

forts. For, besides the mingling with them some of his most disrelished ideas, the topics of his eloquent appeals to the members had been exhausted during his absence, and their minds were too much made up, to be susceptible of new impressions.

"It is but due to Mr. Morris to remark that to the brilliancy of his genius, he added, what is too rare, a candid surrender of his opinions, when the lights of discussion satisfied him that they had been too hastily formed, and a readiness to avail in making the best of measures in which he had been overruled.

"In making this hastened communication, I have more confidence in the discretion with which it will be used, than in its fulfilment of your anticipations. I hope it will, at least, be accepted as a proof of my respect for your object, and of the sincerity with which I tender to you a re-assurance of my cordial esteem and good wishes.

JAMES MADISON."

From the Kentucky Gazette.  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1831.

"We are now in the midst of the holy-days Congress is doing but little of any thing—and the City is given up, if not to plunder, as Byron would say, to *hiccups and happiness*. In a few weeks however, the grand drama will open—to which you may look forward for events which, if predicted a twelve months since, would have subjected the unhappy seer to political impairment.

The Tariff and Bank question are likely to engage much of the attention of Congress. All speculation is to an end as to the course that will be pursued by Mr. Clay, in regard to the former. Public opinion has spoken upon the subject, and he is now striving to monopolise the honors of relieving the country from that odious system of taxation, which he had mainly contributed to impose. He is for an instantaneous reduction of duties to the amount of many millions—the first grand object of which manœuvre is to propitiate the Southern Nullifiers—and the second to prevent the early extinguishment of the public debt, as proposed by Gen. Jackson.

There are many nominations now before the Senate, and among them that of Mr. Van Buren. From some remarks which fell from Mr. Webster a few days since, it is supposed that it will be strenuously opposed by the opposition Senators, including perhaps some two or three friendly to Mr. Calhoun. Much interest is felt as to the result, and from calculation it is supposed that it may possibly devolve upon Mr. Calhoun to decide it. Mr. Clay in conversation with a Jackson member from your State, gave it as his opinion, that the nomination would be rejected—not that he would oppose it. I doubt not however, that he will do it.

From all that I can see and learn there is but little intercourse between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay in a conversation soon after his arrival in Washington, expressed himself quite freely about the agency of Mr. Baily in defeating his nomination by the Anti-masonic Convention. This Mr. Baily is protege of Mr. Adams, and stated in caucus that he was authorised in saying that if Mr. Wirt was nominated, Mr. Clay would immediately withdraw. If he did not use the name of Mr. Adams, it was understood that he was Mr. Baily's authority. Mr. Clay said that Mr. Adams owed it to himself publicly to disclaim the imputed connection with Baily. This coming to the ears of Mr. Adams, he declared that he would give Mr. Clay a full reply, when he thought fit to call upon him in a proper manner—that is, was unbecoming Mr. Clay to have spoken of the subject at the time, and in the manner he did, and requested "what his reply" to be conveyed to Mr. Clay. I know not whether any correspondence has taken place between them; but whatever has been the *finale*, there is no good blood between them—Mr. Adams perhaps has not forgotten the famous Mastering speech of Mr. Clay, in which he was made to cut no very respectable figure."

"There is much 'talk' here about the Jackson Vice President Col. Johnson will be the man. Every body appears to be his friend, and it will be gratifying to you to hear that he is the *second choice* of those who from local considerations will present their particular favorites.

From the Boston Daily Gazette.  
THE MASONIC INSTITUTION

We would call the attention of every reader to the following article in defence of the masonic institution. It is signed by ten or twelve hundred respectable individuals belonging to this city and the neighboring towns. In our opinion, it is a document of considerable importance, and one that ought to have been given to the public a year or two since, inasmuch as it would have had a tendency to correct the minds of many individuals upon the subject of masonry, while it could not fail to have checked, in a degree, the excitement which has been produced among us by a few artful demagogues and their tools, who "cry the public good and mean their own."

Among the Boston signers we notice 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, and who, it is not too much to say, would never lend

their names to sustain an institution, the influence of which was of a mischievous character. This document will, we trust, allay the excitement that has been raised against masons, and masonry in this quarter, and put upon the right scent many misguided individuals.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

While the public mind remained in the high state of excitement, to which it had been carried by the partial and inflammatory representations of certain offences, committed by a few misguided members of the Masonic Institution, in a sister State; it seemed to the undersigned [residents of Boston and vicinity] to be expedient to refrain from a public declaration of their principles or engagements, as Masons. But believing the time now to be fully come, when their fellow citizens will receive, with candor, if not with satisfaction, a solemn and unequivocal denial of the allegations, which, during the last five years, in consequence of their connexion with the masonic fraternity, have been reiterated against them they respectfully ask permission to invite attention to the subjoined

#### DECLARATION.

Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the several degrees of Free Masonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself by oath to sustain his masonic brethren in acts, which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen; in justice therefore to themselves and with a view to establish TRUTH and expose IMPOSITION, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of free masonry, known and acknowledged in this country, do most solemnly deny the existence of any such obligations in the Masonic Institution, so far as our knowledge respectively extends.

And we as 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.

Free Masonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and of speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics. It neither knows, nor does it assume to inflict, upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments, other than those of admonition, suspension and expulsion.

The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and of man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the nation, every citizen who becomes a MASON, is doubly bound to be true to his God to his COUNTRY, and to his FELLOW MEN. In the 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 acknowledgement 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."

[Signed by ten or twelve hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity.]

#### REMARKS.

This declaration of the character of Freemasonry, made in justice to its friends and for the satisfaction of the can did, was at first designed to be limited to the Masons of Boston. But on its becoming known to the brethren in the vicinity, they desired to join in the measure, by the addition of their signatures; to which a cheerful consent was given, as far as convenience would permit. It would have been gratifying to have extended this privilege through the common wealth, and offered to all Masons the opportunity of speaking, as with one voice, had it been compatible with the humbler course adopted.

Wishing to avoid the appearance of ostentation, a very few individuals, moved

by a sense of duty, penned the above very simple testimonial, for the voluntary signatures of their friends. Every subscriber, therefore, cheerfully pledges his personal veracity and reputation for the truth of what is above stated of the nature and tendency of the Masonic Institution.

It will be perceived that the signers belong to different communions of religion, and to opposing parties in politics; and are of different professions and occupations; and that some of them are among our oldest citizens. We need say nothing of their individual or general character. Their names are known to the public, and will speak for themselves. The community will judge for themselves whether the subscribers are capable of forming a correct opinion of Masonry; and whether they would all willingly unite to deceive their friends and the world.

#### Congressional Analysis.

From the *Globe*.

Washington City, Jan. 6.

In the Senate yesterday, a number of private bills were passed, and others matured.—The bill providing for the final settlement of claims for interest on advances made during the late war, by the several States to the United States was passed. Mr. BENTON's bill to reduce the duties on Indian Blankets and other Indian goods, having received two readings, Mr. BENTON moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion, this motion was lost; Ayes 17, Noes 25. Mr. DICKERSON's motion to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, prevailed by a vote of 25 to 18. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.—The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making further provision for the Military Academy at West Point. A bill to add a part of the Southern to the Northern District of the State of Alabama, was passed. A discussion of some length took place upon a motion to recommit to the Committee on Claims, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, in which Messrs. ADAMS, McDUFFIE, SPEIGHT, E. EVERETT, BURGESS, WILLIAMS, REED of Massachusetts, DRAYTON, DAVIS of Massachusetts, and BARBOUR, of Virginia, took a part. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority, and the House adjourned without taking the question on the amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole.

January 7.

The Senate did not sit yesterday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. Mr. McDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1832. A number of bills, chiefly of a private character, were acted on. At a late hour, the House adjourned over to Monday next.

January 8.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DALLAS presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, applying for a renewal of its charter, which was referred to a Select Committee chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. DALLAS, WEBSTER, EWING, HAYNE, and JOHNSTON. Mr. CLAY submitted a resolution which he should, he said, call up to day, instructing the Committee on Finance, to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks. The bill for the erection of barracks in the vicinity of New Orleans, was considered, and after some debate, ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was ordered to a third reading, and the bill respecting the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, after some discussion, was postponed to Friday next.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives, was one by Mr. McDUFFIE, from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, praying for a new charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition, in which Messrs. WAYNE, McDUFFIE, CAMBRELING, COULTER, ARCHER, MERCER, INGERSOLL, CARSON, DAVIS, of South Carolina, WILDE, APPLETON, MITCHELL, of South Carolina, Root, DEARBORN, JOHNSON, of Va., HOWARD, FOSTER, JENIFFER, HUNTINGTON, SUISHERLAND, ELLSWORTH, and HOFFMAN, took part. The petition was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 100 to 90, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

January 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BENTON's Resolution calling for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were severally agreed to. Mr. NATDAN presented the memorial of the Bank of Delaware, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. CLAY, for reducing or repealing the

duties on all articles not coming into competition with similar articles of domestic growth or manufacture was taken up. Mr. CLAY advocated the Resolution in a speech one hour and a half in length. Mr. HAYNE, after a few words, moved the postponement of the further consideration of the Resolution till Monday next; which motion was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. BRANCA, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to re-organize the Navy of the United States. Mr. CAMBRELING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the act regulating Commercial intercourse with Martinique and Guadalupe, and for other purposes. The bill authorizing the State of Illinois to sell 20,000 acres of Saline Lands, and several bills of a local character, were passed; and the House adjourned at an early hour.

#### COMMISSION AND STORAGE

#### AGENCY.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the COMMISSION AND STORAGE BUSINESS, at his Old Stand, NORTH WEST CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS.

WILLIAM MIEURE.

Vincennes, April, 1831. 9-1f

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WILLIAM MIEURE.

Has just received a good supply of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

#### DRY GOODS,

amongst which are the newest patterns and latest style CALICOES, GINGHAM, ROUEN CASSIMERES, &c.

He has also received

#### GROCERIES,

IRON CASTINGS, SALT AND TAR.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Vincennes, May 17, 1831. 15-1f

#### NEW STORE.

SAMUEL & WILLIAM J. WISE,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and are now offering for sale, in the frame house, on Market-street, a few doors from Reynolds & Bonner's, and immediately opposite Tomlinson's & Ross's store.

A General Assortment of MERCHANTIZE, Consisting of

#### DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &

GENERAL STORE.

ALSO

#### A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which they are determined to sell low for CASH, or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well by calling and examining for themselves.

Vincennes, Dec. 17, 1831. 45-1f

#### WANTED,

15 or 20,000 lbs. of good MERCHANTABLE PORK.

DOCTOR EOFF'S

TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THIS Medicine is offered to the public with a confidence produced by long experience in practice that they possess the following properties: They will operate gently as a purgative, and as effectually cleanse the stomach and intestines of all offensive and irritating matter as any Medicine now known, and will not debilitate them. They do not produce the least sickness or nausea, but on the contrary the appetite and feelings will generally be improved in one hour after the pills are taken—They can be used at all times and by all ages. No attention is necessary to diet, drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. A few boxes will be found generally sufficient to remove the most confirmed DYSPEPSIA, with all its distressing symptoms, head-ache, sickness and sourness of the stomach, loss of appetite, habitual costiveness, despondency of mind, and a host of nervous affections, with which every person labouring under the disease is more or less afflicted. As an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, every person using them will soon become satisfied of their superior efficacy.

Prepared only by Doctor JOHN EOFF, Wheeling, Va.

DR. EOFF'S TONIC and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS will be kept constantly for sale at the store of SAMUEL & WILLIAM J. WISE, Market-street, Vincennes, Indiana.

Dec. 31, 1831. 47-1f

#### WANTED,

20,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES,

For sale by WILLIAM MIEURE.

Vincennes, Sept. 24, 1831. 33-1f

#### 12 Kegs of CHEWING TOBACCO,

For sale by WILLIAM MIEURE.

Vincennes, Sept. 24, 1831. 33-1f

#### TIN AND SHEET-IRON

MANUFACTORY.

HAVE a large assortment of TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50-1f

#### LISTEN!

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his Favorite Land; & is now carrying on the

#### Hatting Business.

In the shop last occupied by G. W. Purley deceased—and if I meet with encouragement, will be able to work to the best advantage for my customers, by doing good work and selling low for cash and good furs.

Cash will be given for Beaver, Otter, Muskrat and Mink—I will take in payment for my work good clean short wool, pork, wheat, rye, corn, beeswax, butter, tallow, country linnen and good hides.

N. B.—I will give TWENTY-FIVE cents for good RACKOON, FOX, and WILDCAT, in work.