

language of the "Ancient Constitutions" of the Order, which are printed and open for public inspection, and which are used as text books in all the Lodges, he is "required to keep and obey the Moral Law; to be a quiet and peaceable citizen; true to his government and just to his country."

Masonry disdains the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only who seek admission, with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great fundamental religious truth, the existence and providence of God; and a practical acknowledgment of those infallible doctrines for the government of life, which are written by the finger of God on the heart of man.

Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as Citizens, as Christians, and as Moral Men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic Institution has been, and may continue to be, productive of great good to their fellow-men; and having "received the laws of the society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses," the undersigned can neither renounce nor abandon it. We most cordially unite with our brethren of Salem and vicinity, in the declaration and hope, that "should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights, in violation of their written Constitutions, and the wholesome spirit of just laws and free governments, a vast majority of the Fraternity will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions for consolation under the trials to which they may be exposed."

[This declaration is signed by over eleven hundred persons, composing some of the most respectable citizens of the State, professing different creeds in religion, and belonging to all the various political parties which now divide public opinion, excepting only, however, Anti-Masons. Among the Boston signers we notice, says the Boston Gazette, the names of gentlemen who have long been distinguished for their piety and intelligence, wealth, honesty, public spirit, and all the virtues which adorn the Christian character; lawyers, merchants, traders and mechanics, who have much at stake in the community.]

Planting Mulberry Trees.—We are frequently asked at what distance we would plant white mulberry trees, for the purpose of feeding silk worms. If it be intended to form full grown trees, thirty feet apart each way, is probably the nearest that it would be advisable to plant them. Where land is abundant, forty feet would be preferable. The full grown tree generally covers a circle of twenty-five to forty feet diameter. If the hedge form be preferred, the young trees may be planted one or two feet apart; the tops to be cut off in the fall or winter of every year. In this mode the great advantage of gathering the leaves without climbing is secured. The hedges might be planted fifteen to twenty feet apart, and thus an acre would produce as much foliage as if occupied by large trees, and there would be a great saving of time in the production of the hedge, compared with that required to produce the large trees.

Coffee from Acorns.—The use of coffee made from roasted acorns is now becoming very general in Germany. Some of the German papers lately stated, that persons with debilitated stomachs have been able to take this coffee when they could digest no other preparation, and that after long use they have recovered the tone of the stomach, and acquired considerable *cahonpoint*. There is nothing new in this discovery, however, for among the lower orders in many parts of Portugal, where the sweet acorns grow abundantly, they are used both for bread and coffee, although they are not considered very wholesome as an article of food. They are a powerful astringent, and in cases where Peruvian bark is recommended, are said to be employed in Germany with good effect in the form of coffee.

The Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle thus discourses:—

"Every editor of a newspaper should learn by heart the fable of the man, his son and the jackass. As the poor man was reproved alike for loading or riding his ass, &c. so an editor, whether he write or let it alone, be a politician or no politician, cannot please all—and unless he come to the same determination with the aforesaid man in the fable—to please himself—he is doomed to have a wretched time of it. If editors could 'change shapes with Proteus to advantage,' they still could not accommodate themselves to all dispositions. A newspaper is a kind of *oltopodrida*—a dish of all sorts—and it is hard if readers cannot pick out something to suit their palates—if they find such, they should not grumble that other ingredients are intermixed for other tastes. If editors are not, like the Indian Chief, broiled on living coals, they can, at least say with him, that they do not lie on a bed of roses. It is a life of toil and anxiety, and seldom affords a remuneration half commensurate with the labor performed."

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those that have just turned saints.

Disinfecting Agent.—A correspondent of the New-York American, expresses surprise that during the present season, when small pox, scarlet fever, varioloid, malignant sore throat, and other contagious diseases, are so rife among us, editors of papers should have failed to recommend more generally the use of Chloride of Lime as a disinfecting agent. The French medical commission are said to have arrived at results, in the course of recent investigations and experiments upon the subject, which lead them to believe that even the contagion of the small pox might be rendered wholly innocuous by means of the Chloride of Lime.—The following daring experiment, which was made among others scarcely less so, appears conclusive upon this subject. The shirts of several persons who had died of the plague, together with other under garments, were taken by these intrepid French medical gentlemen, and after passing them through a solution of the Chloride of Lime, dried and put them on—continuing to wear them for several successive days; and in no instance did any ill consequences ensue. It is an error to suppose, as many do, that Chloride is a new agent, and indebted for its notoriety to its novelty. The antiseptic properties of Chlorine, the gas on which the powers of the Chloride depend, was insisted on as far back as 1785, by HALLE; and, subsequently in England, Dr. CARMICHAEL received from the British Parliament £5,000 for the general introduction of this inestimable agent in the English navy, and navy hospitals. It should be put in China saucers, as earthen-ware has its glazing soon corroded by the action of the materials used—a little diluted muriatic acid, or "spirit of salt," is poured upon it, and the Chlorine gas is immediately and abundantly disengaged. The only caution is to prevent so much of it escaping as might prove irritating to the lungs, which a little experience will enable you to do. The acid is to be added from time to time, so as to keep up a distinct smell of the gas. To purify a chamber from which a sick person has been removed, put several saucers into the room immediately after the removal; pour the acid more freely—close the doors and windows, and leave the room shut up for four or five days—only opening it to renew the lime, which should be strong in the room. When the Chloride ceases to effervesce on the addition of the acid, it is necessary to take a fresh portion of Chloride.

Charleston Courier.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.
An American gentleman, now in England, thus speaks in comparing English agriculture with that of this country.

"From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land, the whole country is a perfect garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it.—Select the most cultivated grounds of the rich on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming. A poor English cottager displays a taste about his humble dwelling, and gets a product from his little patch, which might shame the wealthy farmers of the United States. I wish not to speak disrespectfully of my country, or countrymen—but I should like to provoke them, by whatever means, to more rapid improvements, both in agriculture and horticulture."

We received a verbal account a few weeks since, of a four days meeting held in Rindge N. H. by what denomination we did not learn, but if the transaction took place as reported, it must have been a scene of the most *outright blasphemy* ever witnessed in New-England. We have since seen the same account going the rounds of the papers, the substance of which is, that different subjects were allotted to each preacher, the last of which was, the general judgment. A fellow had previously been concealed in the roof of the house with a trumpet, who at a concerted signal, (and at the moment the preacher alluded to the sound of the trumpet) gave a most tremendous blast, which produced the utmost consternation among a large part of the congregation, the women and children being nearly frightened into fits.—Vermont Empr.

Mr Girard.—A book might be, and probably enough, will be, filled with anecdotes of the late Stephen Girard. He has given two millions, the interest of which is \$120,000, per annum, for a public school.—The management is exclusively confided to laymen. Once on a time, it is said, application was made to him to assist in building a new Methodist Church in Philadelphia. "Methodist, what is that? Ah, it must be from method; methodical; that is good; I give you \$1000." Shortly after, the Minister of a new Church of another denomination, Dr.—, also called: Mr. G. handed him a check of \$500. The Rev. Doctor looked at the check—then at the donor—and at length ventured to speak of his disappointment, that the sum was but half that given to the Methodists. "Ah!" said Mr. G. "hand me the check," as if to correct his mistake. The check was given him, when he indignantly tore it up, and sent the clergyman away empty, to reflect upon his presumption—his attempt to dictate in a matter of charity.—N. H. Sentinel.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.
FROM THE GLOBE.

Washington, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SMITH introduced, on leave, a bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The resolution of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, respecting Indian Affairs, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. CLAY's resolution was then taken up; and, after some explanations from Mr. HAYNE, Mr. CLAY commenced a speech in support of the Resolution and in reply to those who had opposed it, and after speaking nearly three hours, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. He will resume his remarks to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill establishing certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes. The resolution proposed by Mr. E. EVERETT, in relation to the treaties with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, until the expiration of the hour usually allotted to morning business. The Apportionment Bill was then taken up. Mr. McKENNON, of Pennsylvania, who, on yesterday, voted with the majority on the motion to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion to reconsider was carried—yeas 100, nays 91. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. HUBBARD, to strike out 48, and insert 44,000 as the ratio. Mr. ALLAN, of Kentucky, moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions so to fix the ratio as to reduce the number of members to 200. This motion was rejected—yeas 32, nays 161. The House then adjourned.

February 4.—In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of Mr. CLAY's Resolution, relative to a modification of the Tariff, was resumed. Mr. CLAY resumed his argument in support of the principles of the Resolution, and in reply to the arguments urged against it, and, after speaking two hours and a half, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next, when Mr. CLAY will resume, and probably, conclude, his speech.

In the House of Representatives, a joint resolution was adopted, appointing a joint Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth-day of GEORGE WASHINGTON. A joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle certain contracts and relinquish certain forfeitures. The bill for the relief of the Representatives of David Dardin, dec., was passed. Mr. EVANS, of Maine, addressed the House at some length on the resolution offered by Mr. E. EVERETT, relative to the Chickasaw treaties.—Several bills of a private nature was acted on in Committee of the Whole.

February 6.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. E. EVERETT calling on the President for a copy of part of the treaty negotiated in 1830, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Messrs. CAVE JOHNSON, PENDELTON and CLAYTON. The latter gentleman proposed an amendment in substance, that the call was made on the ground that treaties made with Indians do not come within the meaning and intention of the Constitution, conferring the treaty-making power on the President and Senate, but that they are compacts or bargains made by the authority aforesaid, as agents of the Government, &c. The discussion was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The bills for the relief of the heirs of William Vawter, and John Roberts, were passed. Ten private bills were acted on in Committee of the Whole.

February 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution, from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the birth-day of Washington, was read three and passed, and a committee of five, on the part of the Senate, was ordered to be appointed, by the Chair. The resolution submitted by Mr. CLAY, for modifying certain duties, was taken up, and Mr. CLAY concluded his remarks in its support.

In the House of Representatives, a number of memorials and petitions were presented and referred. Several bills of a private character were reported from Standing Committees, and, at an early hour, the House adjourned.

February 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, several private bills were passed. Mr. CLAY's Resolution was taken up after the morning business, and Mr. HILL, of New Hampshire, spoke about half an hour, chiefly in reply to some remarks of Mr. CLAY. He was followed by Mr. MANGUM, of North-Carolina, who spoke some time in opposition to the resolution, and before he had concluded, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. E. EVERETT, in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Messrs. FRIZZARD and ELLSWORTH. The House resumed the con-

sideration of the Appropriation Bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. HUBBARD to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation was negatived—yeas 88, nays 102. Mr. CLAY moved to amend the bill by striking out the word eight and inserting seven, (making the ratio 47,000 instead of 48,000.) This amendment was rejected—yeas 65, nays 127. Mr. KERR then moved to strike out eight and insert five,—but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

February 9.—In the Senate, yesterday, after the morning business, the consideration of Mr. CLAY's resolution was resumed. Mr. MANGUM spoke about two hours in conclusion of his speech against the resolution.—Some time was spent in Executive business. Mr. Fyler, of Virginia, has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. DRAVTON from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent the separation of Captains from their Companies in the line of the army, and for the better organization of the Military Academy. Mr. McDUFFIE from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom so much of the President's Message on that subject had been referred, made a report accompanied by a bill "to reduce and equalize the duties on imports," which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies of the report, in addition to the usual number directed to be printed. Nine bills of a private character were passed. The consideration of the Apportionment Bill was resumed. The motion to amend by substituting 45 for 48,000 as the ratio, was negatived—yeas 68, nays 118. Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by striking out 48,000 and inserting 46,000—lost—yeas 71, nays 116. Mr. VANCE moved to substitute 44,000 for 48,000. A debate of some length ensued, when the proposed amendment was agreed to, Yeas 97, Nays 97, (there being a tie, the SPEAKER voted in the affirmative.) Mr. TAYLOR moved to recommit the bill to a select Committee with instructions to strike out 48,000 and insert 53,000 as the ratio—lost—Yeas 66,—Nays 129. The House then adjourned.

Bank of the United States.—The reader will find under the Congressional Head a copy of the Bill yesterday reported in the House of Representatives for the renewal and modification of the Charter of the Bank of the United States.

The term for which it is proposed to renew the Charter is twenty years, with a reservation to Congress of the power to repeal the Charter at any time after ten years.

The new features of the Bank in one material particular, besides the reservation of power to Congress hereafter to limit the term of the Charter to ten years, correspond with the anticipations we threw out upon conjecture a few days ago. It is proposed, for example, to prohibit the issue of small drafts for circulation, and in lieu thereof to authorize other officers than the President and Cashier of the parent bank to sign the notes of the Bank. This will obviate the only objection at all plausible that we have seen taken to the administration of the Bank; and this objectionable circumstance was the fault of the present Charter, and not of the Direction of the Bank.

The bill appears to us, on the whole, while it obviates objections which are made by some to the present Charter, to propose liberal terms to those who are interested in the renewal of it.

We shall publish the Report of Mr. McDUFFIE, which accompanied the Bank Bill, as soon as we can lay hold of it, as well as the counter-report of two of the Committee, who oppose the report of the majority, upon constitutional grounds. A third member of the Committee (Mr. VERPLANCK) is understood to have been opposed to acting upon the subject at this session, but not on the grounds taken in the counter-report.

National Intelligencer.

Our readers will learn, we are sure, with pleasure, that the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centenary Anniversary of the birth-day of WASHINGTON, yesterday came to a Resolution to propose to honor the day, by recommending to the two Houses the execution of the Resolution of Congress of 1799 so far as to have the remains of that illustrious patriot and sage (with the consent of the relatives) brought to Washington for interment.—*ibid.*

Mr. Adams and the Tariff.—We have published a rumor, (say the editors of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette) furnished to us by our correspondent at Washington, relative to Mr. ADAMS' intention of abandoning the protective policy of the tariff, and several extracts that we have made from the Charleston Evening Post, show that such an opinion is extensively prevalent. The triumph of the ultra party in South-Carolina, at such an addition to the anti-tariff ranks, may be imagined. We yesterday saw a letter from Washington, written by a member of Congress, who possesses the best means of ascertaining the opinions of Mr. ADAMS, in which it is declared that he (Mr. A.) does not contemplate any concession to the southern demands, which shall at all

effect the interest protected by the existing tariff; and that of course Mr. A. disclaims the views imputed to him by the Charleston letter writer. The report, therefore, that Mr. ADAMS was opposed to Mr. CLAY's measures, or that he had expressed an opinion that such measures would be injurious and deceptive to the South, could not have been well founded.

It is further stated, in the letter to which we refer, that a known tariff member of the committee on manufactures, of which Mr. ADAMS is chairman, has expressed himself fully satisfied with the declared views of Mr. ADAMS, and with measures which he has suggested to the committee.

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THE SLAVE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

The schooner Harvey, Snow, came up yesterday evening, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, whence she sailed on the 5th January. Captain Snow reports that the whole Island was in a state of confusion and alarm, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements of the slaves. The troops had been called out, and had attacked them, and all who did not surrender at discretion were shot. Many slaves, it is added, had met that fate. Martial law had been declared, and the vessels in port were not permitted to sail. The H. however, being full, and having applied for a clearance several days before the declaration of martial law, was allowed to depart. Three British frigates had arrived there from Kingston, with 500 marines on board. The insurrection was not quelled when the H. sailed, and Captain Snow saw several large fires burning at a distance. A negro hut had been examined and 300 stand of arms found therein. The insurgents appeared to be well armed.

The following proclamation was issued on the 2d January.

MONTGEO BAY, HEAD-QUARTERS, St. James', January 2, 1832.

To the Rebellious Slaves.
NEGROES—You have taken up arms against your masters, and have burned and plundered their houses and buildings. Some wicked persons have told you that the king has made you free, and that your masters withhold your freedom from you. In the name of the king I come among you to tell you you are misled. I bring with me numerous forces to punish the guilty, and all who are found with the rebels will be put to death without mercy. You cannot resist the king's troops. Surrender yourselves and beg that your crime may be pardoned. All who yield themselves up at any military post immediately, provided they are not principals and chiefs in the burnings that have been committed, will receive his Majesty's gracious pardon. All who hold out will meet with certain death.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Major-General Commanding.

THE LATEST FROM LONDON.—The packet ship Hannibal, Captain Hebard, arrived at New-York from London, brings the London evening papers of the 31st December, and Portsmouth papers to the 2d January. The dates from the Continent are one day later than by last advices, but nothing of particular interest had transpired. M. Sebastiani, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is not expected soon, if ever, to resume the discharge of his official duties. The apoplectic shock he has received was a severe one. An important Conference was held at the Foreign Office, on the 30th of December, and couriers were despatched by Lord Palmerston on the day following, to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, with instructions to make the most diligent haste. The despatches with which they were charged, are presumed to relate to the proposed treaty of Peace between Holland and Belgium—the ratifications of which, according to the Protocol of the Five Powers, are to be exchanged on the 16th of January.—Meantime the Courier, at 4 o'clock in the evening of the 31st, announces an express from the Hague, with intelligence that "the States General have voted, by an immense majority, (viz. 52 against 8,) the extraordinary funds required by the Government, in order to meet the probable war expenditures for 1831." On the Paris Exchange, there was some alarm; but a deputation waited on the Minister of War, and was assured that the chances of war were less probable, and confidence was immediately restored.

Advices from Portugal (Lisbon) were to the 17th December. "The preparations for the defence of that country against the expedition of Don Pedro, are continued with the greatest energy, and great enthusiasm prevails for Don Miguel." Numerous reinforcements of volunteers from the interior are daily arriving to reinforce his army; and the story that 80,000 men will soon be ready to meet Don Pedro's army is repeated.

The Cholera.—The London papers of the 31st contain the reports of the 29th of December. No new case at any place except Haddington, where four new cases had occurred.

The greatest and the most amiable privilege which the opulent have over the poor, is that which, with few exceptions, they exercise the least, the privilege of making them happy.

As in life so in study, it is dangerous to do more things than one at a time.