

# PALMYRA FREEMAN.

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TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1829.

WHOLE No. 59.

## THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

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JONATHAN A. HADLEY.

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No paper or advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

\* Letters and Communications, addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid.

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### The Philadelphia Souvenir.

A LITERARY WORK, published every Wednesday, embellished with twenty elegant quarto engravings of remarkable views, celebrated persons, and quarterly plates of the fashion.

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PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

Philadelphia.  
Subscriptions for the above interesting literary publication, received at the office of the Freeman, by J. A. HADLEY, authorized Agent.

### MAIL COACH.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.  
M. KINGMAN, & CO.

HAVE established, between Palmyra and Canandaigua, A DAILY LINE OF COACHES, leaving Palmyra on the arrival of the eastern packets, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and arriving at Canandaigua in season to take the STAGES for Albany or Buffalo. Returning, leaves Canandaigua every morning about 8 o'clock, and arrives at Palmyra in time to take the Eastern or Western PACKETS.

MAHLON KINGMAN,

Having fitted up his LIVERY STABLE, at L. Hurd's Stage House, in a superior style, he will at all times be ready to accommodate his friends and the travelling public with fine HORSES and genteel CARRIAGES, with or without drivers, on very reasonable terms.  
Palmyra, April 11, 1829.

## POETRY.

FOR THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

"I would you had been there, to see  
How the light broke forth so gloriously."  
For the truth of my story, I need not vouch,  
For I witness'd the whole as I lay on my couch!  
But away with all poem—suffice it to say,  
I was sauntering alone at the close of the day,  
'Till I came to a city, not far from this place,  
Where the ladies are fam'd for their goodness and grace.

I mounted an eminence, adjacent the town—  
A concourse of ladies, (as I cast my eyes down)  
Seem'd thronging the street, with uncommon parade,  
Such as never before to my knowledge was made!

When all had assembled—'twas a num'rous band—  
A healthy old matron seem'd to take the command—  
A brand of caloric was the sceptre she bore;

Such an ensign I never had witness'd before!—  
The procession moved forward, van, centre, and rear,  
When, "says I to myself," they are coming up here!

Is it best to stay, or escape by a flight?  
I'm no coward, says I—I'll stand for my right!  
They mounted the hill, (I'd no desire to escape)  
And formed themselves into a semicircular shape;

I now could examine their condition and years,  
And in these two respects, what a contrast appears!  
From the fine blooming cheek of the lass of thirteen,  
To the matron sedate, of full forty, were seen!

Few wore a good countenance, fair, rugged, and hale—  
Many hectic, consumptive, look'd ghastly and pale!

The sun had gone down—it ceas'd to shine in the skies—  
I beheld the collection with wond'rous surprise.

The leader cried out, in a bold exclamation,  
"Down, down with your burthens, without hesitation!"

They obey'd—in a moment, was cast on the ground,  
Such a huge pile of lumber as never was found;

With whalebone and ivory, together with steel,  
Which they hitherto had thought best to conceal.

When all was cast down, and the pile was completed,  
The brand was thrown in, and the mass was ignited—

The fire spread with fury, the collection stood by;  
The welkin was ting'd, as the flames rose on high:

The steel, too, was melted, so great was the heat.  
And it ran down the hill and pav'd a whole street!

The whalebone, and ivory, and lumber were burn'd,—  
The flames then subsided—the concourse return'd:

Their aspects were alter'd, as they turned to go down,  
From what they were, when they came out of the town!

For those who then look'd very sickly and pale,  
Appear'd when returning, sound, healthy, and hale!

I gaz'd on them all, 'till each enter'd her door,  
Tho' I woke not just then, yet my vision was o'er!

Now, ladies, don't frown, no, nor make up a face  
Because I've related such a singular case—

What I dream, I must write—what I write, you must hear—  
Yet I'm always your friend, truly frank and sincere.

BARD OF VISIONS.

## MISCELLANY.

### MORNING IN SPRING.

"Come gentle Spring, ethereal Mildness, come,  
And from the bosom of your drooping cloud,  
While music wakes around, veil'd in a shower  
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend."

Gentle reader—Do you rise early in the morning? Do you inhale the balmy air, and pay your *devoirs* to the new Spring? Do you listen to the first notes of the birds, and look at the glorious uprising of the Sun? If you do not do all this, you are to blame. "For my own part," says Addison, in a sentence which conveys livelier emotions than the melody of verses could impart, "I value an hour in a Spring morning, as much as common libertines do an hour at midnight. When I find myself awakened into being, and perceive my life renewed within me, and, at the same time, see the whole face of nature recovered out of the dark and uncomfortable state in which it lay for several hours, my heart overflows with such secret sentiments of joy and gratitude, as are a kind of implicit praise to the great Author of Nature.—The mind, in these early seasons of the day, is so refreshed in all its faculties, & born up with such new supplies of animal spirits, that she finds herself in a state of youth, especially when she is entertained with the breath of flowers, the melody of birds, the dews that hang upon the plants, and all those other sweets of nature that are peculiar to the morning." Who can help responding to feelings so beautifully expressed?

Nature is about to be decked in all her charms, and appear in all her loveliness. She is already spreading her carpet of green, and embroidering her garments with flowers. She invites us to enjoy her loveliness, in her loveliest moments.

## MISERIES OF EDITORS.

1. To receive manuscripts which even the author cannot read, and then to be blamed for a dunce, because we cannot decypher it. Sometimes the compositor will mistake an *i* for a *t* and a *t* for an *i*, which gives him the trouble of correcting foul proofs and thereby wasting much time.

2. Receiving a long article of 3 or 4 columns, written in crooked lines and with watery ink, on the day previous to publication, which is admitted, all the late news must be canceled, and if laid over for another week, we must bear the writer's frowns, or perhaps lose a subscriber.

3. Delivering a proof sheet to an author for examination, when he alters almost every paragraph and sentence; if we grumble, he tells us "it is our duty to oblige him."

4. Suing a subscriber who has taken the paper for ten years, and never paid a cent; after much equivocation he is obliged to pay the debt, he exclaims—"I am now fully determined to encourage the rascal no longer."

5. A visit from a dandy in a flying tailed surtout, he sweeps down every thing in his way—reads manuscripts in the hands of the compositors, and discomposes our papers; we must be silent for he is a *polite Gentleman*.

6. Inserting an offensive article, which makes us liable to prosecution if we do not give up the author; he kind soul, leaves us to fight our way through the law as well as we are able.

7. Borrowing particular papers from the office, after promising to return them, until our patience is almost worn out on enquiry, we are informed that they have been torn up for waste paper.

8. Inserting a piece of poetry on some pretty maid and being questioned by every damsel in the neighborhood, whether we alluded to her!

9. Sending the paper for two or three years to a distant subscriber, who either runs away or dies, and leaves nothing to pay with.

10. A bill from our paper maker which must immediately be paid when alas! our pockets are empty.

The preceding is a small specimen of what Editors endure; their expenses generally overbalance their incomes; and upon the whole it is an unthankful employment, creating enemies, and combating with poverty.

From the American Manufacturer.

## THE MECHANIC.

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of community, who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood by mechanical employments. We have known many worthy young men mortified & pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and persecuting haughtiness of their superiors—in wealth and impudence only—crowded into the back ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happen to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and dependence. But let not the mechanic relax his praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fellow with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of superiority and real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services was appreciated. It is time for Republican America to cast off those fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and awake to her peculiar and legitimate interests. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed in his just station in the scale of society.

## FARMERS.

Those who labor on earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the cuttivators is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the gem of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition.—Jefferson.

## WISE MEN.

Wise men, it may be observed, say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep, to ask her if her breath was unpleasant; she said Aye, and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked him; he said No; he tore him to pieces for a flatterer. At last he called the fox and asked him; "Truly," said the fox, "I have caught a cold and cannot smell."

## ANTI-MASONIC.

### COUNTER AFFIDAVIT.

From the N. Y. Anti-Masonic Beacon.

Mr. H. D. Ward has an affidavit of a respectable man and a public officer of this city, denying *point blank* the affidavit of Mr. Allyn. And thus he came by it.

Mr. Allyn's affidavit names the respectable citizen, as one who made to him a material part of the masonic communications, stated in his affidavit. Mr. W. wishes that citizen to know it; procured an interview, and read to him so much as concerned him of what would be sworn to, with a request to know wherein it was erroneous. An hour's conversation produced no satisfaction and they parted.—The next day the affidavit of Allyn was acknowledged with an oath; and previous to sending it away, Mr. Ward called again on this respectable citizen to know why it should not be sent, or if he would accompany it with a counter affidavit? And now that citizen declined; at the same time using language, in the *calmest tone of voice*, which, as it were better never to have been spoken, so it is unnecessary to be repeated here.

Mr. Ward then proposed to meet the respectable citizen with Avery Allyn, before select men; and he consented to meet Mr. Allyn. Moving to the counting-house of a mutual friend to make the definite arrangements, it was, after an hour's conversation, concluded by the citizen to be better to give up the reference of the subject, and make a counter affidavit. He was accordingly furnished after one hour, with so much of Mr. Allyn's affidavit, as would enable him to meet its point; which he declined doing for press of business that day, (3 o'clock of Saturday, P. M.) but would do it by Monday morning; and which was done by oath before a magistrate, at 3 o'clock of Wednesday, P. M.

And now Mr. Allyn and the respectable citizen are on their oath in the scale of public opinion. Their reputation must be tried, and will be tried. The public hold the balance; the affidavits will at length be placed in the scale, and the character of one of the deponents for veracity will inevitably mount into the air, lighter than vanity.

From the same.

### MR. C—S AFFIDAVIT.

The deposition of the respectable citizen implicated by Mr. Allyn's affidavit, will be found on our first page. No swearing can be stronger; and it would entitle itself to belief, in clearing the deponent of any part in the concealment and abetment of Richard Howard, or Richard Chipperfield, were it not erroneous on other points. He says "he requested Mr. W—r to bring about an interview with said Ward." Probably he did, since he has sworn to it; but Mr. W—r called on the deponent to propose that very thing, at the request of Mr. Ward. And during the interview which the deponent says he himself sought, he personally threatened Mr. Ward with *vengeance*, and was reproved for it by Mr. W—r.

However this interview may have satisfied the respectable citizen, it did not satisfy Mr. Ward; and the next morning going for Mr. W—r to call again on the deponent, Mr. Ward met deponent in Pearl-street, and at once proffered to him in the street what he had proposed to proffer in presence of Mr. W—r, viz. that if the deponent would put in a counter affidavit, it should accompany the other to Albany. The deponent not only declined, but personally threatened Mr. Ward, that if he should prosecute the business, "I will pursue you to death;" and seeing that he is a respectable citizen, this was a sharp proof of his guilt in the matter of Mr. Allyn's affidavit.

Then Mr. Ward proposed the reference which the respectable citizen at first accepted, and walking to Mr. W—r's, to make the final arrangements, the citizen changed his mind, and chose to make affidavit.

But observe, that the threat was now repeated in the presence of Mr. W—r as a witness; and that the respectable citizen in his presence declared that *Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry are false*; which no man can say with truth or a good conscience.

From the same

City and County of New-York, ss.

\_\_\_\_\_, of the said city, being this first day of April, 1829, duly sworn, maketh oath that he was informed within the last ten days, by a friend in the city of New-York, (Mr. M. W.) that Henry Dana Ward, who hath been lecturing in the city of New-York, in opposition to free-masonry, had in his possession an affidavit, which tended to implicate this deponent in the affair of the abduction of William Morgan. This deponent saith that he expressed his great surprise to said W. on receiving that information, and requested him to bring about an interview between said deponent and said Ward, and to induce said Ward, at the same time, to produce the

affidavit above mentioned. That on the 27th day of March last, the said Ward, in company with said W. called at this deponent's office, and said Ward then read to this deponent, what he declared to be a true copy of the affidavit, a copy of which is annexed to this deponent.

This deponent saith that he has been induced by the solicitations of his friends, to answer said affidavit, and that he doth now accordingly undertake to state every thing that he knows in relation to the contents and subject of the same.

And this deponent saith that he doth recollect that at some time past, a person by the name of Avery Allyn, did visit Morton Encampment, in the city of New-York, that said Allyn was a stranger, and as deponent believes from Connecticut, that he excited no particular interest, either by his appearance or conduct, and deponent is confident that said Allyn was not received into any particular confidence or intimacy, and so little impression did his visit make upon said deponent, that he had forgotten the name of said Allyn, when he saw said Allyn within a few days past.

This deponent saith that it may have been true, that during said visit of said Allyn, some conversation may have passed after the regular business of the encampment was finished, on the subject of Morgan. If it did, it was of the most general nature, and such only as would naturally be elicited by the public priests.

This deponent is perfectly certain that no person there pretended to know any thing of the authors, aiders, or abettors in Morgan's abduction; and that no person there avowed the sentiment attributed to this deponent in said Allyn's affidavit. And to particularize, this deponent expressly makes oath, that he never did say to said Allyn, or to any other person—"that justice was done to Morgan; that the penalty of his obligations had been put in force upon him; that the man who struck the blow was in this room, and confessed that he was the man that executed the penalty of his obligations on Morgan?" nor did this deponent ever say any part thereof, nor any thing of the like import; nor did this deponent ever say to any person, "that the masons held a consultation, and sent Richard Howard to Europe?" nor any thing of like import.

And this deponent expressly makes oath, that he doth not know or suspect, who was concerned in the abduction of Morgan; that he never heard any person say, or intimate, that they were so concerned, that he does not know, nor believe, that any consultation of masons was ever held, or any monies ever raised by them, to send out of the country, or conceal any person concerned in the abduction of Morgan.

And this deponent further saith that he hath been for a number of years one of the leading masons in the city of N. York; and he expressly saith, that he knows of no principles in masonry, which, in the most minute degree, inculcates or justifies any acts of violence or any punishment more severe than expulsion from the fraternity. The violence alleged to have been committed on Morgan, is repugnant to the principles and duties of a mason; and the act and its authors, are held in abhorrence by this deponent, and, as he does not doubt, by the fraternity at large. And this deponent saith, that he feels himself and the whole fraternity bound, in common with all their fellow-citizens, to exert every effort in their power, to discover and bring to justice the authors of that violence, and all persons aiding and abetting therein.

And this deponent saith, that some time ago, that the said Allyn called at this deponent's office in the city of New-York, and requested to speak with this deponent in private. This deponent did not at first recognize said Allyn, and was obliged to ask his name. This deponent stepped into an adjoining room with said Allyn, whereupon he asked deponent if he thought Morgan was dead? The deponent answered: "I know no more of the matter than the public generally; from what I see in the public prints, sometimes I believe he is dead, and at other times, that he is not." That said Allyn then replied: "I believe it. Morgan has got his deserts—and I am glad of it, and so ought every good mason to be. Whoever did it, acted right; and if I had been there, I would have lifted up both hands for it."

This deponent saith on hearing this he replied to said Allyn—"I am perfectly astonished, Sir—such a declaration I never before heard from the lips of a mason. Should the public know that you avowed such a sentiment, there would be cause for excitement; there is already too much excitement in the community, and I hope that in future, you will be more discreet in your language." That said Allyn then left this deponent, but called upon him again within a few days, and then besought this deponent, not to mention to any person the conversation which had taken place a few days previous, and which is above detailed. And in this latter conversation, the said Allyn stated, that "he knew who the murderer of Mor-



## THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1829.

## THE COUNTER AFFIDAVIT.

At the request of some of our patrons, we this day publish the counter affidavit of the person, mentioned in our last, as being implicated in the affidavit of Avery Allyn, published in our paper of the 28th ult. Preceding the affidavit will be found the remarks of Mr. H. D. Ward, editor of the New-York "Anti-Masonic Beacon," and succeeding, those of Mr. N. D. Strong, editor of the Hartford, Ct. "Anti-Masonic Intelligencer." Mr. Strong's remarks are very pointed, but they express our sentiments as well, or better, than we could delineate them ourselves. Mr. C., the person who made the affidavit, stands in no enviable situation. He can be viewed only as having sworn to that which he *knows* to be false—and this, too, for the benefit of a murderous institution. But we shall make no further remarks—let the reader carefully peruse the affidavit and the remarks, and decide for himself.

## "ANTI-MASONRY GOING DOWN."

So have all the federal masonic prints. Noah, Crosswell, Child, and Roberts have put the story in circulation, and their understrappers stand ready, willing, and eager to swear to it. But let us look a moment and see whether it be true or false. In the first place there has recently been established in New-Port, R. I. an anti-masonic paper—two world masonic papers in Harrisburgh, Pa. and on in Painesville, Ohio, have lately turned their coats, and now warmly advocate the cause of anti-masonry—a new Republican anti-masonic paper is about to be established in Philadelphia—an old religious paper in Boston, is about enlisting under Republican banners—and a number of others show strong symptoms of exposing to the contempt of their readers, the irreligious, anti-republican principles of the masonic sanctum sanctorum. In addition to all this, anti-masonic town meetings and county conventions, are almost innumerable. In many towns in Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Essex, Green, Oneida, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Ulster, and Washington counties, where anti-masonry was hardly known a year ago, the two years old Cherub rears its head in stately magnificence—it sheds abroad the heavenly light of *Equal Rights*—and bids defiance to all the wiles and stratagems of old Satan himself. Pennsylvania is awake—town and county meetings have become general—Noodles are turned out of office, and Republicans put in. RESUSCITATIONS of masonry flock in so fast, from all quarters of the United States, that we do not pretend to publish them. Within the last four months, we believe there have been at least two hundred and fifty or three hundred in the states of New-York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

"O wretch, wretch; accused wretch, Whose heart cries villain to itself?"

## IT WON'T DO.

At the last Presidential Election in N. York, Political masons and political Jacks cried out lustily, "Don't bring anti-masonry into the Presidential canvass, if you do, we'll denounce it as a political trick. Keep it out of that, and WE will go with you 'HEREAFTER.'" For fear of prejudicing the Holy Cause, many ANTI-MASONS suffered themselves to remain neutral and inactive in a contest for the highest office in the Union, between a mason and a Citizen not Cabetowed. But though the antimasons were dormant, the CRAFT were wide awake throughout the Union and as might be expected the mason was triumphant.

Being successful, the Scull-bone Fraternity and their Jackasses are trying to play the same trick over again. They cry out now against "POLITICAL ANTI-MASONRY." Drop "political anti-masonry; only not oppose putting masons in office and we will go with you." But at the same time they are protesting, and their blind dupes declaiming against putting un-haltered, un-pledged, and un-sworn citizens in office; they are exerting every secret artifice, and straining every nerve to put MASONS into every place of profit and power in the gift of the People.

Every anti-mason knows, masonry is kept up for *Political purposes*; that masons nearly monopolize power; and now, when the people seek to dislodge them from their ill-got and treacherously acquired offices, the cry of "Political anti-masonry" is raised to keep the Craft in their places. No anti-mason will listen a moment to this contemptible trick.—*Boston Free Press.*

**Rochester Charter Election.**—The village election has resulted in favor of masonry in the 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, and in favor of anti-masonry in the 1st and 5th Wards. The polls were closely contested in every Ward but the 3d, where, from a false security, more than 40 anti-masons remained at home. Had these men done their duty, the general result would have been different. The masonic general ticket is elected by a majority of 65. Last year the anti-masonic ticket succeeded by a majority of 18. Since that time the Jackson and Adams parties have united against anti-masonry, and although we have heard loud boastings about the great reaction, the coalition, sustained by more than 200 masons, with their influence and money, and aided by the power and patronage of the state government, have gained 83 votes since the last village election.—*Rochester Enquirer.*

**A warning voice!**—Richard Johnson and Catharine Cashier of New-York city; and George Chipman, of Waterloo, are all to be executed in this month for three separate murders, instigated by INTemperance.—*Seneca Farmer.*

## HARVEST FOR PRINTERS!

The following Jackson editors have received appointments from the President:

Duff Green, editor of the Washington Telegraph, to be printer of both houses of Congress; income about \$6,000 a year.

M. M. Noah, editor of the New-York Enquirer, to be Surveyor of the port of New-York; salary not known.

Isaac Hill, editor of the N. H. Patriot, to be Comptroller of the Treasury; salary \$3,000.

Nathaniel Green, editor of the Boston Statesman, to be Post Master of Boston; salary \$5,000.

Amos Kendall, editor of the Kentucky Argus, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; salary \$3,000.

Walter R. Danforth, editor of a Providence paper, to be Collector of that port; salary \$2,000.

Alden Latham, printer of a paper in Chillicothe, Ohio, to a profitable office in that place.

Darney S. Carr, editor of the Baltimore Republican, to be Naval Officer for the port of Baltimore; salary 2,500 or \$3,000.

There may be other editors who we have not heard of, who have been appointed to profitable offices, as a reward for past favors. And now if Neddy Crosswell of the Albany Argus, only fights hard, publish more lies, call anti-masons "the rabble," &c. he will stand a good chance to hold some *fat* office under Van Buren, when he becomes President! Think of that, Ned, and guide accordingly!

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Daniel Comstock, of this town, was drowned in the lock, at Lyons, on the 1st inst. He left Mott's Coffee House about 11 o'clock on the evening of his death, stating that he was going to the court house; but it is supposed he proceeded direct to the lock, and stepped off. He had apparently been deranged for several days previous to the fatal evening, and it is thought he was at the time of his death.

## MORE HELP.

We have received the first number of an anti-masonic paper from New-Port, R. I. entitled the "Anti-Masonic Rhoad-Islander," by George W. Allen. It is of a good size, and neatly printed. Its editor takes hold of the good cause with much zeal. We wish him all the success imaginable.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical "Ode to Morgan" is under consideration. The sentiments expressed are excellent, but if the lines rhymed a little more systematically, the article would be far more preferable.

"C. A." cannot be admitted.

## INCONSISTENCY.

To show in what light the course taken by the Rochester Craftsman and Wayne Sentinel, about anti-masonry and Presbyterianism, is held abroad, we extract the two following articles from the Rochester "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," and Watertown, Jefferson county "Censor." Did these masonic papers (the Craftsman and Sentinel) know how ridiculous they now appeared, we believe they would soon come to some understanding on the subject, and both adhere to one of the lies, as two, so directly opposed to each other, to be advocated by papers supporting masonry, appear somewhat foolish and inconsistent.

From the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

**Who is the Liar?**—The Craftsman of this village, ever since its commencement, has been asserting that anti-masonry and Presbyterianism were united for the purpose of aiding the latter in unhallowed purposes. The Sentinel of Palmyra, says that anti-masonry is got up for the purpose of putting down Presbyterianism. Both these papers are warm supporters of the masonic band of kidnappers. They both are determined to vilify anti-masons, and are well acquainted with the code of laws on the books of masons, to support a brother, and uphold the institution, *right or wrong*. We would advise those editors of papers, who are advocates for the order, to call a meeting for the purpose of advising plans for their future conduct, as a guard to their declarations, as to the principles by which anti-masons are governed, lest peradventure, their contradictions may bring them into ridicule, and as in the case of the Craftsman and Sentinel, give each other the lie. G.

From the Censor.

**Presbyterianism and anti-masonry.**—The Craftsman has, from the beginning, asserted, and continues to assert, that anti-masons and Presbyterians are acting in concert, aiming to establish the reign of religious intolerance, and of sectarian persecution against all who should not conform to the authority and the doctrines of this unnatural and fearful association. But every citizen in this section of our country, knows these assertions to be false, and has abundant reason to believe them to be wilfully and maliciously so. And the Sentinel, of Palmyra, devoted, like the Craftsman, to the cause and support of masonic persecution, intolerance, and vengeance, now asserts, in contradiction of the Craftsman, that anti-masonry is got up for the purpose of putting down Presbyterianism!

Since these doctrines so widely disagree, every one is at liberty to judge and decide for himself; and in the exercise of this privilege, we are constrained to declare, as our deliberate and unbiassed opinion, that what the Craftsman asserts, is false, and what the Sentinel says is untrue. For we do know, that so far as we are acquainted, anti-masonry has formed no connection with, nor combination against, Presbyterianism, Baptism, Universalism, Methodism, or any other religious order, sect, or denomination, whatever. But, as we have heretofore said, speak

ing with reference to the two great political parties, that our anti-masonic course lay equally distant from Scylla, on the one hand, and Charybdis on the other; so we now say, with reference to the different religious sects and parties, into which the christian world is unhappily divided, that, as anti-masons, we cherish no sectarian prejudices or preferences. We believe, and act in accordance with that belief, that all men are, and of right ought to be, entitled to the free, full, and unmolested enjoyment of such religious faith and opinions, as they may see fit, severally to prefer and adopt; provided that others be not disturbed or molested thereby, in the enjoyment of their respective religious rights and privileges.

But masonry, finding no occasion against anti-masonry founded in reason, truth, or justice, seeks to vindicate itself by means of false, slanderous, and malicious falsehoods, the appropriate weapons of knavery and imposture, legitimately wielded in defence of an institution, whose bonds of union are oaths and obligations, horrid in themselves, threatening to the world, and contemptuous of Heaven, and whose existence is penal secrecy and concealment from the researches and investigations of truth.

**"Signs of the Times."**—Although our motto is old and worn out, we cannot find a better. Never since the organization of our government, was there a more desperate effort making by the aristocracy of the country, to retain their power and maintain their ascendancy, in opposition to the known will of the great mass of the people, than at the present moment. The "signs of the times" conclusively show that this class of men have long fattened upon the public purse, through the secret and unseen influence of political masonry. We can find no better evidence than we have already, that a concert of action has been matured and settled upon by the grand leaders of masonry, and those who manage the affairs of the Albany Dynasty of aristocrats. It will be recollected that the Grand Chapter held its annual session in Albany some time last winter. Immediately after this, and simultaneously, the leading Jackson paper came out with columns of vituperation against anti-masonry, which they had just discovered to be *political*—all these papers speak the same tone; and Lt. Governor Throop seconds the motion, in the same tone and spirit, and in the same style of newspaper slang and invective; and, as if moved by the same impulse, the Lodges, Chapters and Encampments in the heart of the conspiracy, resolve on sending back their charters, which they boldly avow to be a political measure, to enable them to act against anti-masonry at the polls without being charged with making a political engine; and with the design of cheating anti-masons into a cessation of hostilities, by pretending to give up the form, while they retain the spirit of masonry. A bright thought indeed! and then, simultaneously, the masons throughout the country, who opposed the Jackson party last fall, go over with one accord, and join the ranks of Van Buren, Throop, & Co. And the understanding appears to be that the old staunch Van Buren editor shall cry up "the Republican Party," and brand the anti-masons, who are the real democrats of the present day, as federalists: while the masonic editors who have but newly been adopted into Crosswell's "republican family," shall continue the cry of "persecution" &c. and raise what they call a "toleration party," while they both act together at the polls. This is masonic policy. But it will avail them nothing—the mandate has gone forth;—and it will not, cannot be recalled, while one stone is left upon another in the ruins of the mighty edifice.—*Buffalo Pat.*

**WORTHY OF NOTICE.**—It has been ascertained, and is stated by Mr. HAYDEN, in his able report to the SENATE on the abduction of Morgan, that the MASONS, are only a *ninth part* of the voting population of this state, and that for forty years they have monopolized THREE FOURTHS of all the offices of trust or profit, and of course the same amount of political influence. And after all the masons are raising a cry against "Political anti-masonry."

The unfortunate Johnson, now under sentence of death, continues to receive the visits of several clergymen, and the consolations which they administer are gratefully acknowledged. We know not whether similar attention is paid to the equally unfortunate young woman who is to suffer with him. There are mitigating circumstances in her case, but we are not aware whether any interest is making to commute her punishment. She is not without intelligence, and can read and write.—*Noah.*

Mr. William Woodworth, of Hudson, has invented a machine for planing boards and plank, which it is said will save an immense amount of labor to the house joiner; and that the work will be executed in a more perfect manner.

The village of Lockport contains 2,800 inhabitants. It was a wilderness in 1821!



## FOREIGN.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Columbia, Capt. Delona, arrived in New-York on Monday the 4th from Portsmouth, brought London papers to the 31st of March inclusive.

The third reading of the bill for the relief of the Catholic subjects of Great Britain, was moved by Mr. Peel on the evening of the 30th of March. An amendment of the motion was offered by the Marquis of Chandos, that the bill should be read six months from that day, which amounts to a virtual rejection. The question was then debated until three o'clock on the morning of the next day, when it was finally taken, and the vote stood as follows:

For the amendment,	142
Against it,	320

Majority in favor of the bill, 178

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Peel was proposed by the Speaker to carry up the bill to the House of Lords, for their concurrence, amidst loud and general cheering. The members crowded around the secretary and offered him their congratulations. The bill for the disfranchisement of the forty shilling Irish freeholders, was also read a third time, passed, and sent to the upper house. The number of these forty shilling freeholders in Dec. 1828, was 451,000. One of the London papers remarks, that probably no debate will take place in the House of Lords on the first reading of the Catholic bill, but that the great discussion will be preserved for its second stage, which was expected to be fixed as early as on the 6th of April. It was thought that the final reading would take place on the 13th of the same month. In the mean time petitions continue to come in both for and against the bill in such numbers, as to occupy most of the time of the House of Lords in receiving them. Nothing has taken place to indicate the strength of parties in that body, but the friends of the measure estimate the majority in its favor to be about fifty.

The accounts from Smyrna are to the 21st of February. Interviews continued to take place between M. Jaubert and the Reis Effendi; but they were uninteresting, and would continue so, till the return of the answers from London and Paris. The Porte hoped that the ministers of these powers would return to Constantinople, or some place in the vicinity, to come to a final conclusion. It was supposed that Russia had agreed that the affairs of Greece should be treated by the two plenipotentiaries, and that it had promised its assent to whatever might be done. When this arrangement is made, it would immediately lead to a mediation between the two belligerent powers. Meantime, the preparations continued. Troops were daily arriving from Asia, and great quantities of cannon and ammunition were embarked and sent to Rodosto, to fortify several points on the sea of Marmora; and on the Adrianople, corn was daily becoming more scarce and very dear. The Porte had however taken measures by which it was expected to relieve this scarcity.

The London Courier of March 30, says:—According to the Gazette de France of Saturday, a new treaty has been concluded and signed between England, France, and Russia, which relates to the settlement of Greece, and has been sent to Constantinople to be notified to the Turkish government. After the engagements entered into by the three courts in 1827, no new treaty was necessary. Their object was defined, their determination clearly and firmly expressed, and the steps since taken to carry it into effect have been equally public and decisive. We are happy, however, to be able to confirm the statement of the Gazette, that the most perfect harmony continues to exist between the three powers.

According to the London Courier of the 30th the accounts from the frontiers of Servia, says that the appointment of Redschid Pacha as Grand Vizier will change the whole system of the war. The Turks have not heretofore acted on any general plan, but each separate commander has followed his own views, or rather those to which circumstances gave rise. Redschid who has acquired considerable experience in the Greek contest, is fully aware of the importance of combined operations, and has determined to make every movement to one great object. In order to confirm the governors of fortresses in the

faithful discharge of their duties, or rather in order to prevent the surrender of the remaining strong holds on the Danube till the very last extremity, commissioners have been sent to each of them, forming superior councils, by whom the conduct of the governors is to be controlled.

The Hon. Louis McLene, just appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to England, was a decided Federalist, and manfully sustained the character of his party, after its fall, whenever it was attacked in Congress. We mention this circumstance because we wish to give credit to President Jackson for having disregarded or forgotten the obsolete party-distinctions.—We believe that Mr. Berrien, the able attorney general, was of the same denomination, and has never disclaimed it.—*Nat. Gaz.*

**Masquerades.**—The Senate of this state has passed a bill imposing a fine of \$1000, for giving a Masquerade in a Theatre or public house. It is said that the speculators boast that they can pay this fine and still make a profit. The Commercial says, there have been 50 Masquerades this winter, in New-York, and that the most shameless females have mingled in the company with perfect freedom.

Mr. James Todd, of M'Lean village, Tompkins county, committed suicide by hanging himself on the 28th ult.

## INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

**Potatoes.**—As the season for planting potatoes is approaching, and as there is a variety of opinions on that subject, the following remarks, which are the results of practical observation, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers. Potatoes should never be planted whole, whatever may be their size, as they all produce the same number of shoots, almost invariably five, which is too great a number to be together in order to make a good crop. As the whole potatoe, however large, or however many eyes (or buds) it may have, never produces more than five shoots, which are all from the end adverse to the stem, care should be taken that they are not cut longitudinally, which when halved or quartered is likely to divide the productive buds among the several parts. One third of the stem end should first be taken off, which is without a bud; and that will not produce a shoot, but is valuable for the table or stock, and of no service to the planted part. It is, therefore, a saving that ought never to be omitted. Thus prepared, the potatoe should, if planted in rows, be from 3 to 10 inches apart: if in hills, three or four pieces in each. Great care should be observed not to have the trenches for planting deep. Hills, in which they are seldom planted below the surface of the earth, produce the finest potatoes.—*National Intel.*

**Preservation of Seed Corn.**—A communication in the last New-England Farmer, from a gentleman in Gloucester, gives an account of a successful experiment made to preserve seed corn from the ravages of the wire worm and birds, by soaking it in copperas water before planting, which completely succeeds. He says—

"The field which I planted last year, was more than half destroyed by worms and birds the last time it was planted, about 8 years before, principally by the cut worms; and as many of them was discovered when ploughing, I expected nothing but I should be served the same again; but much to my astonishment, I had scarcely a hill or even a spire destroyed, which I impute principally to the copperas."

"The plan which I pursued was as follows: I used about one and a half pounds of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full 48 hours before planting, putting in corn and copperas as we used it out."

Peas, soaked 1 or 2 hours in water, blood warm, will come up sooner, and the bugs which are so frequently in them, will thereby be destroyed.

## A CARD.

**DOCT. WM. W. GARDNER,**  
HAS taken the stand lately occupied by Doct. Howland, at Ontarioville, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession, as Physician and Surgeon. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

**Drugs & Medicines,**  
for the accommodation of the public, at very reduced prices.

Ontarioville, May 12, 1829. 20

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST in Palmyra, or on the road running north to Ontario, or in Ontario, ten or twelve days since, a Red Morocco Double POCKET BOOK, containing one promissory note of forty dollars, against Wickman Sherwood, and in favor of the subscriber—together with sundry other papers. Whoever will return said Pocket Book to the subscriber, four and a half miles north of Palmyra village, or leave the same at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, shall be handsomely rewarded. **WALTER SHERWOOD.**  
Palmyra, May 1, 1829. 19.

A Surrogate's court, held for the county of Wayne, at the Surrogate's office in the town of Lyons, the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1829.

Present, **GRAHAM H. CHAPIN, Surrogate.**  
In the matter of the real estate of Foster Jessup, deceased.

ON reading and filing the petition of Joshua Van Wagenen, administrator of the estate of Foster Jessup, late of the town of Arcadia, in the county of Wayne, deceased, and the papers accompanying the same; It was ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, appear before the said Surrogate, at his office in the town of Lyons, in the county aforesaid, on Thursday the eighteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why so much of the real estate of the said deceased should not be sold as may be sufficient to pay his debts. And it was further ordered, that a copy of this order be immediately published for four weeks successively in two of the public newspapers printed in the county of Wayne.

**GRAHAM H. CHAPIN, Surrogate.**  
4w19.

## American System.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business. The Printing Book-selling, and Stationary business, will be continued at Rochester, under the firm of **MARSHALL, DEAN, & CO.** and the manufacturing of almost every description of paper, suited to the wants of this market, will, in future, be carried on, at the "WATERLOO PAPER MILL," under the firm of **CHAPIN, LUCAS, & CO.**

A more extensive assortment of paper than heretofore, will be kept at the Book Store and Paper Ware House, in Rochester; and SCHOOL BOOKS of every description, may be found at their establishment in Waterloo.

As the reputation of the "WATERLOO PAPER," stands high in the estimation of those who have used it, the friends of the late firms of **MARSHALL & DEAN,** and **CHAPIN & LUCAS,** are invited to continue their patronage.

Orders for Books or Paper will be promptly attended to at either place; and customers are particularly desired, when making orders for printing paper, to note the size in inches, and if practicable, transmit a sample of the quality wanted.

N. B. Cash paid for Rags. Merchants and others who deal in the article, are invited to give us a call.

**ELIHU F. MARSHALL,  
ELISHA DEAN,  
EPHRAIM CHAPIN,  
ALBERT LUCAS.**  
Rochester, April 14, 1829. 17tf.

## Job Printing.

**J. A. HADLEY,**  
HAYING 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 reasonably as at any office (whether Anti, Masonic, Jack, old Administration, or even "Jackson Republican") west of the Capital.  
Palmyra, April 14, 1829.

## NEW STORE.

**SAMUEL T. HORTON**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a new store in the village of Palmyra, in the New Brick Building, on the corner of Fayette and Main-streets, first door east of the Eagle Hotel, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Imported and Domestic Goods—consisting of

**DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY &  
HARD-WARE.**

The public are invited to call and examine the Goods and prices, which, I believe, I may be justified in saying, are such as will meet their approbation.  
March 31, 1829. 14tf.

## To Let,

THE large and commodious House, together with the out-buildings, Barn, and 25 acres of Land, now occupied by the subscriber, in a pleasant and eligible part of this village. Possession can be given by the first of May next. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.  
**C. SOUTHWICK.**  
Palmyra, April 14. 16tf.

## FOR SALE,

AN improved FARM, lying in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, three miles from the Canal and Palmyra village, on the main road from Palmyra to Canandaigua. It contains one hundred acres of first-rate land—about sixty under improvement—the remainder well timbered with Whitewood, Baswood, Ash, Maple, Beach, &c. The above Farm has an excellent framed Barn and a good framed House, both built within two years—an Orchard sufficient to make fifty barrels of cider, and bears about equally every year. The above described Farm will be sold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. **DARIUS PEIRCE.**  
Manchester, April 5, 1829. 15tf.

## 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 amputation, and answer the purpose designed. Persons in any part of the U. States can be accommodated without personal attendance, by sending their measures and directions by mail.—Letters, post paid, directed as above, will receive attention.

Recommendations can be procured, if requested, from those who have used these artificial legs, certifying to their superior qualities.  
March 24, 1829. 1v13.

## LOOK AT THIS!

THOSE persons indebted to the subscriber, whose notes or accounts are due, must call and attend to the settlement of the same, soon. Those who do not attend to this call, will not be disappointed if they are called upon by a collecting officer. **GILES S. ELY.**  
April 7, 1829. 15tf.

## FOR SALE,

A SLIP in the New Episcopal Church—also, To Let, one half of a SLIP in the Presbyterian Church. Enquire of **C. SOUTHWICK.**  
Palmyra, April 14, 1829. 16tf.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now preparing a spacious

## DRY DOCK,

FOR  
**CANAL BOATS,**  
at Lockville, Wayne county, which will be in readiness for the reception of new Canal Boats by the 10th of March next, and arranged with apartments for letting in from one to nine Boats at a time.

Persons wishing to have their Boats repaired, may rest assured of getting them in the Dock in most times in 20 minutes.

They will have in their employment at all times, the first-rate hands for Corking or other repairing. Also, on hand,

**Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum,  
Spikes, Oak Plank for Clamps,**  
and all other Lumber which will be wanted for Boat Repairing. A share of patronage is solicited.

**LUSK & M'DOWELL.**  
Lockville, Feb. 12, 1829. 8

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to his new store, one door east of J. Francis' cabinet shop, where his old customers and the public will find a constant supply of the first-rate

## HATS,

embracing every quality of black and drab beaver, napt, and wool Hats, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased at any other store in the village.

Hats dressed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Hatting wool and country produce received in payment for Hats.

Cash paid for Hatting and Shipping FURS.  
**GEORGE SEYMOUR.**  
Palmyra, Jan. 6, 1829.—3m2.

BY order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esquire, first Judge of Wayne Common pleas: Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Elijah Bart,* of Macedon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Palmyra, in the county of Wayne, on the twenty-eighth day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 7th day of May, 1829. 11w14

## FOR SALE,

(TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.)  
A TRACT of LAND, in the town of Kinzua, county of Warren, and state of Pennsylvania—lying near the state line between N. York and Pennsylvania, between the Conawango and Allegany Rivers, about four miles from the Conawango, and the same from Allegany. The subscriber has viewed a part of said Tract, and finds the soil to be of an excellent quality, (being sandy and gravelly), and as far as it has been proved, bids fair for a good wheat country, being less subjected to frost than the county of Cattaraugus or a part of Chautauque. It lies about sixteen miles from Jamestown, and the stage from thence to Warren, runs within 4 or 5 miles of the Tract.—The land abounds with springs of soft water, (no swamps near,) which makes it very healthy. The timber consists of Beach, Sugar Maple, Ash, Oak, Chesnut, Hickory, Bass-wood, Whitewood, some Hemlock, and an abundance of White Pine. Most of those who have viewed it since my purchase, have also made purchases. I have sold within six months, between one and two thousand acres.—My price is two dollars per acre, and I would be willing to sell a few hundred acres, and take it in improvements there, as I am improving a farm, with a view to settle on it, or I would take some good neat stock in part payment. Those who wish to avail themselves of a good bargain, will please call on the subscriber, near Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y.

—ALSO—  
The FARM the subscriber now lives on, containing 60 acres under fine improvements well watered, with excellent buildings, lying half a mile north of the Turnpike road from Lyons to Montezuma, on a road running north to the Canal three miles. The subscriber will sell this low for prompt pay. Persons wishing to purchase such a Farm, will do well to call and view the premises.

**THOMAS POUND.**  
3d mo. 21, 1829. 8m13.

## THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO,

OR,  
*Friendship's Offering for every week in the year,*  
PHILADELPHIA.  
A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, New, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, the Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5.—Address, (post paid,) Thomas C. Clarke, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

## NEW LINE OF

**STAGE WAGONS,**  
From Pultneyville to Palmyra.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will, on Monday the 28th inst. commence running a daily line of

## Stage Wagons,

between the above named places, via Marion and Roger's Cross Roads: will leave Pultneyville at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Palmyra at 11, in time for passengers to take the Canandaigua stage—leave Palmyra at 3 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Pultneyville at 7. The steam boat will stop at Pultneyville on her way down for passengers on Tuesdays, and also on Fridays on her way up. He has provided good and substantial horses and carriages, and careful drivers; and intends to merit the patronage of the public.

For seats, apply at Russel Whipple's, Pultneyville, and William Hollings, Palmyra.

**WILLARD CALHOUN.**  
Pultneyville, July 25, 1828. 21

## ELIAS DUFFEE,

INFORMS his customers, that he still continues his FURNACE, and his Plough Manufacturing Business, in the town of Marion, where he intends to hold himself ready to make any kind of

## MILL MACHINERY,

SUCH AS  
Gudgeons, Spindles, Spur Wheels, &c. and various other kinds of Castings cheap for Cash.

Marion, 4th mo. 2d. 1828. 5

## BOARDING.

MRS. E. HARVEY, from New York has taken Mr. Jarvis' new and commodious Brick House, opposite the Collector's Office, where she will be happy to accommodate 10 or 12 Gentlemen with genteel Board, on moderate terms.



## MORAL &amp; RELIGIOUS.

## FORGIVENESS.

By Mrs. Harriet Muzzy.

How many times must we forgive?  
How many?—e'en while life shall last.  
'Tis woman's task, and while we live,  
The oft conned lesson ne'er is past.

Forgive! for Christian charity,  
And boundless love have counselled so;  
But to forget, not even ye  
Can force oblivion's streams to flow,  
To wash those memories away,  
That prey on life from day to day.

Forgive! for He whose world shall last  
When man's frail edict is forgot,  
Has said "forgive"—that pardon past,  
Seek not from Memory to blot  
The insults which, in works of flame,  
Is flaunted o'er thy blameless name.

For He who gave thee charity,  
And gentle thoughts and softened heart,  
Oh! woman! also gave to thee  
That pride from which thou mayst not part,  
It is the light to guide thy way,  
Thy shield, thy buckler, and thy stay.

Forgive! but shun, with jealous care,  
The path of him whose sport of death;  
Forget not that his lips will dare  
To blast thee with their poisoned breath!

Forgive! but keep in memory,  
The record of his wrongs to thee.

## A DEATH-BED SCENE.

Of all the periods and events of life, the concluding scene is one of deepest interest to the person himself, and to surviving spectators. Various are the ways in which it comes, and various the aspects which it presents; but in all it is solemn. What can be more so, than the approach of that moment, which, to the dying man, is the boundary between time and eternity; which concludes the one and commences the other! which terminates all his interests in this world, and fixes his condition for a never-ending existence in the world unknown! What can be more so, than those moments of silent and indelible anxiety, when the last sands of the numbered hour are running; when the beat of the heart has become too languid to be felt at the extremities of the frame; when the eye is fixed, and the ear turns no more toward the voice of consoling kindness; when the breath, before oppressive and laborious, becomes feeble and feeble, till it dies slowly away; and to the listening ear there is no sound amidst the breathless silence; nor to the arrested eye, that watches with the unmoving look of thrilling solicitude for the last symptom of remaining life, is longer motion preceptible; when surrounding friends continue to speak in whispers, and to step through the chamber on tiptoe of cautious quietness, as if still fearful of disturbing him, whom the voice of a thousand thunders could now not startle; who has fallen on the last sleep from which nothing shall rouse him, but the "voice of the archangel, and the trump of God."—WARDLAW.

## THE LARK.

Higher and higher than ever rose the tower of Belus, soars and sings the Lark, the lyrical poet of the day. Listen! listen! and the more remote the bird, the louder is his hymn in heaven. He seems, in his loftiness to have left the earth forever, and to have forgotten his lowly nest. The primroses and the daisies, and all the sweet hill-flowers, must be unremembered in the lofty region of light. But just as the Lark is lost, he and his song together, both are again seen and heard wavering down the sky, and in a little while he is walking contented along the furrows of the braided corn, or on the clover leaf, that has not felt the ploughshare for half a century. In our boyish days, we never felt that the spring had really come, till the clear singing lark went careering before our gladdened eyes up to heaven. Then all the earth wore a vernal look, and the ringing sky said, "winter is over and gone." As we roamed on a holiday, over the wide pastoral moors, to angle in the lochs and pools, unless the day were very cloudy, the sound of some lark or other was still warbling aloft, and made part of our happiness. The creature could not have been more joyful in the skies, than we were on the green sward. We, too, had our wings, and flew through our holiday.

Is he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means; nay, by means that are quite contrary to it? Such is every wicked man, who hopes to be blessed hereafter without being holy here, and to be happy, that is to find a pleasure in the enjoyment of God, and in the company of holy spirits, by rendering himself as unsuitable and unlike them as he can.—Tillotson.

## ANTI-MASONIC BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &amp;c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, the following anti-masonic publications, viz.

**THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC** for 1829, containing 48 pages and 13 engravings, showing the ceremonies performed during the initiation, passing, raising, and exaltation of a candidate; and other childish mummery practised by that pretended Ancient and Honorable Institution, while assembled and at work in their secret conclaves.—by Edward Giddins.

**A SOLEMN WARNING** against free-masonry, addressed to the young men of the United States—by Solomon Southwick.

**AN ORATION**, delivered in Le Roy on the 4th of July, 1828, at the Convention of Seceding Free-masons—by Solomon Southwick.

**LE ROY OYSTER SUPPER**, a poem—by Le Roy Bard.

J. A. HADLEY.  
Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

**Northern District of New-York, to wit:**  
**BE IT REMEMBERED**, That on the twenty-fourth day of December, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of America, A. D. 1828—Edward Giddins of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"No. 3. *The Anti-Masonic Almanac*, for the year of our Christian Era, 1830, by EDWARD GIDDINS."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving, & Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,  
Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.

## PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A NEW WEEKLY PAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

*Anti-Masonic Christian Herald.*

THE object of the paper will be to give a general view of the progress of evangelical religion throughout the world, while its columns will be open to a cool and candid discussion of the principles of Free-Masonry. It will readily be seen, that the present crisis demands such a publication, when we consider nearly all the religious papers in the Union, have closed their columns to this important question; and one which must be acknowledged to be deeply interesting to the church.

In the Boston Recorder of August 29th, the editor says, "we have been urged by Anti-Masons, for some time past, to open our columns to those religious men who have deserted the institution, that they may assign their reasons directly to the religious community; while others no less pious, but who remain connected with their lodges, have remonstrated against such a course. Now we consider the request of those 'anti-masons' perfectly reasonable, and in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions; and if those masons who remonstrate are pious men, it is certain that it is not pious that skinks from the light of investigation."

The following extract from the editorial remarks, found in the Boston Recorder of Sept. 12th, fully express our views of the subject; and we trust the views of the christian community in general:

"There are persons, free from Morgan influence, and standing fair in society as moral and pious men, who have renounced Masonry.—Such men come out from the lodges, and publicly declare that the principles of the order are in their view adverse to christianity and the public good; and moreover, that the secrets of the institution are substantially before the world, in the publications of Morgan and others. It is on account of the declarations of such men, that we judge the friends of the order, must make up their minds to have the inquiry proceed. This is an enlightened community, where the cry is, 'Let every thing in which society may be concerned, be open as the day.' This is a people peculiarly jealous of their rights; and unobedient to dominion, whether open or covert, present or in prospect. They have not suspected Masonry; but the alarm is now sounded, and we greatly mistake if the public mind is put to rest, until either alleged corruption is substantiated, or the purity of the institution placed beyond dispute. The investigation must eventually be deliberate and impartial; but it cannot be avoided.—The ancient plea of secrecy will not suffice; and if it should be offered, it would be received as a tacit acknowledgement of guilt."

**CONDITIONS.**—The paper will be equal in size and execution, to any other religious paper published in Boston; and will be issued weekly, at \$2 a year, payable in advance, \$2.50 at the end of six months; or \$3 at the end of the year. Agents who become responsible for six subscribers, shall receive the seventh copy gratis. The publication will commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. It would be desirable to commence with the first week of January, if subscribers will send in their names in season.

DAVID CAMPBELL.  
Boston, Nov. 1828.

## CASH FOR RAGS!

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

## KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

## J. A. HADLEY,

HAS just received and offers for sale at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, SAMUEL KIRKHAM'S system of

"*English Grammar in Familiar Lectures, accompanied by a Compendium embracing a new systematic order of parsing, a new system of punctuation, exercise in false syntax, a new system of philosophical grammar in notes, and a key to the exercises: designed for the use of schools and private learners.*"

Pirce 7 shillings.  
Palmyra, Feb. 10, 1829.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are extracted from some of the numerous testimonials received by the author of the above named work:

From his Excellency De Witt Clinton, late Gov. of New-York.

I have looked into the "Compendium of English Grammar by Samuel Kirkham," and consider it a work deserving of encouragement, and well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of this useful science.

DE WITT CLINTON.  
Albany, Sept. 25, 1824.

From the Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D. President of Augusta College.

Mr. Kirkham—Having examined with some attention your "Grammar in familiar Lectures," I feel a pleasure in recommending it for the use of our schools and academies. In the definitions, rules, and order of arrangement, it possesses superior merit, and cannot fail to lessen the labor of teachers and pupils. I hope it will be examined by instructors of youth, particularly in the Western Country, and that it will receive extensive patronage.

MARTIN RUTER.  
Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1826.

We fully concur in the sentiments above advanced by Dr. Ruter, in relation to Mr. Kirkham's Grammar.

JOHN WINRIGHT, } Academics  
JOHN L. TALBERT, }  
T. HAMMOND, }  
JAMES CHUTE, }

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Chambersburg Academy.

Mr. Kirkham—It is now about twenty years since I became a teacher of youth, and, during this period, I have not only consulted all, but have used many of the different systems of English grammar that have fallen in my way; and, Sir, I do assure you, without the least wish to flatter, that yours far exceeds any I have yet seen.

Your arrangement and systematic order of parsing are most excellent; and experience has convinced me, (having used it, and it only, for the last twelve or thirteen months,) that a scholar will learn more of the nature and principles of our language in one quarter from your system, than in a whole year from any other I have previously used. I do, therefore, most cheerfully and earnestly recommend it to the public at large, and especially to those who, anxious to acquire a knowledge of our language, are destitute of the advantages of an instructor.

Yours, very respectfully,  
SAMUEL BLOOD.  
Chambersburg Academy, Feb. 1825.

The Cabinet,  
Of Literature and Instruction.

THE CABINET will be published at No. 61, Fulton-Street, New-York, on the first and sixteenth of every month. It will consist partly of original matter and partly of selections from the Chronicle of the Times. Every second number will be accompanied with an engraving executed by a superior artist. It will comprise, as nearly as possible, the following subjects:

**Topographical Descriptions**—Accompanied with engravings.

**Popular Tales**—Original, and selected from the most approved European and American works.

**Biographical Sketches**—Of the lives of eminent persons of both sexes.

**Historical Narratives.**

**Select Extracts**—From new and popular publications.

**Poetry**—Original and select.

**Anecdotes, &c. &c. &c.**

**CONDITIONS.**—The CABINET will be printed on good medium paper, in an octavo form, and with new and handsome type. Each number will contain 16 pages of a large size, covered and stitched. A title page and general index will accompany the last number of each volume.

The price will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, payable in advance; or SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS per number, (to city subscribers) payable on delivery. It will be regularly forwarded to any part of the United States, upon the receipt of one year's subscription.

Any person acting as agent, and transmitting the subscription price for six copies, shall receive a seventh copy free of expense.

The CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES, and the CABINET, &c. will be forwarded to any person on the receipt of \$3.

Subscriptions rec'd at this office.

**BLANK SUBPENAS.**—A number of gross just printed, and for sale by Ap'l 21. J. A. HADLEY.

## TO THE ANTI-MASONIC PUBLIC.

NOW ready for the press, and will immediately be published,

## A New English Reader;

being a collection of pieces, historical, biographical, religious, poetical, miscellaneous, &c. &c. and embracing very many beautiful extracts from the writers who have for the last three years combated the overgrown and iniquitous institution of FREE-MASONRY, as well as some of the most glaring accounts of the impious character, and demoralizing tendency of that institution, &c. &c.—designed for families and schools. Also, a correct

## English Spelling Book,

Designed for the improvement and instruction of youth, formed after the usual plan of Spelling Books, extant; but interspersed with sound maxims, drawn from hints furnished by the Anti-masonic and other writers of the day, and containing excerpts from, and remarks upon, masonry as it is now revealed to the world, &c.

It may be considered somewhat novel, even among Anti-masons, that books should be printed especially for their benefit and patronage. But the author, impelled as well by a sense of duty to the rising generation, as to himself, has prepared the above, which he offers to the people of the United States, in the hope that as he has been obliged, from having expressed his opinion candidly and religiously, to rely upon his anti-masonic friends, for future support, that they will soon patronize his works, as any others, if they answer the ends for which they are designed.

The great agitation in the United States relative to the institution of *Free-Masonry*, has taken a holy and religious hold upon the minds of the people—and altho' there may be some hypocritical pretensions among the enemies of that most corrupt and secret institution; still the great body of the people aim only at the destruction of the Order. The design of the Spelling Book in question, it will be readily seen, is firstly, "to teach the young idea," as heretofore, and then to introduce into the book, for reading lessons, some of the objectionable parts of the ceremonies of Masonry; after this, to follow up the same in the Reader; which it is hoped, will have such an impression upon the mind, that it will forever hold at bay "all secret societies, under whatever plausible pretences." It is not proposed to burden the works with Free-masonry, but to introduce such pieces (and enough there are) as will be proper to be read in schools, for the instruction and edification of the learner, both in the language, and a knowledge of the first principles of liberty.

The works will come before the public well recommended—will be printed well, of the usual size, and prices of such works. The author withholds his name at present from the public, not from any fears of the ultimate success of his works; but for reasons which will be made known in a circular, which will give a more particular description of the publications in question, together with the size, prices, &c.

Editors of the Anti-masonic papers in the United States, will publish the above in their respective papers, and also act as agents in receiving subscriptions for the works; subscription papers for which will be forwarded to them in due season, with terms, &c.

Any communications may be directed (post paid) to the Author of the *New Reader and Spelling Book*, New York New York, March 7, 1829.

## E. PECK &amp; CO.

Book-Sellers, Printers, & Book-Binders,  
(CHURCH-ST. ROCHESTER.)

## KEEP constantly for sale, a very extensive and general assortment of BOOKS,

in almost every branch of Literature and Science, which are offered at low prices. Library companies, physicians, merchants and others, who purchase by the quantity, may rely upon being supplied on the most liberal terms.

Also, for sale, ACCOUNT BOOKS, of every description, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Invoice Books, &c. &c. constantly on hand, or ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice.

Also, SCHOOL BOOKS of every description in common use, of the best editions, and well bound, with which schools or merchants will be supplied cheap by the dozen.

The highest price in Cash will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, and an extra price paid for White Rags.  
Rochester, Dec. 1828.—2.

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business at his shop, opposite J. Kellogg's tavern, in the village of Palmyra, where he manufactures and has constantly on hand, Cast-steel Axes, (ground) of a superior quality; Draw-shaves; Chisels; Broad axes; Patent steel forks, &c.

## CUSTOM WORK,

of every description, done on short notice and in the best manner.

WASHINGTON LINNELL.  
Palmyra, May 19, 1828.

## BLANKS.

**WARRANTY and Quit Claim** Deeds, Mortgages, Bond, Executions, Warrants, Summons, &c. &c. for sale at the Freeman Office.  
Palmyra, Dec. 1828.

## Anti-Masonic Reading Room.

## E. GIDDINS,

has opened an Anti-masonic Reading Room, in the rear of his anti-masonic office, in Fitzhugh-st. west of the Court House, where the principal anti-masonic news papers are regularly received, and complete files kept for reference; also, anti-masonic books and pamphlets may at all times be found there for perusal.

As there is to be no pecuniary gain from this establishment, it will increase with the increase of subscribers; and so soon as the number of these are sufficient to defray the expense it will be furnished with the standard authors on masonry, and the most approved masonic, literary and scientific journals in the Union. Terms of subscription may be seen at the Reading Room.—Rochester, Jan. 1829. Gtf

## APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED immediately, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, 17 or 18 years of age, who has worked at the business a year or two. Apply to this office.—March 31.

## NEW-YORK BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

NEW YORK.	Marblehead	3-4
N. Y. city banks	Worcester	do
Dutchess co b	Hamden	do
Lansingburgh	Falmouth	do
State b. Albany	Taunton	do
Bank of Albany	Springfield	do
Mech. & Far. do	All others	do
Col'm b. Albany	VERMONT.	
Troy	Burlington	3-4
Farmers, Troy	All others	do
Mohawk	NEW JERSEY.	
Newburgh	Hoboken bk broken	
Colum-Hudson	State b. Newark	par
Middle district	do Elizabethtown	do
Orange co	do N Brunswick	do
Catskill	Newark Ins. co	do
Geneva	Trenton b co	do
Utica	Salem	1
Auburn	Prot'n & Lom broke	
Central	Trenton state b	do
Canandaigua	Jersey city stop'd	
Utica branch	Franklin, J city	do
Ontario	All others	1-2
Chenango	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Jefferson co	Philadelphia bks par	
Rochester	Lancaster	11-2
Wash. & Warren	Gettysburgh	do
Barker's Exch'ge	Silver lake	25
Green co	Huntingdon broken	
Plattsburgh	N Hope br co	do
Niagara	All others	
CONNECTICUT.	DELAWARE.	
New Haven	Laurel broken	
Bridgeport	All others	1
Norwich	MARYLAND.	
Eagle	Baltimore bks	3-4
Derby	Port Deposit	11-2
All others	Som bk Snowh'l	---
1-2-3-4	do br Prin's Ann	do
BUZZARD ISLAND.	Frederick co	1
Burrillville	Havre de Grace	do
All others	MAINE.	
Winthrop	Upper Malboro'	do
Castine	Westminster	do
Wiscasset	Elkton	---
Hall & Augusta	Cumberland broke	
Kennebec	Farmers & br's	1
Passamaquoddy	Annapolis,	1
All others	DIS. COLUMBIA.	
N. HAMPSHIRE.	Franklin broken	
Cheshire	Alexandria mec b	do
Concord	B of Columbia	25
Coos	Central	1
Exeter	All others	1
New Hampshire	VIRGINIA.	
Union	N W bank	5
Stafford	All others	1
Portsmouth	N. CAROLINA.	
Rockingham	Newbern	5
Grafton	All others	do
Conn. river	S. CAROLINA.	
MASSACHUSETTS.	Charleston bks	2
Boston bks	GEORGIA.	
Manuf. & Mec	Augusta	5
Pacific, Nantucket	All others	do
Phenix, at do	OHIO.	
Beverly	Columbus	5
Essex	All others	do
Merrimac	CANADA.	
Gloucester	B of U C at York	do
Hampshire	do Kingston broke	
Lynn Mechanics	do Other banks, C.	8
Franklin		

## N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the N. Y. Anti-Masonic Beacon.

## ASHES.

Pot, first sort ton \$150 a  
Pearl 135 a

## FLOUR AND MEAL.

N. Y. Superfine bbl 7 5 a  
Western Canal 8 a 8 25  
Middlings, fine 4 75 a 7  
Rye Flour 3 87 a 4  
Indian Meal 2 75 a 3

## GRAIN.

Wheat, N. River bush a  
Do. Genesee 1 60 a 1 65  
Rye 70 a  
Corn, Yellow, North 54 a 56  
Barley, N. R. 55 a  
Oats, South and North 34 a 37  
Peas, white, dry, 7 bush a  
Beans, per tierce, 7 bush a

## PROVISIONS.

Beef, Mess bbl 9 a 9 50  
— Prime 7 a 7 50  
Butter, N. Y. dairy lb 13 a 16  
Hog's Lard 5 a 6  
Pork, Mess bbl 11 50 a 12 37  
— Prime 9 50 a 10

## SUGARS.

Cheese, American lb 6 a 7  
Hams, Northern 9 a 10

## SUGARS.

St. Croix lb 9 a 11  
New-Orleans 7 a 8  
Lump 15 a 16  
Loaf 17 a 19

## TEAS.

Hyson lb 80 a 1 10  
Young Hyson 70 a 1 5  
Hyson Skin 49 a 75