

# PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME I.—No. 46.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1829.

WHOLE No. 85.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN  
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**J. A. HADLEY,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

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per annum. To those who call at the office for  
their papers, and to mail subscribers, \$2.00 per  
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No paper or advertisement discontinued un-  
til all arrearages are paid, unless at the dis-  
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\* Letters and Communications, addressed to  
the Editor, must be post-paid.

## AGENTS.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

**DEFAULT** having been made in the  
payment of the money secured by a  
mortgage, dated the tenth day of Sep-  
tember, one thousand eight hundred and  
twenty-seven, executed by Isaac Barton  
and Nicholas C. Vought, to the subscri-  
ber, upon "All that Certain piece or par-  
cel of land lying and being in the old town of  
Wolcott, Sterling Ell. now Butler, and be-  
ing part of lot number eighty-three, in  
said town, and bounded as follows: Be-  
ginning at the South-West corner of said  
lot eighty three, and running thence East  
along the South line of said lot, twenty-five  
chains and nine links, to the South-West  
corner of Charles Viole's land; running  
thence North along the west line of  
Charles & Jesse Viole's land to the North  
line of said lot eighty three, eighty seven  
chains and twenty two links; thence west  
along the North line of said lot to the  
West line of said lot; thence South al-  
ong the West line of said lot, eighty seven  
chains and twenty two links, to the  
South line of said lot, and place of be-  
ginning, supposed to contain two hun-  
dred and twenty seven acres of land, be-  
the same more or less"—Notice, there-  
fore, is hereby given, that said mortgaged  
premises will be sold, by virtue of a pow-  
er contained in said mortgage, at the Court  
House in the village of Lyons, in the coun-  
ty of Wayne, on the second Saturday of  
April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon  
of that day.—Dated September 26, 1829.

**Wm. H. SEWARD, Att'y.** 6m40

**BY** order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esq,  
first Judge of the court of common  
pleas, in and for the county of Wayne.—  
Notice is hereby given to all the creditors  
of *Elisha Minor*, of the town of Palmy-  
ra, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to  
show cause, if any they have, before the  
said judge, at his office in Palmyra, in said  
county, on the third day of November  
next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why  
an assignment of the said insolvent's es-  
tate should not be made for the benefit of  
all his creditors, and his person exempted  
from imprisonment, pursuant to the  
act entitled "an act to abolish imprison-  
ment for debt in certain cases," passed  
April 7, 1819.

Dated August 13, 1829. 11w34.

In the matter of the es-  
tate of Benjamin F.  
Sanford, deceased.

**NOTICE** is  
hereby given, that distribution of the  
moneys arising from the sale of the real  
estate of the said deceased, will be made,  
according to law, at the surrogate's office  
in the town of Lyons, on Monday the  
eleventh day of January next, at ten o'-  
clock in the forenoon of that day, at  
which place, and on or before which day,  
all the creditors of the said deceased, are  
hereby notified and required to produce  
and prove their several demands.—Sep-  
tember 30, 1829.

**GRAHAM H. CHAPIN,**  
Surrogate.

## THE CABINET

Instruction, Literature, & Amusement,  
PUBLISHED weekly in the city of  
New-York, by *Henry R. Piercy*,  
at \$3 dollars per annum, in advance.  
Subscriptions received for the Cabinet  
by *J. A. Hadley*, authorized Agent.

**DEFAULT** having been made in the  
payment of a certain sum of mo-  
ney, secured to be paid by an indenture of  
mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh  
day of December, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
twenty six, executed by David S. Jack-  
ways of the town of Palmyra, in the Coun-  
ty of Wayne, and State of New-York, to  
Israel J. Richardson of the Town, Coun-  
ty, and State aforesaid; and the said mor-  
tgage having been duly assigned to the  
subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that  
by virtue of a power contained in said  
mortgage, and of the statute in such case  
made and provided, all that certain tract  
or parcel of land situated in the town of  
Palmyra aforesaid, and bounded as fol-  
lows, to wit, beginning on the North line  
of Main-street, in the village of Palmy-  
ra, at the South-west corner of a lot now  
or lately owned by Jeremiah Hurlbut,  
and running from thence North on the  
line of said lot to the Erie Canal; thence  
West on said Canal to a lot now or late-  
ly owned by John Hurlbut; thence South  
on said last mentioned lot to Main-street;  
and from thence East to the place of be-  
ginning—the same being part of the lands  
whereof John Hurlbut, late of the town  
of Palmyra aforesaid, died seized; also three  
undivided seventh parts of the following  
pieces of land, situated in the town of  
Palmyra aforesaid, bounded as follows, to  
wit, one piece beginning on the North  
line of Main-street aforesaid, at the South-  
east corner of a lot now or lately owned  
by Abraham Spear, and running from  
thence North, on the line of said Spear's  
lot, to a lot claimed and occupied by  
William Jackways, called the Willson lot;  
thence East on the line of said Willson  
lot and on the Erie Canal, eight rods to  
a lot now or lately owned by Charles  
Hurlbut; thence South on the line of the  
last mentioned lot to Main-street; and  
from thence West on said street eight  
rods to the place of beginning; also one  
other lot, beginning at the South-east cor-  
ner of said Willson lot, and running North  
to mud creek, and bounded on the North  
by said creek, and on the South by said  
Canal, and running so far East as to in-  
clude one third part of the lands North  
of said Canal, whereof the said John  
Hurlbut, deceased, died seized; and also  
one other lot beginning at the North-west  
corner of a lot now or lately owned by  
John Hurlbut, and running from thence  
South on the line of said lot eighty-six  
rods, to a lot occupied and claimed by the  
said party of the first part, (to the said  
mortgage;) thence West on the line of  
the last mentioned lot, eight rods to a  
lot owned by the heirs of Zebulon Wil-  
liams, deceased; thence North on the line  
of the said last mentioned lot, eighty six  
rods; and from thence East on the line  
of lots now or lately owned by Herman  
and Charles Hurlbut, eight rods, to the  
place of beginning—the above described  
parcels of land being part of the lands  
whereof the said John Hurlbut, deceased,  
died seized, and the dower of Han-  
nah Hurlbut, widow, of the said John  
Hurlbut, deceased, being charged on the  
same, except the piece first above describ-  
ed, will be sold at public auction, at the  
Hotel now kept by Horace Church, in the  
village of Palmyra, in the said County  
of Wayne, on the twelfth day of No-  
vember next, at twelve o'clock at noon  
of that day.—Dated May 19, 1829.

**TRUMAN HART, Assignee.**

**I. J. Richardson, Att'y.** 6m21

## ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

**CHARLES HOTCHKISS,**  
(Palmyra, N. Y.)

Manufactures substitutes,  
which admirably conform in  
appearance and movement  
to the natural leg, having  
joints and springs in the  
toes, ankle, & knee. They  
have been proved by those  
who have suffered amputa-  
tion, and answer the pur-  
pose designed. Persons in  
any part of the U. States can  
be accommodated without  
personal attendance, by send-  
ing their measures and di-  
rections by mail.—Letters,  
post paid, directed as a-  
bove, will receive attention.

Recommendations can be pro-  
cured, if requested.

from those who have used these artificial  
legs, certifying to their superior qualities.

March 24, 1821. 1y13.

## TRIAL, &c.

**GEO CHAPMAN,**

For the murder of Daniel Wright, on  
the 20th day of July, 1828 who was  
Executed at Waterloo on the 28th May,  
1829. With the remarks of Judge Mos-  
ely previous to passing sentence. Also,  
his subsequent confession. For sale at  
his office. Price 6d.

## CASH FOR RAGS!

**J. A. HADLEY** will pay 3 cents per  
pound for clean Cotton and Linen  
RAGS, April, 1829.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

**MANY** able authors have written on the  
subject of diseased liver. Eminent  
physicians have used their utmost exertion  
to arrest the progress of a disease which has  
long prevailed in this section of the country;  
but, alas! their skill has often been baffled.  
No effectual remedy as yet has come to their  
knowledge. That formidable disease awaits  
many of our worthy citizens, and triumphs  
over the wisdom of the literati, while its vic-  
tims are languishing under the frowns of  
direful apprehension and despair. It must  
be admitted, however, that some physicians  
have been successful in affording temporary  
relief, and perhaps in some instances effected  
permanent cures; but, unfortunately for  
their patients, the remedies, while they ap-  
peared to mitigate the disease, too often  
prevailed upon the constitution, and left its vic-  
tims to lament, that although they had been  
freed from a complaint which threatened a  
more speedy dissolution, they were left to  
linger out a miserable life, from the direful  
effects of mercury and other poisonous min-  
erals. Not that I would condemn mercuri-  
als as useless: perhaps they are the best reme-  
dies we are acquainted with.

Relating the above hints on board of a boat  
bound to the west, an old gentleman (whose  
appearance was more like that of an ordi-  
nary rustic, than a son of Esculapius) declared  
with a confidence rarely to be met with on a  
similar occasion, that he could cure the liver  
complaint with a single root, in every in-  
stance. Although the declaration could not  
be supported by reason or my own experi-  
ence, yet it excited a desire to become ac-  
quainted with the supposed imaginary ex-  
traholicon. I therefore solicited his friend-  
ship and information, which, for a moderate  
sum, he granted. His instructions were to  
use the root recently dug up, as he observed,  
I lost all its medicinal powers by drying, which  
I have found to be the case. I then made a  
tincture, and although in perfect health, com-  
menced taking the saturated menstruum, in  
doses of a tea-spoonful. Nausea ensued, a  
trembling of the limbs, and palpitation of the  
heart. An inclination to puke, induced me  
to take about two grains of opium, to allay  
the irritation. The symptoms subsided, and  
a glow of heat covered the surface, accom-  
panied with moisture. I repeated the medi-  
cine, and finding no deleterious effects, con-  
cluded I might venture to administer it to  
patients afflicted with diseased liver. I did  
and can say of a certainty, that it has pro-  
ven the most speedy and salutary of any thing  
I ever before used. Not wishing, however,  
to have it rest barely on my own observa-  
tions or assertions, I have prepared and left  
a quantity at the office of the Palmyra Free-  
man, and some other places, in hopes the un-  
prejudiced physician, as well as the afflicted,  
will test its validity, by giving it a fair trial;  
and if found adequate to my own expecta-  
tions and aspiring invalid's necessity, that its  
worth may be promulgated for the benefit of  
the afflicted. Printed directions will accom-  
pany each bottle, so that any person may  
manage the tincture with perfect safety.

**JOHN C. MERWIN.**  
Marion, May 14, 1829.

The following medicines, war-  
ranted genuine, are also offered  
for sale:

**Dr. Merwin's RHEUMAT-  
IC POWDERS**, for chronic  
Rheumatism.

**JAUNDICE BITTERS**, for  
bilious complaints, a costive  
habit, indigestion, weakness, a-  
gue and fever, &c.

**COMMON BITTERS**, for tavern-keep-  
ers, families, travellers, &c.

**GERMAN ADHESIVE PLASTER**,  
for cuts, sores, burns, scalds, stiff joints,  
weakness, pain in the back, side, or any other  
part.

**ONITMENTS**, for piles and salt rheum,  
which never fail.

**EYE SALVE & EYE WATER**, which  
cure the worst of sore eyes, in almost every  
instance.

**BILLOUS PILLS**, warranted as good  
as any others, without exceptions.

**DYSPEPTIC PILLS**, for indigestion, a  
costive habit, palpitation of the heart, female  
weakness, &c.

**HEADACHE SNUFF**, for catarrh, weak-  
ness, and obstructions of the head.

All with printed directions, offered on con-  
ditions, that if they should prove spurious,  
the money to be returned. For sale at the  
Freeman office, by **J. A. HADLEY.**

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

These are to certify, that a child of mine  
has been grievously afflicted with an eruption  
for a long time, which seemed to threaten  
her ruin, and bid defiance to the skill of emi-  
nent physicians, as well as every remedy I  
could use. At length, though with little con-  
fidence, I employed Dr. John C. Merwin's  
who, to my great surprise, soon effected a  
cure, (as I believe.) This and many other  
cures, not only similar, but of different  
character, established by satisfactory testi-  
mony, proves to my satisfaction, that his  
skill merits the applause of the public, and  
that his remedies or specifics for salt rheum  
and other complaints, are deserving con-  
fidence and a trial. **ELIAS DUFFEE.**  
Marion, May 13, 1829.

A number of other recommendations from  
influential gentlemen in this county, are un-  
avoidably crowded out. The Properties of  
Dr. Merwin's medicine, are set forth in highly  
favorable terms. The recommendations may  
be seen at the Freeman office.

**DR. MERWIN** has removed his office  
to the village of Lyons.  
August, 1829.

## ANTI-MASONIC.

Reader, ponder and reflect  
on the following:

From the Utica Elucidator.  
**THE MASONIC GOVERN-  
MENT.**

Three years ago this was no ideal  
picture, but a state to which we were  
rapidly approaching. The infinite  
and expressive pains the **KINGS** and  
**SOVEREIGNS** of masonry were tak-  
ing to strengthen the influence of ma-  
sonry throughout every part of the  
Union, to systemize its operations af-  
ter the forms of political government,  
and to keep the whole in profound  
secrecy until all was perfected and  
ready for operation; was a fearful in-  
dication of their real design. Among  
the proofs of this which are, one after  
another coming to light, we have just  
fallen upon the one which follows. It  
was not originally designed to meet  
the "prying eyes of the profane," but  
fortunately it came athwart our way;  
and we report it to the public as  
straightway as a tyler would report  
the appearance of an eyes dropper.—  
The language is highly masonic, and  
at the same time it was written, might  
not have sounded particularly alarm-  
ing to the uninitiated.

But we have since learned the mean-  
ing of those ambiguous phrases which  
are so freely interspersed through it.  
And now what was the object of this  
mighty movement? What use did  
those grave senators and other mem-  
bers of Congress design to make of  
this organization? Simply to pre-  
serve a *uniformity of work!* Fie up-  
on it! There are weightier matters  
in mind than the adjustment of the ca-  
ble-tow and red breeches, the killing,  
burying, and raising from the dead  
our grand master *Hiram Abiff*, the  
discourse of *Jubela, Jubelo, Jubelum*,  
or the signification of *Mahkahbone*.—  
There were such matters in hand as  
ambitious "*members of Congress*"  
would be more likely to think of;  
"*matters of general interest to the ma-  
sonic institution*"; matters "*understood*"  
by them as they were intended, a pro-  
ceeding originating in the necessity of  
the case." In short, the object was to  
create a vast political engine of im-  
mense "*POWER*," capable of elevat-  
ing any man to any station. The  
design is impressed upon the very face  
of the scheme, and whoever will read  
it cannot but understand it.

## "MASONIC NOTICE."

"Those **MEMBERS OF CON-  
GRESS** who belong to the masonic  
Fraternity, and those visitors of the  
city, who are, or have been members  
of any State Grand Lodges are re-  
spectfully invited to attend a meeting  
to be held in the Senate Chamber,  
this evening at 7 o'clock, to take into  
consideration matters of general inter-  
est to the Masonic Institution.  
March 9, 1822."

Pursuant to the above notice, a  
number of members of the Society of  
free-masons, from various parts of the  
United States composed of members  
of Congress and strangers, assembled  
at the capital in the city of Washing-  
ton, March 9, 1822, Brother Thomas  
R. Ross was appointed Chairman, and  
Brother William Darlington, *Mem-  
ber of Congress of Pennsylvania*, Sec-  
retary, and it was unanimously *Re-  
solved*—That in the opinion of this meet-  
ing, it is expedient for the general in-  
terest of free-masonry, to constitute a  
General Grand Lodge of the United  
States.

"*Resolved*—That it be proposed to  
the several Grand Lodges of the Uni-  
ted States to take the subject into their  
serious consideration at their next an-  
nual communications, and that, if they  
approve of a formation of a Gen-  
eral Lodge, it is recommended to  
them to appoint one or more delegates,  
to assemble in the city of Washington,  
on the second Monday in February  
next, to agree on the organization of  
such a Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*—That if two thirds of  
the Grand Lodges within the United  
States concur in the propriety of es-  
tablishing a General Grand Lodge,  
it be recommended to them to instruct  
their representatives to proceed to the  
formation of a constitution of a Gen-  
eral Grand Lodge, to be subsequent-  
ly submitted to the General Grand  
Lodge in the Union, for their ratifica-

tion, and which, being ratified by a  
majority of them, shall be considered  
as thence forth binding on all the  
Grand Lodges assenting thereto.

"*Resolved*—That the Most Wor-  
shipful—[Here follows twelve names,]  
—be, and they hereby are, appointed  
a committee to open a correspondence  
with the respective Grand Lodges  
within the United States, and to take  
such measures therein, as they may  
deem expedient to carry the aforesaid  
resolutions into effect.

"The committee, in complying  
with the above resolutions, are aware  
that a meeting of individual masons,  
however respectable in number, and  
character, could delegate no regular  
authority in behalf of the masonic bod-  
dy; and, if they could, it was unne-  
cessary. This paper will therefore be  
understood as it is intended, a *proceed-  
ing originating in the necessity of the  
case*, to adopt some mode by which  
the general views of masons in the dif-  
ferent States of the American Union  
may be ascertained. The history of  
the masonic institution shows that,  
though established among various na-  
tions it was in each country, confined  
to a comparatively small number.—  
The jurisdiction by grand lodges, like  
almost every exertion of **POWER** or  
of moral influence, concentrated in dif-  
ferent capital cities. The Subordin-  
ate Lodges were few in number, and  
their connexions with the supreme head  
was very direct. Until within a re-  
cent period, it is believed, no great  
number of Lodges have been united  
under a single jurisdiction. The art  
of printing and other causes have pro-  
duced great changes in the condition  
of the world, and these causes have  
operated in their full proportion on  
the Society of free-masons. The  
sphere of civilization is greatly enlarg-  
ing its boundaries, intellectual at-  
tainments, and the influence of moral  
operations are taking the place of  
brute force; known principles and  
laws are recognized, and the advanta-  
ges of cultivated reason are shared by  
an increased portion of mankind.—  
Under these circumstances masonry  
has been extended, and its Lodges so  
multiplied as to make their proper  
conduct a subject of much interest to  
the friends of the society. There  
are two points which at once pre-  
sent themselves in connexion with the  
idea of establishing a General Grand  
Lodge of the United States. The  
first is to acquire, in accordance with  
the foreign nations, an elevated stand  
for the masonry of this country; to  
unite with them in maintaining its  
general principles in their purity; and  
secondly, to preserve between our own  
states, that *uniformity* in work and  
that active interchange of officers  
which would be difficult if not impos-  
sible, by other means. The commit-  
tee do not presume to instruct their  
brethren in the *nature* of an institution  
in which they have a common inter-  
est. They are governed by a few  
plain considerations known to all who  
are acquainted with the *subject*. The  
antiquity of the masonic society, ex-  
tending so far beyond all other hu-  
man associations, seizes the attention,  
and the mind is naturally impressed  
with the feelings of interests for an  
institution transmitted to us through  
the long train of a hundred ages.—  
Time, which destroys all perishable  
things, seems to have consolidated the  
pillars of this moral temple. We con-  
template the long catalogue of excel-  
lent men who have been equally the  
supporters of masonry and ornaments  
of human nature; and we say almost  
unconsciously, that the present gen-  
eration, with all its lights, must not tar-  
nish the name of an institution, conse-  
crated by so many circumstances cal-  
culated to endear it to the mind of a  
good man. Without making invidi-  
ous comparisons between the United  
States and other portions of the world,  
there are some great considerations of  
responsibility, which our intelligent  
citizens, accustomed to reflect on the  
affairs of nations, cannot overlook.—  
The masons of the United States, in  
character as such, have their full  
share of this moral responsibility.—  
They will consider the institution as  
one of the great social causes to allay  
low-minded jealousies between nations  
at peace; and in war, to mitigate the  
horrors which it cannot avert. While  
they offer their gratitude to a benefi-



cent Providence for their own blessings they will not be regardless of their obligations to their brethren through the world. These reflections, drawn from the external circumstances of masonry, strengthened by the consideration of its intrinsic nature.

The United States are supposed to contain nearly EIGHTY THOUSAND FREE-MASONS! They are generally in the vigor of manhood, and capable of much active usefulness. Notwithstanding the abuse in some places by the admission of unworthy members, they are, as a body, above mediocrity in character and talent. It becomes an interesting question how the energies of this body can be best combined to give effect to the benevolent design of their association. From causes which need no explanation, the masonic jurisdiction in this country has taken its form from the political divisions. The modification which it has undergone, from the spirit of our civil institutions, has its benefits and its defects. Each of our state jurisdictions is supreme within itself. Whatever collisions may excite; whatever abuse; whatever departures from the correct standard, in principle or in rite; whatever injury to the common cause; there is no mode assigned to obviate the wrongs which it is the interest of all to prevent. There is no provision for a systematic interchange of masonic intelligence. In one or two instances there are already two or more Grand Lodges in the same State, each claiming superior jurisdiction, and with no acknowledged boundaries between them. Will not these evils increase as our population becomes more dense unless means be seasonably used to guard against them? Is the difference now prevailing between the different states an evil which calls for remedy? Ever good mason must wish chiefly for the harmony of the general institution: for the society is so fitted that no particular part, however meritorious by itself, continues to prosper, if the body at large is brought into disrepute. Is the masonry of our country at present a great arch without a keystone? Is it not in danger of falling? Are not many of the books which are published in the name of the masonic institution, derogatory to its character and interest? It is not the design of the committee to enter into arguments on this subject; not to lay down their opinions as a guide for those better able to judge; but to proceed to the only duty required of them to perform. According to the preceding resolutions the committees are to submit the question whether it be expedient that a Grand Lodge of the United States be formed; and secondly to request those Grand Lodges which approve of that object, to appoint delegates to meet at Washington, on the second Monday of February next, to take such measures as may be deemed most proper for the organization of such General Grand Lodges.

It is resolved that this letter may not be published in newspapers; but submitted to the several Grand Lodges, and distributed among masons, AS A SUBJECT CONCERNING THE AFFAIRS OF THEIR OWN BODY!

If the information furnished to the committee should render it expedient, perhaps another letter may be forwarded giving a statement of such facts as may be interesting, to be known previous to a final decision on the course to be taken. An answer is requested, with a free expression of opinion on the subjects of this communication. Such answer may be directed to any member of the committee, or, in particular, to Wm. W. Seaton, Esq. Washington.

From the same.  
**The nature and influence of Masonic Oaths.**—Under this caption the following letters and some other facts which we have already published, accompanied with pertinent remarks, have been published in a handbill form in the northern counties. Wm. Myers is now confined in the jail of Lewis county, and probably took it into his head that he was well entitled to masonic charity as many others who could ask for it in little more elegant language. He had most likely seen others come out of that "place of torment" by the same means which he was devising, and he did not know why one of the "widow's sons" was not as well entitled to the "rights and benefits" of the "grand

hailing sign," as another. Without designing to cast any reflection upon masonic literature, we must certainly give William the credit of possessing a great deal of good masonry, and of making a very proper use of it in the time of his greatest need. The next letter is from Mr. Ebenezer R. Patrick, a seceding mason, in answer to one addressed to him by the committee, and it adds another to the numerous instances, in which the guilty have escaped from punishment through the influence of masonry.

September the 24, 1829.  
**MY BROTHER AND COMPANION IN FRATERNITY.**—I am obliged to call on my companion to assist me out of this place of torment and affliction. I am out of health, and I expect if I have to stay here I shall be under the doctor care, and my family is suffering for my labor and car, and my crops wants to harvest, do not companion Clinton fail to come and see me, I am in distress, and by our obligations we are to assist each other out of all trouble—and now I raise my hands O, Lord God have mercy or is there no help for the widow's son? It may be that you heard that I was expelled from western log, but that is false for I never belonged to it, for I was initiated in the county of Onondago in Cicero and took four degrees at some chapter, and if you have heard the truth about my accidence, and you can blame me, because ten years ago a limb fell from a tree on my head and I knew nothing all that day, and ever since then when a blo on my head or a fall on the ice would make me crazy and I shall prove it at Court. So when he struck me I knew nothing what I did, and now if you will help me, I will bind myself under all the obligations contained in masonry, that I will not wrong you out of one cent, and do come and see me if no more—it is true that Morgan hurt masonry but that has not hurt or set aside our obligation. You may have heard that I was to blame, but I never meant to hurt Shaw, but I am what I am, be sure to come and see me if no more.  
(Signed) WM. MYERS.

The above letter was closed and sealed with two seals directed to ISAAC CLINTON, in Lowville, N. Y. (a Royal Arch Mason,) by the above named Myers, who is now confined in the goal of Lewis County, under an indictment for an assault and battery with an intent to kill the said Shaw, named in the above letter of Myers.

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Our county has done well.—We have an average majority on the Assembly ticket, of three hundred and forty-three over our fallen enemy. Last fall the average masonic majority on the same ticket, was three hundred and seventy-five. On our Senator the majority is forty-eight. Mr. Armstrong, the masonic candidate, is very popular in this county—more so, perhaps, than any other person who could have been brought forward by that party.

When we take into consideration the efforts which the Jackson masonic party have made for the last few months, and the means which they have had to circulate libels on anti-masonry, (having 2 shackled presses in their employ,) we feel somewhat astonished at the handsome majority which the anti-masonic candidates have received. Had our party made the same efforts which the opposing one did, it is thought our candidates would have received all of Four Hundred more votes.

Masonry has received a fatal blow in this county. Its members will give the "grand hailing sign" in vain—there is "no help for the widow's son!!!"—"POLITICAL ANTI MASONRY" has given it a shock which it cannot withstand!

The following is said to be a correct statement of the votes given in the several towns in the county, for Senator and Assemblymen:

TOWNS.	Senator		Assemblymen			
	Orsen Benjamin.	Thomas Armstrong.	South Eddy.	Luther Chapin.	Graham H. Chapin.	Byran Green.
Arcadia,	189	259	197	195	256	242
Butler,	76	157	89	89	143	142
Galen,	247	182	256	257	121	121
Lyons,	176	229	176	183	240	218
Macedon,	226	42	229	228	39	39
Macon,	183	70	194	183	69	69
Ontario,	262	140	269	270	133	123
Palmyra,	138	255	152	149	247	209
Port Bay,	47	29	51	40	33	24
Rose,	102	53	104	104	47	45
Savannah,	54	71	59	59	67	63
Sodus,	132	199	164	148	179	159
Williamson,	96	125	108	106	118	108
Wolcott,	51	129	53	53	123	122
TOTAL,	1979	1931	2196	2075	1215	1680

Our Senator.—We have not yet received the result of the election in all the counties in this District. The election of Mr. Benjamin, however, we consider as sure. Once again may possibly turn the scale in favor of masonry.



cent Providence for their own blessings they will not be regardless of their obligations to their brethren through the world. These reflections, drawn from the external circumstances of masonry, strengthened by the consideration of its intrinsic nature.

The United States are supposed to contain nearly EIGHTY THOUSAND FREE-MASONS! They are generally in the vigor of manhood, and capable of much active usefulness. Notwithstanding the abuse in some places by the admission of unworthy members, they are, as a body, above mediocrity in character and talent. It becomes an interesting question how the energies of this body can be best combined to give effect to the benevolent design of their association. From causes which need no explanation, the masonic jurisdiction in this country has taken its form from the political divisions. The modification which it has undergone, from the spirit of our civil institutions, has its benefits and its defects. Each of our state jurisdictions is supreme within itself. Whatever collisions may excite; whatever abuse; whatever departures from the correct standard, in principle or in rite; whatever injury to the common cause; there is no mode assigned to obviate the wrongs which it is the interest of all to prevent. There is no provisions for a systematic interchange of masonic intelligence. In one or two instances there are already two or more Grand Lodges in the same State, each claiming superior jurisdiction, and with no acknowledged boundaries between them. Will not these evils increase as our population becomes more dense unless means be seasonably used to guard against them? Is the difference now prevailing between the different states an evil which calls for remedy? Ever good mason must wish chiefly for the harmony of the general institution: for the society is so founded that no particular part, however meritorious by itself, continues to prosper, if the body at large is brought into disgrace. Is the masonry of our country at present a great arch without a keystone? Is it not in danger of falling? Are not many of the books which are published in the name of the masonic institution, derogatory to its character and interest? It is not the design of the committee to enter into arguments on this subject; not to lay down their opinions as a guide for those better able to judge; but to proceed to the only duty required of them to perform. According to the preceding resolutions the committees are to submit the question whether it be expedient that a Grand Lodge of the United States be formed; and secondly to request those Grand Lodge which approve of that object, to appoint delegates to meet at Washington, on the second Monday of February next, to take such measures as may be deemed most proper for the organization of such General Grand Lodges.

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"We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" Wayne County now stands redeemed from masonic thralldom! Its patriotic citizens have done their duty—they have been found at the Ballot-Box—they have there pronounced masonry guilty of crimes the most inhuman. They have said—Masonry shall no longer exist among us. Its garments are stained with the blood of innocence—it has murdered one of our fellow-citizens, guilty of no offence against our republican laws—it is abominable beyond the power of language to describe—down to the shades of oblivion it must go!

Our county has done well.—We have an average majority on the Assembly ticket, of three hundred and forty-three over our fallen enemy. Last fall the average masonic majority on the same ticket, was three hundred and seventy-five. On our Senator the majority is forty-eight.—Mr. Armstrong, the masonic candidate, is very popular in this county—more so, perhaps, than any other person who could have been brought forward by that party.

When we take into consideration the efforts which the Jackson masonic party have made for the last few months, and the means which they have had to circulate libels on anti-masonry, (having 2 shackled presses in their employ,) we feel somewhat astonished at the handsome majority which the anti-masonic candidates have received. Had our party made the same efforts which the opposing one did, it is thought our candidates would have received all of Four Hundred more votes.

Masonry has received a fatal blow in this county. Its members will give the "grand hailing sign" in vain—there is "no help for the widow's son!!!"—"POLITICAL ANTI MASONRY" has given it a shock which it cannot withstand!

The following is said to be a correct statement of the votes given in the several towns in the county, for Senator and Assemblymen:

		Senator		Assemblymen				
		Orson Benjamin	Thomas Armstrong	Seth Eddy	Luther Chapin	Graham H. Chapin	Byran Green	
TOWNS:								
Arcadia	189	259	197	195	256	242		
Butler	76	157	89	89	143	142		
Galen	247	182	256	257	121	121		
Lyons	176	229	176	183	240	218		
Macedon	226	42	229	228	39	39		
Marion	183	70	191	183	69	69		
Ontario	262	140	269	270	133	133		
Palmyra	138	225	152	149	247	209		
Port Bay	47	29	51	46	33	24		
Rose	102	53	104	104	47	45		
Savannah	54	71	59	59	67	63		
Sodus	132	190	104	148	179	159		
Williamson	96	125	108	106	118	108		
Wolcott	51	129	53	53	123	122		
TOTAL	1979	1991	2106	2075	1815	1680		

Our Senator.—We have not yet received the result of the election in all the counties in this District. The election of Mr. Benjamin, however, we consider as sure. One lag may possibly turn the scale in favor of masonry.



**Justice of the Peace.**—Alexander R. Tiffany, Esq. is elected Justice of the Peace in this town, by a majority of 16 over Truman Hemmingsway, the regularly nominated Jackson masonic candidate. The election of Judge T. however, we do not claim as a pure anti-masonic triumph, as he was supported by most of the principal business men of our village, of all parties.

**ANTI-MASONIC TRIUMPH.**  
We learn from ten or twelve of the neighboring counties, that the entire anti-masonic ticket has succeeded. In Genesee county, the *Cradle of Anti-Masonic Liberty*, there has been a great anti-masonic increase, notwithstanding the masonic papers had trumpeted it forth, that anti-masonry was quite dead in that county! In Ontario there has been an increase of about twelve hundred. In all the other counties heard from, the anti-masons have given their candidates a much larger vote than they did last fall.

This, then, is proof positive, that anti-masonry is on the "decline!" Croswell's "nails" don't hold! We advise him to use spikes!

The Jacks in this village look rather downhearted since the election. Many of them have already shed their ears! The poor things have at last learned, that *braying* for a corrupt cause, will not sustain it.

Sam Patch, of jumping memory, last Friday made a leap off the Genesee Falls into the abyss below, a distance of about 100 feet. We understand he is now erecting a scaffold at the Falls, from which he intends to jump some time in the course of the present week. This intended jump will equal, if not surpass, the one he recently made off the Niagara Falls.

There is no mistake in Sam!

We have rec'd. the first No. of a handsome and well-conducted paper, called the "Anti-Masonic Republican," published at Middlebury, Vt. by E. D. Barber.

**Court of Errors.**—On Monday the 2d inst. the Court of Errors adjourned, after a laborious session of six weeks. During a portion of the time, this body sat twice a day. Notwithstanding the number of appeals argued during this term before them, a great number remain yet unheard, in consequence of which an extra session is to be held next January at Albany.

**American Colonization Society.**—A meeting was held in the city of New-York, on the 14 ult. to take into consideration the wants of the American Colonization Society. The Mayor of the city presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Gallaudet, the principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn. Capt. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, and Francis S. Key, Esq. of the district of Columbia.

Rev. Dr. Bangs, of New-York moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to make collections to aid the Society, in the city, which was adopted, and the committee appointed.

A gentleman who arrived in the Dover from Liverpool, had been absent from Boston but a hundred days. In that period, besides making the two passages across the Atlantic, he spent sixteen days in England, crossed over to Havre and thence to Paris, where he spent some days, visited Brussels, Antwerp, Utrecht, and Amsterdam, and passed some days in visiting the great ship canal from Amsterdam to the Rhine. This stupendous work is 50 miles long, 120 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, and has three locks, most finely constructed. The expedition in travelling, above mentioned, was not accomplished by any remarkable exertion, and it is only noticed as an illustration of the facility and expedition of the ordinary travelling in Europe.

Boston Daily Adv.

**Coal.**—It is stated that a coal mine has recently been discovered at Bath in New Hampshire. The coal is of the Anthracite family, but as far as yet opened, a good deal mixed with slate.

**Don Miguel.**—A correspondent of the Y. N. Dai. Adv. says: "That according to the late news, the kingdom of Angola, in Africa, one of the most valuable and extensive possessions of Portugal, has thrown off the yoke of Miguel, and proclaimed D. Maria II; and in this revolt in favor of the proper authorities, one life only, it seems, was lost—that of the Governor, for opposing the public will."

#### AVARICE OUTWITTED.

The case of John Eyre, Esq. who, though worth upwards of £30,000, was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner, the natural depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman who was his intimate friend, and com-

mitted it, unknown to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only £500, leaving the bulk of his large property to go to his nephew heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Eyre, rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of £500 in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew.

A Cabinet-maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a Safety Table. Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron, loud music announces the forced captive, for five minutes; and when this ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrives in time to save his life.

[It is curious enough to notice some of the stupendous humbugs which our painstaking craft collect for the edification of their readers. The above paragraph is a specimen, though not altogether the best we have seen. A machine was said to have been invented in Philadelphia, some time since, by one Redheffer Fizzgig, which "beats this all to rags." As a specimen of its capacities, a live Ram was one day put into the hopper, and in just fifteen minutes there were ground out, two shoulders of mutton elegantly dressed, sixteen pounds of sausages, two powder horns, a leather apron, and five skeins of excellent yarn.]—American

**ANOTHER LEAP.**—Sam Patch's example seems to be infectious. A pig about 50 lbs. weight, was confined in the garret of a three-story store in Buffalo st. Not being exactly suited with his lodgings, he broke a pane with his nose on Wednesday, and took a view of the crowd below. Liberty is sweet, even if one breaks a neck in obtaining it. So, as long leaps are the order of the day among worthies of his stamp, he jumped out through the window, and reared the pavement with no other damage than loss of life. This is a fact strange as it may seem. It is what I call "going the whole hog!"

Rochester Repub.

**HYPERBOLE.**—A Vermont horse-jockey boasting the other day of the speed of his horse, gravely asserted that he could trot seventeen miles an hour.—"Seventeen miles an hour!" says a bystander. "I guess that's a thumper."—"My dear fellow," replied he of the Green Mountain, "seventeen miles is no great feat for the creature now; for when he was but two years old, the lightning killed the old mare, and chased the colt all around the pasture, without getting within ten rods of him."

A Farmer in the town of Patterson, (N. J.) writes the Danbury Recorder, that in case the Yankees should upon approaching Thanksgiving, fall short of that necessary article—Pumpkins, they can be supplied by his town. He "rather guesses," that one "real whooper" raised by Deacon Wright Palmer, measuring five feet eight inches in circumference, will supply as much as two or three of the "pumpkin eaters."

In the libels for which a suit has been brought against the London Morning Journal, the Duke of Wellington is accused of being "proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled"—of being "a man of carnage" and "a man of iron;" "Marious;" and "a golden image;" "a proud dictator and a tyrant;" "Atrops" who "holds the shears;" and one of the "pro-popey ruffians who swagger in the cabinet."

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee to protect young ladies from imposition in early marriages. By a strange piece of ungallantry, it was rejected in the Senate on the 1st inst. but, on motion of Mr. Love, the vote was re-considered on the following day.

At a *ginral trainin*; at Dunstable, N. H. a company of *Grannydears* got mail and marched off, leaving the commissioned officers on the ground. The editor of the Troy Sentinel says, "What a finishing good discipline and military subordination are!"

**Poignant Sorrow.**—A Dutchman, now one hundred miles from Middlebury, having suddenly lost an infant son, of

whom he was very fond, thus vented his inconsolable grief over the corpse of his child:—"I dont see wat dit make him tie—he was so fatter as putter—I wouldnt haf him tie for ten shillings!!"

The Gypsies in France steal pigs by holding a red herring under the nose, when the animal, attracted by the powerful scent, follows them. This method of luring a pig, is an improvement on the English practice of giving a sprat to catch a herring.

#### FOREIGN.

##### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

**NO PEACE YET.**—By the packet ship Sully, arrived at New-York from Havre, Paris files are received in the 1st ultimo.

They prove (says the N. Y. American) that the express of the London Atlas carried forged news, no peace having been concluded as late as the 5th Sept. at Constantinople, though negotiations are still going on.

The actual condition of affairs at the last dates may thus be stated. On the 1st Sept. negotiations were opened at Adrianople, then the Russian headquarters. On the 2d and 3d, these negotiations were suspended, but not broken off, the Turkish commissioners having asked time to consult their government upon one of the points at issue. The Russian chief acceded to this delay, under stipulation that the treaty should be signed and ratified by the 14th Sept. and mean time his troops were advancing upon Constantinople, and were within 15 leagues of it, at the latest dates. There will, then, we doubt not be peace.

Mr. Rives, minister from the United States, arrived in Havre on the 23d September, and proceeded to Paris the same evening. The Constellation sailed the next day for the Mediterranean.

We hear from very good authority, that there is to be a change in the ministry.—We know not who the new ministers will be, but the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Peel will no longer be in the cabinet.—The plan trac'd for the new ministry, which is made known to us enable us to say who will not be minister." Thus does the London Courier, of the 25th ult., commence an article, written ironically, and in ridicule of the reports circulated with affected gravity, and claims of special information, by other papers; and which translated into the Havre papers, of the 30th Sept. apparently as authentic intelligence. Yet the names of Hunt, Cobdett, and lord Wincelsea, introduced, as they are, in the article, should have explained its purport.

**FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**—The following is the intelligence from Adrianople, of the 9th September, as given by the Augsburg Gazette.

"The conferences were suspended on the 3d, upon a declaration being made by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, that they stood in need of fresh instruction upon one of the points under discussion. The Russian commander granted them ten days, declaring that he would not wait beyond the 14th, for the definitive conclusion of peace. The point in question is believed to be the indemnity, which is fixed at 25 millions of silver rubles; (about £4,000,000.) Anapa, Potay, and Akhalzick, are to be ceded to Russia, who will demand nothing of the Turkish empire in Europe. Whilst waiting for the definitive signature of the treaty on the 14th, Gen. Diebitsch continues his operations. The army holds itself ready to march, if on the day in question the Sultan has not come to a decision. Immense magazines are establishing at Adrianople, for the Russian troops."

The Augsburg Gazette also contains the following intelligence, from Constantinople, down to the 5th of September, inclusive, received by express:

"Notwithstanding the proximity of the Russians, whose advanced posts are at Cazarly, about 15 leagues from Constantinople, tranquillity prevails in the capital, and the inhabitants hope that ere many days the treaty of peace will be signed at Adrianople. The exchange of couriers between the Russian headquarters and the capital are very frequent. As to the conditions upon which the Russian Commander insists, they are known to the Porte alone, who seems to entertain more distrust towards the foreign Ambassadors, than towards the Russians."

"Russia," says the Turk, "treats us with rigour, but not with bad faith." It is rumoured that the letter addressed to the Grand Vizier by Count Nesselrode, at the commencement of hostilities, will form the basis of the negotiations for peace. The sum to be paid by the Porte as an indemnity for the war will be fixed at St. Petersburg, and Turkey will give guarantees for her fidelity in fulfilling the conditions of the Treaty of peace. No doubt of the early termination of hostilities can be entertained, as the Ottoman ministers are completely disheartened, and express themselves in terms of veneration and devotedness for the Emperor of Russia. We are assured that hostilities have been suspended until the peace be ratified. Nevertheless the works of fortifications are pushed with activity. The Sultan does not quit his camp at Barnish Tschilick. The Mussulmans are enjoined not to lay aside their arms.

This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karaburur, on the Black Sea, and at Caurl, indicates but too

clearly that Gen. Diebitsch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace."

Translated from "La Abeja de Nueva Orleans," for the New-York Daily Advertiser.

"New-Orleans, Oct. 2d, 1829.

**"CAPITULATION OF BARRADAS."**—A passenger arrived in the schooner Galgo, in this port, from the port of Tampico, whence she sailed on the 22d of the last month, informs, that General Barradas capitulated to the Santa Anna on the 12th under the condition that he should keep his colors and arms, and be sent to Havannah. There had been five engagements before the capitulation. The sick Spaniards, to the number of fifteen hundred, are to be taken care of at the expense of the government, and sent back, also at their expense, after the recovery of their health.

"The capitulation protects all vessels, (Foreign and Spanish,) which carried provisions to Tampico before it was formed. Out of the number of schooners that have sailed hence, the Eclipse and Monk arrived, but two others, which are thought to be the New Mary and Dorothea, were lost on the coast."

It will be seen, on comparing these statements and dates with those furnished by the Dromo, that there is every thing to give this gratifying intelligence the air of probability. The war in Mexico, we have reason to believe, is now at an end!

#### PROCLAMATION,

BY ENOS T. THROOP,

Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, administering the government thereof.

It has pleased Almighty God to distinguish the people of this state by unmerited and unwonted favors; he has given us strength and wisdom; and by his guidance we have become members of a national and state government, which secures to us safety from foreign aggression, and to each of us the enjoyment of our due civil rights and freedom of religious opinions. By His great goodness our hearts have been disposed to cultivate the growth of knowledge and virtue, by the instrumentality of public worship, and schools, and of benevolent and charitable institutions, and to consider them as means of individual happiness and national prosperity.

He has been graciously pleased to vouchsafe to us, during the past year, a continuance of peace with other nations, tranquility at home, health, and abundant harvest.

For these and his innumerable favors to us, as a people and as a nation, and that He may continue to us his mercy and protection, it is our bounden duty, with grateful hearts, solemnly and publicly to render our united and fervent thanks to our divine Creator, Guide, and Protector.

I do, therefore, in conformity to usage, recommend to the good people of the state, the observance of *Thursday the third day of December next*, as a day of PUBLIC PRAYER and THANKSGIVING.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name, and the privy seal of [L. S.] the city of Albany, this twenty-sixth day of October, Anno Domini, 1829.

E. T. THROOP.

#### POSTPONEMENT.

**THE** sale of the mortgaged premises, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage from David S. Jackways to Israel J. Richardson, and assigned to Truman Hart, bearing date the 27th day of December 1826, to take place on the 12th instant at 12 o'clock at noon, according to the advertisement of sale on the first page of this paper, is postponed till the eighteenth instant, at 12 o'clock at noon; the sale then to be made at the place mentioned in said advertisement.—Dated November 10th 1829.

TRUMAN HART, Assignee.

I. J. RICHARDSON, Att'y.

#### FOUND,

**BY** the subscriber, on the 28th of October, in Aurelius, near the Hall Acre, a small Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing several notes, executed to Liesler Jewet; also, several accounts, one bank note, and some small change. The owner, by describing the pocket book and its contents, can have it by applying to the subscriber, in Butler, Wayne county, with paying the charges.

AMOS WINEGAR.

Butler, Oct. 29, 1829. 3w46

**THE ANTI-MASONIC SONGSTER,** A COLLECTION of Anti-Masonic Songs, and masonic Songs, with answers, containing 15 plates illustrating the conspiracy, with explanations to the same.

This Song Book will be ready for delivery in two weeks. It will be printed on good paper and type, and contain from 40 to 50 pages.

Price per hundred, \$5: 75 cents per dozen. Orders for the present, sent to the printer, E. Serantom, Rochester, post paid, and enclosing cash, or to the editors of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, will be attended to.

Printers inserting the above, will be served with a copy or two by mail. Rochester, Oct. 27, 1829.

**FIRST-RATE GOOSE QUILLS,** FOR sale at the Freeman office, at the low price of four cents per dozen!

**NEW GOODS**  
AT THE  
**Palmyra Cash Store**

**GILES S. B.**  
I S now receiving, directly from New-York, one of the most extensive assortments of FALL AND WINTER  
**GOODS**

ever brought to this vicinity; with the pains taken in making selections, thinks cannot fail to please. them will be found the new patterns in the most fashionable style, and a great variety of

**FANCY ARTICLES**, not generally kept in the country. invites all persons, wishing to purchase (the Ladies in particular,) to call and examine the Goods.

November 2, 1829. 45tf

**NEW STORE,**  
AND  
**NEW GOODS.**

**THE** subscriber offers for sale at Macedon four corners, near the Friends' Meeting-House, a general assortment of

**Dry Goods,**  
**Groceries,**  
**Crockery,**  
**Glass and**  
**Hard-Ware,**

of late purchases, made in Albany and New-York; all of which he flatters himself he shall be able to sell as low as can be bought in Palmyra or the county. Most kinds of produce received in payment for Goods. He solicits a share of public patronage.—ALSO,

**DOMESTIC SHEETINGS,**  
**SHIRTINGS, AND**  
**COTTON YARN,**  
**MACKEREL,**  
**COD-FISH, &c. &c. &c.**

BENJ. T. HOXIE.  
Macedon, Nov. 2, 1829. 3m45

**Coarse and Fine Salt.**  
**1,000 BBLs.**

**COARSE** and fine SALT, by the quantity or single barrel, for sale by  
**GEO. N. WILLIAMS.**

Nov 1, 1829. 45tf

**ADDRESS**  
OF  
**MYRON HOLLEY,**

**DELIVERED** at Lyons, September 11, 1829, in commemoration of the outrages committed on that day, and subsequently, on WILLIAM MORGAN, and other citizens, by free-masons; exhibiting the dangerous principles and criminal conduct of the fraternity; and containing an exposition of the principles of anti-masonry. For sale in a pamphlet form, at the Freeman office.

**NOW**  
IS the time to buy Goods much cheaper than ever, at the new CASH STORE in Ontarioville, where a large assortment has just arrived, of an excellent quality. Neighbors! please to call and examine them, and you will much oblige  
**V. YEOMANS.**

Ontario, Oct. 27, 1829. \*6w44

**500 BUSHELS CORN,**  
**WANTED** by the subscriber immediately.

**GEO. N. WILLIAMS.**  
15th Oct. 1829. 43tf

**Stray Mare.**

**CAME** into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a bay Mare, with a white stripe in the forehead, and left hind foot white. She is lame in the hind parts, in consequence of being hooked. Whoever will prove property and pay charges, shall be entitled to her.

**JAMES H. JOHNSON, Jr.**  
Palmyra, Oct. 17, 1829. 43tf

**Job Printing.**

**J. A. HADLEY,**  
**HAVING** supplied himself with a new and choice assortment of Job TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, such as

**PAMPHLETS,**  
**HAND-BILLS,**  
**CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.**

in the neatest style, and as expeditiously and reasonable as at any office (whether Anti-Masonic, Jack, old Administration, or even "Jackson Republican.") west of the Capital.—Palmyra, April 11, 1829.

**MARSHALL'S & WEBSTER'S**  
**Spelling Books,**

FOR SALE BY  
**J. A. HADLEY.**

Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829.

**CUMMINGS' GEOGRAPHY,**  
For sale at the office of the Freeman.