

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—No. 29.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829.

WHOLE No. 68.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, IN THE VILLAGE
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JONATHAN 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
annum, payable in advance. To companies of
thirteen or more, who call at the office, \$1.50, if
paid in advance.

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for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each
subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made
to those who advertise by the year.

No paper or advertisement discontinued
until all arrears are paid, unless at the dis-
cretion of the Editor.

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

AGENTS.

Abraham Spear, and Wm. P. Richardson, John Storch, 2d, P. M. Morace Morley, Israel Springer, David McDowell, William Voorhies, Russell Palmer, David Gates, Esq. Peter Valentine, P. M. Geo. B. Brikerhoff, Cyrus Smith, James L. Brinkerhoff, Varnum Hadley, A. Garey, Richard T. Field, P. M. Willard Brown, Samuel Pearce, James A. Bodien, S. Stoddard, P. M. Laban Hoskins, Esq.	Macedon, Wayne Co. Ontario, " Williamson, " Marion, " Arcadia, " Lyons, " Savannah, " Port Bay, " Rose, " Walcott, " Marengo, " Red Creek, " Riga, Monroe Co. Tioga, Spencer Co. Manchester, Ont. Co. Rushville, " Middlesex, " Greenville, Green co. Plainville, Onondaga. Springport, Cayuga.
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FOR SALE,

(TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.)

A TRACT OF LAND,
in the town of Kin-
zua, county of Warren,
and state of Pennsylvania—ly-
ing near the state line be-
tween N. York and Penn-
sylvania, between the Conawango and Al-
legany Rivers, about four miles from the
Conawango, and the same from Allega-
ny. 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 sub-
jected to frost than the county of Cataraugus
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
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 pur-
chases. 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
stock in part payment. Those who
wish to avail themselves of a good bar-
gain, will please call on the subscriber,
near Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y.

—ALSO—

THE FARM the subscriber
now lives on, containing 60 a-
cres under fine improvements
well watered, with excellent build-
ings, lying half a mile north of the Turn-
pike 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 pur-
chase such a Farm, will do well to call
and view the premises.

THOMAS POUND.

3d mo. 21, 1829.

13.

ANTI-MASONIC

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
JUST received and for sale by the sub-
scriber, at the office of the Palmyra
Freeman, the following anti-masonic pub-
lications, viz.

THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC
for 1829, containing 48 pages and 13 en-
gravings, showing the ceremonies per-
formed during the initiation, passing, raising,
and exaltation of a candidate; and other
childish mumery practised by that pre-
tended Ancient and Honorable Institu-
tion, 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 U. States—by Solomon Southwick.

AN ORATION, delivered in Le Roy
on the 4th of July, 1828, at the Con-
vention of Seceding Free-masons—by Solo-
mon Southwick.

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

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

BLANKS.

WARRANTY and Quit Claim
Deeds, Mortgages, Bond, Ex-
ecutions, Warrants, Summons, &c. &c.
for sale at the Freeman Office.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

MANY able authors have written on the
subject of diseased liver. Eminent
physicians have used their utmost exertions
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 effect-
ed permanent cures; but, unfortunately for
their patients, the remedies, while they ap-
peared to mitigate the disease, too often
preyed 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 cat-
holicon. I therefore solicited his friend-
ship and information, which, for a moderate
sum, he granted. His instructions were to
use the root recently dug, as he observed, it
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-spoonfull. 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.

ointments, for piles and salt rheum,
which never fail.

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

BILIOUS 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
eyes, 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,
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 confi-
dence 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 high-
ly favorable terms. The recommendations
may be seen at the Freeman office.

DR. MERWIN keeps his office 2 miles
north of the Marion Mineral Springs, on the
Pultneyville road.

POETRY.

FOR THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

SUMMER'S MORNING IN THE COUNTRY.

Still silence reigns o'er heath and glen—
Calmly prevades the works of men,
'Till tuneful bird wakes up the beast,
When orient rays light up the east:
The wild bird tunes her matin song,
High perch'd upon the lofty tree;
Her well-timed notes vibrate along
To join the song of Liberty:
Sing on ye songsters of the grove,
And touch the highest notes of love.

The wild beasts seek the woodland shade
Ere rising sun lights up the glade;
When man is up they durst not stray,
But slumber out the hours of day:
Remote in gloomy caves they dwell,
Deep dug into the mountain's side,
Ruder by far than Hermit's cell
Where fountains gush and rivers glide—
Where rushing down the steep they go,
And plunge into the lake below

The plough-boy wakes at morning light,
Shakes off the slumbers of the night,
To hear the distant boatman's horn
That echoing greets the rising morn:
Repeated strokes from woodman's hand,
Soon makes the giant oak to sway,
Then roaring harsh around the land,
Salutes afar the rising day—
Rocks, hills, and woods re-echo round,
And mountain-tops send back the sound.

The tinkling cow-bell in the wood,
The golden rays that gild the flood,
Sweet music made among the bowers,
The fragrance of the garden flowers,
The lively scenes of nature's face,
Wild and romantic, unrefin'd,
Beyond the art of man to trace,
Present a volume to the mind;—
But brighter still than these are gay,
The morning of Celestial Day.

BARD OF VISIONS.

ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Buffalo Patriot.

THE CRAFTSMAN, AGAIN.

The design of the fraternity in getting
up that vile publication called the Crafts-
man is now too manifest not to be per-
ceived by the most ordinary observer.—
We did not think they would have had
the effrontery to come out boldly and jus-
tify the abduction and murder of Mor-
gan, and seek to browbeat the authorities
of the country into a quiet submission to
the mandates of masonry. But the "Ho-
ly Order" have taken new courage since
the elevation of their grand master to the
chief magistracy of the Union; and they
begin again to feel that masonry is "all-
powerful." The last Craftsman contains
an abusive article directed against the
court and jury who found John Whitney
guilty of a participation in that foul trans-
action, and sentenced him to imprison-
ment; and also, a most flagrant attack
upon J. C. Spencer, the special counsel
employed in these cases, merely because
the marauders and assassins who carried
off and murdered Morgan have found in
him a bold and persevering antagonist.
By this polluted mouthpiece of masonry,
every man who has been convicted, either
by trial or his own confession, of a
participation in these outrages, and suf-
fered a nominal punishment merely, in
comparison with the enormity of the
crime, is held up before the public as a
martyred victim of anti-masonic persecu-
tion. Robert's last paper contains the
eulogies of Bruce and Whitney, and the
sympathies of the public are invoked to-
wards these "unfortunate but persecuted
men," and their suffering families. A
few specimens of his language on this oc-
casion will show the desperate course
which the bloodstained order have re-
solved to pursue. [Extracts.]

"**JOHN WHITNEY.**—We have de-
ferred for some weeks a notice of the tri-
al—just or unjust, as the public may be
pleased to determine—of this persecuted
and much abused man, partly from cir-
cumstances of a private nature, but more
from a wish that the people, after read-
ing the facts in detail, in the report of the
trial which we published on the 26th ult.
might be the better prepared to join with
us in condemning and regretting that de-
cision, which under a semblance of jus-
tice, has immured an honest, innocent and
respectable man, within the walls of a
prison; deprived society, of one of its
most active and useful members; destroy-
ed the citizenship of one of the most
faithful sons of the Republic, whose life,
honor and interest would have been
pledged for its preservation, and left an
amiable, virtuous, and in all respects re-
putable family, without its prop and support
—the husband and the father—its com-
fort in the hour of adversity." "And
yet this man, whose loss to society is felt
severely, has been taken from the circle
in which he moved, and scattered bless-
ings around him, to breathe the damp air
of a prison, and spend 15 months of a
valuable life, in inertness and inactivity,
useless to society, and injurious to him-
self."

"If we were asked our opinion as to
the conviction of Mr. Whitney, we should
not hesitate to avow as our belief, that
he has been immolated on the altar of a
persecuting faction." "Even now, ad-
mitting all they claim to be true in regard
to a neighbor and a fellow-citizen, who
even in his misfortunes, they respect—
how can they sleep upon their pillows, or
smile in the family circle, when they think
upon the weeping household they have
made, and the injuries they have inflicted
on an honest and innocent man?"

This veritable masonic champion, while
sorrowing over the distress which Whit-
ney has brought upon an amiable family
by his fidelity to masonry, seems to have
forgotten the amiable family of the mur-
dered Morgan, which, by the hands of the
very assassins over whose hard fate he is
whining so piteously, is thrown upon the
charity of the world in a land of stran-
gers—and that to cap the climax of ma-
sonic iniquity, the men who deprived a
helpless female of her only support, have
sought to brand her name with infamy,
in order to produce the impression that
she was unworthy of the sympathies of
a generous public, and to dry up those
sources of charity on which alone she
and her helpless little ones were depen-
dent for the means of subsistence—nay,
not contented with all this, the same hire-
ling deperado, E. J. Roberts, has sought
to open afresh the lacerated hearts of the
widow and orphans, by heaping curses up-
on the memory of their husband and fa-
ther! "Weeping households!" Here all
the fine feelings of the human heart are
invoked, here all our sympathies are cal-
led in requisition, and the jury are re-
quired, "even admitting" the guilt of the
man, to save him from the punishment
due to his crimes, for the sake of his
"weeping household," while the cold fin-
ger of scorn and ruthless contempt is
pointed at the "weeping household" of
murdered innocence! [Further extracts:]

"**ELI BRUCE**, whom a concatenation
of circumstances, has compelled to take
up a residence of two years and four
months, in the county jail of Ontario,"
&c. "The unbending character of the
incorruptable, though suffering Bruce."
"Bruce quaintly observed, that his fami-
ly would starve on the generosity of the
Anties; and that their faith and generos-
ity was parallel; that the persecution he
had undergone had taken all he had; that
he was compelled to ask a gentleman in
Lockport to lend him his name, to go on
with his business; that he had purchased
some stock and tools, which still remain-
ed on his hands, in consequence of the
abrupt treatment he had received from
the honorable the Special Counsel, and
that he had involved his friend more than
\$100." "To all this Bruce replied:—
That he was shut up, and that his hon-
esty had done him injury as well as his
friends, and he knew it; and all he asked
now, was to be let alone, rather than be
entreated dishonorably to poison the
minds of his friends who had to support
his family." "We merely remark, that
when Mr. Spencer endeavors again, to
induce the unfortunate Bruce to dishonor
his own good name, the only thing of
which persecution has not bereft him,
unless indeed it may be the respect of
his fellow-citizens, and the commiseration
of his friends—we trust he will have
the kindness to carry with him neither a
rack nor a thumb-screw."

Eli Bruce stands now before the public
confessedly a guilty man. By his testi-
mony he admits that he was directly con-
cerned in the outrages committed upon
the person of the unfortunate Morgan,
and that too, while a sworn conservator
of the peace—admits too that he had
made preparations for prostituting the
public prison under his charge to the in-
carceration of a free citizen of this re-
public, guilty of no crime known to the
laws of the land; yet E. J. Roberts, of
police memory, speaks of the "unbending
character of the incorruptible, though
suffering Bruce!" And of Mr. Spen-
cer's attempting to "induce the un-
fortunate Bruce to dishonor his own good
name!" And the same Craftsman,
which exhibits in its almost every sen-
tence the malice of midnight assassins,
is extensively patronized by the "Craft,"
throughout this whole country, and the
name of almost every mason of any "con-
sequence" is enrolled upon its list. Sure-
ly we have fallen on evil times.

Death-blow to masonry among the Meth- odists.

This sect of Christians have always
been among the most zealous in purging
their system of whatever appeared a hin-
derance to religion. At the late session
of the New England Conference, at Ports-
mouth, N. H. we learn that ALL the
masons present (probably 40 or 50) re-
nounced their masonic obligations, and
the resolutions contained in the following
article were adopted.—*Canal of Intel.*

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

**Resolutions of the New-England Con-
ference.**—Whereas much agitation is at
this time experienced in different sections
of the country on the subject of *Specu-
lative Free-masonry*, and the effects and

influences connected with it, and the
constructions put upon it, are productive
of much evil to the church of Christ and
to the community at large—therefore

Resolved by the New-England Con-
ference of the M. E. Church—

1. That we will have no connexion
whatever with *Speculative Free-mason-
ry*; and this conference will consider any
member who disregards this resolution
as offending against the authority of the
conference.

2. That we consider ourselves bound,
as ministers of the gospel of Christ, to a-
void all such questions and measures, for
or against masonry, as produce excite-
ments and stir up strifes among our peo-
ple.

3. That we do hereby earnestly ex-
hort our people throughout this conference
to pursue the things that make for peace,
and the things whereby one may edify
another by mutual forbearance and chris-
tian candor; and that while we disclaim
on our part all connexion with free-ma-
sonry, they, on their part, are exhorted
and affectionately advised to receive such
preachers as, in the providence of God,
shall be appointed to labor among them,
whether they have been masons or other-
wise—not as partisans on either side of
this painful and perplexing question, but
as they profess to be, and as they hope
by their spirit and labors to prove them-
selves to be, the *ministers of Jesus Christ.*

4. That a copy of these resolutions be
furnished to the editors of the Christian
Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald,
for publication.

A true copy.

Attest,
D. FILLMORE, Sec'y.
Portsmouth, N. H. June 13, 1829.

From the Boston Free Press, July 3.

1776 AND 1828.

To-morrow is the glorious Anniversa-
ry of our birth-day as a Nation. It is also
the anniversary of our emancipation
from the fangs of the monster free-ma-
sonry. Both days will be justly celebra-
ted by generations yet to come. On the

4th day of July, 1776,

our fathers, by a solemn Declaration, pro-
claimed our Independence of our unnat-
ural mother, Great Britain; and on the

4th day of July, 1828,

was proclaimed also by a Declaration no
less solemn—our Independence, or e-
manicipation from the deadly grasp of the
monster free-masonry—yea! the only
serpent had crept into our bosom, and un-
knowingly, we had nourished and cher-
ished it, while by grips and grand hailing
signs, it was despoiling us of those EQUAL
RIGHTS which the Declaration of 1776 as-
serted by the corresponding feelings of
our fathers, obtained for us. We were,
it is true, told of our danger, not by a
friendly admonition, but in an insulting
sarcasm. One of the fraternity, Wm.
Brainard, on the 24th June, 1825, told
us, that "the time had gone by"—that we
must submit to masonry as it is—that it
was folly to look for relief or remedy—
since "the world in arms could not put
it down!" This language, however, was
too true—nothing short of a human sac-
rifice could have fully apprised us of our
danger, and accomplish our emancipation
from masonic thralldom; and that sacri-
fice was at hand. The name of the vol-
untary victim is WILLIAM MORGAN—a
name which will be held dear by all pos-
terity. He knew his danger, but he was
regardless of it!—he fell, but in that fall
he saved his country! Let a monument
be raised to his memory—let it speak his
worth—let it testify a nation's gratitude.
Let, also, the faithful page of history re-
cord his patriotic virtues; and while it
records those virtues, let it also record
the worse than diabolical blackness of
free-masonry, by which he fell—an institu-
tion which seeks to destroy Equal
Rights, overthrow the free institutions of
our country and government, and thus to
despoil a Nation of Freemen of that which
was obtained at the price of the best blood
of our country!

From the Vermont Luminary.

The following is the oath and obliga-
tion of the *Secret Monitor*, an honorary
degree to which every master mason is
entitled *gratis*; but all do not receive
it. The original of which this is a true
copy, was given to one of the most re-
spectable citizens of this town at the
time this degree was conferred on him,
for the purpose of his committing it to
memory as may be seen by the oath it-
self. The similarity between the phra-
seology of this and the oaths of other
degrees as revealed by Morgan, is very
striking, and should any one doubt the
genuineness of this oath, the original is
at hand and shall be produced, the hand
writing of which is known to many. The
initials of each word only was given, thus,
I, A. B. o-m-o-f-w-a-a-*&c.*

SECRET MONITOR'S DEGREE.

I, A. B. of my own free will and ac-
cord in presence of Almighty God, do
hereby and hereon most solemnly and
seriously promise and swear, that I will
keep and conceal all the secrets belong-

ing to the degree of SECRET MONITOR, that I will not communicate them to any one except it be a true and lawful brother master mason or masons, whom I shall have reason to believe will conform with the same; I furthermore promise that I will caution a brother Secret Monitor, by word, token, or sign, when I shall see him do, or about to do or say anything contrary to his own INTEREST, either BUYING or SELLING, or ANY OTHER WAY; I further promise, that when so cautioned, I will pause and deliberate upon the course I am about to pursue; I further promise, that I will commit this to memory immediately, or as soon as possible consistent. All which I promise and swear with a firm and steady resolution to perform the same, binding myself under no less PENALTY than to have my HEART PIERCED through by the ARROW of an ENEMY, or to be left alone, without a friend to assist in the day of trouble; so help me God and keep me steadfast to perform the same.

MASONRY AND METHODISM.

From the Livingston Register.

At the annual Conference of Methodist Ministers lately held at Perry, Genesee county, and which adjourned on the 29th ult., resolutions were adopted, calculated to afford essential aid in the final extinction of Free-Masonry.

It appears from a written statement, furnished us by one of the Elders of the Conference, that a Convention of all present, who were members of the Fraternity of Free-Masons, was held; at which it was determined and agreed, that all connexion between them and the institution of masonry, should be forever thereafter dissolved. It was also resolved, by the convention of ministers who succeeded from masonry, that their proceedings be submitted to the Conference for approval, and placed on file with their other public documents—which was accordingly done.

It was likewise unanimously resolved, by the Conference, that they would not in future, admit any one on trial among the travelling Preachers, nor continue any one on trial, nor admit into full connexion, nor ordain, either to Deacons or Elder's orders, any one who belongs to the masonic institution, unless he will dissolve all connexion with the fraternity, and go no more with its votaries.

Thus we see another prop removed from the support of masonry; and one on which rested an immense weight. It was by hypocritically hanging upon the skirts of religion, and usurping seats of power, that masonry has been enabled to continue so long undetected, one of the greatest impositions, cheats, and frauds, which the history of the world can furnish—not even excepting the impostor Mahomet. Something like religious ceremonies have been cunningly blended with the impious rites of the Order; and ministers have been tempted by specious representations, and alluring offers, to entangle themselves in the snare of free-masonry. Thus by incorporating this secret association, in some measure, with the religion of the country, whatever it may be, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan, a permanence was secured to the institution which has hitherto been found of great importance; and so long as it is allowed to entrench itself behind the strong bulwark of the church so long will the impostor struggle for existence. But, let masonry be discarded by every religious denomination, and strenuously opposed at our polls of election, and it must inevitably expire, and leave its hitherto infatuated votaries in a fair way to recover from their strange delusion, and to be content to take their chance with those who are unacquainted with any secret, whereby advantages are to be sought out and employed over their fellow-citizens—leaving such ambitious knaves to their fate, as makes free-masonry the ground-work of their dependence for success in all unworthy schemes in which they choose to engage.

Although the Baptists seem to have been the pioneers in endeavoring to purify their churches from the pollutions of masonry, still the lovers of righteousness will rejoice to see a body so numerous and respectable as the Methodists shaking off the viper into the fire. With ourselves it is an additional satisfaction to perceive that the Ministers convened at Perry, abandon free-masonry without inveighing against anti-masons—they cast it off, not because a narrow policy prompts them to it unwillingly, like the Monroe lodges and some others, on returning their charters, but like men who are convinced that justice requires the act, and that it is performed from principle alone.

While a few denominations of believers are struggling against a foe so formidable, it is to be regretted that other religious associations, distinguished for their respectability and high standing, should not only look on with a sort of censurable indifference, but actually cherish in their bosoms the enemy which threatens to demolish the foundation on which the hopes of the christian church are built.

Martin Van Buren has been nominated in Alabama to succeed General Jackson to the Presidency, and Mr. Clay is said to be already in the field.

This line is to fill out the colum!

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829.

CORRECTION.—We last week worked off a few sheets containing a small error, which was not noticed until they had been sent round the village. It was in the first editorial article, fifth line from the top. For "Dragoons," it should have been Grenadiers. It was the corrector's fault.

EIGHT SERIOUS QUESTIONS.

Why in the name of common sense do not our delinquent subscribers pay up? Do they not know that our expenses are great? Do they not know that our advertising patronage is small, and that we depend principally on our subscribers for support? Do they not know that we have espoused the good cause at an early age, and with but little capital, are dependant on them for a living? Do they not know that it will be utterly impossible to keep up our paper without they are more punctual in paying the amount of their subscriptions? Do not those living in distant parts of the county, know that we have Agents, to whom moneys for the FREEMAN can be paid? Do not those living out of the county or state, where we have no Agents, know that money can be forwarded by mail? And, to conclude, do they not know that these questions demand their immediate attention?

COMMITTEES OF SAFETY.

At the anti-masonic County Convention, held at Lyons on the 11th ult. the following resolution, among others, was passed:

"Resolved, That we recommend to our friends, in each of the towns in this county, forthwith to call public meetings, and therein appoint three discreet and intelligent men, of their number, to act as a committee of safety, in their respective towns, whose business it shall be, in imitation of their predecessors in our Revolutionary struggle, to collect and communicate intelligence of the designs, means, and exertions of our adversaries, to correspond with the Central County Committee, and to make every effort in their power to bring into fair and effective action, all honorable means of securing triumph to the great cause in which we are engaged."

It is now time that the anti-masons of the different towns in the county, should attend to the appointment of the committees specified in the foregoing resolution. Our strength, as well as our enemy's, should be known. But to ascertain this, let not anti-masons follow the wake of their adversary, by prowling about in secret, disguising their real object—by resorting to a lodge room, or to some other like dark recess, at the dead hour of midnight, and there, after having ascertained their strength, bind themselves by impious obligations, to do every thing in their power for the good of their party, even at the deprivation of the liberty and the taking of the life of their fellow-citizens; but let them take an open, decided, and honorable course—let them go in open day and learn the opinion of the inhabitants of their respective towns—let them use cool and deliberate means in "convincing the unconvinced"—and thus the party will acquire additional strength and respectability.

Owing to the secret workings of the masonic party last fall, and the lack of anti-masonic intelligence on the part of the people, that party was successful in this county. And we now ask the Freeman of Wayne—Will you be disgraced by again allowing masonry—anti-republican, blasphemous, hydra-headed masonry—to predominate in your county? If not, "be up and doing." The enemy is "powerful," and well organized; therefore no honest means to crush the monster should be left unemployed.

We wish the anti-masons throughout the county, to turn their attention immediately to this subject. No minor consideration should restrain them. It is their duty as citizens of this county. It is morally binding upon them to exert their influence in checking the haughty progress or the dangerous existence of an institution with whom MURDER is a bounden duty—it is morally binding upon them to preserve the purity of our liberty, as far as possible, from the poisonous grasp of the hydra masonry. The manner above prescribed will be productive of much benefit. It cannot, we think, fail of having the desired effect. Palmyra and Macedon, as will be seen in another column, have given notices for meetings; and we hope the example will be followed by the other towns.

The Secretaries of the meetings by which the Committees shall be appointed, should forward to the County Central Committee, (Messrs. Myron Holley, Joseph Cole, and William Voorhies, of Lyons,) the names of the persons composing the Committees of Safety, immediately after their appointment.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

A notice will be found in another column, calling a meeting of the anti-masons of this town, at the School-House near Lemuel Durfee, on the 25th inst. for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Safety. As the subject is an important one, it is necessary that the meeting should be well attended.

MASONIC PERSECUTION.

We perceive that Dr. PETER VALENTINE has lost the office of Post-Master, in Rose, (this co.) and that it has been conferred upon Cha's Thomas, Esq. This is easily to be accounted for.—Dr. Valentine is a conspicuous anti-mason. He was last fall supported for the Assembly, on the anti-masonic ticket. This was enough! He had offended the Grand Kings and Grand High Priests of the BLOODY ORDER—he had dared to stand forth in defence of liberty and life—he had dared to raise his voice against Arson, Kidnapping, and Murder—he had dared to lend the Freeman of this county, his respectable name, to assist in bringing a murderous institution to condign punishment—he was independent and honest enough to be guided by the dictates of conscience—he was too much of a gentleman to be made the pliant tool of masonry—the masonic advocate of "Murder and Treason"—and

the calumniator and persecutor of all who were too noble-minded to applaud the diabolical conduct and principles of masonry.

As a sufficient proof of the high character of Dr. V. we have only to say, that during the severe political campaign last fall, there was not, to our knowledge, a single syllable published against his reputation. As most, if not all, of the other candidates on the same ticket, had masonic "Vengeances" dealt out to them very copiously, it is somewhat singular that Dr. V. had not then become a subject of masonic persecution; by this can only be accounted for by his respectable standing in the county.

It is masonry to the very letter, under the assumed garb of "Republicanism," to remove from office every anti-mason, and fill their places with those who have been dragged around a lodge room with a "cable-tow" about their necks, neither "clothed nor naked, barefoot nor shod!" It matters matters not however fair their characters may be—if they are anti-masons they must be removed, and "trusty brethren" appointed! We would now ask—do the masons suppose that this system of persecution will be justified by the people? They need not. They can no longer disguise their real object, which is to fill all places of power with those who are bound to violate all laws, human and divine. But let them make the best use of their brief authority. The day is near at hand when REPUBLICANISM and DEMOCRACY will prevail—when Federalism and Aristocracy will be exculpated from our country—EQUAL RIGHTS will then predominate.

AVERT, THOU LIAR!

The Rochester Craftsman, that vile, false, and proscriptive mouthpiece of masonic slander and abuse, of the 7th, contains the following paragraph:

"The wholesome chastening which the master of the Palmyra Freeman received at the Wayne County Sessions, has reduced his modesty to a half sheet super royal."

On first reading the above, we were unable to understand it. We were certain we had "received" no "chastening" from the "Wayne County Sessions," and had about concluded that Roberts was stuffing his readers with another falsehood, when the thought occurred to mind, that ISRAEL J. RICHARDSON, Esq. was the person whom he meant as "master" of the Freeman. We would now inform the unprincipled Roberts, of cow-skin memory, that Mr. Richardson has no more to do with our paper than he has. He has not written an editorial article for it within the last seven months. The printer, and no other person, is the editor.

As to the size of the Freeman, we have only to say, that for three weeks previous to the publication of the above quoted paragraph, it had appeared on a sheet nearly, if not quite, as large as Roberts' own bitter "Craftsman;" but thinking he might make his readers believe, that the "chastening" which he insinuates Mr. Richardson "received," had injured it, he tells them that it is regularly printed on a "half sheet," or words to that effect.

Such are the principles of the great champion of masonry. Misrepresentation, intrigue, scurrility, slander, and persecution, are his favorite weapons. Honesty and decency he has nothing to do with. His cause requires all manner of deception and falsehood to keep it up; and in Roberts it has an advocate well worthy of the task. The unprincipled demagogue would sacrifice the dearest rights of man, for the benefit of masonry, or for lucre—he as abhorrently witnessed an outrage upon life and civil law, by the hand of free-masonry—he has seen individuals, members of this institution, perjure themselves in a court of justice, to screen their guilty brethren—still he supports and applauds this same institution, and talks of the "unbending integrity" of these same perjured wretches! Can such a person be believed; or can he, in a literal sense of the word, abuse or injure any one? We think it next to impossibility, and will therefore let him pursue his unenviable career of fabrication and blackguardism, without molestation.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

The anti-masonic State Convention for Pennsylvania, was held at Harrisburgh on the 25th ult. Seventeen counties were represented. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana county, was chosen President, John Livergood and Conrad German, Vice Presidents, and Isaac Rothrock and Rolland Diller, Secretaries. The Convention nominated JOSEPH RITNER, Esq. of Washington county, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a candidate for Governor. Frederick Whitelsey, Esq. of Rochester, was admitted as a delegate from the New-York Central Committee. We are in hopes of being able to publish the proceedings in our next.

The people of Pennsylvania are sensible of the dangers of masonry. We wish them "God speed" in prostrating it.

Colonization Society.—We regret that we are not able to publish in this paper, the Constitution of the Wayne Co. Colonization Society, as adopted on the 4th, together with the names of the officers for the ensuing year. They may be expected in our next.

Ritter's Solar Microscope, now exhibiting at Church's Hotel, affords a very favorable opportunity of seeing the invisible works of nature.—The instrument is a very powerful one.

Lorenzo Dow preached in Lyons on Thursday evening last. He was on his from New-York to Buffalo.

ITEMS.

George W. Allen, of the Anti-Masonic Rhode Islander, has connected himself with Silas Folsom, by whom the paper is now published. Mr. Folsom is a respectable young man, with whom we have an intimate acquaintance.

Jarvis F. Hanks, late High Priest of Webb Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio; Avery Allyn, late Junior Warden of Clinton Encampment, Washington, Conn. and Henry Hopkins, a Royal Ar-

cher, are exhibiting the sublime ceremonies of "ancient and honorable" Noodleism, in Morristown, N. J.

We know not what to make of the following—we feel every contempt possible for the Institution of masonry and of its enthusiastic adherents, and although we are persuaded that such will advance to every degree of folly and barefacedness,—yet the impudence and absurdity of the annexed, appears to exceed all bounds—it even exceeds in impudence the recent exhibition at Dedham—but let not the public mind be diverted by such nonsense from the highly important question.

Do we want SECRET SOCIETIES among us?

Are they not DANGEROUS to our Free Institutions?

Are they of any PUBLIC utility?

And will the Free-born sons of America see their liberties, purchased with the blood of their fathers, jeopardized by free-masonry, which boasts that "the world in arms cannot put it down?"—we answer—No! No! they never will.

From the Halowell (Maine) Advocate.

Morgan actually found.—Nothing but the most sacred regard to truth, and well being of the public in general, prompts me at this time to contradict the fabricated account of the late W. Morgan of Batavia N. Y. Respecting this wonderful personage much anxiety has been felt. The numerous accounts of his being seen alive in Turkey, at the foot of the falls of Niagara, and many other places, are a mere farce, and perhaps told to gratify curiosity. But I have known said Morgan in the state of N. Y. previous to his abduction, & have since been able to recognize him. I saw him at the Yankee Hotel in the city, in Oct. 1825. He was a mason of the first rank. He told me he had taken 7 degrees; that money was hard to be obtained; that he should publish the first 3 degrees, and knew not but he should go further. The mere outlines he said, would satisfy the long existing curiosity of the public, and he would then pass through a sham abduction, and thereby render his book saleable. In April last, I being at Mount Desert Islands, a small craft appeared off the harbor, and shortly put in. She had on board in all, 9 men; they came on shore. The third man I saw was Capt. Morgan; he had on a camblet cloak, glazed hat, thick boots and mixed under clothes. He approached me, and on presenting my hand seemed reluctant in being discovered. He went by the name of Herrington on board the schooner. I then called him aside.—He told me he had been at Newfoundland; that he was then a British subject; that he was conveyed down the St. Lawrence from Fort Erie; that he should return to the U. S. and Miller had in his hands money of his to the amount of \$20,000; that he had been in the Bay fishery. By his request I have promised to publish this on my arrival in this town: let this put all speculation at rest, as I have had ocular demonstration of the foregoing facts.

EZRA STURGES ANDERSON.

The article commented on above, is taken from the Boston Patriot, a paper that makes some pretensions to decency. It was known to be a falsehood when inserted, but it was probably thought witty.—Nevertheless there are many of the ancient and firm friends of that paper whose feelings it wilfully insults. They can see no wit in the idle and preposterous falsehood; and they think the deliberate and cold blooded murder of an innocent citizen, is not a proper subject for jesting. The wretch that plunged the dagger into the heart of a defenceless man, may jest at his victims struggles; but such conduct only exhibits the detestable spirit of the cowardly assassin.

Captain William Morgan fell the victim of a band of midnight conspirators, who, like pirates and banditti murdered a brother for revealing their secrets.—For this act of heroic virtue and patriotism, his bones whiten beneath the deep lake; his wife and children languish in poverty and distress; his fate and sufferings are made the jest of brutal and unfeeling scribblers. They hope to deceive and delude an injured people whose suspicions are aroused and to prevent them from searching into the truth, or if happily they are conversant with the facts of the case, to deter them by ridicule from vindicating the majesty of the laws.—But the artifices of these deceivers are in vain. The REPUBLICAN spirit of this people is not to be broken down by the power, nor the arts of the Grand Kings and Grand Sovereigns of a foreign order; the people like not the smell of human blood! Their feeling on this subject is a deep, a stern, and an absorbing feeling, neither to be overpowered by threats, subdued by force, weakened by ridicule or wasted by falsehood.—And those conductors of journals who prostitute their columns and prostitute their influence for the work of deception and abuse the confidence placed in them by

* It seems from this he is dead!
† How kindly communicative he was to Mr. Anderson, to inform him of his roguish plans, perhaps both were engaged in the same trade.
‡ Here Anderson has let the cat out of the bag, for it will not be denied that Capt Morgan was acquainted with the Geography of his own country.

an unsuspicious and virtuous people will certainly meet their reward.

It is a source of regret that a paper like the Patriot should cull from the vilest and most obscure hot-houses of masonic falsehood, such petty and contemptible fictions as the above.—Free Press.

Triumph of Federalism!

GOULD has been appointed Collector of the Port of Genesee, and Doct. J. B. ELWOOD, Post-Master, in this village, vice JESSE HAWLEY and ABELARD REYNOLDS, removed! Gen. Gould and Doct. Ellwood have been uniform and uncompromising federalists. During the war, while Messrs. Gould and Elwood were supporting Hartford Convention politics, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Hawley were with the republican party. Their appointment over republicans, is therefore distinctly a federal triumph. This reflection is forced from us by the hollow pretensions of the party in power, to REPUBLICANISM.

We, as anti-masons, are but lookers-on in this game for office. Messrs. Reynolds, Hawley, Gould and Elwood, are all the devoted supporters of free-masonry. In the bustle for office between our opponents, we have no disposition or right to interfere. We are quite willing that the Fraternity should manage their own affairs in their own way.—A. M. Eng.

The Craftsman, in compliance with its established usage, and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the masonic obligations of its editor, has come out with an abusive attack upon Elder Bradley, of which the following paragraph is a fair specimen:

"Ah, old man, I knew you not, as I now know you. I was not then aware that the profession of religion in the boy of 17, had become a cloak of hypocrisy & fraud in the man of 50; but I spare your grey hairs. God forbid that I should touch, with an impious hand, the beard of even a professed son of Levi."

Such are the weapons always employed in a bad cause. How long is it since Elder Bradley was quoted as a living witness of the purity of masonry? The same paper contains a long and labored article ascribing all the evils which for two years past have rent society asunder among us to anti-masonry, forgetting that the root and branch of them all is the "Holy Order" he is defending. We have no doubt society would have remained quiet and peaceable if the people had never questioned the right of the fraternity to kidnap and murder their fellow-citizens—no inquiries would have ever been made by masons respecting the fate of Morgan. This is a subject the investigation of which they have uniformly endeavored to arrest.—Buf. Pat.

Lafayette.—A very interesting scene occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies during the sitting of the 18th ult. In consequence of some remarks from one of the Deputies, Gen. Lafayette arose, and addressed the Chambers at some length in defence of the opinions which he had expressed with respect to the interference of the Allies at the time of the overthrow of Napoleon, and alluded also, in animated language, to the conduct of the Spanish patriots. The fervor with which the General addressed himself seemed to communicate itself to the Chambers, and when he had concluded, such was the effect produced upon the authority by the speech of this excellent man, that the bravos of the left side resounded for several minutes. A number of Deputies pressed round him to offer their felicitations, and even the members of the right side seemed unable to repress a feeling of respect for him.—Cou. Francais.

Mr. Benjamin Lundy has just returned from a second visit to Hayti. We learn from him that he found the affairs of the colored emigrants to that island in a better condition than he had expected. An account of their situation, and of the prospects held out to others inclined to emigrate, will shortly be published in the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," edited by Mr. Lundy. The postponement of the payment of the sum due France for 25 years, without interest, has given great encouragement to the people. It has not, however, yet been ratified by the French Government, though assented to by the Envoys.

Indians.—Maj. Eli Savage, of Oneida county left this port for Green Bay, on Saturday last, in the Schooner Commerce with 110 Indians, of the Oneida tribe. These Indians, says the Syracuse Gazette, "have sold to the state all their interest in the lands at Oneida, and have accepted of a bounty of \$40 each." They go as emigrants, to join the remnant of their tribe already there, and are conveyed at the expense of the state. Several of the company deserted on the way here and returned.—Buf. Jour.

FOREIGN.

From Europe.—We have received by the ship Howard, files of Hamburg papers to the 22d May, from which the following extract has been furnished us:

The Russians have, according to a letter from Bucharest, 12,000 in Little Wallachia, the greater part of the Russian army having concentrated near Sillistria. This would seem to indicate, that the expedition against Servia is no longer contemplated.

An article in the Nuremberg Correspondent, headed from Russia, says that Prince Lieven has received orders from the Emperor to meet him at Warsaw. Lord Heytsbury is represented in the same article, to have assumed a completely different manner, since the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, to what he was formerly observed to wear, and his general appearance is said to indicate a much greater degree of cheerfulness and confidence than formerly.

Buenos Ayres.—This ill-fated country is still a prey to intestine commotion.—The usurper Lavalle, it seems, does not meet with the success he anticipated, and it is yet undecided whether he will not meet the same cruel destiny measured out by himself and his savage competitors to the unfortunate Dorrego. There have been several severe engagements between the two parties, and the whole country appears to be in a state of anarchy—what the result will be time alone must determine. Every step in the progress of the revolution in South America, teaches us the force of this truth, that, without virtue and intelligence, no people can be free. The deplorable state of ignorance and vice into which the South American nations are sunk, or rather from which they have never risen, renders them incapable of self government. We may profit by this example, and learn the importance of diffusing widely the benefits of education in our own country; but if we look at the history of the ancient republics and revolutionary France, we shall discover that intelligence is insufficient to qualify man for the enjoyment of the blessings of rational freedom;—and that, without a permanent basis of national integrity and virtue, reared in the hearts as well as the heads of the great body of the people, and extending through every class of society, we can have no security for the permanency of those institutions which are the pride and glory of our land—which cost the wisdom of venerated sages, and the blood of patriots whose names are graven upon the hearts of a grateful people.—*Buffalo Pat.*

Greece.—The celebrated Dr. Howe, in a recent letter from Greece, represents the affairs of that country in a prosperous condition, but considers its political destinies in the hands of the allied sovereigns; although he says the idea of having a king over them would sound as odd to a Greek as to a plain yankee republican. He says: "within Greece all at present is quiet, no piracies, no robberies, no disorders of any kind; the docility and obedience of the people is astonishing to those who have never known their real character, and judge them by their conduct during one of the most stormy and eventful revolutions on record; no people could conduct themselves better than they now do; for they are obedient merely to moral force, there being no armed police of sufficient strength to enforce order."—The eye of the christian philanthropist has long been anxiously turned towards this interesting and important portion of the eastern world; and such intelligence as this must cheer the hearts of the friends of Greece, who have so long watched with intense interest the sanguinary struggles of a brave but oppressed people; and all those who have lent their helping hand in the day of their adversity will now feel that they reap the rich reward of their labors.—*ib.*

From Havana.—We are informed by Capt. Mabury, (says the Providence Journal,) who left Havana June 24, that the expedition fitting out for Mexico was to sail on the 1st of July. The Charlotte, of Bristol, was among the vessels taken up for the transportation of the troops.

The Creeks.—The poor Indians have at length commenced their oft requested migration. When will they rest in peace? Not until they find an external rest in that narrow tentment whence they can no more rise to speak their wrongs. The Savanna Georgian of the 25th ult. says, "Early this month, 900 emigrant Creeks passed through Pike county, Alabama, on their way to Lime Creek, to join another party under the command of

Capt. Walker. The whole, it was supposed, would amount to 1500, and were to proceed immediately to the West, under the command of Mr. Walker and Mr. Blake.—*N. Y. E. Jour.*

Drowned, in Buffalo, in a tan vat, on Saturday last, a son of Mr. J. Hoyt, aged 3 years.

NOTICE.



THE inhabitants of the town of Palmyra, opposed to the secret machinations of masonry, are requested to meet at the School-House near Lemuel Durfee, about 1 1-2 or 2 miles north of the village, on Saturday the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. to appoint three discreet persons to act as a Committee of Safety for said town, in compliance with a request contained in one of the resolutions passed by the County Convention held at Lyons on the 11th ult.

Dated Palmyra, June 14, 1829.

NOTICE.



THE anti-masonic inhabitants of the town of Macedon, are requested to meet at the house of Mrs. L. Porter, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing three persons to act as a Committee of Safety for said town, in accordance with a resolve passed by the last County Convention.

A general attendance is requested. Dated Macedon, July 14, 1829.

Ritter's Solar Microscope.

THIS wonderful Instrument is now exhibiting at H. Church's Hotel: it has the most extensive magnifying powers of any in America, if not in the world.—The smallest Animalculæ imperceptible to the naked eye, are made perfectly visible in all their various forms. The process of crystallization is shown with the greatest perfection, far surpassing any production of the pencil ever executed by human art. Those who wish to witness the astonishing effects of this invention, are respectfully invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity. Hours of Exhibition from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Admission to the Microscope—12 1-2 cents for Adults. Children half price. Palmyra, July 14, 1829. 1w.

PALMYRA Classical School.

Mr. W. G. Rodney

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Palmyra, that he will open a School on Wednesday the 15th inst. in rooms opposite Ovid Lovell's store, and one door east of Dr. Eggleston's dwelling, where will be taught *Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, &c.* for \$2.50; and the higher branches for \$3 per quarter. His whole time will be devoted to the instruction of his pupils. Their advancement will be sufficient recommendation to public favor and patronage.

Palmyra, July 14, 1829. 3w29

NEW GOODS. Latest Arrival.

George N. Williams, IS now receiving at his old stand, in the first brick block, a general supply of **MERCHANDISE**, suitable for the season, among which will be found a choice selection of

Calicoes & Ginghams, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. ALSO,

Silks, Battist, and Cote Palla, ALSO—a large supply of

BROAD CLOTHS. AND **DOMESTIC GOODS**,

all of which will be offered at least ten or fifteen per cent cheaper than they have heretofore been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

A general supply of **IRON, NAILS, and BAND IRON**, all of which will be sold as low as at any other place in this country.

—ALSO—

A few **MUSKETS and BAYONETS** remaining, which will be sold at the reduced price of \$3 50—Cartridge Boxes and Bayonets at \$1 50.

N. B.

All kinds of Produce taken in payment for Goods Palmyra, 6th July, 1829. 28tf.

LIGHT ON MASONRY.

A COLLECTION of all the most important documents on the subject of speculative free-masonry: embracing the reports of the Western Committees in relation to the abduction of William Morgan, Proceedings of Conventions, Oration, Essays, &c. &c.—with all the degrees of the order conferred in a Master's Lodge, as written by Capt. William Morgan; all the degrees conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, with the appendant orders, as published by the convention of seceding masons, held at Le Roy, July 4 and 5, 1828. Also, a revelation of all the degrees conferred in the Lodge of Perfection, and fifteen degrees of a still higher order, with seven French degrees: making forty-eight degrees of free-masonry. With notes and critical remarks. By Eld. DAVID BERNARD, of Warsaw, Genesee county, N. Y. once an intimate Secretary in the Lodge of Perfection, and Secretary of the Convention of seceding masons, held at Le Roy, July 4 and 5, 1828.

"For there is nothing covered (that shall not be revealed, and hid that shall not be made known. And what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the house tops."—*Jesus Christ.*

With two elegant engravings on steel: a likeness of Wm. Morgan, from an original painting by Cooley, and the masonic assassination of Akirop, given by Webb in his free-masons Monitor.

For sale at the office of the Palmyra Freeman.—Price \$1 50.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.



M. KINGMAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he continues the above business on an enlarged scale, having made considerable addition to his stock of

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes his endeavors to accommodate Citizens and Travellers, will merit and ensure him a continuance of public patronage. His CARRIAGES are new and convenient; his HORSES gentle and fleet; and his Drivers and Attendants trusty and obliging.

Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE

PLEASURE WAGGONS, Saddle Horses, &c. &c.

ready to go any direction, at a minute's warning, may be had by applying at Mr. Church's Eagle Hotel, at Mr. Nottingham's Bunker Hill Hotel, or at his new Stable, a few rods south of the Eagle Hotel.

Summer Arrangement.



M. KINGMAN,

in company with Mr. L. TILLOTSON, of Canandaigua, continue to run a

DAILY LINE OF

Post Coaches,

between Palmyra and that village, leaving and arriving at each place, at such times as to accommodate persons travelling in the Canal Packet Boats. Every attention will be given to render his whole establishment an accommodation to the public.

Palmyra, June 23, 1828. 1y26.

Shingles.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, one hundred thousand first quality Pine SHINGLES. Those wishing to purchase for cash, will be accommodated cheap.—Also, a large quantity of

Joist and Scantling.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS.

Palmyra, June 23, 1829. 26tf.

NEW

Spring and Summer GOODS.

GILES S. ELY,

IS now receiving a large and "splendid" assortment of fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season; and shall offer them for sale at very low prices. A beautiful assortment of

Broad Cloths;

new and fashionable "Foulard Prints," Ginghams, a splendid lot of Silk Goods, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Routh Kersey-mere, Drilling, &c. &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine, with the expectation that Goods and prices will please.

Also—**PERCUSSION POWDER**, for Sportsmen.

Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

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 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.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE BECKWITH

WISHES to invite the attention of the public to an extensive assortment of

New and Fashionable GOODS,

recently purchased in New-York with cash. They will be sold lower than has been before offered in this country. His stock of

Broad Cloths,

is much larger than usual, comprising almost all qualities and colors. Purchasers are solicited to examine for themselves—and he assures them they shall have no cause to say, that this short notice promises more than reality.

N. B.—Call at the upper store, on the north side of Main-street, in the village of Palmyra.

May, 1829. 21tf.

DR. MERWIN'S HEPATIC DROPS FOR DISEASED LIVER.

FOR SALE BY J. A. HADLEY. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

TAILORING. BURR BUTLER

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has just received from New-York the Latest Fashions, together with a full and complete assortment of

Cloths & Summer Clothing,

including most articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors. All those wishing services in his line, are respectfully invited to call at the 2d door in the west end of the old Brick Block, where he will be found as ready to execute the orders of one sect as another, whether Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, or Methodist, Orthodox or Hicksite, mason or anti-mason.

Military Work, Cutting, and all orders in the above business, will be attended to with punctuality, neatness, and despatch.

Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

THE GEM, OF

LITERATURE & SCIENCE,

IS published in Rochester, Monroe, Co. N. Y. It contains 8 octavo pages, and is issued semi-monthly, printed in a neat form for binding, and on entire new type. The proprietors of this paper have spared no expense in getting it up, and they send it forth to the public, with no other wish, than that it may meet with the patronage its merits may claim. It has thus far met with such encouragement as the proprietors could reasonably expect, and they intend as soon as sufficient patronage shall warrant it, to enlarge the paper, and embellish it with plates. The price is one dollar per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Letters and communications addressed to the subscriber, by whom the paper is printed, will receive due attention. Back numbers can be furnished to new subscribers. EDWIN SCRANTON. Rochester, June, 1829.

THE CABINET OF

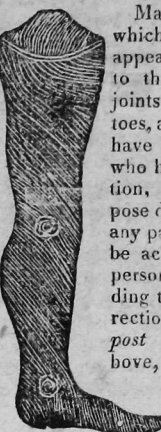
Instruction, Literature, & Amusement, PUBLISHED weekly in the city of New-York, by Theodore Burling, at \$3 dollars per annum, in advance. Subscriptions received for the Cabinet by J. A. Hadley, authorized Agent.

Goose Quills.

CASH paid for Goose Quills at the Office of the Palmyra Freeman,

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. 1y13.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.

PUBLISHED every Wednesday, embellished with twenty elegant quarto engravings of remarkable Views, celebrated Persons, and quarterly plates of the Fashion.

"Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious by the Sun of '29" Jackson—or in other words, the storm which has agitated our political horizon being now dispelled—the publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favors already bestowed, and inform them and the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period. He has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt of every packet which arrives here or at New-York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second handed from publication in this country. For those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of the fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world, to hold "mirror up to nature," and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion which are constantly taking place, and from it to select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned, to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly. In short, no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect native merit—and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose. And last, but not the least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest, many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached.—In short, no exertion will be spared to render "The Souvenir," in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue. A portion of the contents will be as follows:

I. Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous, and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. &c.—The original matter necessary for this department of our paper, will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public, through the medium of their literary productions.

II. The Toilet.—In addition to the usual Literary matter contained in similar publications, the Proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter; places of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.

III. Miscellany.—Interesting items of intelligence, foreign and domestic occurrences, deaths, marriages, &c.

IV. Engravings.—In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with 4 splendid quarto copper-plate engravings of remarkable American or European scenery, or portraits of distinguished characters; also, one plate of the prevailing fashions, which will be sent colored, free of charge to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.

Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with twenty superior copper-plate engravings, the price of which, if purchased singly, would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.

V. Editor's department.—Notices of passing events, The Drama, New Publications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c. &c.

Terms.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to subscribers out of the city, by mail or otherwise, as may be directed. Each number will contain eight closely printed pages, and will be decorated with appropriated embellishments in addition to the above engravings.

Price of subscription Three Dollars per ann. payable in advance; for four copies Eleven Dollars; for ten copies Twenty-five Dollars, and at the same rate for a larger number; in all cases in advance, which entitles them to colored plates of fashion.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

Philadelphia. Subscriptions for the above interesting literary publication, received by J. A. HADLEY.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

THE VALUE OF A MOMENT.

BY MONTGOMERY.

At every moment of our breath,
Life trembles on the brink of death:
A taper's flame, that upwards turns,
While downward to the dust it burns.

A moment ushered us to birth,
Heirs of the commonwealth of earth:
Moment by moment, years are past,
And one ere long will be our last.

'Twixt that long fled, which gave us light,
And that which soon must end in night,
There is a point no eye can see,
Yet on it hangs eternity.

This is that moment—who can tell,
Whether it leads to heaven or hell?
This is that moment—as we choose,
The immortal soul we save or lose.

Time past, and time to come are not:
Time present, is our only lot.
O God, henceforth our hearts incline
To seek no other love than thine.

From the Philadelphia Recorder.

"O! that I had wings like a dove,
For then I would flee away and be at rest."
PSALMS lv. 6.

Where is a Christian, who does not often, from the bottom of his heart, adopt the language of the Psalmist, and sigh for that hour, when he shall be completely delivered from all sin?—When the secret corruptions of his soul, unite with many temptations from without to allure him from the path of duty; and when his faith is weak, oh! how does the dejected soul long for that entire emancipation which death alone can give! When contemplating the varied scenes of human misery, blindness and depravity; when meeting at his own fire-side, these awful fruits of sin, and when assailed with reproach and ridicule by the dearest objects on earth, how often does the Christian's heart, sick of sin, and bleeding at every pore on account of the infatuation of mankind, with tearful anguish exclaim, "Oh, that I had wings like a dove, for then would I flee away and be at rest." But although this is often the language of a child of God, yet it must be subdued. It is a Christian's privilege to bow with unreserved submission to every dispensation of Divine Providence; being well assured, that a Father's hand deals out his portion, and with unwavering faith to repose entirely on a Savior's love, "rejoicing in tribulation," "not counting his life dear, so that he may win Christ, and he found in him," leaning on Christ in all his relations, as a "Prophet" to instruct, a "Priest" to atone for, and a "King" to rule over him; believing that at the very best time the Lord will take him to himself. But does not the worldling, as well as the Christian, sign to "flee away," deceiving himself with the vain hope that he should "be at rest?" He does not wish to leave the world because it is a wilderness of sin; but when disappointed in his idolatry, then he looks forward to a home to which he has no claim. But if his presumptuous wish was granted, and his spirit dislodged from its tenement of clay; with what horror would he awake in the regions where "hope cannot come!" There, therefore, remains one simple startling question for each to ask himself—If now my soul should "flee away," would it "be at rest?"

When shall I quit this wicked world?
When shall my weary spirit rest?
Released from every earthly care,
When shall I sleep on Jesus' breast?

As round my earthly home I look,
And often sigh and look in vain;
For one dear heavenly-minded saint,
My heart is pierced with inward pain.

But Lord forbid I should dispute,
Or ever at thy will repine;
My sojourn here, 'tis thine to fix;
And patient, sweet, submission mine.

Then bid my selfish heart be still,
And wholly trust my Savior's love;
Contented here to learn thy will,
Then joyful soar to realms above.

H. M.

AN EXTRACT.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race, renovating principle, which restores life and beauty where all was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused.

Education begins a gentleman—conversation and good manners complete him.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, 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. Jackways of the town of Palmyra, in the County of Wayne, and State of New-York, to Israel J. Richardson of the Town, County, and State aforesaid; and the said mortgage 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 follows, to wit, beginning on the North line of Main-street, in the village of Palmyra, 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 lately owned by John Hurlbut; thence South on said last mentioned lot to Main-street; and from thence East to the place of beginning—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 Southeast 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 corner 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 include 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 Williams, 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 Hannah Hurlbut, widow, of the said John Hurlbut, deceased, being charged on the same, except the piece first above described, 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 November next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day.—Dated May 19, 1829.

TRUMAN HART, Assignee.
I. J. Richardson, Att'y. 6m21.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

BY order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esquire, first Judge of Wayne Common pleas: Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Elijah Burt*, of Macedon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew 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

WOOL CARDING AND Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and the public, that he has rented the well known establishment at Coonsville, in Manchester, Ontario county. He has also established a Carding Machine at Geo. Crane's mill, in Macedon. Those wishing to have their work done well, and on reasonable terms, will do well to call at either of these places. His machinery being nearly new and the most improved, he flatters himself that by the assistance of first rate workmen, and strict attention to business, he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

For the accommodation of the inhabitants of Ontario and Penfield, he will receive wool and cloth at the following places: E. Clark's, Ontarioville; G. Robb's grocery, on the Ridge; at B. Ford's inn; and at T. B. & W. Corning's store. Wool and cloth left at either of the above places, will be returned weekly.

Most kinds of country produce received in payment, if delivered punctually by the first of January.
STEPHEN C. CARPENTER.
Macedon, May 14, 1829. 21

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC.

For the Year of our Lord 1830.

[Compiled by a seceding mason of that state.]
SHALL be published, and ready for distribution, by the middle of August next. It will contain about 40 pages, arranged according to the system of the German Almanacs, embellished with a number of cuts, illustrative of a candidate swallowing his obligations, showing masonic grips and signs, emblematical representations of masons riding on jacks, exhibiting various situations relative to the kidnapping and abduction of the Martyr Morgan, &c.

It will also contain, beside the usual astronomical calculations and other interesting matters found in the generality of Almanacs, various amusing anecdotes, useful receipts, and many facts not yet made known, in relation to the order of free-masonry.

The price will be 9 dollars per hundred, \$1 25 per dozen, 18 cents single.

Persons wishing to purchase to sell again, will please to send in their orders as soon as possible, directed to "H. A. Zellers, New-Berlin, Union co. Pa." post paid, and they shall be attended to with despatch and punctuality.

Arrangements are made to publish this Almanac in the German language.

New-Berlin, June, 1829.
N. B. Editors favorably disposed, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

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." Price 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 WINNRIGHT,
JOHN L. TALBERT, Academics
T. HAMMOND, Instructors.
JAMES CHUTE,

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Chambersburgh 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.
Chambersburgh Academy, Feb. 1825.

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. 16f.

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

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

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 Athenæum, 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-YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly from the N. Y. Eve. Journal.

NEW YORK.			
N. Y. city banks	par	Marblehead	3-4
Dutchess co b	do	Worcester	do
Lansingburgh	do	Hamden	do
State b. Albany	do	Falmouth	do
Bank of Albany	1-2	Taunton	do
Mech. & Far. do	do	Springfield	do
Col'm b. Albany	do	All others	do
Troy	do	VERMONT.	
Farmers, Troy	do	Burlington	1-2
Mohawk	do	All others	do
Newburgh	do	NEW JERSEY.	
Colum. Hudson broke	do	Hoboken bk broken	do
Middle district	do	State b. Newark par	do
Orange co	1-2	do Elizabethtown do	do
Catskill	1-2	do N Brunswick do	do
Geneva	3-4	do Patterson broke	do
Utica	do	Newark Ins. co do	do
Auburn	do	Trenton b co do	do
Cen'val	do	Salem	1-2
Canandaigua	do	Prot'n & Lom broke	do
Utica branch	do	Trenton state b do	do
Ontario	do	Jersey city stop'd	do
Chenango	do	Franklin, J city do	do
Jefferson co	do	All others	1-2
Rochester	do	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Wash. & Warren 1-12	do	Philadelphia bks 1-2	do
Barker's Ex'ch'ge 70	do	Lancaster	11-2
Green co 65a70	do	Gettysburgh do	do
Plattsburgh no sale	do	Silver lake 25	do
Niagara	do	Huntingdon broken	do
	do	N Hope br co do	do
	do	All others	do
	do	CONNECTICUT.	
New Haven 1-2	do	New Haven 1-2	do
Bridgeport par	do	Bridgeport par	do
Norwich do	do	Norwich do	do
Eagle broken	do	Eagle broken	do
Derby do	do	Derby do	do
All others 1-2a3-4	do	All others 1-2a3-4	do
	do	RHODE ISLAND.	
	do	Burrillville 1-2	do
	do	Farm. & Mech. broke	do
	do	All others do	do
	do	MAINE.	
	do	Winthrop 3-4	do
	do	Castine broken	do
	do	Wiscasset do	do
	do	Hall & Augusta do	do
	do	Kennebec do	do
	do	Pennamquoddy do	do
	do	All others 3-4	do
	do	N. HAMPSHIRE.	
	do	Cheshire 3-4	do
	do	Concord do	do
	do	Coos do	do
	do	Exeter no sale	do
	do	New Hampshire do	do
	do	Stafford do	do
	do	Portsmouth do	do
	do	Rockingham do	do
	do	Grafton do	do
	do	Conn. river do	do
	do	MASSACHUSETTS.	
	do	Boston bks 3-4	do
	do	Manuf. & Mec do	do
	do	Pacific, Nantucket do	do
	do	Phenix, at do	do
	do	Beverly do	do
	do	Essex do	do
	do	Merrimac do	do
	do	Gloucester do	do
	do	Hampshire do	do
	do	Lynn Mechanics do	do
	do	Mechanics do	do
	do	Franklin do	do
	do	Other banks, C. 9	do

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly from the N. Y. Eve. Journal.

ASHES.			
Pot, first sort	ton	\$110 50 a	
Pearl		115 a	
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
N. Y. Superfine	bbl	6 87 a	
Western Canal		6 75 a 7	
Middlings, fine		6 a	
Rye Flour		4 a	
Indian Meal		2 37 a 2 50	
GRAIN.			
Wheat, N. River	bush	a	
Do. Genesee		1 50 a 1 52	
Rye		71 a	
Corn, Yellow, North		54 a 56	
Barley, N. R.		53 a	
Oats, South and North		36 a 42	
Peas, white, dry, 7 bush		a	
Beans, per tierce, 7 bush		7 a 9	
PROVISIONS.			
Beef, Mess	bbl	10 a 10 50	
—Prime		7 a 8 50	
Butter, N. Y. dairy	lb	13 a 16	
Hog's Lard		5 a	
Pork, Mess	bbl	12 50 a 13	
—Prime		9 50 a 10	
Cheese, American	lb	6 a 7	
Hams, Northern		9 a 10	
SUGARS.			
St. Croix	lb	10 a 12	
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 10	
Hyson Skin		40 a 75	

THE N. YORK MEDICAL ACADEMY.

THE happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late, employed in the cure of diseases, are such as to entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *Mercury*, that boasted champion of the *MATERIA MEDICA*, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us. Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so easily an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a *Medical School*, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches in the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution has been erected and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldrich-street, between Gand & Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—
1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and practice of physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.*

5. *Materia Medica and practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at the institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student is, that all these who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable to practice in every State in the Union without molestation.—Some will require one year, others two years to complete their studies.

For the information of some we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:

1. A certificate of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

1. When this circular was first issued the price of Tuition alone was rated at \$250, board being an extra charge. But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every person to obtain this practice, to furnish Board and Tuition both, for that sum, (\$250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.
2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect from a minister, justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resides, will receive his board and tuition gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20.
3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

New-York, May 11, 1829.

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