

THE COMPILER.

FOR THE COMPILER.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—NO. 4.

The present opposition to the Democratic party manifests a revolutionizing spirit—a disposition reckless of laws, constitutions, societies, characters and men. Every citizen must submit to the dictates and commands of men, who, considering themselves immaculate, proclaim "that all must be against them who are not for them"—or be stigmatized with epithets and names intended only for the meanest of the brute creation. A system of this kind, engendered in the Eastern states, cannot certainly be nourished in the pure meridian of Pennsylvania, whose citizens have always been proud of their Republicanism—have been always applauded for their stern and unbending Democracy, and their inflexible attachment to our constitutions and laws. The principles advanced and advocated by this political Anti-masonic party are intended to prostrate every principle we have cherished, and held dear and sacred as republicans. This party is headed by designing politicians—some of whom have enjoyed many profitable offices and honorable situations, who, at that time, professed to be members of the Democratic party, & strongly advocated the salutary principle of "rotation in office," so long as that principle favored their own interests—but whenever it became necessary to its preservation, to apply it to others quite as worthy and probably more competent, then we discovered that their professions of Democracy were a mere mockery—that their Republicanism consists in office—in their own private aggrandizement at the expense of the public. Another class of these leaders are prominent federalists, who have labored incessantly since the election of Jefferson to retard the movements of the Democratic party, by throwing the apple of discord into its ranks, in order to regain their lost power, which was so righteously withdrawn from them. These men are dangerous—they were schooled in the aristocratic principles of the elder Adams—and received such principles from New England as are inconsistent with the genius and politics of Republican Pennsylvanians. The elder Adams resided in New England—where aristocratic federalism had its birth—where all the schemes of opposition to the Democratic party are devised—and from where this grand revolutionizing system of political Anti-masonry has emanated. The political principles of Eastern men, I hope, will never be tolerated in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvanians, I know, are too firm and inflexible to be led astray by the schemes, devices and impositions of Eastern demagogues, who are determined to prostrate every party—to sacrifice every principle, however sacred, in order to regain such political power and influence as they possessed under the administration of Adams. The administration of Jackson having suppressed their influence, they are now engaged in revolutionizing the politics of the Union by the fire of political Anti-masonry, precisely on the same principle as they proceeded during the war, by means of peace societies and meetings, a Hartford Convention, and "Blue Lights."

My duty to my countrymen—to the patriots of our state, compels me to point out the men who are managing the cause of political Anti-masonry, and to unfold their motives. My duty to the Government, which protects me, induces me to present to the public a list of the persons who are striving for its reins. My duty to the Democratic party, which has always sustained me, calls upon me to inform them who are their principal enemies—who are the principal actors in this political drama—who are fanning the embers of discord—who are throwing the fire brands of dis-union and destruction into its ranks. My duty to the country in which I live, commands me to present before the public a catalogue of men, who are engaged to effect this political revolution—and, if successful, to direct its future destinies. Read the list, and then say whether such men should rule over a Republican people. I begin with the grand King of Anti-masonry, in Washington county, Joseph Ritner—and the deputy grand King, Amos Ellmaker, of Lancaster. Then follows in order, according to their grade and standing in the Anti-masonic Society, the following district Deputy Grand Masters: Joshua Dickerson and Thomas McCall, of Washington county—James Todd, of Fayette—Harmer Denny and John McDonald, of Allegheny—William Miles, of Erie—Alexander Plumer, of Westmoreland—The Ogles, of Somerset—Thomas Atkinson, of Crawford—William Piper, of Bedford—Robert Mitchell, of Indiana—Judge Bard and Rob-

ert Smith, of Franklin—THADDEUS STEVENS—and I might add James Wilson and Bernhart Gilbert, of Adams—Dr. W. M'Ilwaine, of York—Jacob Alter and William Line, of Cumberland—Ner Middlewarth, of Union—Ebenzer Greenough, of Northumberland—James M. Petrikin, of Centre—Jeremiah Madden, of Perry—the Darlington faction, of Chester—N. B. Boileau, of Montgomery—John Burrows, of Lycoming—Obed Fahnstock and others of equal grade, of Dauphin—and their grand secretaries of federal mould, Frederick Watts, of Cumberland—and William M. Hull.* These are the district deputy grand masters of political Anti-masonry in Pennsylvania, duly appointed and commissioned as such by the grand lodge of New England—and have been authorized to employ a certain number of menials in each county, to blow the horn of action. These are the men who have been deputed to engage in the work of destruction of the Democratic party, and the revolution of the principles of that party. These are the men who are to rule over Republican Pennsylvania. These are the men who, either could not obtain political favor from Republicans on account of their political principles, or, if obtained by their hollow professions and mockery of Democracy, were obliged to surrender it to others more worthy and competent—who have now assumed the office of revolutionizing the politics of Pennsylvania, under Eastern management—who now declare themselves pure, immaculate patriots, and consider "all against them who are not for them," their interests and their political advancement—who have presided at work, by foreign hiring Editors, proscribing all Genuine Republicans, all true patriots, who will not enlist under their banners; and denouncing them as "EMASCULATED POLITICIANS"—as "profligate, unprincipled, not to be trusted, and entitled to no nearly regard."

When men desert the party that supported them, and abandon the principles they pretended to possess, after they had obtained all they could, by their professions, from that party—and that, too, for selfish purposes—I call upon my fellow citizens to beware. When a revolutionizing system of every principle of Democracy and "equal rights," is promoted by persecution and proscription, pause, Republicans, and reflect, before you are plunged into the vortex of destruction now prepared for you. BRUTUS.

* As my place of residence is not public, I may have omitted some equally worthy—for want of the means of information.

FOR THE COMPILER.

Political Anti-masonry had its origin in the state of New York. The violent abduction of William Morgan, by a few unprincipled fanatics belonging to the Masonic fraternity, and the consequent excitement which followed, created a hope, in the minds of some of the political desperadoes of that state, that, by changing the excitement (which, at its commencement, was virtuous,) into a political machine, they might by possibility be enabled to regain their lost power; a power from which the majesty of the people had indignantly expelled them, as unworthy of public confidence. These disorganizers commenced their operations in the state of New York, by an indiscriminate proscription of the whole Masonic fraternity, as well the innocent as the guilty; and to awe the more liberal part of the community into submission to their mandates, the most mean and dastardly epithets, (such as Bats, Jacks, Emasculated beings, &c.) were, and still continue to be, bestowed on all those who will not agree to join in the cry of proscription against the Free-Masons generally, and in their dark designs against democracy. Their nefarious schemes, however, became too manifest to be imposed upon an intelligent people. They were defeated and routed in the state of New York; their great idol, Solomon Southwick, made a most contemptible poll for Governor. Finding then, that they were not likely to succeed in obtaining power at home, and that the people of New York knew the actors in this great political drama, and their principles, too well, to suffer themselves to be imposed upon by them, they determined to extend their operations, and to make a last and desperate effort to obtain power in the general Government. To effect this object, emissaries were despatched to the several states of the Union. A dead set was made on Pennsylvania. These unprincipled disorganizers, the originators of political Anti-masonry, considered, that the honest, industrious and unsuspecting Citizens of Pennsylvania, would afford them a fine field for successful operation, and calculating confidently upon the gullibility of the "ignorant Dutch," (as these degraded Demagogues, and

their minions every where, term a large portion of our most respectable Citizens.) They assigned to a Yankee Lawyer, by the name of Whittlesey, the task of effecting a political revolution in Pennsylvania. He, as a "noble soldier in such a war," proceeded to the discharge of the duties of his appointment—he came over to Harrisburg, the seat of Government of our State, and there figured for a while, delivering lectures and dictating to our Citizens; he closed his mission by appointing a corps of Drill Sergeants for every County in our Commonwealth; at the head of each corps stands, almost invariably, a Yankee of the Hartford Convention stamp.—This, fellow citizens, is the course which has been pursued by the originators and leaders of political Anti-masonry, and it is but right that you should know some of the men, and their true characters, who are attempting to impose upon your credulity.

At the head of the list of these political gamblers, stands Edward Giddins, of Rochester, the Almanac-Maker, whose character has been so correctly portrayed in a former communication. His worthy coadjutors are, the two Grays, of Batavia, Thomas Hamilton, Dr. T. K. D'Wolf, &c. In giving the characters of these men, as some of the first originators of political Anti-masonry in these United States, we would not be understood to say, or believe, that all those attached to the Anti-masonic party, are depraved and vicious—on the contrary, we do believe, that there are many honest, unsuspecting men, who have joined the Anti-masonic party from the purest motives—being deceived by designing men in whom they have placed confidence.

The true character of Edward Giddins, the great Anti-masonic Bell-wether, is already before the public. We will now proceed to give the undoubted and undeniable character of some of his co-partners in this great scheme of political reform. The two Grays, mentioned above, are father and son; they are seceding Masons, and were leading members of the famous Anti-masonic Le Roy Convention, and took an active part in that Convention, in exposing the secrets, and dangerous effects of Free Masonry. These two worthy men, in whose assertions the honest people of the country are asked to place implicit confidence, and whose conduct has been held up to others as worthy of imitation, have lately been convicted of a villainous and wilful murder, and will soon have to atone for their crime on the gallows. The virtuous THOMAS HAMILTON, whose virtues have been extolled, and whose opinions on the subject of the dangers of Free-masonry are to be taken as sacred, has been sentenced to the penitentiary, for attempting to commit a RAPE on a girl SEVEN YEARS OLD. And the great Dr. D'WOLF, who figured so largely in the Anti-masonic Convention which was held in HARTFORD, Connecticut, in February last, is now in the Penitentiary for committing a RAPE on a deaf and dumb Lady. These, fellow Citizens, are some of the first originators and leaders of political Anti-masonry in our happy country—a faction well calculated to disturb the peace of society, and to sever the sacred ties of friendship.

Will you, can you, follow in the wake of such men. We know you will not. Your reason and intelligence says no. Your virtue and respect for yourselves and your country's honor forbids the thought.

It is known to the public, that the leaders of political Anti-masonry have joined in an indiscriminate cry of proscription against the whole Masonic fraternity, and have manifested a wish, to have them hunted off the face of the earth; representing them as dangerous to society—as cumberers of the ground, &c.—and all those who will not join in the crusade with them, they describe as Emasculated beings, as worse than Masons themselves: and, to justify themselves for such conduct, they point you to the abduction of Morgan, and say that it was done by Masons; therefore the whole fraternity must be put down. We repeat, that we believe there are many who profess to belong to the Anti-masonic party, who are virtuous, and who would not desire to see any of their opponents deprived of the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of our country; we will not, therefore, like the leaders of Anti-masonry, indiscriminately condemn the whole Anti-masonic party, because some of its leaders have been guilty, and convicted of crimes as high as any known to our laws, and equal to any which they can possibly charge to the worst of Free-masons, or any other society. We consider it uncharitable and unchristian, to condemn a whole community for the evil acts of a few of its members. Sodom would have been saved, if only ten righteous per-

sons could have been found amongst its inhabitants.

HAMILTONIAN.

From the Maryland Advocate.

THE DUTY ASSUMED BY A CLAY LEADER.

Extract from the Speech of the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, in the Senate of Kentucky—and let it be remembered that Mr. Wickliffe is a warm friend to Henry Clay:—

"Why is it, Sir, that Pennsylvania, the great State of Pennsylvania, with her Dutch Governor—with all her Dutch courage, can't borrow money from the Pennsylvania Dutchmen to carry on her works of Internal Improvement, but has had to suspend them for the want of means, since Gen. Jackson has come into office? Because Jacksonism has destroyed all confidence there too, except among the political gamblers of Pennsylvania."

"The Political gamblers of Pennsylvania!"—Really we did suppose that Gambling would have been the last thing a Clay man would have talked about, gambling of any kind, political or non-political. And as to Dutch Courage, Pennsylvania has shewn that her Dutch have true Courage—true Republican courage—almost too much sometimes, for even in the cause of Internal Improvement, of turnpike roads and Canals they have "gone the whole Hog," and have got into debt by it. Yet this friend of Clay's would, if he could, Tax the Dutch in Pennsylvania to make a turnpike road in Kentucky. Let Kentuckians do like Pennsylvanians—make their own Roads and their own Canals, and not burn a man in effigy as they have done Senator Bibb, for voting his honest sentiments—let them shew Kentucky courage, as it should be; first do as Pennsylvania has done; then go to BULLY RAGGING if they please. Pennsylvania is above such things. Pennsylvania is yet firm and true to Jackson. She is for Jackson "up to the hub." She is yet, and always will be.

OLD PENNSYLVANIA.

June 10, 1830.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Packet ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, arrived yesterday morning, from London, sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d and from the Lands End on the 8th ult.—We are favoured with London papers to the evening of the 1st of June.

The King remained in much the same state as at former dates. He had sent a message to the House of Lords, to provide for the sign manual, not being able to sign with his own hand the public instruments.

The house of lords on the 24th May, Lord Aberdeen announced that Prince Leopold declined to accept the sovereignty of Greece. The reason for this, he stated, that the Prince made such demands as the Allies deemed unreasonable. Lord Aberdeen stated that this circumstance would of course delay, but would not interrupt the final settlement of the affairs of Greece nor would it cause change in the relations existing between Great Britain and the Allies.

The papers are filled with speculations on this subject.

The Paris papers assert that Frederick, Prince of Orange, the second son of the King of the Netherlands, is likely to be appointed Sovereign of Greece in the room of Prince Leopold.

LONDON, May 31.

Our private information from Paris, states the impression there to be that Prince Leopold has been a tool in the hands of Russia. It will be seen by our remarks on the sovereignty of Greece, in another column, that there are circumstances in the transactions of his Royal Highness, which lend a colouring to this motion; but beyond the mere constructive possibility of the thing, there is no foundation for the idea; indeed, of the three Allies, from this very circumstance, Russia has the most reason to complain of his Royal Highness. We are likewise informed that Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, has had three secret interviews with Prince Polignac, since Prince Leopold's resignation of the Greek sovereignty was known in Paris. The Prince of Hesse Homberg is also mentioned as a candidate for the Principality.

The Messenger des Chambres has the following:—"Since the positive renunciation of the throne of Greece by Prince Leopold, the whole corps diplomatique have been upon the look-out for a substitute. At present, it is thought that the French Government will negotiate in favor of another Prince of Saxony, sprung from the Albertine stock, the elder of the Ernestine branch of Coburg, and professing the Catholic Religion.

The accounts from Greece—if the foreign papers are to be credited—continue to be very unsatisfactory, and therefore astonishment will cease that Prince Leopold should be alarm-

ed at taking possession of the throne of Greece. It was understood the restoration of Grecian independence had tranquillized the people; but so far from tranquillity being restored, they seem all in confusion. The President, it is said by the last accounts, is gone to quell the troubles in Syria; several Greeks had been arrested.

BOLIVAR.—The late news from Colombia indicates the intended departure of this distinguished man from his country; a country rent by factions, with which he appears to have become weary of contending, and abandons to their fate. We never believed that Bolivar entertained the ambitious designs imputed to him, of arrogating the republican form of government, and substituting the monarchical in its stead. There is a very plain reason for the prevalence of a contrary opinion in the United States. Parties have run high among us for the last five or six years, and the useless ambition of Military Chieftains has been a ceaseless theme. All the usurpations of the civil authority by successful Military Chieftains, in Greece, Rome, England and France have been paraded, in order to cast suspicion upon Gen. Jackson, and the consequence has been a decided opinion among those opposed to Gen. Jackson that it is dangerous to confide power in the hands of military men, and a strong bias among his supporters to the same belief. These last, however, believed him to form an exception to the general rule. In this state of the public mind, it appears to us not at all extraordinary that Bolivar's actions, misrepresented and distorted as they no doubt have been, should have given rise to suspicions derogatory to his patriotism and injurious to his fame.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

A meeting was held at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 21st of June, at which resolutions were adopted virtually nominating Henry Clay, for President. The Louisville Advertiser considers this "the opening of the next Presidential campaign." The presses opposed to General Jackson have been for some time preparing the public mind for such an announcement.—We said some time ago that Mr. Clay was the candidate of the Anti-masonic party in Pennsylvania; at which the small Anti-masonics of this place turned up their noses, & cried "pshaw!" But they, too, will be as zealous in his support, as they were when John Quincy Adams was a candidate.—Some of them have been toasting the late Post Master General, John M'Lean; but there they reckon without their host, for John M'Lean will under no circumstances, permit his name to be used in opposition to General Jackson, and much less will he give it to a handful of broken down politicians.

Harris. Chron.

Emigration of the Indians.—Mr. Jefferson was early impressed with the expediency of inducing the Indians to emigrate to the West of the Mississippi. In a letter to General Gates of July 11th, 1801, he writes: "I accept with pleasure, and with pleasure reciprocate your congratulations as it interests every man of the nation. The territory acquired as it includes all the western waters of the Missouri and Mississippi, has more than the area of the United States, and the new part is not inferior to the old in soil, climate, production, and important communications. If our legislature dispose of it, with the wisdom we have a right to expect, they may make it the means of tempting all our Indians, on the East side of the Mississippi, to remove to the West, and of condensing, instead of scattering our population."

From the Detroit Journal.

INDIAN WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A letter has been received here, dated Sault Ste. Marie, June 8. It states that a trader had arrived the evening before from Lapointe, with information that in the beginning of winter the Sioux attacked fifteen lodges of Chippewas and Crees at Red Lake, and killed every living being in the lodges, even to the dogs. That another attack was made by 80 Sioux on eight lodges of the Chippewas containing 30 men with their families and two Canadians, near Lake Courterille in the beginning of Jan. The Chippewas were discovered a short time before the attack, the alarm was given, and a breast work entered. The fight continued from one o'clock till sunset; one Chippewa was killed & six wounded; the two Canadians were also wounded. It was reported that but five of the Sioux were wounded.

The writer further states, that the Indians are "all up in arms." They are collecting along the Lake from Lapointe up, to make a general attack on the Sioux. All the Indians from