#### ANTI-MASONIC.

ADHERING MASONS INVOLVED IN PERJURY.

It is true that the Fraternity are sworn to adhere to the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of the order. The presiding officers are specially sworn to admit of no innovation. But the devices contrived to guard the lodges since Morgan's death are innovations, every one. Those who make, introduce and practice them, violate their obligations, make patchwork of Solomon's mysteries, and think to set their oaths to the order at naught, for the sake of the order. These are the adhering masone of this day-breaking their oath to obkeep their oath of secrecy.

"THE MASONIC INSTITUTION HAS BEEN AND NOW IS, THE SAME IN ALL AND EVERY MADE OR CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME, FROM TTS USAGES, RULES AND REGULATIONS: SUCH IS 1TS NATURE, THAT NO INNOVATION ON ITS CUSTOMS CAN BE INTRODUCED OR SANC-AND OBEY THEM."-B. Russel.

The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island was constituted A. D. 1812. The Newport and with the funds, papers, and books of St. John's Lodge. The Fraternity set about wresting these from his hands, and cointhe new Grand Lodge. For this purpose they sued him before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and then sent for depositions form De Witt Chnton, Benjamin Russel, Jacob Morton and others, Past Grand Masters of Masonry, to sustain the suit. They succeeded. This was in 1825, a year before Morgan's abduction. From the depositions on file in the Clerk's office, Newport, R. I. certified by the clerk and presented to the legislature with the memorial of the late Antimasonic Convention, we extract the words at the head of this article.

Our object is to show how Freemasons case it was necessary to establish the authority of the new Grand Lodge. To that end Grand Master Russel makes oath that "All Masons SWEAR upon the Holy writings, to support the Constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge, and to submit to all its awards and decisions in all maonic concerns."

By this it is not to be understood that B. W. Case had sworn to obey the Grand Lodge which was contending with him; although the language of Maj. Russel may lead some to think so. All masons do 'swear every one, or any one to be thereafter es dered by the charitable brotherhood; but tablished. He swears also "to submit to his death will result in incalculable benefits all its awards and decisions in all masonic to mankind. Wm. Morgan was the first concerns,"-right or wrong, and without anti-mason, and the masons murdered him any exception. But this oath cannot ex-

tend to Grand Lodges not in being. is the contrary. He says, "the masonic from the tyrant's grasp. institution has been and now is, the same in all, and every place. No deviation ever has been made, or can be made, at any time, from its usages, rules and regulations: such is its nature that no innovation on its by any person or persons." This, he says, truth, and nothing but the truth,"--and adds, that "its ancient rules, have been handed down and carefully preserved from the knowledge of the world by the members of the craft." Grand Master Russel forgets Prichard, and Jachin and Boaz. The craft have not, as he swears, carefully preserved Freemasonry from the knowledge of the world. The whole thing was published in 1730, 1766 to 70, and is now published in 1826 to 30, save only the innovations since made which he further swears cannot be made. The "deviation" made by the moderns from the ancients he must have known in one point certainly, to wit: the use of Mah hah bone for Macbenac .-The "innovation" made by changing the pass-word of the first, or Apprentice's deto the pass-word of the apprentice's, by which Boaz becomes Jachin, and Jachin, Boaz, is one of a date so recent, and of an origin so peculiar, that common master Russel might be presumed to know it, if this oath of his did not forbid. Yet the oath is a false oath. "Innovations" have been of-ton made. The grand hailing sign of a Master's distress, is one too important to be overlooked. It was not introduced until after the publication of masonic mysteries innovation constantly in making from the first organization of the system to the present day. The councils are an innovation made within the recollection of grey headed sinking ship, some publicly, but many primen. The check degree, and the check vately. word Los, are most innovations made, since the Morgan disclosures, by the fraternity, "introduced" and "sanctioned" and promthe brothron; while Maj. Russel's oath de-

places such a thing to be impossible:

fices -- New York Pilot.

FREEMASONRY IN DANBURY, Cr. The Spirit of the Times, a vigorous Antimasonic paper published at Bridgeport, Ct. contains the account of an assault upon-Messrs. Fanton and Crocker, 24th Feb. at Danbury, where they came to exhibit the manner of Masonry. Seeing symptoms of strife in the tavern they concluded to postpone their lecture. But two men whom nothing could satisfy short of blood, and they sought it in various ways, until armed with bludgeons they broke in door upon door to serve the ancient landmarks, in order to the third room, where Mr. Fanton was brought legally to the wall. (Mr. C. had saved himself by the window.) With clubs liberty and human rights. It is a misnouplifted they bore down upon Mr. Fanton. mer, and should rather be pronounced des-No DEVIATION EVER HAS BEEN He begged them not to strike, and in the moment leaped forward unarmed to receive the impending blow, which smashed a finger and wounded his arm. He drew a pistol which never failed him before. Its percus-TIONED BY ANY PERSON OR PERSONS. Its sion lock told true, but powder and ball it ancient rules, usages and customs have been had none; by what agency deprived, he handed down and carefully preserved from knows not. He threw away the weapon, the knowledge of the world by the members wrenched the club from one antagonist, and of the Craft, and though many of them knocked down first the one and then the othhave never been written or printed, the MEM- er; escaped from the Freemasons with a BERS ARE SOLEMNLY BOUND TO OBSERVE severe contusion on the head, in addition to his first wound. He is a vigorous man as this shows. The loud threats against the lives of Messrs. Fanton and Crocker, uttered masons were not all willing to submit to the | before the assault, were now warmly repeatauthority of this new assembly. Among ed; but the offenders were brought to justhe rest Dr. Benjamin W. Case held out, tice on a warrant issued on the complaint of a grand juror of the town, "for an assault with an intention to commit murder."-They were recognized to appear for trial pelling him to submit to the jurisdiction of at the next superior court, in bonds of \$200 each; to stand committed antil the bonds are

A system whose supporters so fear the effulgent rays of knowledge and truth, as to seek to quench them in the life blood of any other in Christendom so barbarous, villianous, and murderous.-N. Y. Register.

Every honest man who examines the subject of masonry, and peruses the anti-masonc publications, becomes an anti-mason of not perfectly effectual when they are done. course; this result is certain; there is no swear to carry their point. In the present avoiding it, and when such men become antimasons, they are so forever!

How important, then, is it, to diffuse information on the subject of freemasonry? Indeed this is the only business of antimasons: for when freemen are informed of the farmer's corn. nature and tendency of the imposture, they, condemn it and use such efforts as are adapwas when all of the 300,000 anti-masons were ignorant of the wicked oaths, indecent ceremonies and blasphemous rites of this bloody order. One man ventured to lift the upon the holy writings to support the con- mask and discover to the world the hypocstitution, by-laws of the Grand Lodge, risy of the boasted "handmaid of religion:" &c. But what Grand Lodge? Surely not for this act of patriotism he was cruelly muragreeably to their laws. Since then the opposers of secret societies have rapidly mul-So far Maj. Russel's affidavit, with this tiplied, and will continue to increase in numexplanation, is correct: In what follows, it ber until our free institutions are rescued

It is not desirable to see political antimasonry spread too rapidly. We only desire that it may keep pace with the spread of light, and this we are sure it will do. Just so fast as the people are made acquaintcustoms can be introduced, or sanctioned ed with facts, they will embrace the good cause: when they discover that the only "after being carefully examined, cautioned | means of arresting the progress of masonry, and sworn to testify the truth, the whole and of saving our Republic from its destroying influence, is the ballot-box, they will exclude from office all who adhere to its oaths, or help to sustain the institution.

If free presses could now be established in every part of the country, the reign of masonic corruption would soon be at an end-Democracy would then triumph in its purity, and Princes, Kings and Sovereigns of the Masonic Empire would then be hurled from their thrones. Such presses will, in due time, be found in every district of the Union. Four years ago there were but two or three editors in the U. States who dared to publish truths in reference to masoniv: they were in the State of New-York. Now the number of unshackled presses is about one hundred and fifty, enlightening half of our population. The increase from gree, to that of the second, or fellow craft's one to 150 has, like the progress of the degree, and the pass-word of the fellow craft's cause, been very gradual; slow, but sure. Every successive election demonstrates it

in the most forcible manner. Speculative Masonry had its origin in London in A.D. 1717. It was introduced masons know it well, and Grand Master into America/in the year 1733 at Boston: consequently it has flourished, in this country, nearly a century. It nownumbers about one hundred thousand votaries. This number will not increase, but diminish; for although a few silly dupes may yet be caught in the cable-tow, it may be calculated that for every new noodle that is made in Jachin and Boaz. New degrees are an live of the old ones will die off. In this way, the Society will finally go down, if in-reads were not made upon it in any other. But its cough. How permanent this relief may most valuable members are fast leaving the

Antimasemy was unknown five years ago. It is but four and a half years since it sprung into existence. It originated with the inhuulgated by Grand Lodges, and adopted by man butchery of one of our free citizens, guilty of no crime but simply for publishing the truth. It has been sustained by the devel-

the authority of the Grand Lodge of Rhode | ces of an oath bound secret society. No And it is attained, as Bonaparte less than three hundred thousand freemen carried his victories, by bringing the whole | have already joined its standard. This numtestimony to that point, regardless of sacri- ber of antimasons will not diminish, but constantly and rapidly increase; and the time is not far distant when it will accomplish its object, the total destruction of free masonry. [Newark (N. J.) Monitor.

### CTLOOK AT THIS!

Antimasons meet and discuss all that relate to their interests and designs, in the face and hearing of all men. Masons have a sworn tyler, guarding them from all approach except sworn friends! Which of said that democracy fears to let its principles and conduct be examined and discuss-

CONFESSION .- The names of one hundred and seventeen masons in this' city, can be given, with their residences, who have confessed that Morgan's Book is true masonry, by saying that he justly forfeited his life by its publication! There were no ifs nor provisoes. They said he deserved death. These declarations, in every case, have been made to more than one witness, every man of whom is equal in standing and respectability, at least to the masons by whom the declaration had been made. [Philadelphia Sun.

## Two important Items.

#### TO FARMERS.

THE CROWS IN THE CORNFIELD.

The time of planting corn draws nigh. The trouble which crows, squirrels, and black birds, of every description, give the painfully watch in many a field, and in the crows, suspended as a warning to the living, and various other expedients are also adopt-The mock man becomes, like king Log, on whom the frogs jumped for their amuseclatter of the windmill also ceases. All security\_fails, and the crows still pluck up the

Now, save all this trouble, and be sure of as patriots, philanthropists and christians securing also your corn. Bring sixpence worth of copperas, dissolve it in water, and ted to effect its extermination. The time steep your half bushel of seed coin in it over night. . This corn, neither beast, nor fowl, nor varmin, will disturb in the hill where you place it. The young blade will not tempt a crow to seize it with his bill, and draw up the kernal by the roots; for he scents the mischief, and flies away from the copperas, without his breakfast. No savo the yellow grain will tempt the squirrel, or the dung hill fowl to scratch for it. The copperas has a warning for them more effeetual than appetite. It hurts not the corn. Though it be in the copperas water three days, it will not damage. Even pumpkin seed mixed with the wet corn in the dish of the dropper, may also stand uninjured for days. We speak from experience. We have planted that which has been thus soaked, and have gathered the rich fruits with these hands. There is no mistake. We have fed on the increase of that seed, which no bird, or beast, will venture to taste. The defence is sure; the remedy is safe.

New-York Register.

Cure for Consumption. - We give place to the following communication, says the New-York Commercial with much pleasure. Mr. E. White, the gentleman whose signature is attached to it, is well known to the community, and the utmost reliance can be placed upon any statement made by him. The discovery, if after being fairly tested, it shall be found efficacious in other instances, is truly a valuable one, and is well worthy of the attention of medical men.

To the Editors of the Com. Advertiser.

Seeing it stated in your paper a few weeks since, that inhaling the fumes of nitric acidhad been found to cure the consumption, at my suggestion and request, a worthy and intelligent man who has been for two years past in my employ, has, within the last eight days, given it a trial. As no directions accompanied your notice, the following course was adopted:-Under a handkerchief, one end of which rested on the head, the other left to fall down over the breast, he held a glass tumbler, having in it a teaspoonfull of the acid; and breathed the fumes, thus prevented by the handkerchief from escaping, about half an hour at a time, three times per day. The effect has been to relieve him entirely from an obstinate cough of many years standing, and which, for the last two months, had been accompanied with all the symptoms of a confirmed and rapid consumption; all which have, according to present appearances, disappeared with the prove, time must show. The others, la boring under the like affection, may be put in early possession of the above facts, and with a hope that relief may be found therefrom, this communication is made by re quest of the above referred to. E. WHITE. Your's,

N. B. The gas can only be breathed at the mouth and to prevent the eyes being The object of the deponent was to sustain comments of the horrid principles and practi- affected by it, keep, them closed

# Highly Important FROM EUROPE:

BLOODY COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR IN POLAND-CHANGE OF THE MINIS. TRY IN FRANCE-PROGRESS OF RE-FORM IN ENGLAND.

The New York Commercial Advertisor, of Thursday, says-Early this morning, and very unexpectedly, we received London papers to the 20th of March, inclusive, by the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, which has arrived at this port, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st of March. These accounts are near a month later these parties act according to principles than our former advices, and are in all respects of most agreeable to democracy? Will it be the highest moment. But the wide space of time which they embrace, and the great number, extent, and variety of the details of news they coned? Such a democracy is not friendly to tain, render it impossible in a single sheet to dispose of the half of the interesting matter thrown upon our hands.

From Poland, it will be seen that the Russians have reached the Vistula, and thrown some squadrons of troops, and a large corps of cossacks across the river, after much severe fighting. There seems to have been a succession of pattles from the 17th to the 25th of February, inclusive, in the neighborhood of Warsaw, & within view of the capital, by the aids of telescopes. The details of these engagements, as they reached us through the German papers, are desultory and inconclusive. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the stateand perseverance hardly to have been expected s believed that the victor of the Balkan miscalmeet; & forgetting that "a despised foe can some. farmer, by pulling up the corn, is manifest conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the camp at Milosna on the night of the 24th. to the traveller, in the scarecrows which main battle was fought before Praga, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, after an obstinate their author, has been known aforetime; it extended lines, which, with magic influence and very bloody conflict, were victorous. An acis Freemasonry; besides this we know not upon the winged robbers, defend others. count of the engagements of these two days will until the operation of their wings are com-Small and noisy wind-mills, dead hawks and be found under the Frankfort date of March 9, pleted. Then, when Warsaw is completely written evidently by a Russian. But immediately following that article we have inserted another, ed by farmers to save their cornfields from | from the Warsaw State Gazette, under the date of the plunderers. These cost labor, and are February 28. Taking both accounts in connexion, there can be no doubt that the Poles were routed, if not overthrown. Hostilities were renew. ed on the 26th ult. on which day, and on the 27th ment; the lines break, and leave a door open there was much hard fighting, with considerable to the adversaries; the winds cease, and the loss on both sides. The Poles behaved as gallantly as in the previous affair, but being unequal in number to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, in order to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians. Praga was

> Subsequently to these dates, it is very difficult ascertain what was the true situation of affairs. Early on the 8th of March, intelligence was received in Paris, by express announcing that on the ing themselves no longer protected by their brave fury army, and being unable, from the nature of the eity, to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a meeting, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission; and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced by the celebrated correspondent of the morning Chronicle, in the following impassioned strain:

PARIS, March 8, 1831, 3 o'clock P. M.-War saw has capitulated! Praga has been destroyed by fire! and the Polish Revolution has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But in command of the cavalry. General Chloalas! alas! couriers have sinco atrived with the afflicting intelligence that Warsaw has capitulated and Praga has been burned by fire. France wit hear it with horror. England will learn it with sadness. Liberty is arrested in her march; but the arm which arrests her progress, is impotent. Russian Barbarians may burn cities, ravish women, rip up their helpless victims, and plant for awhile the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of these momentary triumphs, the Poles shall Poles, Napoleon would have already convot be Free!'

And yet, notwithstanding the positive terms of these accounts, it would seem that the Polish capital had not fallen, so late as the second of March, has not had sufficient experience in the comand it is added, that General Diebitsch has been obliged to alter his plans; and that he will not again Skrzynecki, who was only a Colonel at the try his fortune by attacking Warsaw, but intends time of the revolution, is an officer of very to surround and reduce it by famine. There is distinguished merit. We have every reamoreover, among the somewhat confused German accounts which will be found below, an account of for the omissions which have occurred. a thanksgiving in Warsaw, for the results of their operations, thus far; so that Warsaw clearly, HAD Poles, after their principal officers had fallen at Praga wore driven back across the Vistula, and the Russian commander was preparing forthwith to invest the capital.

men put hors-de combat, in these engagements, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to casualities of the different engagements at Dobre, wounded, 250 missing, and one six-pounder.-That of the Russians in the same affairs, 800 kill. ed, 1700 wounded, and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by General Dwerniki over General, Geismar at Plock, and a few days later at Narawick on the left bank, did not prevent the Russians from pursuing their forward move. ments. They were, in tact, simple affairs of Cossacks, in which these savages lost a considerable number of men, and upon the two occasions seven small cannon of the calibre of one and two pounds.

FRANKFORT, March 9. Private correspondence of the "Courier." The report universally credited of the l

Russians having entered Praga proves, as informed you in my letter of the 6th to be a fabrication. At the same time I regret to say that we have received official and positive intelligence from Warsaw down to the 1st, which states that although the Russ sians had not entered Praga, as had been reported, it is not the less certain that the Poles were driven back with immense slaughter on the evening of the 25th-that their head-quarters have retreated into Wa saw, and that after setting fire to the build ings in front of Praga, near "the Saxen Meadows," they withdrew the greater part of their force, leaving but a few battalions to defend the ramparts.

During the battle of the 25th if appears

to have been Field-Marshal Diebitsch's object to occupy the attention of the Poles in front of Praga while he was mancevering on their flanks. During that day and the sulsequent night the artificers were employed in forming a passage across the Vistula at Gora, above Warsaw, and at Zegrz, on the Bug. Retaining 10,000 men of General Rosen's corps and the reserves of the Czarowitch in front of Praga, with 60 guns, he moved the rest of the division Rosen, and the calvary of General Witt, by their left, on Gora and Larezew, white the corps of Pahlen moved by their right across the Bug. The latter would unite with the corps of Prince Schachorskoi, and following the course of the Bug, advance upon Plock,ment that the battles were fierce and bloody, and The divisions of Geismar, Crentz, Rosen, the Poles have fought with a degree of courage and De Witt, forming forty battalions, ninety squadrons, and ninety guns, would unite under their circumstances. In the early part of on the left bank of the vistula on the 3d, these engagements, while contending with the and menace Warsaw from the south; whilst Russian advance, the Poles were successful. It the corps of Pahlen, reinforced by that of Schachosskoi, would form their junction culated the strength and valor of the foche was to between Puituch and Modlin on the same day, supported by the whole of the Guards, times give abloody battle." found, before he was who have already advanced to the Narew. aware of his situation, that the laurels of the Im. | Reinforcements of all arms, to the amount perial regions, flushed the triumphs of Ottoman of 25,000 men and fifty guns, reached the It is, therefore, evident that the Russians, who are strongly intrenched, will content themselves with watching Praga, and wait enveloped, they may threaten a false attack.

The loss of the Russians in the affairs of the 24th and 25th amounted to 4,500 killed wounded and missing, with five guns dismounted or spiked. The Polish loss is acknowledged to exceed this number by upwards of a thousand. Their loss in killed is out of all usual proportion to that of the wounded; but this is accounted for by the murderous fire of the artillery, and above all by the desperation with which these heroic people fought, neither giving nor taking quarter. I fear that my next letter will convey the sad intelligence, that Warsaw has surrendered, or that it has ceased to exist. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the brave defenders of Waisaw will not carry their opposition to such a point as to preclude the possibility of saving the city, and thus expose it to all the horror of a storm from barbarians who are irrita-28th, the municipal authorities of Warsaw, find- ted by opposition to a state of indiscribable

> WARSAW, Feb. 28. Extract from the Warsaw papers which have come direct to Paris.

General Diebitsch offered & reward of 500 ducats to any one who could deliver up to him a student of the university, or of the military school, and 2,000 ducats for each Member of the Chamber of Deputies. The National Guards of Warsaw have been employed to collect the arms left by the Russians upon the field of battle, and they picked up sufficient for 6,000 men-

The Grand Duke Constantine bas joined the Russian army in active service, and is picki was so slightly wounded, that in a few hours after he was again on horseback.

Several spies, both Christians and Jews,

have been arrested and executed. According to the opinion of experienced officers, all our troops required was a clever General in order to effect a total defeat of the Russians. With such soldiers as the quered the entire extent of Russia. Prince Ranziwill is a brave man, and no one can justly accuse him of want of skill; but he mand of a large army. His successor, Ger, son to hope that he will be able to make up

THE NETHERLANDS. The Belgie Congress, not having been NOT FALLEN, although the brave but unfortunate allowed a King of their own choosing, have appointed a Regent to direct the Government provisionally. His first act has been one of great imprudence. We allude to a Proclamation addressed to the people of the The Polish official accounts admit a loss of 9000 Duchy of Luxemburgh. This is a hereditary possession of the House of Nassau, and will not be relinquished by the King. Should 3,600. In regard to their preceding betties, the the latter persist in their efforts to retain it, most authentic and trust worthy reports state the the King of Prussia may find employment for some of his troops to assist his Dutch fiff, and Milesnow, to be about 600 killed, 1400 neighbor and relative. Should hostilities ensue, the war would soon become general-The King of Holland has formally acced-

ed to the terms of the separation, adjusted by the allied Ministers in London, and as British fleet has been ordered for the Scheldt to enforce the terms agreed to by the Great Powers for the settlement of the disputes. between Holland and Belgium. The sait ing of the armament will very probably involve England in a dispute with Francethe last nation with which England ought now to seek a quarrel.

FRANCE-CHANGE OF MINISTRY. Another change has taken place in the