

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, IN THE VILLAGE
OF PALMYRA, WAYNE CO. (N. Y.) BY
J. A. HADLEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Conditions.—To village subscribers, \$2.50 per annum. To those who call at the office for their papers, and to mail subscribers, \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance. To companies of thirteen or more, who call at the office, \$1.50, if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 a square 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 arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

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

AGENTS.

Abraham Spear, and Wm. P. Richardson, John Stoltz, 2d, P. M. Morace Morley, Israel Springler, David McDowell, William Voorhies, Russell Palmer, David Gates, Esq. Peter Valentine, Geo. B. Brinkerhoff, Cyrus Smith, James L. Brinkerhoff, Edward Wood, Ira Lathrop, Vernum Hadley, A. Garey, Richard T. Field, P. M. Willard Brown, Samuel Pearce, S. Stoddard, P. M. Laban Hoskins, Esq. James A. Bodien, John Norris, P. M. James Daws, P. M. Dr. A. Morse, R. Root, P. M. Dr. C. F. Clarke,	Macedon, Wayne Co. Ontario, " Williamson, " Marion, " Arcadia, " Lyons, " Savannah, " Port Bay, " Rosa, " Waleott, " Marengo, " Red Creek, " Butler, " Clyde, " Riga, Monroe Co. Tioga, Spencer Co. Manchester, Ont. Co. Rushville, " Middlesex, Yates Co. Plainville, Onondaga Springport, Cayuga Greenville, Green Co. Brown's Mills, Pa. Cummington, Mass. Dorset, Vt. Borodina, Michigan. Paris, Tennessee.
--	---

KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

J. A. HADLEY,
HAS just received and offers for sale
at the office of the Palmyra Free-
man, SAMUEL KIRKHAM'S system of

"English Grammar in Familiar Lec-
tures, 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 75 cents.
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 Kirk-
ham," and consider it a work deserving
of encouragement, and well calculated to
facilitate the acquisition of this useful sci-
ence.
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 fami-
liar Lectures," I feel a pleasure in recom-
mending it for the use of our schools and
academies. In the definitions, rules, and
order of arrangement, it possesses superi-
or merit, and cannot fail to lessen the la-
bor 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 ab-
ove advanced by Dr. Ruter, in relation
to Mr. Kirkham's Grammar.
JOHN WINRIGHT,
JOHN L. TALBERT, } Academical
T. HAMMOND, } Instructors.
JAMES CHUTE,

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Cham-
bersburgh 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 as-
sure 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 expe-
rience 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 lan-
guage 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 knowl-
edge of our language, are destitute of the
advantages of an instructor.

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

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 terrors of
dreadful 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, have pre-
pared 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 on 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 ordina-
ry 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-
holicion. 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 tincture, in
doses of a tea-spoonful. Nausea ensued, a
trembling of the limbs, and palpitation of the
heart. An inclination to puke, induced me
to take about two grains of opium, to allay
the irritation. The symptoms subsided, and
a glow of heat covered the surface, accom-
panied with moisture. I repeated the medi-
cine, and finding no deleterious effects, con-
cluded I might venture to administer it to
patients afflicted with diseased liver. I did,
and can say of a certainty, that it has pro-
ven the most speedy and salutary of any thing
I ever before used. Not wishing, however,
to have it rest barely on my own observa-
tions or assertions, I have prepared and left a
quantity at the office of the Palmyra Free-
man, and some other places, in hopes the un-
prejudiced physician, as well as the afflicted,
will test its validity, by giving it a fair trial;
and if found adequate to my own expecta-
tions and aspiring invalid's necessity, that its
worth may be promulgated for the benefit of
the afflicted. Printed directions will accom-
pany each bottle, so that any person may
manage the tincture with perfect safety.

JOHN C. MERWIN.

Marion, May 14, 1829.



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

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

JAUNDICE BITTERS, for
bilious complaints, a costive
habit, indigestion, weakness, ag-
ue 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 has removed his office
to the village of Lyons.
August, 1829.

ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Batavia Republican Advocate.
JUSTICE'S COURT.

SAMUEL W. GREENO,
vs.
WM. W. MARKHAM.
On the 11th July 1829, at Bethany, in
the county of Genesee, came on the trial
of the above entitled cause, before Na-
than Ramsay, Esquire, one of the Justices
of the peace of said county. The
plaintiff declared upon a promissory note
in the words and figures following:—"on
the first day of December next, we jointly
and severally promise to pay, Abner
Ashley, Treasurer of Oliver Branch
Lodge, No. 215, or bearer, eight dollars
August 13, 1826."

The note was signed by the defendant,
and Judge Mitchell, and Col. Lincoln.—
The defendant plead the general issue,
and gave the following notice. That the
note mentioned in the said plaintiff's de-
claration, was executed and given, without
any consideration, and that the note was
transferred to the plaintiff after it became
due, and without any consideration.—
And further, that said defendant hereto-
fore—to wit, on the first day of Septem-
ber, A. D. 1826, at Bethany, in said
county was importuned and solicited by
members of the institution or society of
"free and accepted masons," to join said so-
ciety, and that it was represented to him,
by members of said society, that said so-
ciety was a good, useful, virtuous, valu-
able, and excellent institution, and of great
advantage to the members thereof—and
upon such representation, he, said defend-
ant, was induced to join, and did join
said society, and take one degree in the
Olive Branch Lodge, No. 215, of said so-
ciety, called the entered apprentices de-
gree aforesaid; and that said note was
given for his initiation fees, for taking
said degree, called Entered apprentices'
degree, to Abner Ashley, Treasurer of
said Lodge, and for no other considera-
tion whatsoever; and said defendant
averts that said society is of no use to the
members thereof but on the contrary, is a
wicked, worthless, useless, and pernicious
institution, and is a great detriment
and injury to the members thereof;
whereby said defendant has been, and is
greatly injured, defrauded, and imposed
upon, in the giving of said note, and that
said plaintiff received said note after it
became due, and took it with a full knowl-
edge of the circumstances thereof: and
further that it was represented and assur-
ed to this same defendant, that if he should
not conclude to take any other, or fur-
ther degree or degrees, he should not be
required to pay any thing for his initia-
tion fees into said entered apprentices de-
gree, and should not be required to pay
said note, and that he did not, nor would
he take any other or further degree or
degrees (though often requested so to do)
and further, that the consideration of said
note has failed.

The defendant also plead a release and
discharge, from the effect and payment of
said note, which release was executed by
one of the members of Olive Branch
Lodge aforesaid, to the said defendant,
and avers that said note was still the
joint property of said Lodge. The plain-
tiff replied, denying the existence of said
release, and also that said lodge had no
joint interest in said note. The Honora-
ble William Mitchell, Senior Judge of
the court of Common Pleas for Genesee
county, was counsel for the plaintiff, and
T. Fitch, M. Taggart, and E. C. Dibble,
for the defendant.

The plaintiff demanded that the cause
be tried by the jury, which was duly sum-
moned, impanelled and sworn. The
Hon. counsel for the plaintiff, after briefly
stating cause to the jury, called, Mills
Averill as a witness to prove the execu-
tion of the note. Averill stated that the
note was in his hand writing, and that the
defendant executed the same. Averill
was at the time Secretary of Olive Branch
Lodge, and that the note was given for the
initiation fee of the defendant, into the
entered apprentices degree of said Lodge;
that the note after it was executed was
deposited with Abner Ashley, who was
then Treasurer of the lodge, in lieu of
so much money. The plaintiff here res-
ted his cause. The defendant's counsel
then briefly stated to the jury, the grounds
of defence embraced in the foregoing
pleas and notices, and then proceeded to
call witnesses to substantiate the matters
which were set up in defence to the ac-
tion.

Mills Averill was again called and tes-
tified, that while he continued a member
of said lodge, many similar notes were
given by candidates for initiation fees, up-
on being admitted into said lodge; but
that the usual custom was not to take
the notes decidedly for such fees, but that
it was usual for some one to deposit the
money in behalf of the candidate, togeth-
er with his application for admission,
and after the candidate was admitted,
the lodge passed a resolution to loan the
newly admitted candidate a sum of mon-
ey equal to that which had been deposi-

ted, for which he gave his note to the
lodge, and took the money and paid it
to the friend who had made the deposit.
But that he always considered this a mere
matter of form and evasion, that the
usage of the lodge, which was that money
must be deposited before the candidate
could be admitted, might be formally
complied with, still he considered that
the notes were, in point of fact, given for
the initiation fee. And that the note in
question was given under similar circum-
stances. The defendant's counsel then
produced a book, entitled "The Free-
mason's Monitor," &c. compiled and writ-
ten by Thomas Smith Webb, and sanc-
tioned by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter
of Rhode Island as "replete with useful
masonic information, and fully entitled to
the sanction of this Grand Chapter;"
and by the said Chapter, recommended
"to the attention and study of all the
members of the fraternity, to whom the
same may come," and offered to prove
that this book has been sanctioned by
Olive Branch Lodge, and adopted as a
standard work, by which to regulate and
govern the management and business of
said lodge, to which the honorable coun-
sel for the plaintiff objected. Whereup-
on a long and animated discussion arose,
in which the counsel for the defendant
contended that they had a right to prove
that this book was adopted by Olive
Branch Lodge, as the sentiments which
the members of said lodge intended to
hold out to the world, in reference to the
advantages of Freemasonry to their frater-
nity, that it made no difference whether
the defendant was induced to become
a member of this privileged order, by the
verbal recommendations of its members,
or the high encomiums which they sent
forth into the world, in the form of a
book; that masonry is the same all over
the world, and the same forms are gone
through with in the initiation of members,
in every lodge of the same degree: the
same means employed to induce men to
become members of an institution, which
was at the time the defendant was initia-
ted into its sublime mysteries, surrounded
by a veil as impervious to the eye of the
man unshackled, as the cloud which en-
compassed Aeneas on his entrance into
the Tyrean City; that it was utterly im-
possible for any man (unless he became
a member) to know its principles to differ
from those sent forth into the world, un-
der the title of "Town's Speculative Free-
masonry," and "Webb's Monitor," both
of which were approved of, and sanctioned
by the Grand Lodge of the state, to
which this lodge was tributary as a branch.
After some remarks from the honorable
counsel for the plaintiff, the court signi-
fied their opinion that the defendant could
not be permitted to show, that Webb's
Monitor was adopted by masons, as the
principles of their order; the defendant
must prove note to be the property of the
lodge. Upon which Mills Averill again
being called, further said, that he left the
lodge previous to the note's being trans-
ferred or due; that Morgan's book is true
as far as he has examined it, and that he
had examined it considerably; that ma-
sonry was not worth any thing in the ordi-
nary course of life; and that the degree
of entered apprentice mason, was "not
worth a stiver;" that the institution was
represented to defendant, as ancient and
honorable; and the oath of the degree
of entered apprentice mason, as publish-
ed in Bernard's "Light on masonry" is
true.

Rufus Devenport, being called and
sworn, said he was a member of Olive
Branch lodge, held the office of Senior
Deacon, and conducted defendant with
the cable tow around his neck, &c. that
all the ceremonies were gone through
with as usual, in initiating defendant;
the degree of entered apprentice mason,
does not differ materially from the expo-
sition in Morgan's book; that masonry is
not worth any thing to any person; that
he has paid \$20 for masonry, which has
not been of a fraction's benefit to him.

Charles Patterson being called and
sworn, said that he was a member of Ol-
ive Branch Lodge; that the degree of
entered apprentice mason is not worth any
thing to any man; that he is jointly
interested in the funds of said lodge, with
the other members; that the taking and
depositing a note, receiving money, and
paying it over for degree, is a mere mat-
ter of form, to prevent giving note im-
mediately to the lodge for degree—and that
Morgan's book is true.

Jonathan Gregg, being called and sworn,
said that he was master of Olive Branch
Lodge; that the treasurer has charge of
funds; and that the note in question, be-
longed to said funds; and was given to
plaintiff merely for collection, in pursu-
ance of a resolution passed by the lodge
last winter, that they collect in their out-
standing debts.

After which the defendant produced a
release signed, sealed, and delivered, by
a member of the Olive Branch lodge re-
leasing said defendant from the payment
of said note, and offered to prove the ex-
ecution of the same, by the subscribing
witness, to which the honorable counsel
for plaintiff objected, and the court de-

ciding that defendant should be permitted
to prove said release, and let it go to the
jury; the aforesaid honorable counsel for
plaintiff discontinued his suit.

During the trial several other witness-
es were sworn, whose testimony was not
material to the points in issue, and is
therefore omitted.

We have inadvertently omitted publishing the
following, from the Buffalo Patriot, for two or
three weeks. It corrects the misrepresentations
of the circumstances alluded to, which issued from
the Buffalo Journal, and has since been eagerly
copied into several masonic "republican" pa-
pers.

"Anti-Masonic Outrage."—Under the
above head the last Journal contains
a pitiful story about a circumstance that
transpired in the town of Erie, in this
county, on the 5th inst. A baser misrep-
resentation perhaps never appeared in that
paper. The fact in the case we under-
stand from good authority are as follows:

At a meeting of the "First Society of
the Methodist Church," in that town, held
in pursuance of public notice the 9th of
July 1828, the following resolutions were
passed:

"Resolved, That we will hold no reli-
gious connection, union or fellowship with
any members of the masonic institution
belonging to our church, unless they
wholly renounce said Institution and hold
themselves no longer amenable to mason-
ry."

"Resolved, That we will not hear or
support any preacher who is a Free-
mason unless he renounces said institution,
and publishes it to the world in the pub-
lic prints."

The circumstance alluded to in the
Journal was evidently a concerted plan
to create a disturbance in the Society.—
Elder Story is a violent mason, and of
course could not be permitted to preach
in the house belonging to this society
consistently with the resolutions above
referred to. It was announced in the
morning, by some of the friends of Elder
Story, that there would be preaching at
that house in the afternoon, without men-
tioning the name of the preacher. Elder
Story commenced the services by reading
a hymn; but as no one chose to lead in
singing, he inquired if there were no
singers, to which one of the trustees of
the Society replied that the probable
cause why there were no singers to effi-
ciate, was that the preacher was a ma-
son, and it was not agreeable that he
should proceed. To this Col. Vande-
venter replied and requested Elder S. to
proceed; upon which another trustee re-
joined that as Col. V. was not a member
of the Society, and had no interest in the
house, it was not his place to interfere.—
The preacher thereupon retired to a
barn, and proceeded with the exercises.
Some of the Elder's friends, or the friends
of masonry, afterwards persuaded three
irresponsible men, who were not mem-
bers of the society, and also were not
present at the meeting, to enter a com-
plaint before a magistrate, and the three
trustees were brought before him, and
fined, summarily, without an opportunity
of making a defence, \$6 each. We un-
derstand the whole proceedings in the
case were illegal, and that the affair is in
a train of legal investigation, in which we
doubt not the mischief makers will re-
ceive a just retribution.

Eleventh of September.—We are happy to
perceive that the memorable 11th of September
is to be celebrated in Utica and Batavia, as well
as in a number of other places in this and the
neighboring states.

The editor of the Utica Elucidator thus speaks
of the

ELEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Does any man fear to come forward
and unite in the commemoration of that
day, lest masonry should point the
finger of scorn at him? Let him remem-
ber that Morgan looked their scorn, ven-
geance, and death in the face, and yet
shrunk not from the call of duty. Does
any man think that he is but one, and his
attendance or absence will hardly be no-
ticed? Let him call to mind the proverb,
that "in the multitude of counsel
there is safety." Is he told that politi-
cal corruption will be there? Let him
attend and see for himself, and if he
finds intrigue or guile, let him do his
duty by raising his voice against it. Let
every man see for himself, and hear for
himself, who are anti-masons, and what
are the principles of anti-masons. We
fear not to show ourselves to the world,
and to exhibit our proceedings to the
world. We assemble in no dark cavern,
with only the light of three tallow candles,
and the door guarded by a tyler with a
drawn sword. We wish by our practice
as well our word to "have no fellowship
with the unfruitful works of darkness, but
rather reprove them."

A correspondent of the Batavia Republican
Advocate, speaks of the propriety of celebrating
the 11th of Sept. in the following language:

Mr. Miller.—I was gratified to see in
your paper of the 31st ult. a suggestion of
the propriety of commemorating, in some

suitable manner, the 11th of September, and the events connected with it. It should be kept in solemn remembrance by every patriot of America, so long as a vestige or remnant of free-masonry pollutes our land. It was the dawn of our emancipation from a degrading thralldom. On that day did free-masonry in the pride and strength of fancied power set the laws of our country at defiance, in the kidnapping of a free, inoffensive and patriotic citizen of this republic. I am satisfied that all those who are acquainted with the events connected with that memorable day, and who think the liberties of our country—the rich inheritance of our patriotic father of '76—more valuable than the mummery, the falsehood, the degradation and the slavery of free-masonry, will cordially unite in a suitable commemoration of that day. I therefore propose, that the citizens favorable to the object of the notice, will meet at the house of Gilbert and Russell, in the village of Batavia, on Tuesday next, the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of commemorating the 11th Sept. next, and to enter into such arrangements for the same, as they shall think proper to adopt.

A CITIZEN.

Free-masonry has made a death-rally to save her shaken and falling Temple, in Vermont. A sudden, close and fraternal COALITION has been formed to defeat Gen. CAHOON. Adams men, Jacksonians, and Federalists have formed an alliance to defeat the Republican Anti-masonic candidate. This unnatural amalgamation was produced by masonic influence, and is designed to perpetuate masonic misrule. In the last trial, Gen. Cahoon was far ahead of his competitors, and his ultimate election, over the other candidates, rendered certain. The Fraternity took the alarm! Messrs. Cushman, Buck and Bell, are suddenly withdrawn! The scene changes, and a new performer appears on the stage! The Hon. Samuel Prentiss is brought out as a candidate upon whom the friends of Messrs. Cushman, Buck and Bell are required to bestow their votes! Mr. Prentiss, though a man of talents and popularity, is a Mason, a Jackson man and a Federalist. Gen. Cahoon is a Republican. The district is strongly democratic and Adams. Nothing but "All Powerful Free-Masonry," could have produced such a surrender of political faith.—We do not, however, fear the result.—The freemen of Vermont will throw off their oppressors. Only let a few sparks of the flame which burns so bright in Caledonia county, fly through Orange, Washington and Essex, and the cause will be triumphant.—A. M. Eng.

Political masons are very loud in their declarations that "anti-masonry is dying away." This statement is always made in general terms, unsupported by a single fact. Tell us *when*, *where*, and in what way anti-masonry is declining. Turn which way we will, far or near, we witness the rapid spread and permanent establishment of anti-masonry. It is that kind of anti-masonry, too, which will trample under foot the old usurper and taskmaster. The land has long mourned under the domination of free-masonry—the people intend to rule hereafter.

Lib. Register.

The next President.—We notice this subject begins to be agitated in various parts of the Union. Mr. Clay is said to be already in the field. It is intimated also, that Gen. Jackson will be a candidate for re-election; but there are various reasons for believing that such will not be the event; and there are many contingencies which may happen to prevent it. Between these two, Anti-masons can have no choice, as they have both mounted high upon the mystic ladder; and of course we should view a contest between them as a matter of indifference, in which our principles are in no respect involved. Ag in Messrs. Van Buren and Calhoun, neither of whom are masons, are spoken of as prominent candidates. It is impossible to foresee what events may transpire in the course of four years: we would therefore caution all true anti-masons against committing themselves to men.—No great national object can ever be achieved by *personal parties*; we should, indeed, have an especial care to the personal character and qualifications of candidates for office, never suffering ourselves to support a man destitute of moral character and principle, or the qualifications requisite for a faithful discharge of the duties of the station to which he aspires. But then, we must regard, as a leading object, his *political principles*—and the opponents of secret societies should keep constantly in view the object of excluding every mason from office.

Buffalo Patriot.

The St. Louis Republican says, that a ballot for president was lately had on board a steam boat. Clay had 29, Calhoun 7, Van Buren 5.

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1829.

GREAT MEN.

"BEWARE OF SECRET ASSOCIATIONS."—George Washington.
"I am decidedly opposed to ALL SECRET SOCIETIES WHATEVER."—Samuel Adams.
"I am opposed to ALL SECRET ASSOCIATIONS."—John Hancock.
"I am not, never was, and never shall be a FREE MASON."—John Quincy Adams.
"That masonry is sometimes applied to the acquisition of POLITICAL POWER, CAN NOT BE DISPUTED."—De Witt Clinton.
"A man wishing to eschew ALL evil, SHOULD NOT BE A FREE-MASON."—Cadwallader D. Colden.

RESOLVE,

Passed by the Wayne County Anti-Masonic Convention, held at Lyons June 11, 1829:

"Resolved, That the interests of truth and freedom are promoted by the dissemination of facts, the discussion of principles, and the awakening of generous sympathies; and that the anti-masonic inhabitants of the county of Wayne be invited to attend a meeting, at Lyons, to be held at 12 o'clock, on Friday the 11th of September next, and that the County Committee be requested, as soon as may be convenient, to engage one or more suitable persons to prepare, deliberately and solemnly, to address the said meeting, in illustration of the facts, principles, and sympathies of anti-masonry."

LORENZO DOW.—We are requested to state that the celebrated Lorenzo Dow will preach in the Methodist Meeting-House in this village, on Saturday the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. At 9 o'clock A. M. of the same day he will preach in Canandaigua.

The name of the Post Office in the village of Clyde, in this county, heretofore known as "Galen Post Office," has been changed to that of "Clyde Post Office." The designation of the former "Clyde Post Office," in Monroe co. has been changed to that of "North Rochester."

The eleventh of September will be long remembered. We rejoice that it is to be celebrated, this year, with public solemnity, in several counties of this state. It is a day which will never cease to be interesting to all who respect the rights of man, for on that day, three years ago, the first great step was taken, in that course of sanguinary guilt, by which the masonic fraternity have opened the eyes of a portion of this community to the desperate wickedness of their principles, and the fearful ability with which they can apply them. No crimes can be imagined more atrocious, in respect to the victims themselves, than those committed by free-masons against Capt. Morgan and his family. To the kidnapping & murder of the husband and father, they added the slander and robbery of the widow and orphans! At such execrable outrages, it is natural for humanity to mourn. They shock the feelings of every heart, and justly produce a holy indignation against all have aided in their perpetration, and the deepest sympathy with the living sufferers. But atrocious and shocking as these crimes are, in respect to their immediate victims, there is another view of them, in which they appear much more portentous and alarming—a view, which the moment it is justly embraced, will burn all the circumstances of them deep into the soul of every freeman who loves himself, his family, his country, or his race.—These crimes have proceeded from foul conspiracy. They are the regular, designed, and necessary fruit of the oaths of free-masonry. What, then, is free-masonry? What are its objects? What its means? What its obligations? What its members? What its power? These are questions which all who will take the trouble to examine into them, may conclusively answer.—If free-masonry has committed murder, and effectually screened the murderers from the just animadversion all our criminal courts—if it enjoins political intolerance and the slander of individuals—if it forestalls the most precious rights of the mind, the rights of free enquiry and free communication—if it is hypocritical, and profanes the most holy names and subjects of religion—if it is, in many cases, inconsistent with allegiance to the government, which we regard as the richest legacy bequeathed to us by our sainted fathers—if it covertly attacks the great duties upon which all our social advantages depend, the duties of truth, in witnesses, and of impartiality, and justice, and general utility, in judges, jurymen, and legislators—and if, in addition to all this, it boasts of a power and skill beyond the reach of all opposition, surely it is important that we understand it. It may be understood. Its character has been disclosed in letters of light, to all who have been willing to read them. The revelations of Capt. Morgan and its other renouncing members, connected with the mode and extent of persecution and sufferings to which they have been subjected by such as still adhere to the infamous brotherhood, have thrown a brighter light upon all the principles and proceedings of its Lodges, Chapters, & Encampments, than ever visited them before—a light which honest men, whether of that number who have been deluded by its pretensions or not, will delight to walk in. To this light let us all repair. If it exhibits to those who will fearlessly follow it, the heinous birth place & sanctuary of crime, we are certainly most deeply interested in it; and none who are not already enslaved, or fit for chains, can want motives to attend the exhibition. For this exhibition, no day in the year can be so proper as the *eleventh of September*. We therefore rejoice that so many of our fellow-citizens have agreed to set that day apart for the purposes of enquiry and consideration, concerning the dangers of free-masonry, and the means by which we may avoid them: and we hope that every considerate man and woman in this county, not prevented by uncontrollable causes, will attend the celebration of that day, at Lyons.

A large anti-masonic meeting was held in the south-west part of Ohio (Goshen, Champaign county,) on the 25th ult.

Marion W. Wilcox has been appointed Postmaster in this village, vice Joseph S. Colt, "reformed!" We had for some time known that the masons were trying to make this change, but supposed that they could not succeed. Mr. Colt has discharged the duties of his office faithfully. No one, we believe, has cause of complaint in this respect. But here was the fault—he was neither a mason nor a jack—he would neither "hurrah for Jackson," nor cry out "political anti-masonry!" This was the only offence.—His successor is a mason, of course.

A gentleman of Sedus writes us as follows: "There has recently been a number of Salt Springs discovered in the vicinity of Great Sedus Bay. The water is of a good quality—said by some to be equal to that of the Onondaga and Salina Salt Springs. A small quantity of Salt has been manufactured from the water. Preparations are making for thorough examination, which in all probability will prove favorable. I have no doubt but the first rate Salt will, in the course of a few years, be manufactured from these Springs. They will therefore be of great benefit to our country. Should the contemplated Sedus Canal be constructed, (and it probably will,) the Salt which I think will be manufactured from these Springs, will find an easy and cheap conveyance to the Erie Canal; and of course can be conveyed at little expense to all sections of the country."

The trials of Whitney, Beach, Jewett, Chubbuck, Shaw, Wright, Adams, and Brown, (indicted for the Morgan conspiracy,) which were to have taken place at Lockport, week before last, have been carried up to the Supreme Court. Three new indictments were found for the same offence. The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against E. J. Roberts, of the Craftsman, for a libel on the Sheriff and Clerk of Niagara co.

The Boston "Masonic Mirror," after a suspension of a year and a half, has, by the assistance of the "hand-maid's" followers, again appeared. It cannot be supported by its own merits—the funds of masonry must be applied to that purpose. Anti-masons have nothing to fear from it—it is a harmless concern.

The editor of the Masonic Mirror appears to be mightily pleased with our remarks of the 23th ult. on the "antiquity of masonry." If in those remarks the puerile scribbler of the Mirror finds any thing advantageous to himself or his party, he is welcome to it—he stands in need of something besides the production of his own brainless noddle, to sustain the cause of "Noddicism."

The Vermont Anti-Masonic State Convention was held at Montpelier on the 5th inst. Most of the counties in the state, we understand, were represented. An elegant Address was delivered by the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, whose valuable renunciation we published in our last. Judge Allen was nominated as a candidate for Governor. We shall publish the proceedings as soon as they are received.

The "Grand Mountain Boys" are deliberate in forming opinions on important subjects; but when they become determined, they go the "whole hog." We are mistaken if masonry is not put down in Vermont before it is in this state.

An Address to the electors of Madison county, appears in the Republican Monitor, signed by **FOUR HUNDRED** anti-masons. They conjure their fellow-citizens by all that is near and dear to themselves and their country, to persevere in the cause of Equal Rights. It is an able address, and may be hereafter published in our paper. How rapidly anti-masonry is "going down" in Madison!

Our foreign news are important. It appears that the Russians, at the late engagement near Choumla, were victorious, and that 56 pieces of artillery were taken from the Turks. This Russian victory has dampened the ambition and greatly lessened the strength of the Turks. They will soon be compelled to "give up the ship." By late accounts it appears that the Russians have recently won a number of victories, of less magnitude, however, than the one near Choumla.

Mr. N. D. Strong, editor of the Hartford, Ct. "Anti-Masonic Intelligencer," has so far recovered his health, as to be able to go on with the publication of his valuable paper.

We have received a communication signed "S." which will find a place in our miscellaneous department in the course of a week or two.

The poetical effusion over the forged signature of "Bard of Visions," cannot be admitted.

Items.—Within a month or two, ten or twelve old papers in Pennsylvania, have come out anti-masonic. There are twenty free presses in that state.

The Delham Register has hoisted anti-masonic colors. This makes the tenth republican paper in Massachusetts.

We learn from various quarters, that the respectable portion of the masonic fraternity have become disgusted with the slanderous, libellous Craftsman. This might have been expected.—Although they are members of the same institution which Roberts supports, yet they cannot approve of the course he has taken. The Craftsman, filled weekly, as it is, with wilful libels on individuals as respectable as the state affords, as well as inconsistent, contradictory, and false assertions, is enough to shock the feelings and excite the indignation of all honest masons. These, however, are not the only ones, belonging to the masonic party, who have condemned it. Editors of papers under masonic influence, have rebuked its shameful course, as will be seen by the following extracts:

The Craftsman copies the article from an eastern paper, headed "Morgan actually found," without comment. The republication of such articles will do more towards keeping "the excitement" alive,

than all the ranting and raving of broken down politicians from the Atlantic to the rocky Mountains.—*Geneva Gazette.*

We concur entirely in the opinion.—And we would further add that, in our view, the tone and course of the Craftsman will make ten Anti-Masons among the honest, reflecting and intelligent men, where Weed, with all his display of blood, skulls, aprons, daggers, titles, crowns, conspiracies and crimes, can make one. We dare not believe this paper has the cordial approbation of the fraternity.—*Onondaga Journal.*

The Craftsman has at length thrown off its disguise and commenced its attacks upon the Republican party of this state.—*Ontario Mess.*

Although we hope and believe that the time is not far distant when masonry will be consigned to oblivion, yet we will not consent that it be made a stepping stone for hypocrites to obtain power.

[In speaking of the opposers of the general administration, he continues:] "The Rochester Craftsman supports the same party for the same reasons probably, and Henry Clay does too."—*Waterloo Observer.*

The Craftsman and these papers have heretofore gone hand in hand, in opposing anti-masonry; but no sooner did Roberts receive their justly deserved lashes, than he turned about and threw a handful of "vengeance" at each. He thus speaks of them:

The *Geneva Gazette* is an old Federal paper of the blue stamp—was violently opposed to the war—a libeller of the patriot Tompkins—a warm advocate of the electoral law, and consequently an abuser of the Seventeen Senators. This is one of the men who decorated his columns with the names of the Seventeen hung in black, and promised that he would continue to do it yearly, but now finds it more advantageous to discontinue it.

The *Onondaga Journal*, a paper destitute alike to the talent or common sense is too contemptible for to bestow more than a passing notice.

The *Waterloo Observer* is like the Journal, a stale and a simple affair, whose gross ignorance is evidence by charging the Craftsman with supporting an opposition to the general administration.

The *Ontario Messenger*, the parasite of J. C. Spencer, also the bitter and rancorous persecutor of Tompkins, and one of those also who declared he would yearly hang up the 17.—The *Gazette* and *Messenger* have lately thrown off their old creeds and come over to the Republican ranks, and have, to our chagrin and mortification been received with open arms by the Argus, (the Ajax of our house) with his accustomed complacency—all their past errors forgotten in a moment. They are all disposed to be Anti-Masonic, and would go the whole hog, did they not find it necessary once in a while to cry out faintly in opposition to political Anti-Masonry, to sustain their newly acquired credit, while they at the same time aid Spencer in building up his personal party. These are men who pretend to read lessons to an editor of 10 years standing in the Republican ranks, whose time and exertions have been constantly devoted to the interests which they have with all their might opposed.

Their opposition in some measure arises from their petty jealousy at the rapid increase of support and growing popularity of the Craftsman, partly to flatter the Inquisition as well as in retaliation of our general charge against the press of our country—its licentiousness, stupidity &c. for a guilty conscience often reproves.—But if these exclusives in the Republican ranks think to dictate to us what course we shall pursue, or swerve us from our purpose, they will soon find out their mistake.

For the Freeman.

MR. EDITOR—I perceive by your paper, that there is to be a celebration at Lyons on the 11th of September next, in commemoration of the abduction of WILLIAM MORGAN; and I hope that it will be attended by all the friends of good order and equal rights in the county. Let the reader reflect for a moment, and he will, I think, become convinced of the utility of this. What condition would this country have soon been in, had masonry been permitted to pursue its devastating and horrid course? It would have been, as every discerning person must perceive, in utter ruin! Its present condition is truly lamentable—masonry has already seized the reins of government, and it will be found difficult to compel it to release its hold. Morgan respected his country—he fought and bled in the field of battle to obtain its liberty; and when, three years ago, he became convinced of the danger it was in, he sounded the tocsin of alarm; but it was a harsh act—it cost him his life! Let freemen, therefore, annually commemorate the day on which he was deprived of his liberty. As they value freedom, so let them value, honor, revere, and celebrate the day on which a new era in their country's liberty was commenced.

I think it would be well for the Governor of each state in the Union, to recommend the 11th of September to be celebrated each year, in a suitable manner; and also, for preachers of the gospel to recommend to the several congregations under their care, to do so likewise on that day, as I before stated, a citizen of this free government was forcibly

taken from his home and his friends, and afterwards put to death, by men, or rather monsters in human shape, calling themselves "honorable," and some too, who profess to be the ambassadors and followers of our Saviour!

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Extraordinary despatch.—The steam-boat New Philadelphia left Albany on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, arrived here about the same hour on Thursday morning, landed her passengers as usual, went round to the rail-way of the Dry Dock company, in the East River, discharged the water from her boilers, was halled up on the rail-ways, and, after the bottom was cleaned and graved, was launched; her boilers were re-filled her wood taken in, and she was at her accustomed station at the foot of Cortlandt-st. on the same afternoon at a quarter past 5, was again on her way to Albany. The New Philadelphia is a large steam boat, measuring probably 160 feet in length. This despatch, evinces very strong, the utility and efficiency of the dry dock rail-ways; and, but that custom renders even wonders familiar, it might excite astonishment that a steam boat could thus, within 36 hours, traverse a distance of 320 miles, and undergo besides, after being halled up out of her element, a thorough cleaning on dry land.—*N. Y. American.*

Remarkable Circumstance.—Within a few days Mr. Hieskill lost a cow in consequence of the bite of a snake—and what is remarkable, several of his hogs that had eaten of her carcass, have also died from the effect of the poison. We communicate this for the benefit of farmers. By the way, poke-root, boiled soft & applied as a poultice, is a sure remedy for the bite of a snake. We published this remedy three or four years ago, and have had the satisfaction to learn that it saved the life of a valuable horse for a subscriber. We have also received an acknowledgment of its effects through a Pennsylvania paper. It was made known to us as a cure used by the Indians in Missouri.—*Stanton Spectator.*

Tarter on the teeth.—Mr. Le Beaume has lately ascertained that tartar on the teeth is produced in the same manner as coral, by animalculi; which, after having formed the nidus, insinuate themselves between the gums and teeth, causing diseases of both, and their secretion often contaminates the breath. Mr. Le Beaume has also ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar and a brush will, in a few days, remove the tartar; and the use of powdered charcoal and the tincture of rhubarb, will effectually prevent its formation.

The Ladies in pantaloons.—The lady-gentlemen, recently committed to jail in this town, for driving a horse and gig too far from home, have been set at liberty; the owner of the property who resides in New-York, not being disposed to add to the expenses which had incurred in regaining it, the trouble of prosecuting the offenders. They took passage, on Wednesday morning, (still retaining their assumed dress) with the driver of the Norwich stage, who did not in the least suspect the quality of his passengers.—*Worcester Yeoman.*

Some person, through the columns of the "Literary Subaltern" offers to bet \$3000, or any less amount, that Henry Clay will be the next President of the U. States. Another bet of \$1000 is offered, that Clay's majority of the electoral votes will be 160. The first bet, says the City Gazette, "we should think a very safe one; for opinion seems sitting irresistibly that way."

A riot took place in Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, between some soldiers, and at length increased to a great mob. The 76th regiment were ordered to fire among the crowd. Some persons were killed and others wounded. The Rev. Mr. Standish Grady, who was hastening to suppress the riot, was thrown from his horse and killed.

Temperance.—The fourth of July was celebrated with great pomp, ceremony, and rejoicing, at Raleigh, N. C. Plenty of toasts were drank in—cold water.—The company retired perfectly sober, at an early hour.

A man advertises in the Zanesville Republican, "Temperance Scythes, warranted to cut without whiskey." We know many industrious yeomen in this State, who have long been in the habit of using scythes of this description, and are perfectly satisfied of their superior quality.

How to be rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to stint ourselves and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for your friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and desponding, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment, and death—and then the end of riches.

In Petersburg, N. H. the ladies gave the gentleman a dinner on the 4th ult. Who paid for it?

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Manchester, Captain Sketchly, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st July, London and Liverpool dates to the 30th June and the 1st ult. are received—being seven days later than our former advices. The following, we believe, is the most important.

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Great Battle.—The Russian Bulletins announce that a great battle has been fought near Chumla, in which the Russians gained the day. We give the statement made by the London Courier, founded on the ex parte report of the Russian writers—the Turks may give a different version. At all events there has been some hard fighting.

From the London Courier of June 29th.

We have at length received official intelligence from the Russian army in the shape of a bulletin (the fifth) dated from Warsaw on the 19th, inserted in the Prussian State Gazette of the 23d, with an Extraordinary Supplement to the Gazette, which last arrived at a late hour. The former contains the general substance, the latter the details, of a battle fought near Choumla, on the 11th, between the Russian General in Chief, Count Diebitsch, and the Grand Vizier, in which the former gained a victory.

"Our brave troops burned with impatience to engage the enemy, and a most sanguinary battle ensued; so that I was obliged at the very beginning, to make a reserve of two brigades of infantry, and with their artillery, and a brigade of cavalry, with a company of horse artillery, advanced into the fire. This reinforcement, and especially the boldness of the 19th company of horse artillery, which under the personal command of the brave Maj. Gen. Arnold, did the enemy great damage; and also several attacks undertaken and executed with the greatest resolution by the Parlograd and Irkuisik regiments of Hussars, obtained us a complete superiority; notwithstanding which, the battle continued with great obstinacy on both sides, till at length the enemy was compelled to retreat into an advantageous position, covered by wood, leaving the field of battle covered with a great part of his regular troops, who had fallen in the action.

After a murderous combat of four hours, the fire, which the exhausted troops could not continue, entirely ceased on both sides. I made use of this interval of repose to take such further measures as appeared to me necessary for the entire defeat of the Grand Vizier. Accordingly, the 6th division of infantry was relieved, and the 5th took its place. I reinforced the second division of Hussars with the 3d, and the whole line with a reserve formed of the 16th and 19th divisions of infantry; and to Lieutenant General Baron Kreutz, who was stationed towards Choumla, I sent as a reserve the 3d brigade of the 11th division, and the hussars of the Bug, with their artillery.

These new measures, and an extraordinary loss which the enemy had already sustained in the engagement, produced an entire discouragement in the Grand Vizier. He called a council of war (as we learned from a Bimbashi who was taken a prisoner) and resolved upon it to retreat by way of Kopareva to Marasch. The deliberations of the enemy's Generals were not yet concluded when our columns advanced from different sides and began the attack. Our horse artillery, under the protection of the 5th division of infantry, and the 16th brigade of artillery, blew up several of the enemy's ammunition wagons by their first shot. This circumstance produced an evident terror in the enemy's ranks, and a particular waving in his whole line seemed to indicate that he would speedily give way. Meantime our troops advanced in quick time. The Grand Vizier's army, however, did not wait for their attack, but having discharged all their artillery, commenced a general flight, abandoning 40 pieces of cannon, with all the ammunition wagons, the camp, and their whole baggage. Besides the above, 2000 of the enemy were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners."

LONDON, June 23.

Nothing is talked of here but the battle between the Russians and Turks, which is generally looked upon as decisive of the war, if not of the fate of the Ottoman Porte. It is hoped, rather than believed, that the Russian account has been greatly exaggerated, and that it was, in fact, a sort of drawn battle; but the loss of 56 pieces of artillery on the part of the Turks too clearly proves that they have been totally defeated. Every person acquainted with the nature of the contest and with the resources of the Turks believed that they would have avoided a battle in the open field, and the probability is that such was their intention, had they not been forced into the contrary course by the skillful maneuvers of the Russian General. Russia's friends are positive that the victory will lead to a peace. We doubt this. It is true that the Emperor Nicholas is aware that all Europe is against—decidedly against, the destruction of the Turkish Power; but then it should be recollected that he also knows that England, who is most interested in the question, and who has hitherto found money for carrying on general European wars, is now too poor to follow such

a course, and keep her faith with the public creditor upon the principles which her Government has laid down.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship York, Capt. De Cost, arrived at New-York August 7, from Liverpool, papers have been received from London to the 23d, Liverpool to the 24th, and London Shipping Lists to the 22d June inclusive.

A battle had been fought at Pravadi between the Russians and the Turks, in which both parties claim the victory.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 10th contains a short account of the battle of Pravadi, in which the Russians claim the victory. The Gazette adds, that they remained masters of the field. However, according to the fourth bulletin, they retreated to Koslandji, to concentrate their force and receive reinforcements. The battle of Pravadi was fought with such obstinacy, that only 45 Turks were taken prisoners. The Russians had 13 officers wounded, and 33 killed.

Accounts from Vienna of the 12th of June, by an extraordinary conveyance, state that the Austrian Government had just received official information from Constantinople, of a recapture between the Turks and Russians, near the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet, on re-entering the Black Sea, fell in with four Russian frigates and a brig. After an action of a few hours, three of the frigates and the brig are reported to have run away, and the fourth frigate, of 50 guns, taken by the Turks, who immediately returned with their prize to Constantinople.

Sir Edward Banks steam vessel arrived from Hamburg, at London. It is stated that the bombardment of Silistria by the Russians had commenced, and that the garrison, which is 13,000 strong, had expressed a wish to capitulate, but that Count Diebitsch, convinced that he should be able to take the place by storm, had rejected every proposal of the kind.

Executions continued in Portugal under the orders of Don Miguel. A number of Portuguese gentlemen had escaped from Oporto on board an English vessel and arrived in Dublin.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 24th of June.

It is stated in the Hamburg paper that the Emperor of Russia, instead of proceeding to the Principalities, has returned to Warsaw.

The French papers state that the Duke of Wellington was to set out about the end of July for the Continent. He will inspect the fortresses of the Netherlands, and then proceed to Vienna.

The King of Spain, who recently lost his wife, yielding to the wishes of the nation, is about to send an ambassador to Naples to solicit the hand of Her Royal Highness the Princess Donna Maria Christine.

Dreadful Shipwrecks.—In the Hearty, Redpole, and Ariel, gun-brig packets, lately lost in England, 117 persons perished leaving 36 widows with children, near Falmouth, for whom a subscription was opened.

N. Y. Ecc. Journal.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Edward Steenrod, of Friendship, Allegany co. fell through the flood of his mill, on the 22d ult. by which he was so severely wounded, that he expired on the following day.

DIED.—In this village, on Saturday last, Mr. Samuel D. Robinson, formerly of Pittsburg Pa aged 28 years.

DR. J. C. MERWIN,

HAS removed his office to the village of Lyons, near Deming's Tavern. All those indebted are invited to call and settle. Those who have demands, may send their accounts to A. Dorsey, Esq. and they will be attended to. August 18, 1829. 34tf.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

BY order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esq. first Judge of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Wayne—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Elisha Minor, of the town of Palmyra, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Palmyra, in said county, on the third day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated August 13, 1829. 11w34.

\$20 REWARD.

WOULD frankly be paid for the detection and bringing to condign punishment, a few black-hearted scoundrels who have sheared and disfigured my horse, stolen and carried off an iron axletree, together with some of the wood-work and tire of a *four wheel carriage*. To portray the demerits and conduct of those detestable night-walkers and pests to society, is beyond the power of language. Few men, however, I presume, will differ in opinion with myself, when I pronounce them worse than horse-thieves, or the man who steals, robs, or plunders, with a hope to enrich himself. The highwayman or public robber is as far above the poor pashanamous wretch who takes clandestine measures to injure his fellow-mortals, as the noblest being in existence, is to the meanest reptile. The one plunders through sinister motives; the other only acts the sneaking, underhanded coward, to vent his malice and malignity, to saturate a disposition delighting only in cruelty, barbarity, sin, and the lowest grades of iniquity!! In what dread must an honest citizen live, who finds himself surrounded by a host of unprincipled knaves, whose only aim is malice, revenge and mischief—those beings who veil their contaminated bodies by the dark shades of the night, limited only by power and opportunity? No villainy can be a parallel. It is below the dignity of rational beings, too base indeed for savages.

This same cruel and revengeful club not long since (as I have been credibly informed) transacted many similar feats near my place of residence, such as destroying gardens, letting cattle into fields of wheat, carrying off waggons, breaking open school houses, breaking the glass and crushing the stove, deranging harness on horses hitched, while the owners were attending public worship, taking out linch pins, exposing thereby the wheels to run off at the hazard of life and property. These are a few specimens of their heinous transactions out of many more equally heinous, cruel and inhuman. Is it possible that parents tolerate their children in such enormous crimes? Can they be ignorant of their absence? No, they must suspect at least, and might measurably suppress those predominant evils, especially if they would use reasonable exertions. But what is the case? They tolerate them either directly or indirectly. They are calumniating their neighbors themselves, accusing them of lasciviousness, debauchery, adultery, fornication, and every thing that is infamous, when in fact there is not a word of truth in it. In fact I have suffered beyond calculation by mean, dirty, low-lived persons, who have promulgated thousands of falsehoods without the least cause or provocation, sometimes emanating barely from conjecture. Some have maliciously and falsely reported that I had two wives, and similar crimes as repugnant to truth as light from darkness. Had I been the only one however who had suffered by false rumors and detraction transactions, I might suspect that I had accidentally offended some of the sons of darkness, but when I find some of the best men in the state equally stigmatized, it must be the result of ordinary practice amongst a set of beings, who live in hopes of rearing their own reputations by being master in the field of calumny and falsehood. I hesitate to seek any other cause. But I would wish a list of their names while they are thus crawling in the grass like the venomous serpent. Law then might bring them to a place they have long merited.

J. C. MERWIN.

Marion, Aug. 2d 1829. 33

N. B. The public are notified that I intend suspension of business (except few chronic cases) till further notice.—Those indebted will please call and settle their accounts. J. C. M.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm, are earnestly requested to call and settle as soon as convenient. ELLIAH LINNELL, ALVIN FOOT. Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829.

The subscriber will continue the

SHOE



BUSINESS,

in Palmyra, as usual. He feels grateful to the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and will endeavor to do business that will merit the same in future. E. LINNELL. Aug. 4, 1829. 6mo33.

MARSHALL'S & WEBSTER'S

Spelling Books,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829.

ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC.

GIDDIN'S anti-masonic Almanac for 1830, is now in the press in this village, and will be ready for distribution by the middle of August. It will be printed on paper of a good quality, and contain thirty-six pages of close matter, embellished with a well executed plate representing the ceremony of bringing a "poor blind candidate" to light. It will contain the conclusion of the "statement of facts" began in the almanac for 1829, relative to the confinement of Wm. Morgan at Fort Niagara, and much other matter illustrative of the true principles of masonry, and the progress of anti-masonry through the Union. The price will be three dollars per hundred, fifty cents per dozen, and six and a quarter cents single. Orders from any part of the Union or the Canadas, post paid, and enclosing cash, will meet with due attention. Agents will soon be appointed in various sections of the country to distribute the work on the above terms.

A complete assortment of anti-masonic publications for sale by the subscriber, at his anti-masonic book-store in this village, among which is "Light on Masonry," disclosing the secrets of forty-eight degrees of the order, and containing much other interesting matter.

All Editors favorably disposed, will please to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

EDWARD GIDDINS.

Rochester, N. Y. July 26, 1829.

NO. 1.

RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1830:

WILL be published by ALLEN and FOLSON, at the office of the Anti-Masonic Rhode-Islander, about the first of October next.

New-Port, July 22, 1829.

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 & Gingham,

of the most approved and fashionable

patters. 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 \$5 50—Cartridge Boxes and Bayonets at \$1 50.

N. B.

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

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.

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. 29till pd.

DEMPSTER'S SERMON.—For sale at this office, "A Sermon, delivered at the opening of the Methodist Church in Newark, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1827, by the Rev. John Dempster." Price 1s.

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.

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.

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.

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.

TRIAL, &c.

OF

GEO. CHAPMAN,

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

DR. MERWIN'S

HEPATIC DROPS

FOR DISEASED LIVER,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

POETRY.

From the Anti-Masonic Rhode-Islander.
**THE MASONS' ADDRESS
TO MORGAN'S GHOST.**

Yes, we have gone, alas! too far;
Thy cruel murder proves it so;
None else our plans and plots dar'd mar,
Or let the world our mysteries know.
No wonder, then, we doom'd thee here,—
Dread Ghost!

Say why dost thou appear?

Could we have known in earlier hours,
That murdering thee, would us undo,
We might have strewn our path with flowers,
And let alone your boots, and you.
But now, alas! we ask with fear—
Dread Ghost!

Why dost thou thus appear?

It grieves our souls that thou art dead!
It is not that we care for you!
Our future woes, you know, we dread!
You know we feel our present, too!
Thou horrid Ghost! why raise our fear?
Dread Ghost!

Say, why dost thou appear?

But Oh, it can not be forgot!
No, cruel thought! it can not be!
How can we bear our wretched lot,
Since Giddins swears we've murdered thee?
This sad thought starts our horrid fear!
Dread Ghost!

And dost thou still appear?

But now, how gladly would we say
Farewell, if thou wouldst disappear! [day,
"Know," says the Ghost, "you'll meet, some
Your father Satan, whom you fear:
To him you'll cry, in dread despair—
"Oh why

Are all of us brought here!"

MOCK BARD.

MISCELLANY.

COMET OF 1832.

A great subject of excitement, and one which will not probably be confined to the United States, is that of the comet which is to approach our planet in the year 1832, usually called "the Encke comet." Concerning this extraordinary body, and of the consequence to be apprehended from its approximation to our globe, some of the German philosophers have already begun to speculate. Whether for the purpose of wantonly arousing the terrors of an ignorant populace, or thro' motives still more dishonorable, we pretend not to decide—but actuated by some singular sort of fancy, these journalists have ventured to predict the total destruction of the earth, by its inevitable collision with the eccentric wanderer aforesaid. Others have seized upon the terrible prophecy, and in all the fecundity of imagination overloaded with horrors and hypocondria, expatiated on the awful catastrophe, as though it were perfectly consistent with the order of nature, and actually consonant with the demonstrations of astronomical science.

That that comet will appear as foretold, is as certain as the occurrence of any other phenomenon, the future exhibition of which may be inferred from what has passed. That its path will approach very near (from 13,000 to 14,000 leagues) to that of the earth, is also true. But then the fact is, that the earth and the planet themselves, will not draw nearer than within about 16,000,000 leagues of each other—for while one is travelling towards the orbit of the other, the latter will have receded far enough to be entirely out of the way of mischief, even should their several tracks intersect each other; and in case they should happen at the same moment (which cannot be) to arrive at those points in their respective orbits nearest to each other, the disturbance reasonable to be apprehended, would necessarily be momentary and altogether too slight to become an object of previous alarm.

Indeed if we may be allowed to speculate upon the opinions of some profound croakers on the nature and properties of comets, a pretty near approach to the earth of one of those bodies might be of immense benefit to our fellow-mortals.—It has been supposed by some that their transparent and luminous appearance arises from their having a vast atmosphere of pure gas, a commodity, which, if infused in the aerial region round about us, would contribute greatly to the comfort, health, and affability of some who appear to have been breathing the venom of envenomed all their lives long. This hypothesis, it is thought, may also account for the velocity of their motion. An accession, of some forty or fifty miles deep, of the unadulterated principle of vitality to the airy element now encompassing this terraqueous sphere, might occasion a vast change in the nature as well as the feelings of its inhabitants. Men might grow to the height of Bunkerhill Monument—and the wish, "may you live a thou-

sand years," might no longer be hyperbolic.

In all ages of the world there have existed individuals who seem to be delighted in the agitation of the fears of mankind. To present prediction is by no means an original one. The superstitions of past generations have often been inflamed by similar foreshowings, and the approach of a comet, especially, has afforded to croakers and fanatics a most eligible chance for the display of their frightful astrology. We have a long catalogue of these forebodings and attempted delusions at hand, which we might quote by way of illustration, but for the present will cite only the following, for which history furnishes indubitable vouchers:

In the year 1761, two men at Cologne having reported that they had just arrived from Damascus, were visited by the Jesuits of the former place, with whom they conversed in the Hebrew, Chaldaic, Greek, and Latin languages. They came, as they affirmed, by order of Heaven, to call men to repentance; and stated themselves to be prophets, and only 700 years of age. They predicted, among other things, the destruction of Constantinople in 1766; the inundation of all England in 1669; an earthquake throughout the globe in 1770; the fall of the moon, sun, and stars in 1771; the conflagration of the whole earth in 1772; and finally, the general judgment in 1778. We believe they proceeded no farther in their predictions.

Whiston, the mathematician, predicted, not the destruction of the earth, but the actual approach of the millennium, at a period which he chanced nevertheless to survive. During its fancied approach, however, he endeavored to lease an estate for thirty years to a friend. "How can you, Mr. Whiston," said his friend, "thus endeavor to impose upon me, when you know that in less than half that time all men's property will be in common, and no man's estate worth sixpence!"

John Stofferus, a learned man, who flourished in the 16th century in Shubba, predicted a terrible deluge to be in 1524, which alarmed all Europe. He was seconded by the astrologers of the day, and all sorts of expedients were contrived in order to evade the menaced calamity. People who dwell near the sea shore sold their estates at great loss; inspectors were sent to survey ground in the provinces to which men and beasts might resort to escape the inundation; and books were published pointing out the most feasible method of avoiding the catastrophe. The panic raged violently in France, in so much that some persons grew distracted—some built high arches as a means of deliverance—and Mr. Auriol, a magistrate of Toulouse, actually erected four pillars with a boat upon the summit. But the obstinate continuance of dry weather charged the prophets amazingly. Nevertheless Stofferus persisted in his prediction, the fulfillment of which he merely postponed to the year 1856.

In the same century, a Lutheran divine foretold the "end of the world," which was to happen in 1533. On the day appointed, while he was preaching, a sudden tempest arose, during the raging of which hearers remained perfectly quiet, having all faith in the prophecy. But as the storm subsided, quite disappointed in their expectations, they tore the preacher from his desk, and gave him an unmerciful flagellation for his mistake.

KNOWLEDGE.—It is a trifle, but certainly a true maxim, that "knowledge is power." Search among your acquaintances, and discover which families have succeeded best; those bred in ignorance, and left heirs to fortunes—or those well educated and intelligent, but poor. While the former have been despised and neglected, have not the latter often risen to superior stations? Indeed, the end of wealth is often the ruin of its young possessor. No longer compelled to rely on his own exertions, he makes no effort to improve his mind, or quality himself for active business. He gives loose to his passions; he listens to the syren song of pleasure; he drinks deep of the intoxicating bowl, because he has wealth to afford it.

How seldom is generosity perfect and pure! How often do men give, because it throws a certain inferiority on those who receive, and a superiority on themselves!

Pity, compassion, and even forgiveness, when not inconsistent with prudence and our own safety, are due to our enemies.

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 South-east corner of a lot now or lately owned by Abraham Spear, and running from thence North, on the line of said Spear's lot, to a lot claimed and occupied by William Jackways, called the Willson lot; thence East on the line of said Willson lot and on the Erie Canal, eight rods to a lot now or lately owned by Charles Hurlbut; thence South on the line of the last mentioned lot to Main-street; and from thence West on said street eight rods to the place of beginning; also another 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'S NOTICE.

BY order of Frederick Smith, Esquire, a Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Wayne, Counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of David D. Schoonmaker, of Macedon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Palmyra, in said county, on the fifth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, 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 July 20, 1829. 11w30.

FOR SALE.

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

CASH FOR RAGS!

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

Goose Quills.

CASH paid for Goose Quills at the office of the Palmyra Freeman.
Palmyra, July, 1829.

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

THE CABINET

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

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO,

Friendship's Offering, for every week in the year, PHILADELPHIA.

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

The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5.

Address, (post paid,) Thomas C. Clarke, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

N. Y. BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

NEW YORK.		Marblehead	3-4
N. Y. city banks	par	Worcester	do
Dutchess co b	do	Hamden	do
Lansingburgh	do	Falmouth	do
State b. Albany	1-2	Taunton	do
Bank of Albany	do	Springfield	do
Mech. & Far. do	do	All others	do
Col'm b. Albany	do	VERMONT.	
Troy	do	Burlington	1-2
Farmers, Troy	do	All others	do
Mohawk	do	NEW JERSEY.	
Newburgh	do	Hoboken bk broken	do
Col'm Hudson broke	do	State b. Newark par	do
Middle district	do	Elizabethtown do	do
Orange co	1-2	do N Brunswick do	do
Catskill	1-2	do Patterson broke	do
Geneva	3-4	Newark Ins. co do	do
Utica	do	Trenton b co do	do
Auburn	do	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 Exch'ge 7-10	do	Lancaster 11-2	do
Green co 65a70	do	Gettysburgh do	do
Plattsburgh no sale	do	Silver lake do	do
Niagara	do	Huntingdon broken	do
CONNECTICUT.		N Hope br co do	do
New Haven 1-2	do	All others	do
Bridgeport	par	DELAWARE.	
Norwich	do	Laurel broken	do
Eagle	broken	All others	1
Derby	do	MARYLAND.	
All others	1-2a3-4	Baltimore bks 3-4	do
RHODE ISLAND.		Port Deposit 11-2	do
Burrillville 1-2	do	Som bk Snowh'l	do
Farm. & Mech broke	do	do br Prin's Ann do	do
All others	do	Federick co 1	do
MAINE.		Havre de Grace do	do
Winthrop 3-4	do	Hagerstown do	do
Castine broken	do	Upper Malboro' do	do
Wiscasset	do	Westminster do	do
Hall & Augusta	do	Elkton	do
Kennebec	do	Cumberland broke	do
Passamaquoddy	do	Farmers & br's 1	do
All others	3-4	Annapolis, 1	do
N. HAMPSHIRE.		DIST. COLUMBIA.	
Cheshire 3-4	do	Franklin broken	do
Concord do	do	Alexandria mec b do	do
Coos do	do	B of Columbia 25	do
Exeter no sale	do	All others	1
New Hampshire	do	VIRGINIA.	
Stafford do	do	NW bank	do
Portsmouth do	do	All others	1
Rockingham do	do	N. CAROLINA.	
Grafton do	do	Newbern	do
Conn. river	do	All others	do
MASSACHUSETTS.		S. CAROLINA.	
Boston bks 3-4	do	Charleston bks 2	do
Manuf. & Mec do	do	GEORGIA.	
Pacific, Nantucket do	do	Augusta	do
Phenix, at do	do	All others	do
Beverly do	do	OHIO.	
Essex do	do	Columbus	do
Merrimac do	do	All others	do
Gloucester do	do	CANADA.	
Hampshire do	do	B of U C at York	do
Lynn Mechanics do	do	do Kingston broke	do
Mechanics do	do	Other banks, C. 3	do
Franklin do	do		

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

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

ASHES.				
ot, first sort	ton \$	a	105	
arl	113	a		
FLOUR AND MEAL.				
Y. Superfine	bbl	6 13	a	
estern Canal		6	a	6 2
iddlings, fine			a	
re Flour		3	50	a
idian Meal		2 37	a	2 50
GRAIN.				
heat, N. River	bush		a	
o. Genesee		1 00	a	1 25
re		66	a	68
orn, Yellow, North		50	a	56
rley, N. R.			a	
ts, South and North		38	a	42
ts, white, dry, 7 bush			a	
ans, per tierce, 7 bush		7	a	9
PROVISIONS.				
ef, Mess	bbl	9 75	a	10
— Prime		7 50	a	8
utter, N. Y. dairy	lb	13	a	16
g's Lard		5	a	6
rk, Mess	bbl	12 50	a	13
— Prime		9 50	a	10
ees, American	lb	6	a	7
ms, Northern		9	a	10
SUGARS.				
Croix	lb	8	a	10
w-Orleans		6	a	8
mp		15	a	16
af		17	a	20
TEAS.				
son	lb	85	a	1 14
ing Hyson		70	a	1 12
son Skin		40	a	75

THE N. Y. MEDICAL ACADEMY.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late, employed in the cure of diseases, are such as 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 benefitting 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 G and 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 phisic.*
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 the Botanical; and in consequence of 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 beddings.
New-York, May 11, 1829.