

I answer no, not unless you show a pecuniary interest at the bar; but let us pass this by, and proceed.] 2. Have not masons when sworn in open court, refused to give evidence that would bear unfavorably upon brother masons, preferring to be committed to prison for a contempt of court? 3. Have not other masons from the same cause refused to be sworn at all when brought before the court, they too preferring a jail; by both which contumacious refusals the administration of justice has been brought to a stand, in the case of a public crime of unparalleled audacity, terror and guilt? 4. Has it not happened, that on a prosecution by the whole people of New York against a public delinquent who was a mason, a single jurymen, who was a brother mason, stood out against a conviction, whilst to the minds of the eleven not masons his guilt was considered to be established; and was not this delinquent one of the persons charged with being accessory to the murder of Morgan; present when he was immolated? 5. Have not those obstructions to justice grown out of the terrifying oaths which masonry imposes and the penalties coupled with them; whereby the consciences of weak men are overcome, and the consciences of wicked men hardened in their villainy? 6. Have not masonic Lodges with a total insensibility to shame, such as none but the abandoned fall into, and which casts a portion of the disgrace upon the whole public where it is tolerated, retained in close fellowship wreches of the fraternity who were pronounced guilty by the laws of having had a share in this horrible conspiracy against the liberty and life of Morgan?

Who can deny the facts or any of them, to which the foregoing queries point?—No body. The Lockport trials or other developments, have blazoned them to the American people. They are solemn and awakening. They have marked the progress of that mastery over the law which masonry has gained in this whole case of Morgan, whose blood shed by masons, and concealed by masons, still cries for vengeance. Am I wrong then in pronouncing such things paramount evils? Do I go too far in declaring a sober conviction that in conjunction with the apathy of the press under them all, or its intentional and servile shrinking from their indignant exposure, they transcend any others that weigh upon us? Do they not directly tend to lay open the very "veins and arteries of the social system" to control the highest movements of the political system? Can men hear of them and continue unmoved? Can they wish for the longer existence of such an Institution? Can they, as citizens firm in their duty, any longer truckle to it? say that it is harmless, like any other society or club? like the Methodist society, or the Colonization society, or a Presbyterian society or that of St. George, or St. Andrew—as is sometimes pretended, "confounding all distinctions, and unwarrantably libelling these societies?" The defenders of masonry allege that it is not political. Where do they suppose our senses to have fled when they say so? It may not be political by its express constitution or any of its formal rules; but if it be not so in fact, if it be not so by its influence, there is no truth under heaven. It can vanquish the law and silence the press, yet it is not political! It can tower over the first, which holds the body politic together—it can stop the second, by which the political universe is moved, yet it is not political!! This is to mock, not reason with us; it takes us for blocks—stones—not able to see what is before our eyes. And since masonry has already done all that I have enumerated, who so dull in thought or wilful in infatuation, as not to feel sure that it will, in some form or other, go on with its foul transgressions as occasion may invite, if permitted longer to have a foothold in this land. I thence lay it down with a confidence that in my mind admits of no qualification, that the multiplied and proven dangers of masonry, render the effort for its extirpation the highest public duty which our citizens can be summoned to perform at the approaching election for a President.

The contest in which a large and growing number of the freemen of this union have embarked for pulling down this relic of a tyrannic age, is both animating and ennobling. It will mark a point in history, and impart fresh renown to the American name. We are sometimes prone to imagine that Europe will be directing its eye across the waves to the scene of our cabinet or social squabbles, anxiously inquiring into their causes and waiting their issue; when Europe will care no more about them or our other local strife, than of occurrences in the most remote of the planets. Not so will it fare with the onset we have commenced, for such high cause, upon masonry. In this new battle, our blows will tell every where, for masonry is every where. Often indeed has it been attacked before, but not as we are attacking it,—through the unbiased suffrages of an inquiring and intelligent people. Its abuses have often excited the suspicions, and its harlequinism been the laughing stock, of the most enlightened portions of the old world; whilst from its revelry, it is well known that persons who have the opportunities for a better kind of festivity, have withdrawn in silent but significant disgust. Nevertheless, from the slowness with which old prejudices are shaken off in that hemisphere, where so much of what exists in all their institutions still depends upon the force of prejudice and the delusions of time, the masonic institution has continued to stand. As interested in keeping alive all such delusions, the name of a solitary king or prince may still be seen as its titular patron in the almshouse. But the example of its overthrow in this rising Republic, not by arbitrary edicts, but the power of public opinion at the

polls, will be hailed by the wise and liberal in whatever region dwelling; most especially at an epoch when the spirit of real reform over every species of cant and imposition, is abroad in the world. It will eclipse every other achievement now going forward in this inspiring race. The overthrow of masonry, will be the overthrow of the accumulated folly of ages; of the most revolting scheme of social prostitution ever known to mankind, because one that may and often does place the chevalier d'industrie, the very pirate himself, side by side with the honest man, and this under sanction of oaths and penalties; of a system of imposture that may compare with the performances of Hindostanese jugglery; of an organ of charity, calculated to throw disrepute even upon that virtue; and of a source of danger to law and government which makes masonry, as by its late deeds in this country, a just object of horror. Of its social prostitution, we have the beaming proof in our day; proof as incontrovertible as deplorable, in the fact of convicts from a jail, in Morgan's case, being allowed to resume their seats in the Lodge as the boon companions of its other inmates. What a fraternity! what pretensions, what practices! Our victory over it, besides rendering incalculable benefits to ourselves, will redound to our glory abroad, if we thirst for such glory; beyond any event since the Declaration of Independence.—No other can stand out in such bold and bright relief. It will become the watchword to other countries. In good time, we shall see the institution every where else begin to totter. Our victory will be akin to those we won upon the ocean, in this—that it will be seen of all nations and send its echoes among all; for the ocean is not more the common highway of all nations, than masonry is their common reproach, if not for its crimes at least for its folly.—It is remarkable that the peals of victory in each case will have been consecrated in our history to the maintenance of personal rights. On the ocean we fought against impostment, and we were first aroused against masonry from detecting its fell spirit in the murder of an American citizen. By holding the institution responsible for the life of Morgan, we give to the world a noble pledge of the immeasurable price we set upon personal security; a principle denoting the fame of the most illustrious nations of the earth, and chiefly of Republics like our own, where the Aegis of the State should ever be ready with its protection, if the meanest citizen be wronged in but a hair of his head; where all should rally round the law as the majesty, and only earthly majesty, that all worship. This is the true democratic principle of our institutions, their most exalted attribute; and such conduct would be acting with a resolution and a spirit worthy of the principle.

Yielding to the moral force as well as political obligations of such considerations, far inferior in urgency do I account all other causes upon which the approaching Presidential election can turn, in comparison with that of fully suppressing this great source of public mischief; this newly discovered imperium in imperio, gnawing at the heart of our political system. I am not and have not been, the advocate of the present occupant of the executive chair; but the public evils real or alleged of his administration, are as nothing, in my sight, the sum of them, to those which may spring from masonry—this power of darkness that fights against the rest of society and fights unseen, that throws its bolts whilst the hand is hidden. As his successor, I was, and desired to remain, friendly to the claims of a distinguished and highly gifted citizen of the west, whose maxims of public policy I have approved, and towards whom I would never wish to abate in the feelings of personal respect might be augured from his abilities and patriotism, and I render a free homage to both, would be no compensation in my judgment for the longer existence among us of this baleful institution; this vain-boasting despot, that grows more exacting as it is more criminal; that would sacrifice every thing to its own selfish and desperate passions;—this TRANT, that stalks over liberty, life, the law, the press.—I therefore go with you in your cause from my genuine conviction of its deeper and broader foundations than any other. It seeks the extirpation of an evil of overshadowing magnitude. Other evils have their day, and are gone; but this is permanent, this will be fastened upon us forever, unless we resolutely determine to remove it by our votes. Your cause, too, full of invitation to exertion, presents a collateral inducement from which patriotism may gather hope. Being less exclusively bent upon all the exasperating topics that agitate the other parties, it may the better be enabled after triumphing upon its own principle, as triumph it must, to regard those topics with something of a calmer spirit, and approach the task of their adjustment under auspices more propitious. I place your cause foremost then of all at the coming election, in its principles, its objects and its character; foremost in its elevation and range; foremost beyond compare in its direct aim, and even foremost in the incidental good that it may have the opportunity of accomplishing. In this decision, I perform what I take to be my highest duty to my country. I am glad to perceive from your letter, that you will expect your candidate to be decidedly opposed to the Masonic Institution, in addition to other requisites in him to which you will naturally look.—I dedicate myself to such a cause as of justice supreme; of dignity supreme; supreme in its connexion with the public good. And may its increasing adherents, as the power of reason and truth goes on daily to swell its numbers, soon vindicate the authority of the law outrageously prostrated.

by masonry, the claims of humanity barbarously trampled upon by masonry, the independence of the press fearfully undermined by masonry, and the repose of society grievously invaded by masonry. Then will our country have abundant and enduring cause of joy, at seeing her borders freed from this "whole dark pile of human knocker-eries."

Renewing the expression of my sensibility to the very gratifying tenor and object of your letter, I remain, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obliged and faithful servant,
and fellow citizen,
RICHARD RUSH.

To Amos Ellmaker, Samuel Parke, John Bear, E. C. Reigart, Samuel Wagner, George Heckert, J. F. Charles, Z. Mc-Lonegan, Adnan Bare, Thos. H. Burrows, H. G. Long, George Mayer, II. Melhally.

FREEMASONRY.—The editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser some time since stated, that it was the design of the Grand Lodge of this state to call in the warrants of the subordinate lodges, and dissolve the institution—and that the charters of more than thirty of the country Lodges had been cancelled at the last meeting of the aforesaid Grand Lodge. This statement has called forth an "official" manifesto from M. E. James Herring, Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, in which he plumply contradicts the Colonel's assertions, and states that the Grand Lodge has not the most distant idea of cancelling any charters, but that it is their intention to keep every subordinate lodge in good standing, so far as in their power—that no charters have been called in except a few dormant ones, and those surrendered at what was termed the "giving up of charters in Monroe county"—that so far from the Grand Lodge entertaining any notion of abolishing the institution, there was not a single member of that body who believed there was a power on earth that could dissolve it—and that although there are not quite as many subordinate lodges now in good standing with the Grand Lodge as in former years, there are "too many to leave to the enemies of the institution a spot on which to fix a hope of its abolition!"

The expose of the Worshipful Secretary is altogether a very curious matter, and we shall publish it entire. We are not displeased to find, however, that the Grand Lodge possesses such a stout heart. "No power on earth able to abolish the Masonic Institution!"—We shall see.

VICE-PRESIDENCY.—To the National Convention of Anti-masons, which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 20th of September next, is very properly delegated the power of selecting the candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of these United States, upon whom shall be conferred the combined suffrages of the great Anti-masonic party. To interfere with the performance of this duty—which is necessarily one of great difficulty and delicacy—by direct nominations of any particular individuals for either office, we consider highly improper, or at least ill-timed. But to suggest to the consideration of the delegates already appointed to this convention, and of the public generally, the names of eminent individuals, worthy of receiving a nomination for either of these posts we conceive to be not only the right of every freeman, but a procedure at all times in season. Under this view of the subject, therefore, we take the liberty of naming our respected citizen, JOHN C. SPENCER, of Ontario county, as a suitable person to receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention as the Anti-masonic candidate for Vice-President—and trust that his merits will receive that consideration at the hands of the honorable body thus invited to pass upon them, which we believe they so highly deserve.

Mr. SPENCER is too favorably known to the public—his name has been too frequently mentioned in honorable connexion with various highly important trusts—to require a labored eulogy from us necessarily to convince the AMERICAN PEOPLE of his peculiar fitness for the office in relation to which we have seen fit to name him. An uniform republican—a faithful guardian of the people's rights—a sound jurist—an able and acute legislator, clear in his constitutional views, prompt and uncompromising in his decisions—we indeed know of no individual more worthy than this gentleman of being selected as the second officer of this great Republic—or more eminently qualified, in all respects, to preside over the deliberations of that important and dignified branch of our national councils, the Senate of the United States.—Niagara Courier.

THE DERNIER RESORT.
A man, whose external appearance is genteel, passed through this place a few days ago, engaged in the catch-penny business of vending Masonic Pictures. The Picture represents Gen. Washington as leading Orphan Children up to the Altar of Masonry, to receive the benefits which that charitable Institution provides for them;—whilst in the rear we recognize the likenesses of Gen. Lafayette, Dr. Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and a host of other distinguished characters, made seemingly to gaze with rapture and delight upon the Father of his Country and the assembled multitude, with countenances apparently evidencing their approbation of the proceeding.
Was there ever masonic insolence, boldness, and foolishness, equal to this? Gen. Washington, whom we know never did approve of the Order, made to lead orphan children up to the altar of an institution, immoral, irreligious, and dangerous to our republican government—and which, if suffer-

ed to exist, will ere long, prove the downfall of our happy country, and its uninhabited inhabitants become slaves to masonic despotism!—Hagerstown Free Press.

VARIETY.

Various;
That the mind of desultory man, studious of change
And pleased with novelty, may be indulged.

From the Ravenna (Ohio) Courier.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

By a communication received from a respectable and scientific physician in Medina county, it appears that a remedy has at length been found for restoring animation suspended by the effects of carbonic acid gas, or DAMPS, as it is usually termed in wells. The frequent occurrence of death caused by persons descending into wells in which this gas or damp exists, has long made it a desideratum with the humane, to discover a restorative to animation when it is suspended by inhaling the gas. Accident has at length done what science and study had failed to effect; and if we cannot at all times avoid the gas, we can by timely aid prevent the fatal consequences of its effects.

On the 17th of June last, Mr. Vial, his son, and another person, were engaged digging a well in Medina county, and having been absent about one hour, the young man returned, went into the well, and after descending a short distance, fell, apparently lifeless, to the bottom. His father immediately descended to his relief, and having arrived at the region of the DAMPS, also fell to the bottom in a similar condition. On seeing them both apparently lifeless, the third person started in great haste for a physician (our informant) who resided some distance from the place. During his absence several ladies who were at the place, determined to make an effort to raise the bodies from the well: one of them threw a pailful of water down, most of which fell on the face of Mr. Vial, who instantly caught breath; and raising on his feet, he seized the breathless, and apparently lifeless body of his son, and with it in his arms, succeeded in getting into the bucket or tub, in which situation they were raised to the top of the well by the women. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr. Vial obtained his usual strength in a few hours; and the young man, by medical aid had so far recovered as to be able to walk about the next day.

The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well; a live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet its animation became extinct; but by pouring down water upon it, it was immediately restored. From these experiments it appears, that on inhaling the gas, life is not immediately extinguished, but only suspended, and that the application of water will restore it; whether by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sufferer or from some other cause; we are not sufficiently scientific to determine.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.

Destructive Fire.—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, the services of our firemen were put in requisition to extinguish the fire in Shippen street, between 7th and 8th; and although every exertion was made to stop its progress, 22 dwelling houses were destroyed. At the same time, another fire took place in Piney avenue 7th street, which only destroyed the roofs of two dwelling houses.

The Newburyport Herald states, that the amount of claims in that town and vicinity, supposed to be included in the late adjustment with France, is about \$778,640. On Denmark they amounted to \$655,700; or more than the whole amount allowed.

Rail Road Stock.—The Stock in the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail Road, has advanced ten dollars for five paid. A few weeks ago it was sold for 7 dollars 62½. The President has advertised for 10,000 iron chairs, on which the edge rail is to rest; and 20,000 wrought iron nails, according to a pattern to be furnished.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr. Jacob Wissinger, the only son of Mr. George Wissinger, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday week last, and his skull so badly fractured as to cause his death on the next morning. Mr. Wissinger was a worthy and industrious young gentleman, and his death is sincerely lamented.—Frederick Herald.

FREDERICK, August 19.

Riots on the Rail Road.—A quarrel which took place on Sunday last between the white and colored workmen on the rail road, near New Market, had like to have led to very serious and general disaster in that neighborhood. On Monday the conflict was renewed and became so violent that the citizens of New Market had to interfere. They succeeded in capturing about 20 of the ringleaders, and forcing the followers to retire. The defeated party soon rallied, and recruiting a force of four or five hundred, marched towards New Market, with the intention, probably, of rescuing the captured persons. The timely arrival of the Rev. Mr. McElroy and C. W. Weaver, prevented the bloody conflict, which would, in all probability, have ensued. The former gentleman prevailed upon the aggressors to retire, and placing himself at their head, led them to their shanties.—Citizen.

We hear that two vessels, with 25,000 stand of arms and 48 pieces of cannon are

loading on account of the Poles. It is said that remonstrances have been made by the Russian Government to the above cargoes. The reply was, our manufacturers could not be prevented from disposing of their articles to whom they pleased.—British Trav.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

Mutiny and Murder.—Arrived, brig Mary, (late) Hilborn returning in charge of four pilots, the Captain, (Hilborn) having been murdered by his crew, the day he discharged his pilot, (August 11) off Cape Henlopen. Three of the crew have been arrested and secured in Georgetown, (Del.) jail. The Mary was bound to Mansanilla, Cuba, and cleared at this port Aug. 6th, with an assorted cargo, for that market. The circumstances as far as they have come to our knowledge are these: the mate and one of the crew had taken the pilot off in the boat for the purpose of landing him—and as they were returning, Capt. Hilborn ordered all hands from the fore-castle to get up the anchor; he made repeated calls, without any answer; he then stepped into the fore-castle to learn the cause, when he was mortally stabbed with a large knife or knives, and died as we understand before the mate reached the brig. The cook and a young lad were in the cabin at the time, from whom this statement of facts was obtained. The brig Elizabeth, Capt. Westney, then in sight, was hailed, and with the assistance of her crew the murderers were secured and lauded. What led to this bloody outrage we have not been able to learn.

There were two counterfeiters arrested at Pottsville a few days since, and four in West-Chester; two of the latter have been sent to this city to take their trial at the next term of the District Supreme Court of the United States.—Bicknell's Reporter.

The Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday week says—"A man from White's distillery in this city, was bitten through the thumb this morning by a mad dog. The case is under the care of Doctor J. M. Gibson. The doctor's first treatment consisted in entirely cutting out the bitten parts, applying to the wound strong sulphuric acid; afterwards the thumb was enveloped in a blister plaster; he is likewise under a course of mercury. There were three children bitten by the same dog."

A singular and not uninteresting spectacle was presented in our streets this morning by the appearance of the Governor's Guards of Hartford, Conn., in their ancient continental uniform. Their scarlet coats have the antiquated cut and the peculiar facings of "sixty years since;" their breeches and gaitered legs looked as if they had just marched out of one of Col. Trumbull's battle pieces; and their white powdered locks (for the costume is preserved throughout) shone from under their black bear-skin caps, as if dressed by a regimental perukeur of Seventy-six. The corps marched extremely well, and their appearance altogether was highly military.—N. Y. paper.

Credibility of Witnesses.—The Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, a few days since, rejected a witness who declared his disbelief in the existence of a God. The presiding Judge remarked that he was not before aware that there was a man living who did not believe in the existence of a God; that this belief constituted the sanction of all testimony in a Court of Justice; and that he knew of no case, in a Christian country, where a witness had been permitted to testify without such belief.—Adv.

Spontaneous Combustion.—At two different manufactories in Plainfield, says the Northampton Mass. Courier, serious injury has been done by the spontaneous combustion of wool wet with oil of a particular kind. Lamp oil, it appears, does not ordinarily produce that effect with wool.

An instance of spontaneous combustion was discovered, this morning in a "wholesale dry good store in Market street. A large piece of coarse muslin, thoroughly oiled for the purpose of making covers for boxes, was left last night, folded up loosely, in a shed in the yard. It was found, when the store was opened this morning, burnt entirely through, and apparently about to blaze. The fire appeared to have begun in the middle; and could not have been applied from without.—Chron.

A New Air Gun.—A trial of a new air gun, the invention of M. Perreault, of Rouen, was made last week in Paris, in the presence of Lieutenant-General Pelet and several generals and superior Officers of Artillery. This terrible instrument of destruction is mounted on rollers or little carriages. Three guns can be fitted on one carriage, and each pointed in a different direction. They are discharged by means of a wheel, which an infant would be able to move. Each cannon fires off five hundred balls a minute, and 5,000 balls can be discharged without its being necessary to get a fresh supply of compressed air. All the apparatus required for the three cannons can be carried by one horse. A battery of those guns to an indefinite length may be formed, and their effect upon a mass would be to cut them through as a saw cuts a plank.

Distressing Shipwreck.—The Lady Shebrook, from Londonderry for Quebec, was lost the night of 19th ult. on Cape Ray, N. F. and out of 15 seamen and 285 passengers, only the captain, mate, 3 seamen and 27 passengers were saved.