Star & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."-SHAKS.

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WHOLE NO. 303

The Star

REPUBLICAN BANNER. GETTYSBURG, JANUARY 25, 1836.

Investigation of Masonry.

Our readers have all been informed of the fact, that in obedience to the wishes of a large portion of the citizens of the Commonwealth, made known through numerous petitions to the Legislature, a Committee had been appointed to investigate the evils of the Masonic Institution and all other Secret Oath-bound Societies, clothed with power to send for persons and papers: that the Committee had been in session for several days, before whom various individuals were called, some testifying and others refusing to testify; and that among the latter was the late Governor of the State, GEO. WOLF. He, however, appeared before the Committee, delivered himself of the following "Protest," and then withdrew!

HARRISBURG, Jenuary 11, 1836. GENTLEMEN: - In answer to the writ of Subpæna. directed to and requiring me to appear before the Committee of the House of Representatives, "to, whom were referred the petititions of divers inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying an investigation into the evils of Free-Masoury," I must respectfully ener my solemn protest against a committee of the House, or the House itself professing any authority under the Constitution, to cause a citizen to a pear and give evidence before such committee, tout ing such

question.
The Constitution is explicit and declaratory of the personal security of the people, and is the precious repository of the privileges of the freemen of this Commonwealth, which never shall have a wound inflicted upon its sacred reservations through my per-son, without a solemn asseveration of its principles. What artime of the constitution clothes the House with power to institute such an investigation? What article of that venerated instrument forbids the people from associating together, "in pursuit of their own happiness?" If the association is criminal, or in violation of any principle of the constitution or laws, the mode and manner of suppressing the unlawful combination, must be in accordance with the constitution and the laws. stitution and the laws I have yet to learn that an inquisition at whose shrine the rights and liberties of the citizens are invaded, is authorized by the principles of any Institutions of oles of our Institutions; or that any body exists, by which a citizen can be coerced to give testimony

which a citizen can be cocreed to give testimony before any tribunal, or for any object other than the
investigation of matters at issue, affecting the rights
of persons or of things.

When an investigation is instituted by 'the Legislature, touching the official conduct of a public officer,
the power of coercing the amendance of witnesses is
unquestioned, or whenever the proceeding is in obedience to the constitution, but beyond that instrument, which is the only safe-guard of the rights of the
people, they cannot go.

ment, which is the only safe-guard of the rights of the people, they cannot go.

If it was or is unlawful for men to associate together as Masons, let him who violates the law abide the penalty. The punishment should be inflicted only by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land. Among the indefeasible, inherent rights secured to every citizen, are those of "acquiring and possessing reputation." When this great and important right is to be assailed, it behowes the man whose reputation is to be prostrated, to guard against n is to be prostrated, to guard aga whose reputation is to be prostrated, to guard against any and every infringement of all the means of defence, available to him by the constitution. Is it possible in this country of equal rights, that because a man at one period of his life was a member of the Masonic Order, he is to be placed beyond the pale of the laws and prosecuted and persecuted as an outlaw? Establish the principle as to this notation. the laws and prosecuted and persecuted as an out-law? Establish the principle as to this peculiar so-ciety, and a precedent is formed, which may in the course of time reach every religious denomination or association. Violate the great principle which de-clares that "no human authority can in any case, whatever, control or interfere with the rights of con-science." as well as that which preclaims that tall science," as well as that which preclaims that "all and by the House, as worthy of protection from in men are born equally free and indepedent," and there will as any one. This House, too, should remen are born equalty free and independent," and there is an end of liberty. It is at the threshold such assumptions of right must be combatted, and I must be excused for declining to lend myself a willing instrument, to gratify an idle curiosity, or to minister to the prying inquisitiveness of a superstitious prejudice and ignorance on the one hand, or the designing ar-tifices of reckless demagogueism on the other. In making this declaration, I disdain all intention of disof to the House of Representatives or its Commit tee, the allusion is simply to the operating causes to which we are indebted for the intended investiga-

The Masonic Institution existed prior to and the period of the adoption of the Constitution. It embraced within the number of its members, many of the purest patriots and wisest Statesmen of the Revolution. Men whose minds were deeply imburevolution. Men whose minds were deeply impu-ed with the principles of civil liberty, and whose devotion to the rights of man had been scaled with their blood. Vigilant as these patriots were in guard-ing the rights of the citizen, we find no provision in our constitution or laws, prohibiting the existence of our constitution or laws, prohibiting the existence of such associations. In every country where the people have rights, which are acknowledged by the Government, the right of association has not been questioned—it is only among Despots and Slaves that it is forbidden. It was therefore lawful to form such the such association when I become a membra, and to helpog to questioned—it is only among Despots and Slaves that it is forbidden. It was therefore lawful to form such societies when I became a member, and to belong to the Order is not yet in contravention of any law. If then, no law has been violated, why call upon an individual to give evidence touching a lawful a-sociation? If unlawful why call upon him to criminate himself? And why compel him to violate a confidence reposed, under the penalty of imprisonment, if he refuses to sacrifice his honor and his rights? The Masonic Institution so far as my knowledge of it extends, inculcates obedience to the laws of the country and the practice of every moral virtue, congenial to the precepts of the highest standard of moral excellence. In all its principles, it is entirely unconnected with the political conflicts of the day; so far as I am acquainted with its objects or its designs, they are essentially charitable and I am free to say, that it never can for one moment, have the slightest influence in elections or in judicial proceedings, unless prostituted from all its original purity. And I have no season to believe that the members of that society are less pure in morals or less patriotic in exentiment and action, than any similar numbers of sthe society are less pure in morals or less patriotic in sentiment and action, than any similar number of other American citizens. Entertaining the highest respect for the House of Representatives, and for the committee emanating from their authority, it is with reluctance, I am constrained by principles coeval with civil liberty itself, to question the power claimed as in direct contravention of constitutional rights and au infring ment of principles on which rests the foun-dation of American Liberty.

Disavowing therefore any and every, the remotest intention of disrespect to the House of Representatives or to the committee of its appoint. ment, I feel myself bound by considerations of duty, which I owe not more to myself individually, than to the freemen of Pennsylvania generally, to resist by all lawful mouns, every encroachment under, wi at pretence soever the same may be made guardism. Such ideas, from that gentleman, upon the rights of conscience; every attempt however specious to abridge the privileges of the citizon or to infringe in any, the slightest degree upon the liberties and the immunities of the people as secured to them individually and collectively by

the constitution. And to this end I respectfully, but solemnly reterfere with my constitutional rights, as a free and he refuses to appear -thus making himseli citizen of the State of Pennsylvania; with my privi- above the mark of the law, because he has been leges as a free agent, or with the indulgence or my the Deputy Grand Master of Kings, Knights of ishment of the law, and to relieve persons who

constitution, as I may from time to time think | member of any other secret club, will also refuse

I therefore respectfully decline appearing before the committee, as required by the Subpæna. I do all his other acts. this with the less reluctance, as there are numerous other members of the association, both in and who probably differ with me in the opinion in regard to the constitutional principles which I en-Very Respectfully, GEO: WOLF.

The Chairman of the Committee thereupon made a report to the House, and moved able and pittable instance of frail mortality. that attachments be issued against George Wolf and other witnesses to appear and testify. The Telegraph of that day (the 12th) not having been received, we are unable to the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. McClure) give the debate for that day-we therefore was concerned, who was sent here by Jacksonselect as much of that of the 13th as we "Hero" party would ombrace it to defend it. can find room for: sufficient, however, to enable our readers to see how easily Governor Wolf's "cobwebs" are torn to pieces.

From the Pennsylvania Telegrapy.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1836. Mr. Stevens moved that the House immediately proceed to the consideration of the resolu on offered yesterday, by the Committee appointed to investigate Free masonry-to issue attachments for certain witnesses, which was agreed to, and the resolution was again read.

Mr. McClure took the floor. He was in favor of supporting the dignity of the House and the Logislature, but at the same time wished to pay proper respects to the rights of the people. He considered the course proposed by the resdutton, as an endeavor to establish an Inquisition to pry into the private affairs of individuals, and isconnected in any way with the welfare of the country. He thought the House had already gone far enough with the subject, and that it ught now to be dropped.

He considered, that the House had no right to appoint a committee with the object and power of this committee, and that the flouse should not sanction this extravagant proceedings. It was right to say at once to the committee, "you have gone far enough, and may now stop and drop the

enough that certain gentlemen are politically prostrated, but that it is also important to hear contempt upon them-that it is not enough that they have been legislated out of office, but they must also be legislated out of character. Such an object he hoped could not be carried into effect, and that the resolution would not pass.

Mr. Frew said, that the course proposed by the gentleman from Cumberland, and other gentlenen who agreed with him, reminded him of an anecdote. A certain Justice of the Peace issued a capias in a certain case, and gave it to the constable. The constable read it very gravely to the Defendant, who replied "that he would not accept of it!" The constable thinking that he had discharged his duty, made his return that the defendent would'nt come! The course recomnended in this affair, appeared to be similar. This House must stop-not discharge what they had done, or stop for want of power! Would the fact, he inquired, be admitted that the power of secret societies exceeded, and was superior to the nower of this House? as they had proved them. solves in the State of New York? He hoped for the honor of the Legislature, the contrary would

He would not treat with indignity, disrespect any man-but he thought the committee appoinsult as any one. This House, too, should regard its own dignity, and not be guilty of the folof appointing a committee, and then through

Mr. ATKINSON said, That when the resolution rst came up to appoint a committee to investigate the subject of Masonry, he doubted the expediency of passing it, but being a new memher he did not rise to oppose it. He doubted the necessity of its passage, because he believed, the country was sufficiently informed upon the subject of Masonry, by the writings of Morganhe Le Roy convention, and the investigations by the Legislature of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont—and he thought it ought not to be it is disgraceful to the institution of which he is urged further. The expense of the investigation was considerable - more than any benefits to be derived from it could be.

Mr. Stevens said, he regarded the doctrines advanced by the advocates of Masonry, so subversive of all order and law that he must reply to them a few words, especially, when advocated by one who had just set down. Whatever opinion that gentleman might have had, when the committee was appointed, of the impropriety of the measure, such opinion could not go to justify the vote he appeared about to give. He did not ap. pear to regard the proposed proceedings as un constitutional, but that the enquiry was unneces sary, that the public was already informed of the secrets of Masonry, and the investigation would of the christian religion, thinking thereby to deoe an expense to the Commonwealth. Whatever might have been the force of such arguments at he appointment of the committee, they certain. y could have no force now, since the committee had been appointed with power to send for persons and papers, with the object of carrying on an investigation. The question was not as to the olicy of appointing the committee, but, whether, when it is appointed, and the proper power giv. en, it shall submit to insult and indignity, and through it the House, to gratify the vulgar spleen and affected contempt of any one man, however nigh he may have been in public estimation.

That gentleman (Mr. Atkinson) would agree with him that this ought to be a government of laws, which it could not be, when there were any too low for their inspection, or too high for their

Other gentlemen had put the question upon the constitutional right of the House to proceed in the manner proposed. Constitutional right! His learned friend from Cumberland (Mr. M'. Clure) on the discussion, of even this point, appeared to draw his ideas, and style no doubt ac cidentally, from the lowest suer of political black must have been ushered forth accidentally, for he man, except when he was floundering about in

the sink of party politics.
Sir, said Mr. S talk about proscription, and the inquisition, and all the other dirty slang which comes weekly from the prostituted press! Here poat my Protest against, and utterly deny the is a man whom we think proper to call up in to right of the Committee, of the House of Represent testify on certain points, of which he is ignorant, tatives itself, or of any other human power to in- but which is to enable us to legislate intelligently, predilections to form such associations, not prothe Holy Ghost, and of the Celestial Empire! — I were bound for the appearance of these who escahibited by law nor violating any provision of the Let this be admitted, and every odd fellow, or ped. Yes Sir, we have evidence that information burg Whig.

proper, or to interrogate me concerning the same, to obey a legislative mandate, and will draw their or to compel me to answer in any wise in relation reasons for so doing from the bigoted letter of George Wolf,—a letter which will go farther to degrade him in the estimation of freemen, than

The gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Atkinson) tells us that though language is used in that let. out of the House of Representatives, whose knowl- lter, which sets the powers of this House at defiedge on the subject of Masonry is doubtless much | ance, and is insulting to the intelligence of a mamore accurate and minute than my own, (not havior jority of its members, yet he would not go to ating visited a lodge, or paid any attention to the tach the author of such base language, and comsubject for the last fifteen or twenty years,) and pel him to testify. He had hoped that as that gentlemen had taken but one step in the filthy pool of Masonry, he had been enabled to wash his ments from the mire and filth, but he found that this must be the religion with which the Masonic the impressions of even the first step was so imprinted-the impression of the cable-tow so errong, that nothing can wash it out-a lament

He had before, been under the belief and hope, that the Juckson party had taken the institution of Free-Masonry into its sacred keeping, but he found now, that it had gone, partially at least inmen and Whigs; he hoped, however, no other

To subpona those who had been high in office, was called proscription. He wished to know how many applicants for pardons, for offices, and other executive favors, had given the hailing sign of distress, and laid their claims upon the ground of nany it is not yet too late to apply the remedy. One word, said he, upon the Constitutional question. And what is the Constitutional clause relative to this subject? That the Legislature

per Legislation? None. The National Congress also proved in accordance with such power. Committees are frequentappointed, with powers to investigate such bjects and they frequently sit during the recess

shall have all requisite powers necessary to pro-

The House of Commons of England, not a nore independent body than this, have frequently exercised the power of investigations and on many subjects have amassed a quantity of information on important subjects which could not have been found in any other way.

It did not appear to be doubted there; but here year after year the people have petitioned for this nquiry, and while the party of which one side of the gentleman of Cumberland belongs to, have refused to grant their prayer, in like cases in the cable tow. England it has been frequently granted. In a late case where they entered into an investigation of this very question, one of the high nobility of that kingdom -a brother to the King-fled from the jurisdiction of the government into a foreign kingdom. Another high dignitary, and an officer in the Lodge subpæned to appear before the committee with the books and papers of the Lodge, did appear, and refused to speak before the committee. The House did not refuse to imprison im in New-Gate until he would testify. said he, shall this Legislature allow any digni-tary to escape in like circumstances? If we do, curs of the Masonic kennel.

Mr. Karns said, Mr. Speaker, I am in tavor of the passage of the resolution now before this House, and respectfully ask the indulgence of the House, while I notice the flagrant contempt thrown tenstein, Hill, Hubbell, Jackson, Jones, Kirk, M'Clelland, M'Clure, Rinehart, Sheetz, T. S. Smith, Thomason, Wagner, Weygandt, Mr. Karns said, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of dieswarth Speaker - Yeas 59. to attend before the committee on the 11th inst. am not now, Sir, going to inquire as to the rights of the House to appoint a committee with power to send for persons and papers-it is enough to tnow, that it has been the established and unwavering practice of this House so to do, in all cases where investigation or examination became necessary. Now Sir, why alter the rule at this time or on this occasion? Is it because that a person who has once basked in the sunshine of political favor, has been called on to appear, has refused and by his answer to the committee, treated not only the house, but the sovereign people of this commonwealth with contempt! Now Sir, let us examine some of the contemptible and miserably pitiful excuses set up by Mr. Wolf. He says, he wishes to treat the House, and the committee appointed by the House, with due respect; he next calls them an inquisitorial court of tyrants, assumng powers unknown to the laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth; and the fifty or seventy five thousand freemen who petitioned for an investigation into the evils of all secret societies, he calls a banditti of political sycophants, and heaps upon them many epithets as dishonorable to himself, as the representative; probably a Royal Arch Com panion, Grand High Priest, or Knight of the Red Cross. Sir, I do not begrudge him or any other knight of the cable tow, the laurels they gather from the production of such documents, casting odium on the people and their representatives, despising all law and all authority, which runs coun gentleman so respectable and intelligent us the ter to Masonry. Yes Sir, after indulging in all the low, dirty epithets contained in the famous sheet intended as a subterfuge to screen the wicked, murderous and blood-stained Institution of Freemasonry - after disturbing the peaceful ashes of the worthy dead, heroes of the revolution, and patrious of the American Union, who fought and oled for the freedom of the country, and trying hard to hitch on the worthy handmaid to the car ceive the people of Pennsylvania and of the United States, as to what is the true character of the inocent, unassuming, charitable and loyal knight of the Holy Ghost, as they have had the impu dence in some of their degrees to style themselves; and it does sound something like religion, but Sir. it leads down to the pit, instead of up to heaven! yes Sir "by their fruits ye shall know them." Abduction, murder, and arson, are some of the peaceable fruits of this Band of Godlike, holy patriotic Brothers; whose charity consists in applying the knife to the throat, the dagger to the heart,

or the ax to the scull of him who dare divulge, and that without the benefit of the Bible. These Sir, are some of the evidence of innocent love and charity which characterizes that insti tution, which the gentleman in his letter has sought to exalt above all laws, human and divine, when we have evidence as clear as day, and almost as strong as holy writ, that William Morgan was abducted and basely murdered by a set of oath bound, conspiring Free-Masons, making pretence to be a charitable institution; and Sir, amongst! Colonels and many others, who were filling high official stations, at the head of society, and who were worthy lodge going Masons. These were knew no more accomplished, or polished gentle. the innocent, persecuted men, the gentleman talks of, who set in conclave in the lodge over the fate of an innocent unoffending American citizen, and condemned him to die. And Sir, these were the men who are now called innocent, that did work out the hellish design of the lodge, upon the mangled body of a man who had committed no offence against the laws of his God or his country; and had erected a roof over the well, the drop of strange to tell, that not one of the offenders were | which fell on the ascending side of the ever expelled the lodge, but money raised by the

was communicated masonically to many lodges in the state of New York, and some of the lodges in Pennsylvania, letting them know that they intended to murder Morgan; and all agree that not one lodge or chapter in the United States came out and disapproved the act. Then what madness and | Washington folly for Mr. Wolf to come out and plead the innocence of an institution, whose ouths and obligations he knows to be blasphemous, the very repetition of which is calculated to freeze the existence of morality, christianity, love, charity or feeling; Delaware and whose penalties are heathenish, brutish and devilish, fitting only for members of the holy Inquisition; friends, whose charity and brotherly ove consisted in the stake, the fagget and the rack fraternity claims to be related.

But, the gentleman tells us that Masonry was established before the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and therefore is paramount to the constitution or laws; above the will of the sovereign people, or any other power; and compares it to the christian religion. Now, sir, all denominations of christians are loudly proclaiming to the world their be-lief in the bible, of God, and printing creeds and confessions, openly and publicly arowing their sentiments to all men; those are properly denominated christians, who in obedience to the will of Santee their masters "puteth not their candle under a Cumberland bushel."

But, sir, if this doctrine of democracy holds good, that every thing in existence before the formation of the constitution is above the law, then we are at the end of all law, and anarchy and confusion their being Royal Arch Masons, "and acting as must inevitably be. Indian law-Lynch and mob If such cases are not too law-murder and robbery, must follow; for all these things were here before the constitution, and agreeable to his doctring the logislature has noither power nor authority to interfere with them in any way, shape or manner.

I am not surprised sir, that the administration of the government suffered loss and almost went to destruction and ruin, under the direction and Cyane management of a man holding such sentiments. No wonder, I say, that disorder, plunder and ruin has became the order of the day on our public works, when we had such a man as this at the head of the government! Sir, I had thought him rath er the simple tool of a set of political demagogues who were making use of Masonry to enable them to fleece an unsuspecting innocent public, but when find him the man hardy enough to set at defianc all law, he sinks, in my estimation, below the vilest tool which I have mot parading the towing path, at from one to three dollars for day, damaing Anti-Masonry and lauding Masonry for Wolf .-These men were certainly under the influence of

When Mr. KARNS concluded, the question was taken on the resolution, which passed by the following vote.

YEAS .- Messrs. Bringhurst, Brooke, Buckman Bullock, Carson, Clarke, Comley, Conrad, Cowen Cox, Davies, Derr, Dewart, Emmert, Frew, Garretson, Gebhart, Gilbert, Graham, Harshe, Hun. ter, Huston Fay. Hutchison Chester, Karns, Kauffman, Krause Dauphin, Krumbhaar, M'Connell, Sir, M'Donald, M'Sherry, Mathers, Mayer, Menden. hall, Metzgar, Montelius, Myor, Neal, Nesbit we shall have let loose upon us the whole park, Blanch, Tray and Sweetheart, and all the small Stoche, Taggart, Taylor, Ulrich, Walker Alleghe. ny, Walker Erie, Watson, Watts, Wyant, Mid-

Stouffer; Stout, Thompson, Wagner, Weygandt, Work -NAYS 26.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

LTWM. L. HELFENSTEIN, Esq. formerly of Carlisle, has been elected by the Legislature of Ohio, President Judge of the first Judicial District of

ROBERTS VAUX, Esq. one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, died on the seventh instant.

The New Orleans Bee of the 31st December says: "It was rumored last evening in town that all the Americans and other foreigners found in Tampico, have been plundered and murdered. We have not ascertained particulars; but rumors are rife in this | Iris city as regards all that now concerns Mexico | Dauphinoise and France."—Baltimore Patriot.

The Expunging resolutions have passed the Legislature of Ohio, as also that of Indiana. A letter in the Globe says, "expunge is the word." Next year, rescind will be the word, as it was last year, in the case of Ohio.

They are searching with the bell at Halifax, for the old French fleet wrecked there

"AMERICAN MORALS."-The London Standard, and the times, under this head, copy with apparent faith, and comment with cordial satisfaction upon, the absurd and manifesi Hour, published in some of our papers last summer, of a cat being put into a cannon, and discharged into the midst of a festive party, killing one lady, upsetting many decanters and finally being extricated, alive, from a board, "inch thick" through which its head | Ceres.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. -On Friday | D'Assas last, a Mr. Yessler, living in Maryland, two and a half miles from Waynesboro', in this county, was engaged with his four sons, in digging a well. They were all in the well. that gang of murderers, we find Judges, Sheriffs, 1 at a depth of about 34 teet—one of the sons came up, and no sooner reached the top than the earth caved in throwing about two wagon loads upon his father and three brothers. Two of the young men, Peter Yessler, aged 22, and Samuel, aged 16, were killed, the old man and the other son escaping, but so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of, especially that of the son. They ground, which is supposed to have loosened the earth, and caused the family to experience so distressing a calamity. - Chambers.

U. STATES VESSELS OF WAR. Names and Rate Guns Where Employed Independence In ordinary Franklin 74 Columbus 74 Ohio do North Carolina 74 Ready for a crew

In commission On the stocks Virginia 74 Pennsylvania 74 do New York 74 do United States Ready for a crew 44 In commission In ordinary 44

44

44

44

36

36

do

In commission

Receiving ship at

Baltimore.

In ordinary

Potomac 44 In commission Brandywine 44 Hudson In ordinary 44 On the stocks 44 Sabine 44 44 do

Columbia St. Lawrence Frigates, 2d Class. Constellation Congress Macedonian

> John Adams 24In commission In ordinary Erie In commission Ontario 18 do Ready for a crew 18 Lexington Vincennes In commission 18 do Natchez 18 In ordinary Falmouth 18 do Vandalia 18 In commission St. Louis Concord In commission Dolphin do . 12 In ordinary

Shark 12 Ready for a crew Enterprize Bover Experiment 12 do

Fox

Cornelie

Sea Gull, (galliot) Do Philadelphia. LIST OF FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR In the Mediterranean. SHIPS OF THE LINE-9 Montebello, 120 gs. Ville de Marseille, 74

Suffren Scipion Duquesne 80 Triton Nestor 74 Breslaw FRIGATES-6 Iphigeme Victoire Artemise Galatee **Bellone** 56 Circe CORVETTE-5 Circe Eagle Diligente 18 Perle

BRIGS-18

Alacrity 20 Bougainville Palipure Surprise Cygne Fleche Alerte Alcyone Ducoudic 20 Cometo Voltiguer 20 Eclipse Melogre 20 Sylphe Dupetit Thouars 20 Malouine Granadier 20Volage

18

Schooners-5 Legere Estofette CUTTER--1 Furet

Liamore STEAM VESSELS-11 Sphinx, Crocodile, Fulton, Chimere, Salamandre, Castor, Brasier, Coureur, Styx, Vanlour, Ramier.

Transport Vessels 14 Rhone, Bonite, Marne, Caravene, Agathe, Fortune, Finistere, Durance, Lionne, Emulation, Lamprole, Loiret, Managere, Expeditive.

On the Ocean, Ships of the Line 2 Algesiras Jupiter Prigates 7 Didon Flora Terpsieore 53 Constance Sirene Hermione Atalante Corvettes 6 Arianne, Thisbe, Heroine, Sapho, Blonde, Brigs 5 Bisson Inconsistent

Curassier Endymoin 20 Lutin 10 Schooner 1 Hirondelle Small vessels 5. Seam vessels 12. Ardent, Meteore, African, and nine others.

Transport vessels 12. Abundance, Allier, Dordogne, Lotre, Chaente, Recherrche, Saumon, and five others. In addition to this, the Jena and the Sani-Petri, of ninety guns each, are in prepara.

LATEST FROM PERU.

ill fated country is still in the midst of a civil thank that gentleman for showing up the war carried on with the ferocity of blood twaddling General in his true light.

hounds and tigers. One of the parties has declared that his enemies shall have no quarter, while the other in retaliation has decreed that all officers captured of the rank of Colonel and all above that grade, shall be immediately shot. The laws of war are disregarded, and personal security consists only with the power of self-defence. In pursuance of the bloody resolutions of the contending parties, several officers have already been executed on both sides. The whole country is infested with banditti, who rob and plunder even to the very gates of the city.

Three foreigners, I of whom was an A merican, had lately been robbed within sight of the city walls, and the American was badly wounded. Later in the day, a party of mounted men, a species of land privateers, rode through the city unopposed, and excited universal consternation. The inhabitants closed their doors in alarm, and the people in the streets were left to take care of themselves. After having rode through the city, however, they departed. In such a state of things there is no venturing with safety beyond the city. The contending armies were approaching each other, and a crisis in the affairs of the country seemed to be at hand, but what would be the result it was impossible to

The greatest credit is due to our fellow. citizen, Mr. Larned, the American Charge d'Affairs, for having maintained, amidst all these difficulties, the dignity of the American flag. For while all laws of civilization. and all domestic laws, have been trampled upon; while a state of unrestricted anarchy has prevailed, and objects of the most sacred character have hardly escaped the hand of violence, its strines and stars have floated upon the breeze, unsulfied and unscathed, and have sflorded abundant security to all who have sought protection under it.

From the Boston Advocate.

Gen. Harrison and Anti-Masonry.

The greatest humbug we have ever met with in political intrigue and twaddling, is the attempt of William H. Harrison to make himself a "good enough" Anti-Mason to get the Pennsylvania nomination. We have already published three of his letters in answer to Anti Masonic calls, and lo! here are two more letters just come out, making No 5 of the most bungling correspondence which a man of ordinary intelligence was ever guilty of. The General seems to learn backwards, for the oftener he writes, the less Anti-Masonic does he become.

In the first place, Messrs. Wallack and Shock of the Pennsylvania Anti-Masonic State Committee, wrote a letter to him, which he answered in May last, declaring, in substance, that it was unconstitutional to carry Anti-Masonry into politics. That was No. 1. Mr. Ayres, a worthy and true Anti Mason, (one of the candidates for Wirt electors in 1832) then wrote another letter, to which the General replied in November, declaring that he would appoint no man to office who claimed the right of belonging to a society which he believed required duties of him superior to the obligations he owed to his country. Of course, as no Mason would admit that he had done any such thing, the General was at liberty to appoint as many Masons as he pleased. This was No. 2.

As neither of these letters would go down. Messrs. Shock and Harris, two of the State Committee of Pennsylvania tried a third letter, to which General Harrison replied the 24th of November, declaring that on the whole he considered Masonry a moral and political evil, but declining to answer the question, whether, if elected President, on Anti-Masonic principles, he would consider it a duty to carry out those principles in appointments to office. This was No. 3.-All these letters we have published.

It now appears that there are two more letters, still less Anti-Masonic than the first three. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who was anxious to place General Harrison on Anti-Masonic ground, addressed to him two letters, proposing plain and simple questions; in answer to which the General finally comes to the conclusion, that political Anti-Masonry would be the "PARENT OF MISCHIEFS INFI-NITELY GREATER THAN THOSE WHICH IT IS DESIGNED TO CURE.

This is the final conclusion to which the 80 sage "hero of Tippecanoe" arrives on this subject, and he moreover tells Mr. Stevens in substance, that the difference between moral and political Anti-Masons, "amounts 36 to little more than the dispute between the famous citizens of Lilliput about the manner of eating their eggs." This last letter is dated Nov. 28, in which the General expressly refuses to consider Masonry as any disqualification in appointments to office. If the Pennsylvania Anti-Masons can support 18 the General as an Anti Mason after this, they must be thankful for small mercies, and be prodigiously anxious to get a "military chieftain" for a candidate. Mr. Stevens certainly stands justified in refusing to nominate as an Anti-Masonic candidate, a man who avows such doctrines as those contained in this letter. If General Harrison is supported for President, it must be on grounds entirely aside from any pretensions on his part to Anti-Masonry. It would be much more honorable for Anti-Masons to support a candidate who had said nothing on the subject, than one who openly repudiates every fundamental principle of Anti-Masonry, as Gen. Harrison has done. We subjoin the cor-We have private advices from Lima (says respondence, which Mr. Stevens has pubthe Providence Journal) to Oct. 15th. This lished at the request of a Committee, and