

he delivered and communicated to the Imperial Court of Russia within the period of a month within the date of the signature of the treaty of peace.

ART. VII. Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce secured to them by the former treaties concluded between the two high contracting Powers. No infringement of that liberty of commerce shall be committed; neither shall it be permitted to be checked, in any case nor under any pretence, by a prohibition or any restriction whatever, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether it be one of internal administration, or one of internal legislation. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandise, shall be secure against all violence and all chicanery. The former shall live under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the ministers and the consuls of Russia. The Russian vessels shall not be subjected to any visit on board whatever on the part of the Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea nor in any of the ports or roadsteads belonging to the dominion of the Sublime Porte. And all merchandise and commodities belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the custom-house duties required by the tariffs, shall be freely conveyed, deposited on land, in the ware-house of the proprietor or of his consignee, or else transferred to the vessels of any other nation whatever, without the Russian subject being required to give notice to the local authorities, and still less to ask their permission. It is expressly agreed upon, that all grain proceeding from Russia shall enjoy the same privileges and that its free transit shall never experience, under any pretence, any difficulty or impediment. The Sublime Porte engages, besides, to watch carefully that the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatever. For this purpose the Sublime Porte recognizes and declares the passage of the canal of Constantinople, and the strait of the Dardanelles, entirely free and open to Russian ships under merchant flags, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea to go into the Mediterranean, or whether, returning from the Mediterranean, they wish to re-enter the Black Sea. These vessels, provided they be merchant-men, of whatever size or tonnage they may be, shall not be exposed to any impediment or vexation whatever, as it has been stipulated above. The two Courts shall come to an understanding with respect to the best means for preventing all delay in the delivery of the necessary clearances. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the canal of Constantinople and of the strait of the Dardanelles is declared free and open for all the merchant vessels of the Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea or returning from them—whether laden or in ballast—upon the same conditions as those stipulated for the vessels under the Russian flag. In fine, the Sublime Porte, acknowledging the right of the Imperial Court of Russia to consider such an infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire.

ART. VIII. The arrangements formerly stipulated by the 6th Article of the Convention of Akermann, for the purpose of regulating and liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants of both empires, relating to the indemnity for the losses experienced at different periods since the war of 1806, not having been yet carried into effect, and Russian commerce having since the conclusion of the aforesaid convention suffered new and considerable injury in consequence of the measures adopted respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus, it is agreed and determined that the Sublime Porte, as a reparation for that injury and those losses, shall pay to the Imperial Court of Russia, in the course of 18 months, at periods which shall be settled hereafter, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to all claim or reciprocal pretensions on the part of the two contracting Powers on the subject of the aforesaid circumstances.

ART. IX. The promulgation of the war to which the present treaty of peace happily puts an end, having occasioned to the Imperial Court of Russia considerable expenses, the Sublime Porte recognises the necessity of offering it an adequate indemnity. For this purpose, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated by the fourth article, which the Court of Russia consents to receive on account of the said indemnity, the Sublime Porte engages to pay to the said Court a sum of money, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual accord.

ART. X. The Sublime Porte, whilst declaring its entire adhesion to the stipulations of the treaty concluded in London on the 24th of June (the 6th of July, 1827, between Russia, Great Britain, and France, accedes equally to the act drawn upon the 10th of March, (22d.) 1829, by mutual consent, between these same Powers, on the basis of the said treaty, and containing the arrangement of detail relative to its definitive execution. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, the Sublime Porte shall appoint Plenipotentiaries to settle with those of the Imperial Court of Russia, and of the Courts of England and France, the execution of the said stipulations, and arrangements.

ART. XI. Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace between the two empires, and the exchange of the ratification of the two Sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations which it contains, and particularly of the third and fourth articles, relative to the limits which are to separate the two empires, as well in Europe as in Asia; and of the fifth and sixth articles, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as Servia; and from the moment when these stipulations can be considered as having been fulfilled, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman empire, conformably to the basis established by a separate act, which forms an integral part of the present treaty of peace. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the administration and the order of things there established at the present time, under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall not interfere with them in any manner.

ART. XII. Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace, orders shall be given to the commanders of the respective troops, as well by land as by sea, to cease hostilities. Those committed after the signature of the present treaty shall be considered as not having taken place, and shall occasion no change in the stipulations which it contains. In the same manner any thing which in that interval shall have been conquered by the troops of either one or the other of the high contracting Powers, shall be restored without the least delay.

ART. XIII. The high contracting Powers while re-establishing between themselves the relations of sincere amity, grant general pardon, and a full and entire amnesty to all those of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who, during the course of the war happily terminated this day, shall have taken part in military operations, or manifested, either by their conduct or their opinions, their attachment to one or the other of the two contracting Powers. In consequence, not one of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either in his person or goods, on account of his past conduct, and every one of them, recovering the property which he possessed before, shall enjoy it peaceably under the protection of the laws, or shall be at liberty to transport himself, with his family, his goods, his furniture, &c. into any country which he may please to choose, without experiencing any vexations or impediments whatever.

There shall be granted besides to the respective subjects of the two Powers established in the territories restored to the Sublime Porte, or ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, the same term of eighteen months, to commence from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, to dispose, if they think proper, of their property acquired either before or after the war, and to retire with their capital, their goods, their furniture, &c. from the States of one of these contracting Powers into those of the other, and reciprocally.

ART. XIV. All prisoners of war, of whatever nation, condition, or sex they may be, which are in the two empires, must immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, be set free, and restored without the least ransom or payment, with the exception of the Christians who, of their own free will, have embraced the Mahomedan religion in the States of the Sublime Porte, or the Mahomedans who, also of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the territories of the Russian empire.

The same conduct shall be adopted towards the Russian subjects, who after the signature of the present treaty of peace, in any manner whatever have fallen into captivity, and be found in the States of the Sublime Porte.

The Imperial Court of Russia promises, on its part, to act in the same way towards the subjects of the Sublime Porte. No repayment shall be required for the same, which have been applied by the two high contracting parties to the support of prisoners. Each of them shall provide the prisoners with all that may be necessary for their journey as far as the frontiers, where they shall be exchanged by commissioners appointed on both sides.

ART. XV. All the treaties, conventions, and stipulations, settled and concluded at different periods between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of those which have been annulled by the present treaty of peace, are confirmed in all their force and effect, and the two high contracting parties engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

ART. XVI. The present treaty of peace shall be ratified by the two high contracting Courts, and the exchange of the ratification between the respective Plenipotentiaries shall take place within the space of six weeks, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which,
(Signed) Count ALEXIS ORLIEFF,
Count J. PARLEN.
In virtue, &c.
(Signed) DIEBITSCH SABALKANSKY.

ANTI-MASONIC.

MASONIC BLASPHEMY.

From the Anti-Masonic Rhode-Islander.

We publish again the dispensation granted to, or the power conferred upon Moses M. Hayes, to establish Lodges and make masons in Rhode-Island. This instrument differs so far from any thing we have ever heard or read, we confess our inability to give it a name. It is a precious morsel, which ought to be treasured up, and safely kept; as out of it grew the first institutions among us. If we are correctly informed, there are now living in this town, men who were made masons by virtue of the power conferred, by the instrument, on Moses M. Hayes of Jewish memory. The tenor and nature of this instrument require some remarks from us, and in the outset, we are warranted in saying that a more irreligious and blasphemous document never disgraced the world, or received the sanction of men living in that part of the globe where christianity prevails. According to this instrument, as we shall show by a reference to it, masonry is older than time, and exalts a frail mortal to the highest order of the kingdom of Heaven, and places him on an equal footing with Jehovah himself. Adopting the Royal style; "We, Henry Andrew Francken, Knight of the Sun and KING OF HEAVEN do certify and attest, that our dear brother Moses M. Hays, is known and approved Master Mason of the BLUE LODGE, &c. &c. &c. WE have initiated him Patriarch Nochte, Sovereign Knight of the Sun, and KING OF HEAVEN!! and further TO THE HIGHEST DEGREES OF MASONRY!!!!!! This instrument purports to be signed in the year SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED and SIXTY-EIGHT; and according to this account, two thousand years before the commencement of time!—before the foundations of the globe were laid—before the Almighty Fiat spoke this material world into existence—before the Morning Stars sang together and the Sons of God shouted for joy—Masonry WAS! This is the origin of masonry according to masonic accounts.

In all we have heretofore read of masonry, the different Lodges in the different sections of the globe, appear to view one with another, in arrogating to themselves, all the high-sounding, and pompous titles of this earth. But it seems that the one we are now upon, outstrips them all, and goes far above all the ineffable degrees before known or heard of, as it has power to make you Knights of the Sun, and confer upon you the order of the King of Heaven. At one period, in France, those who could trace their noble line of ancestry back one hundred and forty years, were admitted to the order of the Holy Ghost. But it seems that brother Moses M. Hayes, had, by virtue of this dispensation, power to confer upon plebeians and patricians higher orders than this.

MASONIC BLASPHEMY.

AGAIN.
HEALTH, STABILITY, & POWER.
By the Glory of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

LUX EX TENEBRIS.

From the East of the Grand of the Most Puissant Council of the Most Valiant Princes and Sublime Masons of the Royal Secret, &c. &c. &c. under the Celestial Canopy of the Zenith which answers 41 degrees and 30 minutes North Latitude—

To our Illustrious and Most Valiant Knights and Princes of Free Accepted and Perfect Masons of All Degrees over the Surface of the two Hemispheres.—

WE, HENRY ANDREW FRANCKEN, Grand Elected, Perfect, and Sublime Mason, Knight of the East, and Prince of Jerusalem, &c. &c. &c. Patriarch, Nochte, Knight of the Sun, and Knight of Heaven, &c. &c. &c. Deputy Inspector General over the Lodges, Chapters, Councils, and Grand Councils of the Superior Degree of Ancient and Modern Free Masonry, over the two Hemispheres, by Patent from the Grand Council of Princes of Masons at Kingston, Jamaica, &c. &c. &c. under the special protection of the Most Puissant Princes, and in their place and stead, DO CERTIFY and ATTEST, to all Free and Valiant Princes of Masons, of Free and Accepted Masons, &c. &c. &c. That our Dear Brother Moses M. HAYS, (of the Jewish nation, native, inhabitant, and merchant of the city and province of New-York in N. America,) is known and approved

Master Mason of the Blue Lodge, Grand Elected, Perfect, and Sublime Mason, Knight of the East and Prince of Jerusalem, &c. &c. &c. And, that having, with firmness, and constancy, sustained the brightness of the Grand Luminary, and given us the most solid proofs of his fervency, constancy, and zeal in support of the Royal Craft, and his submission to the Supreme Tribunal of the Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, We have initiated him Patriarch, Nochte, Sovereign Knight of the Sun and King of Heaven, and further to the highest degree of Masonry, and being convinced of his ability in the Royal Art, and to recompence him for his assiduity, and the trouble he has taken to come to the perfection of all degrees in Masonry, We have consented to grant, constitute, and appoint our said dear Brother, Moses M. HAYS, by these presents, Deputy Inspector General and Grand Master, of and over all Lodges of the Royal Arch, Grand Elected and Perfect Masons, Councils of Knights of the East, and Princes of Jerusalem, &c. &c. &c. Grand Councils of Knights of the Sun and King of Heaven, &c. &c. &c. And hereby given him full power to constitute Lodges of Royal Arch, and Perfection, also Councils, and Grand Councils of Knights of the East and Princes of Jerusalem, &c. &c. &c. also Grand Chapters of Knights of the Sun, and King of Heaven, in the West Indies and North America, within the distance of twenty-five leagues of any such Lodge, Chapter, Council, or Grand Council already regularly established and constituted.—And that he, said Moses M. Hays, in all things shall fully conform and behave himself to all the Rules, Statutes, and Laws conformable to all the different degrees, and this our patent.—WE, THEREFORE, pray all Respectable Brethren Knights and Princes of Masonry to receive our Dear Brother, Moses M. Hays, in his respectable Qualities, and to entertain him favorably in every thing relative unto them. We promising to have the same regard to those who shall present themselves to our Lodge and Grand Council, furnished with proper and authentic Titles.

To which We, Henry Andrew Francken, have hereunto subscribed our Name, and affixed our Seal at arms, and also the Grand Seal of Princes of Masons, in the place where the greatest of Treasures are deposited, the beholding of which fills us with comfort, joy, and acknowledgment of all that is Great and Good, near the B. B. this 26th day of the month called Kislev, of the year 7768, of the Restoration, 2299, and of the [10] Vulgar Era [!!!] the 5th day of December, 1768.

HENRY ANDREW FRANCKEN.
Seal of Arms. Seal of Prince of m's. Prince of masons, and Dep. Grand Inspector General.

IMPORTANT.

The following important resolutions were passed at a Baptist Conference, composed of delegates from the Otsego, Oneida, Madison, Cortland, Cayuga, Ontario, Onondaga, Monroe, Genesee, and Chautauque Associations held at Whitesborough, N. Y. Oct. 22 and 23, 1829—of which Ebenezer Wakely was Chairman, and J. B. Worden, Secretary:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference, it is the duty of every member of our churches, who is a free-mason, to dissolve all connexion with the masonic fraternity, and hold himself no longer bound by any ties of allegiance to the masonic institution, or by its obligations, laws, usages, or customs; and that he give to the church to which he belongs, satisfactory evidence of the same, thereby practically disapproving the institution:—Provided, nevertheless, that he be not required to disclose the secrets of free-masonry, or verbally avow any opinion of its character or tendency.

"Resolved, That in our opinion, the churches ought to live in peace and fellowship with all their masonic brethren who comply with the above recommendation.

"Resolved, That this Conference earnestly recommend to our churches, to practice christian forbearance towards their masonic brethren, but that in case they cannot be induced to take the step above described, it will finally be the duty of the churches to withdraw the hand of fellowship from those brethren."

"Equal Rights" is the title of a new anti-masonic paper in Chester, Vt.

THE FREEMAN

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1829.

OPINION OF GREAT MEN.

"BEWARE OF SECRET ASSOCIATIONS."
—George Washington.
"I am decidedly opposed to ALL SECRETS."
—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 acquisition of POLITICAL POWER, CAN NOT BE DISPUTED."
—De Witt Clinton.
"A man wishing to eschew ALL evil, SHOULD NOT BE A FREE-MASON."
—C. D. Cobb.

As the Anti-Masonic Enquirer of the 1st of May last, does not contain the remainder of the Mather's trial, we are unable to redeem our pledge we made last week, to lay it before our readers in our paper of to day. We shall probably have it in season for our next. In another column will be found an article on the subject, from the Enquirer.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey, occupies a great portion of to day's paper. We consider it a matter of general importance to our readers. Every one more or less interested in the honorable termination of a war, which has so generally attracted the attention of Americans for the last year. We therefore think no one will regret the exclusion of other matter to make room for it.

The following remarks are condensed from the New-York Statesman:

"The torch of war which a few months past burned with such a lurid blaze, and threatened to light up Europe in one great conflagration, has been at length extinguished.

"Count Diebitsch after one of the most bold, daring and skilfully conducted campaigns on record, either in ancient or modern times, after having done what no other Russian General ever did before him; triumphantly marched the road to Byzantium—and when on the eve of entering the Turkish Capital, met the Ambassadors of the Sultan and negotiated the terms of peace.

"By these terms Russia secures the trade of the Black Sea, or at least as much as she pleases—obtains a free ingress and egress for trade, not only for herself but likewise for all nations at peace with the Porte, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, through the passage of the Dardanelles—obtains herself the entire control of her trades, even when entirely carried on in Turkish ports—secures also a small territory in Asia on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, together with some fortresses of considerable importance.

"Turkey is to indemnify Russia for the expenses of carrying on the war, which, with remuneration to be paid to numerous merchants for losses incurred in the navigation of the Bosphorus at different periods since 1806, and amounting in the whole to about twenty-five millions and a half of dollars—the indemnity for the expenses of the war amounts to about five millions of pounds sterling, to be paid in ten equal instalments—that to the merchants to seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, to be paid in four instalments in the course of 18 months. The Russian troops are to be quartered on the plains of Adrianople until the first payment is made; then retire to the Balkan Mountains and wait for the second; and on the third instalment being paid, they retire beyond the Danube, and on the fourth or last, quit the Turkish territory altogether. Any infringement of any one of the articles of the treaty is to be an immediate and just cause of war. Russia does not acquire any additional territory except that on the east side of the Black Sea.

"The treaty of the 6th July, 1827, at London, is to be entirely acceded to by the Porte, as well as the protocol of March, 1829. Consequently Greece is emancipated from Turkish thralldom.

"By stopping where she did, Russia avoided any just pretence on the part of France and England, or any other European power to interfere in the quarrel, and at the same time has secured to herself every possible influence that she could have, if she had in fact taken Constantinople."

MASONIC POST-MASTERS.

It is impossible for us to describe the innumerable inconveniences which we experience from masonic post-masters. It was hardly to have been expected, that public servants who figure in the capacity of post-masters, could so far forget the duties of their highly responsible stations, as to stifle the circulation of all news-papers opposed to them in politics. We have always thought it to be the duty of post-masters to permit papers, of all sentiments, to pass unmolested to the persons to whom they may be directed. But in these days of "reformation," we find to our sorrow, that this is not the case!

At this time we will barely cite a few instances of the rigidity of masonic post-masters. In order to give the matter its proper bearing, we shall call names.

About six months since, Dr. Peter Valentine was "reformed" from the office of post-master in Rose, Wayne county, and Charles Thomas "reformed" in. Dr. Valentine's being an anti-mason, was the cause of this "reformation!" The sentiments of his successor must therefore be obvious to all.—While the office was under

the management of Dr. V. we had eight subscribers who took their papers from that office. After the appointment of Mr. Thomas, these subscribers seldom called for their papers, without being treated in the most disrespectful manner by him or his family. Slander and abuse were dealt out to them quite copiously, because they patronized a paper of their own political sentiment! They for some time put up with this, hoping that from a respect to decency, the post-master would ultimately put an end to his abuse, and order his family to do the same. But in this they were disappointed! The same ungentlemanly course was pursued towards them, until at length they become so disgusted, that they would not call for their papers; and we have actually been ordered to DISCONTINUE THEIR SUBSCRIPTION, as they could not consent to be abused any longer by the post-master and his family!!! One of them, however, although he lives but a few rods from the office, has ordered his paper to be sent to Lyons, a distance of fifteen miles from the place of his residence! Another has been ordered to be sent to Lock Berlin post-office, about ten miles, we believe from the office in Rose. Thus have we lost SIX good subscribers in one town, in consequence of the post-master being under masonic influence!

Mr. Doubleday, the post-master of Italy Hill post-office, has for some time played the rogue with a subscriber who receives his paper at Flint Creek post-office, Italy, Yates county. This Mr. Doubleday is a free-mason. He violates his oath of office, to suppress the circulation of the true principles of the masonic institution!! This we do not hesitate to say. We stand ready to prove, that on the arrival of our paper at his office, he has sent it back the same route it came, instead of forwarding it on to the office to which it was directed, which is in the same town that his office is, and but a few miles distant!! This, we again say, we can prove—we can prove it, too, by the Prattsburgh post-master. Our subscriber at Flint Creek, complains that he has not received a paper for eight weeks! Have we not a right to infer from the above, that this post-master has destroyed our paper, to prevent its reaching the subscriber to it?

From some cause unknown to us, our subscribers at Rushville, Ontario county, receive their papers very irregular. For weeks at a time they do not receive one—at other times they receive three or four at once! There is mischief somewhere; but we are now unable to point out the rogue. The papers are mailed regularly. We intend to search into the affair soon. We shall then give the guilty what they have long richly deserved.

From these, and other instances which we might cite, the public can form something of an idea of the opposition we receive from masonic post-masters. It appears that no means are too base for them to resort to, in order to prevent the publication of the truth in regard to an institution, fraught with evils the most glaring. Their souls of office are not sufficient to counterbalance the evils they have taken to sustain free-masonry!! Surely, we are approaching a fearful crisis! We can not be too expeditious in guarding against its baneful consequences! The remedy lies in the hand of the PEOPLE, and unless they apply it soon, the last vestige of Liberty which they possess, will be trampled under foot by masonic myrmidons!

MASONIC OBLIGATIONS.

Edwards, editor of the Craftsman, exults highly in the disclosures of the principles of masonry made a week before last at the Orleans County Court. He says: "We confidently believe that they bear strong testimony to the purity of the masonic institution, its harmless character, and the correct principles upon which it is founded!"

In order that our readers may have a specimen of the "purity," "harmlessness," and "correct principles" of the "masonic institution," as disclosed at the before-mentioned Court, we extract the following from the testimony of the witnesses, some of whom still adhere to the order, and from whom the truth was reluctantly extracted:

Dr. J. K. Brown, a high mason, testified that a Royal Arch mason takes an oath "to aid and assist a companion Royal Arch mason, whenever he shall see him engaged in any difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, whether RIGHT or WRONG"—that "he would sooner have his head smote off than reveal the secrets of masonry"—and that "there was nothing in the Royal Arch obligation requiring him to respect and keep inviolate, the laws of his country."

Judge R. Anderson, a mason, who still adheres to the order, testified, that "the Royal Arch oath, as repeated by Dr. Brown, was substantially correct."

Isaac W. Averill, a Royal Arch mason, testified, that "the obligation which he took, as such, made him swear to assist a companion Royal Arch mason wherever he should see him engaged in any quarrel or difficulty, and to extricate him from the same, whether right or wrong."

Milton W. Hopkins, a mason, testified, that the following is a part of the master mason's obligation: "I will keep the secrets of a brother mason, knowing him to be such, when delivered to me in charge, as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, Murder and Treason excepted, and that left to my own election"—and that "I will apprise a brother master mason of all approaching DANGER, as far as lies in my power." He also testified, that he "recollected nineteen twentieth of Morgan's book the first time he saw it."

Dr. O. Nicholson, a high mason, testified, that "on an examination of the masonic oaths, he thought they required the secretion of crime."

Dr. J. K. Brown, on being called a second time, testified, that "in the Royal Arch obligation there was one point which says, I further more promise and swear, that I will ESPOUSE THE CAUSE of a companion Royal Arch mason, wherever I shall see him engaged in any quarrel or difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, whether right or wrong"—that

"there are signs in the lower degrees whereby masons can make known to each other that they are in distress or difficulty"—and that "a man may be led by considering his obligations sacred, (1) to protect crime."

Dr. O. Nicholson, being called again, testified, that a master mason swears, that he "will obey all regular signs and summons handed, sent, or thrown to him from a brother mason, or from a regularly constituted lodge of the same"—that "there is a sign in the said obligation, called the Grand Hailing Sign of Distress, consisting of words and signs, which, in pursuance to the fundamental principles before named, this sign came among the ceremonies"—that "the obligations bind the mason to apprise his brother of approaching danger; also, to keep his secrets as inviolable in his breast as in his own, when communicated to him as such, Murder and Treason excepted, and that left to his own free will and accord."

Dr. J. K. Brown, being called the third time, testified, that "the question to be asked and the answer to be given, whereby a Royal Arch mason may know another, is, Are you a Royal Arch mason? (Answer,) I AM THAT I AM!"—and that "so long as a mason continues a member of the institution, [it matters not how many crimes he may be guilty of,] he is considered a worthy brother."

The above are faithful extracts from the testimony given at the court to which we have alluded. Notwithstanding the most favorable opportunity presented itself, no testimony was offered to mitigate the odious principles which they inculcate. Is it possible that an editor, claiming the support of an enlightened community, can have the hardihood to uphold and support an institution, whose vile and treasonable principles are so clearly exhibited in the above extracts? This appears impossible; but so it is! Yes—Roberts advocates the principles of this institution; and denounces with all the vulgar and abusive epithets he is master of, every one who has the honesty to oppose them! His Craftsman teems weekly with eulogies on free masonry; and bitter sarcasms on its enemies!

Those masons who still adhere to the order, say, that Morgan's and Bernard's books do not correctly set forth its obligations. But the testimony of the masons named above, is sufficient to silence their falsehoods in future.

We received last week, for the first time, a number of the "Lockport Gazette," a paper lately established by the masons of that village, and edited by P. Baker. We consider ourselves pretty well acquainted with masonic meanness and abuse; but we must acknowledge that we were not a little surprised to find so much of it in the Gazette. In this respect, if possible, it exceeds the Craftsman! Its editor is a "whole hog" fellow—he goes the full length of his cable-tow! He not only uses scurrility, but he tells falsehoods with as great an air of composure as any other one. Hear him! He says there were "26 anti-masons elected to the Assembly last year, and 29 this year." Here is one falsehood! Last year there were but 13 anti-masons in the Assembly, and this year there will be 33. He also says the anti-masonic majority in this county, was "130" only. Here is another falsehood! The majority was about 350. Such lying rascals should be kicked by lame grasshoppers!

VERMONT.—The official returns of the election in the 5th Congressional District in Vermont, stand thus:

Cahoon, (anti-masonic,)	3912
Bell, (masonic,)	1926
Cushman, do.	463
Scattering,	456
1067 majority for Cahoon!	

From the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

The trial of Elihu Mather, for a conspiracy to kidnap William Morgan, which occupied the Orleans Circuit Court for ten days, resulted in the ACQUITTAL of the Defendant.

This trial having been one of great public interest and importance, a full and correct report of it will be published with as little delay as possible.

The Peoples counsel made out a strong and plain case, so far as the facts alleged against the defendant, were concerned. The testimony in relation to Mather's driving the carriage in which Morgan was confined, was full and satisfactory. No attempt was made by the defendant to explain or repel this testimony. The Jury, we understand, acquitted Mather, not for the insufficiency of the testimony to establish the facts charged, but under the charge of the Court, by which they were instructed that it was necessary to prove Mather's knowledge of the conspiracy before he committed the overt act for which he stood indicted. To this charge, however, the Special Counsel took exceptions, which refers the subject to the Supreme Court.

The testimony was got through with at 4 o'clock on Friday last. Wm. H. Adams, Esq. addressed the Jury, on behalf of the Defendant, over five hours. The next day, Mr. Barnard followed on the same side, for six hours. A. H. Tracy, Esq. for the People, spoke about four hours. J. C. Spencer, Esq. closed the argument, in a speech of three hours, about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The Jury, after the charge of the Court, returned in about an hour, with a verdict of not guilty—founded, it is understood, upon the instructions of the

Court in reference to the law which should govern them.

One ground taken by the Counsel for Mather, and strongly urged upon the Jury, was, that Mather was drawn into the Morgan business by the responsible conspirators, who deceived him in relation to the character of the transaction. This, we are inclined to believe, is true. Mather was hastily called upon, and acted without reflection. We do not deem him half as guilty as many whom, it is to be feared, will escape all punishment. All the influence, talents, power and friends of the masonic Fraternity, have been exerted to shield these men from punishment. And the success which has attended their exertions, continues to admonish the people, that the only security for themselves and their country, is in the utter destruction of the institution.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is an accurate list of the members of the next legislature. The senators made thus, are new members; and those designated in the same manner in the Assembly, are members of the present house.

SENATE.

First District—John I. Schenck, Stephen Allen, Alpheus Sherman, Jonathan S. Conklin.

Second District—Benjamin Woodward, Walker Todd, Samuel Rexford, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

Third District—John McCarty, Moses Warren, Lewis Eaton, Wm. Deitz.

Fourth District—Duncan M'Martin, Jr., Reuben Sanford, John McLean, Jr., Isaac Gere.

Fifth District—Truman Enos, Nathaniel S. Benton, William H. Maynard, A. Vin. Bronson.

Sixth District—Thomas G. Waterman, Gratian H. Wheeler, John F. Hubbard, Levi Beardsley.

Seventh District—Wm. H. Oliver, Geo. B. Throop, Hiram F. Mather, Thomas Armstrong.

Eighth District—Timothy H. Porter, George H. Boughton, Moses Hayden, Albert H. Tracy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Albany—Peter Gausevoort, Samuel S. Lush, Erastus Williams.

Allegany—Daniel Ashley. Broome—Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus—Crosby. Cayuga—William H. Noble, Solomon Love, Richard L. Smith, Ephraim Hammond.

Chautauque—Abner Hazen, Squire White. Chenango—Jarvis K. Pike, John Latham, Charles Squires.

Columbia—Oliver W. Wall, Aaron Vanderpoel, Jonathan Lapham. Cortland—Chauncey Keep, Henry Stephens.

Delaware—Erastus Root, Matthew Halcott. Dutchess—Jacob Van Ness, James Hughson, Geo. P. Oakley, Philo M. Winchell.

Essex—William Kirby. Franklin—Luther Bradish. Genesee—Timothy Fitch, Calvin P. Baily, Stephen Griswold.

Greene—Herman I. Quackenbush, Jonathan Miller. Herkimer—Abijah Mann, Jr., Frederick P. Bellinger, Russell Hopkins.

Jefferson—Aaron Brown, Curtis G. Brooks, Charles Orvis. Kings—Coe S. Downing.

Lewis—Joseph O. Mott. Livingston—Philo C. Fuller, Titus Goodman, Jr.

Madison—William K. Fuller, William Manchester, John M. Messenger. Monroe—Thurlow Weed, Ezra Sheldon, Joseph Randall.

Montgomery—Thos. R. Benedict, Henry I. Diefendorf, Daniel Stewart. New-York—Jacob S. Bogert, Abraham Cargill, Charles L. Livingston, John Van Buren, Peter S. Tius, Gideon Ostrander, George Curtis, Dennis McCarthy, Silas M. Silwell, Gideon Tucker, Ebenezer Ford.

Niagara—Samuel De Vaux. Oneida—Eli Savage, Elisha Pettibone, Linus Parker, Ither Thompson, Aaron Comstock.

Ontario—Thos. I. Gilbert, Dorastus Lawrence, Timothy Brown, Johnson Hall. Otsego—Hiram Hubbell.

Oswego—Samuel M. Ingalls, Archibald Dixon, Jesse Rose, William Baker, Jr. Putnam—James Tower.

Queens—Thomas Tredwell. Rensselaer—George R. Davis, Abraham C. Lansing, Abiel Buchanan, Ziba Hewitt.

Richmond—Harrison. Rockland—[No information as to whom nominated or elected.] Saratoga—William Shepard, Seth Perry, Samuel Stewart.

Schenectady—Alonzo C. Page. Schoharie—Abraham L. Lawyer, Chas. Watson. Seneca—Septimus Evans, Samuel

St. Lawrence—John Sanford, Asa Sprague, Jr.

Steuben—Andrew B. Dickson, Joseph Dunlap. Suffolk—Samuel Strong, Noah Young.

Sullivan—Heman M. Hardenburg. Tioga—John G. McDowell, Wright Duham.

Tompkins—Jonathan E. Cosman, Ebenezer Mack, Elipha Arwater.

Ulster—Mathew Oliver, Green Miller. Warren—Norman Fox.

Washington—David Russell, Robert Wilcox, David Still.

Wayne—Luther Chapin, Seth Eddy. Westchester—Aaron Brown, Abel Smith, Lawrence Davenport.

Yates—Morris F. Sheppard.

Another Governor gone.—The governor of Louisiana, Peter Derbigny, died on the 6th of October at his residence, N. Orleans. His death was occasioned by a wound in the head, received from the trunk of a tree when leaping from his carriage to avoid the danger about to result from its being overturned.

J. Q. Adams has lately erected a marble Monument to the memory of his parents, surmounted with a bust of his father, and placed in the new meeting-house at Quincy, Mass.

Causici's colossal statue of Washington, to be placed on the Baltimore monument, it is said will be raised in a few days.

Three of the principal Packet Masters in Norwich, Ct. have signed a writing, promising that they will not bring any more ardent spirits to that place.

NEW STORE, IN THE TOWN OF MACEDON, Near the Upper Locks.

PURDY, WILLITS, & CO. HAVE now opened a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, embracing almost every article called for in a Country Store.

As the Goods are all new, and have been purchased expressly for this place, and at very reduced prices, they are enabled to offer their stock to customers as cheap as has before been sold in this part of the country.

Believing that the citizens of Macedon will patronize their own town in preference to others, where the inducements are equal, they particularly invite the attention and solicit the public in general, to call and examine for themselves.

Salt for Sale.

Most kinds of Produce taken in payment for GOODS. Macedon, Nov. 21, 1829. 43

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS OF MYRON HOLLEY,

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

NOW IS the time to buy Goods much cheaper than ever, at the new CASH STORE in Ontarioville, where a large assortment has just arrived, of an excellent quality. Neighbors! please to call and examine them, and you will much oblige V. YEOMANS. Ontario, Oct. 27, 1829. *6w44

FIRST-RATE GOOSE QUILLS, FOR sale at the Freeman office, at a low price of four cents per dozen. CUMMINGS' GEOGRAPHY, For sale at the office of the Freeman.

PROCLAMATION, BY ENOS T. THROOP, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, administering the government thereof.

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

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

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

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

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

E. T. THROOP.

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

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

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

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

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

AMOS WINEGAR. Butler, Oct. 29, 1829. 3w46

Coarse and Fine Salt. 1,000 BBLs.

COARSE and fine SALT, by the quantity or single barrel, for sale by GEO. N. WILLIAMS. Nov 1, 1829. 45tf

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.

ELIJAH 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.

EDWARD GIDDINS' ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR 1830:

JUST received and for sale at the Freeman office, by the dozen or single, by J. A. HADLEY. Sept. 29.

R. MERWIN'S HEPATIC DRUGS, FOR DISEASED LIVER, FOR SALE BY J. A. HADLEY. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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, 1823. 1y26.



TO LET,

ON reasonable terms, a well improved and valuable FARM, containing 30 acres, pleasantly situated about a mile north of this village. On the farm are a convenient dwelling house, a good barn, and other out houses—together with a large orchard of excellent fruit trees.

Possession can be given immediately.

C. SOUTHWICK.

Palmyra, Oct. 4, 1829. 41tf

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, near Penn Yan, Yates Co. on or about the 15th of July last, a two years old

MARE COLT,

with a light silver mane and tail. Said colt was raised in the town of Williamson, Wayne co. Whoever will return her to the subscriber or William Babcock, of Penn Yan, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

A. C. THOMPSON.

Penn Yan, Sept. 12, 1829. 38.

E. GIDDINS having removed to Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. all orders on him for anti-masonic publications, will hereafter be directed to that place.

Lockport, Sept. 8, 1829.

BLANKS.

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

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, Dec. 30, 1828.

MARSHALL'S & WEBSTER'S

Spelling Books,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Aug. 4, 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.

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.

BLANK SUBSCRIPTIONS. A number of gross just printed, and for sale by

Ap'l 21. J. A. HADLEY.

KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

J. A. HADLEY,

HAS just received and offers for sale at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, SAMUEL KIRKHAM'S system of English Grammar in Familiar Lectures, accompanied by a Compendium embracing a new systematic order of parsing, a new system of punctuation, exercise in false syntax, a new system of philosophical grammar in notes, and a key to the exercises: designed for the use of schools and private learners." Price 7 shillings.

Palmyra, Feb. 10, 1829.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Sept. 25, 1824.

From the Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D.

President of Augusta College.

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

MARTIN RUTER.

Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1826.

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

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

Acad.-mical Instructors.

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Chambersburg Academy.

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

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

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BLOOD.

Chambersburg Academy, Feb. 18, 25.

ANTI-MASONIC BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

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

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

A SOLEMN WARNING against freemasonry, addressed to the young men of the U. States—by Solomon Southwick.

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

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

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

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.

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.

The Journal of Health.

Conducted by an Association of Physicians.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss.

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquility. To whatever profession or calling they may belong the readers of this journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and prevailing interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which, the pages of this work will be mainly filled.

Recommendation of the Work.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled "The Journal of Health," is conducted, and believe that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. } Professors of the
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. } University of
Thos. C. James, M. D. } Penn.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
John C. Otto, M. D.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
Franklin Bachie, M. D.

Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

B. B. Smith, Ed. of the Phil. Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.

G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

James Abercrombie, D. D. Ass't. Minister of Christ's Church & St. Peter's.

George Weller.

Jackson Kember, Ass't. Minister of Christ's Church & St. Peter's.

Thom. H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the 5th Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the 7th Presbyterian Church.

John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.

Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the 1st Congregational Church.

W. T. Brantley, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbia Star.

John L. Dagg, Pastor of the 5th Baptist Church.

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.

Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.

The Journal of Health will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, 8 vo. on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications, (post paid,) will be received by Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 103 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 100 pages, 8vo.

Agents.—J. Dobson, 103 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; W. & J. Neal, Baltimore; Wm. Burges, 97 Fulton Street, New-York; Carter & Hendee, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

New Arrival.

THE subscriber would give general information, that he has just received from New York a full and complete stock of CLOTHS, Super and Common do. Blue, Black, Charet, Olive, and Brown; Blue and Black mix'd do. Blue, Black, Brown, and mix'd Kersemer; one piece Goat-hair Camblet, (a superior article); one piece Super Common Blue Camblet; also, a new stock of

CLOTHING, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner; good Camblet Mantles for Ladies and Gentlemen, from \$8 upwards; Pea Coats, Common Coats, round Jackets, Vests, Pantaloon and Drawers, proportionably low.

All those wanting of the above articles, will do well to call. All orders in the TAILORING LINE, will be attended to in a fashionable, careful, and punctual manner, as usual, in the shop of the subscriber.

BURR BUTLER.

Palmyra, Oct. 13, 1829. 42

500 BUSHELS CORN,

WANTED by the subscriber immediately.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS.

15th Oct. 1829. 43tf

N. Y. BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. city banks par
Dutchess co b do
Lansingburgh do
State b. Albany 1 2
Bank of Albany do
Mech. & Far. do do
Col'm b. Albany do
Troy do
Farmers, Troy do
Mohawk do
Newburgh do
Colum. Hudson broke
Middle district 60a65
Orange co 1-2
do N Brunswick do
do Patterson broke
do Newark Ins. co do
do Trenton b co do
do Salem 1-2
do Prof'n & Lom broke
do Trenton state b do
do Jersey city stop'd
do Franklin, J city do
do All others 1-2

VERMONT.

Burlington 1-2
do All others do

NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken bk broke
do State b. Newark par
do Elizabethtown do
do N Brunswick do
do N Brunswick do
do Newark Ins. co do
do Trenton b co do
do Salem 1-2
do Prof'n & Lom broke
do Trenton state b do
do Jersey city stop'd
do Franklin, J city do
do All others 1-2

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia bks 1-2
do Lancaster 1 2
do Gettysburgh do
do Silver Lake 2 5
do Huntingdon broke
do N Hope br co do
do All others do

DELAWARE.

Laurel broke
do All others 1

MARYLAND.

Baltimore bks 3-4
do Port Deposit 1 2
do Som bk Snowhill do
do Br Prin's Ann do
do Frederick co 1
do Havre de Grace do
do Hagerstown do
do Upper Marlboro' do
do Westminster do
do Elkton do
do Cumberland broke
do Farmers & br's 1
do Annapolis, 1
do DIS. COLUMBIA.

Franklin broke

Alexandria mec b do

B of Columbia 2 5

do All others 1

do VIRGINIA.

N W bank 5

do All others 1

do N. CAROLINA.

Newbern 5

do All others do

do S. CAROLINA.

Charleston bks 2

do GEORGIA.

Augusta 2

do All others do

do OHIO.

Columbus 5

do All others do

do CANADA.

B of U C at York 5

do do Kingston brok 5

do do Other banks, C. 5

do N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES.

Pot, first sort ton \$152 a

Pearl 152 a

FLOUR AND MEAL.

N. Y. Superfine bbl 5 62 a

Western Canal 5 50 a

Middlings, fine a

Rye Flour 3 87 a

Indian Meal 2 75 a

GRAIN.

Wheat, N. River bush a

do Genesee a 1 16

Rye 64 a

Corn, Yellow, North 58 a 65

Barley, N. R. 36 a

Oats, South and North 36 a

Peas, white, dry, 7 bush a 9

Beans, per tierce, 7 bush 7

IRON.

English and Scotch, ton, 50 a

Pig, American, 30 a 45

do, do 80 a 85

do, Peru Iron co. a

do, Russia, old Sable, 102 50 a

do, do, new do. 96 a 97

do, Sweden, 100 a 102

do, English, assorted, 80 a 82 50

Sheet, cwt. 6 75 a 8

Hoop, American, 7 a 6 76

do, English 6 50 a 7

LEATHER.

Sole, Oak lb 20 a 26

Sole, Hemlock 18 a 23

Dressed, Upper, side 1 75 a 2 62

Undressed do. 1 50 a 2 25

LUMBER.

Boards, N. River, Pine, M. feet a 16

do, Eastern, do. a 12 50

do, Troy and Alb do. pce. a 16 18

Shingles, Pine bundle 2 50 a 3

Staves, white oak, pipe, M. 40 a

do, do, hhd. 30 a

do, do, bbl. a 23

do, Red Oak 20 a

Heading, White Oak 35 a

Hoops 25 a

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Mess bbl 9 50 a 10

— Prime 7 50 a 8

Butter, N. Y. dairy lb 13 a 10

log's Lard 5 a 6

Pork, Mess bbl 12 50 a 13

— Prime 10 a 11

Cheese, American lb 6 a 8