patent for useful discoveries to certain aliens, was passed. The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, et al. The amendment proposed by Mr. Pearce in favor of the neices of Commodore Decatur, was rejected. A motion was then made to strike out the enacting clause of the bill; before the question was taken, the Committee, at the instance of Mr. Davis, of Mass., rose reported progress, and the House adjourned.—Globe.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.  
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Webster, presented several petitions in favor of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. A number of memorials in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, were presented. Mr. White,

from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill establishing the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up and Mr. Dallas spoke two hours and a half in its support, when not having concluded, he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, numerous memorials and petitions were presented. Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and France, concluded at Paris on the 14th of July, 1831. Mr. Archer, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act fixing the compensation of the Ministers and Consuls of the United States residing on the Barbary coast, and for other purposes. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year 1832.—Mr. Plummer, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to remove the Land Office from Mount Salus to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi. Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule for computing the mileage of Members of Congress. Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence. The resolution submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Adams, was modified by the mover, and agreed to. The resolution submitted on Thursday last by Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Clayton addressed the House in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. McDuffie in opposition thereto. When the latter gentleman had concluded, Mr. Patton obtained the floor, but the hour heretofore agreed upon for a recess, having expired, he gave way, and the House adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session.—The House re-assembled at seven o'clock. On motion of Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, the bill to establish certain Post Roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes, was considered in Committee of the Whole on the Union. Numerous amendments were agreed to, when the Committee rose, reported progress and at a late hour the House adjourned.—Ibid.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.  
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hayne introduced a bill extending the right of Debiture to Key West. The resolution respecting the Tariff, submitted by Mr. Clay, was taken up, and Mr. Dallas resumed and concluded his speech in its support. Mr. Forsyth then took the floor, and, after speaking some time in opposition to the resolution, gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of the claims for land in the South Eastern Land District in the State of Louisiana. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made a report on so much of the President's Message as related to the expediency of granting to the citizens of this District, a Delegate in Congress, or a territorial government, concluding with a resolution, adverse to the views of the President. Mr. Roove laid on the table sundry amendments to the bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, which were ordered to be printed. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, proposed by Mr. Clayton, for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Messrs. Patton, Polk, and Cambreleng, addressed the House in favor of the resolution; and Messrs. Jenifer, Branch and Huntington, in opposition to it. Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, is entitled to the floor to-day.—Ibid.

THURSDAY, March 1.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of several petitions and the adoption of the resolutions offered on Monday and Tuesday, several bills were passed, among which was the bill supplemental to the act granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands. The "special order" (Mr. Clay's resolution on the Tariff) having been called, Mr. Forsyth rose and submitted an amendment committing the resolution, with the substitute offered by Mr. Hayne, to the Committees of Finance, Manufactures, and Agriculture, with a view to their presenting such a modification of the Tariff as will comport with the various interests of the country. Mr. F. then spoke for about two hours in opposition to the Protective System; and when he had concluded, Mr. Robins gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the subject, and moved an adjournment, which motion was carried. Mr. Robbins, therefore, has the floor to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the Post Office Bill was passed through a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Vance moved an amendment to it, granting the power of appointing Deputy Postmasters to the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but the amendment was negatived by a vote of Ayes 74, Noes 54. After the transaction of some further business, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. D. Condict in the Chair, and took up the bill to amend the existing Revolutionary Pension Law. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Ward addressed the committee in support of the bill. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the committee considered the bill for the Organization of the Ordnance Department, and reported it to the House. At four o'clock, an adjournment took place.—Telegraph. [The proceedings of the balance of the week, have been crowded out.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

By an arrival at New York, London papers to the 14th of January, inclusive, have been received.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—We learn that dispatches have been received by Government, which states that 800 Polish officers in Saxony, who have refused the amnesty of the Emperor Nicholas, are on their march, in small detachments, to France. Each receive a small sum per diem from the Saxon Government.

The labors of the court-martial on Lt. Col. Brevet have been brought to a sudden and melancholy close. This morning the ill-fated soldier, doubtless actuated by feelings, the weight of which the members of the military profession will readily conceive, put a period to his mortal anxieties by his own hand. He shot himself in his own house at Redfield, near Bristol, about three o'clock.

The French Ministers have been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday; they wished to grant a Civil List to Louis Philippe of 15 millions of francs, when M. Odilon Barrot and his friends out-voted the Ministers, and granted him only 12 millions, being less than half the amount enjoyed by Charles the Tenth.

From the London Sun, Jan. 13th, evening.  
The Paris-press mentions that the Sultan has declared war against the Pacha of Egypt, and that it was currently reported in Paris on Wednesday, that the formal refusal of Austria to ratify the 24 articles, had reached the Prussian Embassy the preceding day.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—We understand that the 500 troops that had embarked at Lisbon for Madeira have re-landed; the tyrant having received information that the people of that Island were about to declare for Donna Maria.

We have advices from Persia, which contains some further intelligence respecting the civil war, already noticed as having broken out. It appears that Abdul Rezek Khan came two stages to meet the Prince Royal, on his march to the city of Yazd, which he entered on the 22d.

Ramazanance Hassan Allee Meerza had some time before obeyed the Shah's orders to retire, and had moved towards Kerman. After the surrender of Yazd, however, the people refused to receive him at Kerman, and his army having gradually melted away, he was not in a situation to use force against them.

We received last night Dutch and German papers to the 11th inst. They contain reports of military preparations by Holland upon the Belgian frontier, and are otherwise of a rather warlike aspect. The Chamber of the States-General at the Hague had sanctioned the Budget presented to it, though large, by the Dutch Ministers; and the King seems to have the means, if he continue in his present wrong-headed disposition, so rush into a war with his revolted subjects.

On the Belgian side matters look as if they would not be taken unprepared; and as the parties, if they do come to blows, will meet this time upon more equal terms as to the preparation, the issue may not be quite so favorable to the Dutch as it had been before, and they confidently anticipate it will be now.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 16.—The Dispatch, 18, Commander Frankland, arrived on Wednesday, in nine days from Lisbon. She left in the Tagus the Prince Regent, 120; Capt. Deans Dundas, (with the flag of the Rear Admiral Parker), Asia, 84; Capt. Hyde Parker, Revenge, 70; Capt. Mackay, and Victor, 18, Elice.

Don Miguel was unwearied in his preparations to resist the projected attack upon him, and though detested by many, yet the influence of the Priests was so strong over the minds of the troops; and the lower orders, to lead to the belief, that Don Pedro will find it an uphill work to unseat his brother from the throne of that country.

Friday, on her passage home, was struck with lightning, in a heavy squall, accompanied with rain, on the 4th inst., the electric fluid proceeded down the wet ropes about the main-top-mast, and was then attracted by the main-top-sail sheets; having passed down which, it discharged itself in the mast of the ship with a report similar to the discharge of a gun. Dividing itself, the major part ran along the chain cable, burst on the lower deck, searing and otherwise injuring twelve men in its course; whilst the lesser portion of the electric fluid passing down the fore hatchway, exploded, wounding a man in the forehead; at the same time three men were struck down on the forecastle—one of them much injured.

BRISSELS, Jan. 11.—We are still in great alarm, fearing an attack from the Dutch. Our Minister of War has issued orders, commanding an obedience to the order of the day for the return of the men on furloughs to their regiments.

I have just heard it reported that the question of the fortresses is arranged. The source from which I received my information is very suspicious, and I am inclined further to doubt its truth; for the Emancipation assures the fact, without giving any reason. This paper is semi-official, and under the influence of General Belliard.

Various Matters.

The Imprisoned Missionaries.—The Rev. William Patton, of Philadelphia, being on a Southern tour for his health, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Observer, giving a very interesting account of a visit he made a fortnight since, to the Missionaries imprisoned, without crime, in the penitentiary of Georgia. He was freely and kindly admitted by the keeper, and was moved to tenderness on meeting with his Christian brethren, to find them clad in the same garments with the felons with whom they are

incarcerated. On the Sabbath—dressed in coarse white linen pantaloons, a coarse cotton shirt, a coarse dark colored woolen roundabout or jacket, with comfortable shoes and stockings, all of them bearing the prison mark. They had no look of conscious guilt. Their eye was bright and cheerful. Dr. Worcester is engaged in preaching a course of sermons upon the moral law. His text on the day of Mr. Patton's visit, was the sixth commandment—"Thou shalt not kill." "Seldom," says Mr. P. "have I heard a sermon with which I was so much delighted. It was plain, discriminating, instructive, and practical.—He showed a mind strong and penetrating, well disciplined and richly furnished. He manifested great moral courage in his open and plain rebuke of sin. Whilst he evinced a deep devotion and resolute attachment to the holiness and authority of God's law, he mingled the tenderest regard for the souls of the prisoners—who were very attentive." After the services of this morning, Mr. Worcester proceeded to hear his bible class, consisting of 15 or 20 of the prisoners.—"I attended him," says Mr. P., "and was affected deeply when I saw him patiently instructing these ignorant men." He takes great pains with them, is very patient and kind, and has their confidence to a high degree. Mr. Butler is likewise diligently employed in promoting the spiritual welfare of the prisoners. The demeanor of these gentlemen is meek, cheerful and submissive; and like Daniel, their oppressors have no accusation against them, except it be for the firm yet unoffending discharge of their duties as Missionaries of the same religion for which their Divine Master was put to death. In the afternoon Mr. P. also attended their services, and took a part in the exercises. The rattling of the grates and doors, and the clanking of chains, and the approach of evening, reminded the visitor that the prisoners were now about to be committed to their cells. He turned aside to see the little place where his Christian brethren slept. They have no beds; and five blankets is all the bedding allowed to the two. As Mr. P. turned away, "the iron entered his soul." What had these men done to merit this? Nothing but preaching the Gospel to the Indians, and refusing to comply with the unconstitutional requirements of Georgia and President Jackson!!

The Imprisoned Missionaries.—The cause of the Missionaries now imprisoned in the State Prison of Georgia, (according to a letter received by the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, from Washington) came on for argument in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, the 20th of February, last. It was argued in behalf of the missionaries by Messrs. John Sergeant and Win. Wirt, both of whom are now at Washington.

JUDGE ROSS.—The trial of Judge Ross has resulted in his triumphant acquittal. The committee before whom the investigation took place reported on Friday last, that the accusation against him had not been sustained in the least. Thus has the administration been foiled in an attempt to sacrifice an individual to its malice, and make room for a creature of its own choosing. The cost of this trial to the commonwealth, has probably exceeded FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—A perscription got up for the express purpose of destroying an individual who had the independence to think that Free-masonry was not a holy Institution, and that Governor Wolf did not follow the dictates of wisdom and prudence in all his acts. The knowledge that the Judge entertained these opinions was sufficient for the administration to lay a chain of operations, which they thought would eventuate in his destruction. This was urged by individuals who craved the situation, and others again who expected to follow in filling up the places opened by advancement. Every effort has been made to destroy the Judge. The whole state has been ransacked to obtain, if possible, creatures possessing personal pique, political hostility or prejudice, to bear testimony against him. Messenger after messenger was despatched in rapid succession, during the trial, after witnesses to support their malignant accusations. But justice has proudly triumphed over persecution, and truth over prejudice and misrepresentation. To Judge Ross and the country the victory is a glorious one. Malice drove the administration into the fire, but to their shame, disgrace and defeat have been its consequences.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.]

JUDGE YOUNG.—The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Young, made report in favor of the Judge, to-day, which was adopted. The report stated that although it had been proven that the Judge had been "a few" times intoxicated, yet he had not been proved an habitual drunkard; also, that the charge of "inbecility" was not sustained, in as much as for several years he had been very slow in taking down his notes. [Ib.]

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that a schooner capsized near Fort Washington, during the severe blow on Thursday night, and all hands on board perished. The Steam Boat Sidney then on its way up with the mail from Potomac Creek, was unable to render any assistance. The name of the vessel is not known.—[Alex. Herald.]

DUELLING.—By the Mexican laws, if a man kills another in a duel he becomes answerable for all his debts.  
New kind of Gratis.—The editor of the Erie Observer says, that if postmasters think to get the readings of his paper gratis they must pay for it!