

say the least of it, rather than bring it to light, and the seceding Masons to trial.

Yet, on what ground is the charge of perjury made? It is on the ground that those seceding Masons were under solemn oaths to conceal the secrets of the order, the oaths, obligations, principles and deeds of Masonry. Now there is no perjury with regard to a promissory oath, without breaking that promise made under oath. If then, seceding Masons had sworn to conceal certain secrets, they are not perjured on those oaths, unless they revealed those very secrets, which they were sworn to conceal. Are the seceding Masons perjured by the revelations they have made? then why have revealed the Masonic secrets truly. If now we must give up our witnesses, the seceding Masons, on the charge of perjury, we may give them up without loss to the cause of Anti-Masonry, or gain to Masonry, for we have now got independent testimony to the same truths; unequivocal testimony, and the testimony of adhering Masons, that such are the oaths and obligations of the order, as seceding Masons have testified. We cannot discredit this testimony. By all the laws of evidence it is valid, and the balance is now completely struck against the Boston Declaration, and in favor of the seceding Masons in the revelations they have made.

But, a word for seceding Masons. Tho' it may be argued, that there is no necessity to prove seceding Masons perjured, for we have their confession that they had taken the oaths of secrecy which they reveal; yet we do not agree that they are perjured. Their revelation being true, the oaths by which they were bound were highly immoral and unlawful, and therefore were not obligatory, either by the laws of God or our country. We appeal to any unbiased, intelligent divine, yes, to any approved moral philosopher, for the soundness of the following propositions:—That it is the law of God alone, (whether as revealed in the Bible, or the book of nature,) that gives to an oath all its validity: That it does not and cannot bind to an immoral deed; That an oath binding to an immoral deed, is of its own nature, null and void: That it is the imperious duty of the swearer to break it; And that, in so doing, he is not perjured.—Unless the law of God can turn *filio-de-se*, such an oath cannot be obligatory. To allow such an oath to be obligatory, is to empower any miscreant to create an obligation by an oath, paramount, and in opposition to the laws of God and his country, and be justified in the most flagrant wickedness.—Do any think these sentiments calculated to loosen the bonds of society? We invite attention to the subject, and ask correction. But we return to the evidence of truth in the two opposing testimonies under consideration.

The Boston declaration says, "We solemnly aver that no person is admitted to the institution, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations which he will be required to incur and assume." Does the declaration mean, that the candidate must take the definition of these obligations which the Masonic Society gives, and bind himself to judge of the nature of them as the society judges and explains? If so, they do not acquit themselves of the charges against them on this point; the candidate does not swear on his own knowledge or judgment, but on the knowledge and judgment of the society.—Or does it mean, that the oath is so administered as to bind only on condition that the candidate finds the nature of his obligations to be as declared to him in taking the oath? If so, the candidate is at full liberty, when he receives the secret, to judge for himself of the nature of his obligations, and to hold them null and void, if he finds he was deceived in taking the oath. Does the institution grant such liberty? It does not. Let the treatment, which Morgan received for his exercise of judgment, be witness here: Let the charge of perjury heaped on seceding Masons, bear witness; and let the past bear witness, that the Masonic Society do forbid every member to reveal their secrets, though he should judge them of such a nature as morality and patriotism require him to reveal them.

Again, the declaration says, "Free-Masonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and speech." &c. That the institution grants freedom of thought, we can indeed believe; what earthly power can take this away? But that it secures to its members freedom of speech we doubt. We are justified in this doubt by the known obligations to secrecy, by the tragedy of Morgan, by the repeated reproaches against seceding Masons for the exercise of this freedom, by the refusal of the "misguided members" to give testimony in courts of law, against criminals of their order, known to them as such, and by Masonic Lodges retaining these members as brethren.

The declaration further says, "Free-Masonry does not assume to inflict other penalties or punishments on its erring members, than admonition, suspension and expulsion." If so, did not those "misguided members" who kidnapped Morgan deserve expulsion? Does not the retaining of them as members, intimate that the Masonic Society justified them in what they did, and that, by their instrumentality, the institution executed Masonic law?

The declaration further says, "The obligations of the institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and man,—and that a Mason is doubly

bound to be true to his God, to his country and to his fellow men." The obligations of the institution were surely insufficient, when its members kidnapped Morgan and refused to give the testimony, which they did not deny that they could give, for the prosecution of justice in courts of law, in that case. This double bond, to be true to their country and their fellow men, was indeed weak on them; but weaker still on the Masonic Lodges, who did not feel bound to enforce it. Why were the "misguided members" not made to feel the force of this bond? But in other cases we are not accustomed to take men's opinions of the tendency of their principles and institutions; we judge for ourselves. Why not do so here? With respect to the Mason's double bond to strict obedience to the laws of God, compare this with another expression of the same declaration: "Masonry simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great fundamental religious truth, the existence and providence of God." Now, though we may allow a civil society to make no religious test, if they so choose, and though different denominations of christians may entertain their respective opinions about this test, and its influence on the minds of Masonic members in favor of morality and religion; yet we think all will admit, that the Masonic claim to the character of religion, is no higher than to natural religion, and that it assuredly is not the christian religion; for to this test the Deist can submit.

The declaration further says, "Masonry opens her portals to those only who seek admission with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice." We take this to mean, that none are either admitted, or continued members of the Masonic Institution, whose characters are stained by immorality. Why then are the kidnappers of Morgan retained as members of the institution? Why are those retained, who trampled on the laws of their country, and defeated justice in courts of law, by refusing to give testimony against the guilty, on no other plea than that they would, by such testimony, criminate themselves? And why are the most immoral, and notoriously immoral characters in our country retained as members. We hope this will not be thought invidious, for it is notorious, that the whole public is a witness of it, and adhering Masons freely acknowledge it.

Finally, the declaration says, "having received the laws of the society and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust, for charitable uses, the undersigned can neither renounce it, nor abandon it." There are other methods of distributing charities as good as the medium of the Masonic Institution, or the scheme of christianity is defective. We therefore, cannot avoid the inference, that these adherents to the institution find an interest in the accumulated funds, which prove a strong and tenacious bond of adherence.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. FROM THE GLOBE.

Washington, March 2.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Apportionment Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. WEBSTER was taken up, and Mr. WEBSTER briefly explained the character of the amendment, and opposed the bill in its present shape as unequal and unconstitutional. The bill was laid on the table. The special order was passed over, and the bill for adjusting the claims of the State of Virginia for revolutionary services was taken up, and after explanations from Mr. TAZEWELL, was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the settlement of the claim of the State of Connecticut against the United States, for the services of her militia during the late war. Mr. McDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the Tariff act of 1825. Mr. E. EVERETT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of certain Diplomatic functionaries. Mr. E. EVERETT, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill making an appropriation for the collection of American State Papers.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. CLAYTON, for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Messrs. MITCHELL, of South Carolina, CAMBRELENG and FOSTER supported, and Messrs. DENNY, WATMOUGH, and ELLSWORTH, opposed the resolution.—Mr. WATMOUGH proposed a substitute directing the Committee of Ways and Means to make various specific enquiries touching the alleged abuses and mismanagement of its affairs on the part of the Directors of the Bank. Mr. MITCHELL, of S. Carolina, proposed to amend the amendment by directing the Committee to enquire of the Directors if they have, in any manner or form, acted dishonestly, unjustly, or contrary to law. At the instance of Mr. McDUFFIE, who intimated an intention to yield to the investigation proposed in the original resolution, although his opinion on the subject was unchanged, Mr. WATMOUGH withdrew his amendment. Mr. CLAYTON rose to address the House, but it being four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

March 3.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to liquidate the revolutionary claims of the State of Virginia was passed. The bill to adjust and pay the claims of the State of South Carolina, for advances made to the United States during the late war, was passed. The consideration of Mr. CLAYTON'S resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, was resumed, and Mr. ROBBINS spoke two hours in its support. Mr. MOORE has the floor for Monday. The Senate, after spending some time in Executive business, adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the reports from the Standing Committees, Mr. CLAYTON'S resolution directing the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was taken up. Mr. CLAYTON addressed the House in support of his resolution, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Mr. ROOT submitted a resolution, recommending to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in substance, that the citizens of each State shall vote directly for President and Vice-President, and that the person obtaining the largest number of votes in a State, shall be entitled to a vote corresponding with the number of all the members of Congress to which said State may be entitled; if there shall be a tie when all the votes of the United States are canvassed by the Supreme Court, then the President to be chosen, from those having an equal number of votes by joint ballot of both Houses of Congress, and upon a like contingency, the Senate to select the Vice-President; also, that the President shall be ineligible after serving one term. The bill for the benefit of Mrs. DECATUR was further discussed in Committee, by Messrs. DAVIS of Massachusetts and CARSON. The Committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned.

March 5.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. CLAYTON'S resolution, in relation to the Bank of the United States, was postponed until Monday. After the presentation and adoption of various resolutions the House resolved itself into Committee on the claim of Mrs. Decatur. An animated discussion ensued, when, at a late hour, the Committee rose asked leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

March 6.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. CHAMBERS gave notice of his intention to ask leave to bring in a bill to improve Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. SMITH offered a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of suppressing the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, within the District of Columbia. The apportionment bill was taken up, with Mr. WEBSTER'S amendment, and it was discussed till the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ADAMS presented a memorial of certain citizens of the city of New-York, in favor of the Cherokee Indians and the missionaries recently imprisoned for disobedience of the laws of the State of Georgia, which he moved to refer to a Select Committee. A debate, which occupied the whole day, ensued, in which Messrs. ADAMS, BELL, WAYNE, CLAYTON, PENDELTON, THOMPSON of Georgia, BEARDSLEY, ELLSWORTH, FOSTER, DICKSON, DRAYTON, DAVIS, of Mass., CAMBRELENG, DODDRIDGE, CLAY, BURGESS, STEWART and WARDWELL participated.—Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, moved to lay the memorial on the table, which was rejected—yeas 91, nays 92. The question "will the House commit the petition?" was subsequently agreed to—yeas 96, nays 93. It was finally committed to the same Committee of the Whole on the Union, to which various petitions of a similar character were hereafter committed.

March 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BENTON, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the United States Army, which was ordered to a second reading. Mr. SMITH'S resolution proposing an enquiry into the expediency of suppressing the circulation of bills of a denomination less than five dollars, was adopted. The consideration of the Apportionment Bill was renewed, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. CLAYTON, TAZEWELL, EWING, and WEBSTER—but no question was taken.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. WARDWELL presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, in opposition to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States. Mr. WICKLIFFE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in the State of Missouri. The resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was again taken up. Mr. CLAYTON, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the resolution, in a speech of about three hours' length. Mr. ROOT has the floor for today.

March 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. SPRAGUE, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between Mr. McLANE and the British Government was adopted, after having been so modified by the mover as to apply only to the correspondence respecting

the Colonial trade. The apportionment Bill was taken up, and Mr. WEBSTER, having withdrawn the amendment previously offered by him, moved another, varying practically from the former, by allowing the State of Maine a representative for her fraction, and making the whole number of representatives 256; this amendment, he supported in a speech of considerable length. Mr. FORTSMITH moved to strike out that part of the amendment, which allows representatives for fractions; and, upon this motion, the debate was continued. Mr. TAZEWELL, Mr. SPRAGUE, Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. CLAYTON, taking part therein. Mr. CLAYTON has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was resumed. Messrs. ROOT, CRAWFORD, EVANS, of Maine, and BEARDSLEY, severally addressed the House. The former gentleman proposed as an amendment, that the Select Committee should be chosen by ballot. At four o'clock, Mr. BEARDSLEY gave way to a motion for an adjournment, and is entitled to the floor to-day.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Dover, Capt. Ney, has arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, with advices of the 21st, being four days later from Liverpool.

The Liverpool Journal says there can be no doubt that an ample creation of peers had been decided upon, to carry the bill.

The Liverpool Corn market was dull; and coffee remained inactive.

The apprehensions of a quarrel about the settlement of Belgium had vanished. The latest paper says:—"It is now pretty certain that the business will be ratified before the 30th. Prussia has already sent in her adherence; and though the Dutch King talks about the refusal of the Autocrat, there is all but certainty of his assent."

Another paragraph gives the following account of the Dutch question, at last advices:—

"It was stated that the Prussian Government had ratified the treaty relative to Belgium conditionally, the ratification to take effect only in case it should be exchanged with those of all the other powers. It was reported that the Russian Government, after several discussions, had come to the determination of not ratifying the treaty, and that the Austrian Government had come to the same resolution."

The Cholera was gradually spreading; and fever was prevailing to an alarming extent at Glasgow, and numerous deaths were occurring in consequence.

The whole number of cases of cholera that had occurred in England since the commencement of the disease, down to the 15th Jan. was 2030, deaths 296.

There has been an alarm in London, occasioned by the rumor of the appearance of the Cholera in Westminster, and that a private in the Military Hospital had been attacked with it. The symptoms of the case were reported to the Central Board of Health who announced that there was no reason to believe that the case was one of Asiatic Cholera.

The Bangor Savings Bank had failed, to the very serious loss of the industrious poor of that neighborhood.

Turkey was in a state of apparent decay. In addition to the revolt of Egypt, Damascus was a scene of riot.

The London papers of the 16th contain no news of importance.

Great Fire at Glasgow.—One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred at Glasgow, took place on the 14th of January, in Queen's street, where a Court of three sides, (Queen's Court) of great extent, occupied chiefly as warehouses, was burnt to the ground, the property destroyed, most of which was insured, was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.—Two lives were lost. Some idea may be formed of the intensity of the fire, when it is stated that the iron safes formed no protection to the books locked up in them.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER & ENQUIRER. Saturday, March 10—2 P. M.

Our news schooner, the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick, for a London evening paper of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that day.

A conspiracy of some importance, it will be perceived, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down. The debates in the Chambers on the Budget continue, and are as acrimonious and violent as usual.—The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government—the Chief has been seized, and the hall in which they held their settings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in the Belgian affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. We give the official diplomatic proceedings on this interesting question. The two Governments it is said have held the most decided language to the

other Powers. The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor, is justified by Leopold's Government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged.—The Belgian Government, it is stated, in an article from Brussels, desirous to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desiro Behrens, Minister-Resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question, embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Capt. Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

All exportations of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the Exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The N. O. Bee contains advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th of February, by which it appears that blood must have been shed in civil strife soon after that date; as no other alternative was left to the Government, and the seditious troops were determined not to yield. The following is an extract from a letter, dated

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 6th, 1832.

"To-morrow we expect our enemies; we are all well prepared. Half of the population of Vera Cruz has left the City. Our doors and windows are well blocked up with heavy goods, and we may expect the worst.

"Many soldiers and officers from the other party have come over to our side. Our confidence in the good Gen. Santa Anna, is unshaken."

Expedition.—The Henrietta Steam Boat left Wilmington on Saturday the 3d inst. at 9 A. M., with considerable freight for this place, which, on her arrival here, was discharged, a full return freight taken in, and the boat again at Wilmington on Tuesday the 6th, at 9 P. M., making the trip in three days and twelve hours.

The above is but one instance, from among many which might be cited, of the increased facilities of the commercial intercourse of this town. With the boats now on the river, and the energy with which they are managed, there is no reason to fear complaints of delay either in the receipt or shipment of goods or produce. It is now four years since any inconvenience has been felt during the business season, and then it was owing to one of the most extraordinary droughts ever experienced. Until the same cause shall again operate, shippers may generally calculate on having their goods in this town within ten or twelve days from the time of their leaving New-York or Philadelphia.—Fayetteville Observer.

We understand that at Granville Superior Court, held last week, Judge Strange presiding, came on the trial of Robert Potter, for Maiming the Rev. Robert Taylor. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period, to give bond in a heavy penalty to keep the peace. It will be recollected, that at the Fall Term, 1831, he was convicted upon a similar indictment in which a Mr. Wiley was the prosecutor, and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$1000.—ib.

Quakers.—A communication in the Newbern Spectator says that upwards of seventy Quaker families have removed from the counties of Wayne and Carteret to the State of Indiana since passage of the law requiring that class of people to do military duty. A better evidence of its injustice and impolicy could not be given.—ib.

OXFORD, N. C. MARCH 8.

Our Village.—The citizens of Oxford have recently held several town meetings, at which Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq. Col. W. S. McClanahan, and Dr. W. V. Taylor presided on different occasions, and R. J. Yancey acted as Secretary. The object of these meetings was to take measures to induce the Directors of the U. States Bank to fix upon Oxford as the point at which they may locate the Branch of that institution designed to be established in the Roanoke country. After having unanimously resolved that it was expedient, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President and Directors of the U. S. Bank praying the establishment of a branch at this place; also, a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress praying that said bank may be re-chartered, which memorials to be presented to the people of this region of country for their signatures. A committee of correspondence, consisting of Gen. Bryan, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Watson, Mr. W. M. Sneed, Mr. Kyle, Mr. R. N. Herndon, and Mr. T. B. Littlejohn, was appointed to solicit the co-operation of other towns and villages.

At an adjourned meeting, yesterday week, Mr. O'Brien reported two memorials, which were unanimously received and ordered to be printed.—Examiner.