

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—No. 36.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1829.

WHOLE No. 75.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, IN THE VILLAGE
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J. A. HADLEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

AGENTS.

Abraham Spear, and Wm. P. Richardson, John Stoltz, Ed. P. M. Morace Morley, Israel Springer, David McDowell, William Voorhies, Russell Palmer, David Gates, Esq. Peter Valentine, Geo. B. Brinkerhoff, Cyrus Smith, James L. Brinkerhoff, Edward Wood, Ira Lathrop, Varnum Hadley, A. Garey, Richard T. Field, P. M. William Brown, Samuel Pearce, S. Stoddard, P. M. Laban Hoskins, Esq. James A. Bodien, John Norris, P. M. James Davis, P. M. Dr. A. Morse, R. Root, P. M. Dr. C. F. Clarke,	Macedon, Wayne Co. Ontario, " Williamson, " Marion, " Arcadia, " Lyons, " Savannah, " Port Bay, " Rose, " Walcott, " Marango, " 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.
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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, } Academics
T. HAMMOND, } Instructors.
JAMES CHUTE, }**

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Chambersburg Academy.

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

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

Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL BLOOD.
Chambersburg Academy, Feb. 18, 25.

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 victims are languishing under the terrors of direful apprehension and despair. It must be admitted, however, that some physicians have been successful in affording temporary relief, and perhaps in some instances effected permanent cures; but, unfortunately for their patients, the remedies, while they appeared to mitigate the disease, too often preyed upon the constitution, and left its victims to lament, that although they had been freed from a complaint which threatened a more speedy dissolution, they were left to linger out a miserable life, from the direful effects of mercury and other poisonous minerals. Not that I would condemn mercurials as useless: perhaps they are the best remedies 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 ordinarist 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 instance. Although the declaration could not be supported by reason or my own experience, yet it excited a desire to become acquainted with the supposed imaginary calomel. I therefore solicited his friendship 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, commenced 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, accompanied with moisture. I repeated the medicine, and finding no deleterious effects, concluded I might venture to administer it to patients afflicted with diseased liver. I did, and can say of a certainty, that it has proven the most speedy and salutary of any thing I ever before used. Not wishing, however, to have it rest barely on my own observations or assertions, I have prepared and left a quantity at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, and some other places, in hopes the unprejudiced physician, as well as the afflicted, will test its validity, by giving it a fair trial; and if found adequate to my own expectations and aspiring invalid's necessity, that its worth may be promulgated for the benefit of the afflicted. Printed directions will accompany each bottle, so that any person may manage the tincture with perfect safety.
JOHN C. MERWIN.
Marion, May 14, 1829.



The following medicines, warranted genuine, are also offered for sale:
Dr. Merwin's RHEUMATIC POWDERS, for chronic Rheumatism.
JAUNDICE BITTERS, for bilious complaints, a costive habit, indigestion, weakness, ague and fever, &c.
COMMON BITTERS, for tavern-keepers, families, travellers, &c.
GERMAN ADHESIVE PLASTER, for cuts, sores, burns, scalds, stiff joints, weakness, pain in the back, side, or any other part.
ONTSMENTS, for piles and salt rheum, which never fail.
EYE SALVE & EYE WATER, which cure the worst of sore eyes, in almost every instance.
BILLOUS PILLS, warranted as good as any others, without exceptions.
DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for indigestion, a costive habit, palpitation of the heart, female weakness, &c.
HEADACHE SNUFF, for catarrh, weak eyes, and obstructions of the head.
All with printed directions, offered on conditions, 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 eminent physicians, as well as every remedy I could use. At length, though with little confidence, 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 testimony, 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 confidence and a trial. **ELIAS DUFFEE.**
Marion, May 18, 1829.

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

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

ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Ya. Village Record.
Messrs. Minors.—The Anti-Masonic Committee of Correspondence of Chester Co., request the publication of the following letters.

West-Chester, July 4th, 1829.

DEAR SIR,
The undersigned being one of a Committee of Correspondence appointed at the Anti-Masonic meeting of Citizens of Chester County, having learned that you are one of the fraternity of Freemasons; and being well aware of the estimation in which you are held by you, numerous friends in this country, and of the deference with which your opinion will be received; begs leave to address you. The other members of the committee are widely scattered—mutual consultation between them difficult to be obtained—and therefore it is, he thus singly addresses you. In so doing, he hopes he does not wantonly intrude upon your retirement, or trespass upon your time—and if he errs, he trusts his desire for information will be a sufficient excuse.—Masons, here, in defence of their institution, have pointed to the great and good of our country as examples of the beneficial results of it; and among the rest, your name has been mentioned. Confident that you will neither lend your countenance or give your approbation to a society that you believe to be of dangerous tendency to our free institutions; nor, on the other hand, do any thing that will add to an excitement against the order, that you believe to be without just foundation, he respectfully solicits your opinion upon the subject. It is to be hoped that you will give it at length—your views of the institution as regards the advantage arising therefrom to the community at large and to the fraternity—and, generally, whatever shall suggest itself to you in relation to this subject. It is not expected of you, that you will, in so doing, violate any of the obligations of Masonry. It is scarcely necessary to add, that with your consent, your answer will be made public.

With perfect respect and esteem,
I am your friend, &c.
WM. DARLINGTON, Jun.
ELIAS HICKS.

Poughkeepsie, 7th Mo: 18th, 1829.
Respected Friend—

Thine of the 4th instant came duly to hand; and although thou art under a mistake as it supposes my being a member of the Masonic Society; yet as thou solicits my opinion on that subject, I feel disposed to give thee my views thereon. And 1st, I can assure thee I am not a Freemason, neither have I ever been solicited by any one of that order to join that institution, having always since I first heard of it, felt a settled aversion to it, as supposing it only consisted in a club of ordinary men, who under pretence of having found a secret that none knew but themselves, and by which they would be exalted in some ennobling virtue beyond the rest of mankind; all of which I consider to be but a mere sham, to blind the eyes of the weak and credulous; that their meetings were only scenes of vulgar amusement, like other assemblies of that nature, &c. and that the institution was altogether inimical to moral virtue and the Christian religion: And I apprehend I had sufficient evidence to establish these views; as I had knowledge of diverse worthy men, who had been members of that institution, who, when they felt their minds religiously inclined, found it their duty and interest, to quit these associations; some of whom assured me as their full belief, that no man could be a Christian, and a Freemason at the same time. But I had stronger evidence than this; founded on my own judgment, when I took a full view of the subject.

For in the first place they had discarded one half of the human family, from partaking the least benefit from the institution, even if it were possible, that any benefit could be derived from it; by which also they divest themselves of all real human feelings;—for if they have the best of the female race for their companions, yet they bind themselves by the worst of oaths, never to let them have the least participation, of any part, or share, of the pleasures, the profits, or amusements, that they themselves enjoy in their secret conclave. Do we want any higher evidence of its opposition to the Christian religion, and every christian and moral virtue, all of which must be founded on pure undefiled love? Is not this view of the subject enough if rightly considered to raise a just degree of abhorrence against such an institution, in the mind of every rational social being? And when we add thereto the abominable oaths that must be taken to introduce one into the society, never to divulge the secrets of Masonry—and this to be done without first knowing what that secret is—whether it binds us to a band of robbers, or to raise up an opportunity offers, and destroy the civil and free institutions of our country, and take the pow-

er into our own hands; unite Church and State, and establish an Inquisition; or any thing else, either good or bad, we know not what! In this correct view of the subject, I have been astonished, to think how any man of common sense, should ever have given up to embark in such an institution, under such degrading conditions; by which they make themselves bond-slaves for life, as they dare not come out and tell the truth of the matter; although it might be productive of never so great a good, or prevent a real evil; and nothing but death can deliver them from this bondage; which they have brought upon themselves by their own folly.—Can such oaths be binding on rational free-agent creatures? (I say not) They are so inconsistent and derogatory to every species of justice, mercy and truth, that they destroy themselves, and cannot be binding on any rational intellectual being. And what a noble act it would be, if the Masonic brethren would unite in the same mind, and make a public declaration of the whole system of Masonry: as nothing has made those oaths binding but themselves! As they are altogether of their own making, so they can as readily do them away, and destroy all their binding force. For it must be evidently clear, to every man of understanding, in this enlightened age, that the institution is a great nuisance in a government like ours, and tends to counteract that virtuous morality, and holy religion, that can only adorn such a Nation as this. Therefore the sooner it is done away, and entirely abolished, the better for our beloved country.

N B—I will now inform how the public mind has been misled, and brought to account me a Freemason:—I have a kinsman resident in the city of New York, by the name of Elias Hicks, who I have been informed is a master in the Masonic Society, and his letters have sometimes come to me through mistake. Add to that, there have some books and papers accidentally fallen into my hands, treating on the Masonic order; all which has tended to increase my aversion to that order. And having often times, for thirty years or more, been led to bear my testimony against the institution, by which I have offended some of their members; and in one instance a Master in that society, many years since; and he to convince me, that I had bore too hard upon them, sent me a sermon preached for them, by an Episcopal Minister, on the day of parade, called John the Baptist day; which sermon tended still more to increase my aversion thereto. This sermon I answered, showing the inconsistency and contradictory nature of Masonry, to the christian religion. And having, as above observed, met with that which gave a clue to some of their works of darkness, which I brought to establish my position; this put them to silence and led them to observe, that I must have been a Mason or I could not have known so much of their secrets. But this was entirely a mistake; and I have always had such aversion to the order, that I have never seen the inside of a Freemason's Lodge, nor felt any desire, or curiosity so to do.

If this information affords any satisfaction to thee and thy friends, you may have the disposal of it in your own discretion.

With due respect,
I rest thy assured friend,
ELIAS HICKS.
To **WM. DARLINGTON.**

We last winter commenced the publication of "Luke De Faubourg's" well written Letters; but were some months since compelled to suspend them, on account of the pressure of other important anti-masonic news. We now resume their publication, and shall hereafter lay them before our readers as regular as circumstances shall permit. There are now ten or twelve on hand, and abler productions, we venture to say, were never penned in this country. The following letter is a fair specimen of his elegant writings. We wish the females would follow his advice.—Ed. Fr.

From the Boston Free Press,
LETTER XII.
September 30, 1828.

ADDRESSED
To the Mothers, Wives, and Daughters of America.

FAIR COUNTRYWOMEN,
I call upon you to assert your rights and wipe off the foul stigma that Masonry has cast upon your character. Have your sex sat upon the throne of Kingdoms and Empires, wielding the sceptre of authority, and swaying the destiny of nations; have they borne and nurtured patriots and heroes and demi-gods, and been the companions of man in danger and death and the champions of their country's rights, on the field of battle amidst blood and carnage; and are they yet unworthy of being trusted with the vile "secrets" of a vile institution?—Repel with indignation the foul slander, and spurn its worthless coiners from your presence! Banish them from your hearts, and teach them, that **MUTUAL confidence** is the only band that can link you to their destinies!

Have you been the kind friend the constant companion of man through good report and evil report, midst joy and sorrow, prosperity and adversity—bending like an angel over the couch of suffering, moving like a divinity amidst the triumphs of Freedom, wreathing the brow of valor with the laurels of victory, kneeling at the altar of Religion and offering up your supplications sweeter than its incense, to the living God for blessings on your country?—and yet are you too treacherous to be entrusted with the "mystery" of the sublime follies of midnight cabal?—Teach those who would degrade, dishonor, and defame you, that the "suspicious ARE always to be suspected" that those who will not impart their confidence shall no longer enjoy yours; and that **faith only is the pledge of faith.**

MASONRY has no longer any "SECRETS," but the secrets buried in the graves of her victims. The martyred MORGAN has rent the veil of her temple, divulged the infernal rites of her sanctuary, and exposed her hellish mysteries to the world. The daring deed which cost him LIFE, has conferred immortality, and when the very name of Masonry shall become only a by-word and reproach, his name will be the spell-word of Liberty, and his motto, the motto of Patriotism—"MY LIFE IS THE PROPERTY OF MY COUNTRY!"

With what effrontery has the shameless Harlot of Babylon strutted for a century before the world; bragging of her fabled antiquity to secure reverence, boasting of her virtue to gain esteem, yet wearing the cloak of charity, to hide her sins, breathing the pestilence of defamation in her prayers, mingling poison with the food of her aims-basket, and concealing the "pomard" of vengeance beneath the folds of her surplice!

Though the secrets and the crimes of this Hypocrite, that has assumed every shape and worn every garb of Religion and virtue, are now exposed, her power is not yet destroyed; we call upon you to lend your aid in completing its destruction. It is in your power to render signal succor in the glorious work of its extermination. To prepare your minds for the undertaking, and inspire you with a proper disgust, horror, and hatred of this loathsome institution, let me assure you that I speak not merely from authority, but from actual experience, when I inform you that the very first obligation which Masonry requires of every member, the moment he enters the lodge, is "To keep all its secrets, under the penalty of having his throat cut from ear to ear, his tongue torn out by the roots, and his body buried in the ocean!" And yet they boast that this institution is founded upon religion, and established for charity!

MOTHERS,
Exhort your sons to flee from Masonry, as they would from a pestilence.—Learn them to avoid the harlot that stands in the door to decoy the unwary traveler. He who enters her habitations, signs the covenant of sin and death, and comes out but half a man, with his life pledged under moral penalty, to keep secret every abomination, or have his throat cut by these boasting disciples of Religion and Charity. The fear of death, and not the love of virtue, has thus for a century kept the secrets of Masonry.—Warn your sons therefore; to avoid the tools of iniquity; for there are no secrets in this life more valuable than life itself. **WIVES,**

If you have husbands leagued in this holy alliance of iniquity, assert your rights; demand their secrets with the dignity and firmness of Cato's daughter, the Roman Portia:

Within the BOND OF MARRIAGE, tell me, Brutus, Is it expected I should know SECRETS That appertain to you? Am I myself, But, as it were, in sort, or limitation; To keep with you at meals, comfort your bed, And talk to you sometimes? Dwell I but in the Of your good pleasure? If it be no more, [suburb] Portia is Brutus' HARLOT. NOT his wife!

What is there that involves the life of a husband, and the peace and happiness of his family, that should be concealed a moment from his wife? Allow your husband no longer to cheat you with the idle tales of Masonry, leaving you at home to solitude and want, while they are reveling abroad with a band of Bacchanals at the festive board, amidst drunkenness and gluttony; or perhaps wasting the midnight hours at some brothel, while you are counting the lingering moments impatiently for their return, with the torture of doubt and despair for their safety. Home is the temple of a husband's religion, his family are its idols, and the fire-side its altar!

DAUGHTERS,
I warn you to beware of an alliance with Masons. I entreat you with all friend's sincerity, I implore you with more than a brother's love, to risk not your earthly happiness with a Mason. Should he dare to expose their crimes to the world, or shield a friend from their vengeance, his life would be the forfeit of his virtue. Innocence is no security against iniquity. Remember the fate of Morgan! The supplications of his distracted wife were unheard, and the cries of her name-

less babes unheeded: when murder had sent the poniard to a father's heart, vengeance blackened a mother's character with defamation; and the only alms, that Masonic charity bestowed were poverty and persecution. REMEMBER THE FATE OF MORGAN!

LUKE DE FAUBOURG.

Lorenzo Dow, in accordance with previous notice, preached in this village on the 22d and 23d ult. As he had with him, for sale, his masonic books, and as he is on a peddling voyage thro' the country, we deem it proper to copy the following article, which will, in some degree, tend to warn the public of the imposition which we have reason to believe he is now practicing upon them.—Ed. Fr.

From the Republican Advocate.

Masonic artifice and imposition.—Lorenzo Dow, who by his eccentric character and itinerant habits has acquired considerable notoriety, seems now to be engaged as a masonic missionary and tract peddler. A few nights since, he delivered what he calls a "talk," at the Court house in Batavia, and after he had concluded, as all supposed, the manifestations of his disinterested love for his fellow creatures, and his anxious concern for their immortal welfare, and the people were about to depart in peace, he requested their attention for a moment and his mind seemed to be laboring under the influence of some thought big with importance to his hearers, it seemed to say in each individual "one thing," thou lackest yet. And at length, with his usual modesty and diffidence, he communicated to the people that he had with him two tracts or pamphlets, the production of his own fertile genius and benevolent heart, which he recommended to the particular notice and perusal of all, and invited them to call on him at his lodgings, at one of the public taverns in the village, and supply themselves with these important works. And, owing partly to the excitement or enthusiasm into which he had wrought the people by his "talk," and the very singular titles of the pamphlets, many were induced to buy them. One of these is entitled "Mansueto law exemplified. How to curse and swear, lie, cheat and kill; according to law!" The other is entitled "Wisdom displayed, and Lorenzo's villainy detected, or the second trial, confession and condemnation of Lorenzo Dow, before the Superior court at Norwich, Conn. January Term, 1829." But upon examining the work covered by these gilded titles, they are found to contain nothing of any importance to any man, except that in both of the tracts he takes occasion to praise and uphold masonry, and ridicule and abuse anti-masonry. He boasts of having taken about 78 degrees in masonry, and as a specimen of the fidelity with which he adheres to his masonic obligations in preference to those which he owes to his fellow creatures, his country, and his God, take the following extract from his Omnipotent law, &c.

"So the affair of capt. William Morgan—perhaps some few, who are called Masons have killed him!—perhaps not Who knows?"

Those who knew the tragedies of his life, with the concomitants connected, would have ground to form a judgment from the past, what he with others, would be capable of doing in the future—with-out giving a censorious judgment!

The Morgan Book, plainly was designed for a Catch Penny—being a kind of Jachin and Boaz affair.

He was a poor man, having known *Masonic Generosity*;—but now to make Merchandize of the Order, associated with some others, to publish to the world, something to make the world wonder.

And the better to carry on the Joke, make arrangements to go off on the credit of the *Masons*—by inducing some honest hearts, for tools; like the monkey, to use the cats paw—to pull the nuts out of the fire.—And thus, what up the public mind—to buy the books and make the better sale."

From the foregoing extract it might well be inferred, that the work in question does teach in good earnest, 'how to cheat, lie, & kill' according to masonic law at least. What! is this community to be told that the masons did not carry off Morgan—or even that they have not killed him! If Mr. Dow is ignorant of the fate of Morgan, and the facts connected with his abduction, then he should not speak on the subject; and if he knows all about that affair, as is most probable from the height to which he has ascended in masonry, and the zeal which he displays in her cause, then, I say, he manifests more regard for masonry, than truth and righteousness.

WATCHMAN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—We invite the calm and deliberate perusal of the following extract, of a letter from a respectable gentleman of Union county, dated August 1st 1829. The facts it discloses are of the highest importance to every unshackled citizen. They implicate persons of no mean condition, and who made no small figure in the convention of the 4th of March.

"EXTRACT."

"Immediately previous to the nomination of Georg Wolf, as governor for the Commonwealth, the freemasons, called on Mr. Middleswarth, the speaker of the House of Representa-

tives, and informed him that if he would be sworn in a freemason, he should be put in nomination, and elected Governor. That if he did not like to attend the Lodge for the purpose, the Grand Master would be sent for who would wait on him, initiate and make a freemason at his private lodgings. The above is substantially the amount of the conversation as we had it from Mr. Middleswarth.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Herald.*

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 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, CANNOT 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."

Under our Foreign head will be found important news from the theatre of war.

The Eleventh.—It will be seen by the following notice, that MYRON HOLLEY, Esq. has been appointed to deliver an Address at the celebration of the 11th of September, at Lyons. Mr. Holley's qualifications are such, that we have reason to believe the address will be an able and efficient one. The occasion will be one of as great importance as was ever celebrated in this county or state; and we cannot avoid again expressing a desire that the celebration might be generally attended by the inhabitants of the county. Domestic affairs (with the exception of those of uncommon importance) should not detain any one. The anniversary of our emancipation from masonic thralldom, should be revered by every freeman. No inhabitant of this county who values liberty—no one who wishes his country success—no one who wishes well his fellow-mortals—no one who respects the christian religion, can be lacking in motives to appear at Lyons on the 11th, and there join in the celebration of that memorable day.

CELEBRATION OF THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the eleventh of September next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, a public Address will be delivered in the village of Lyons, by MYRON HOLLEY, Esq. in illustration of the facts, principles, and sympathies of anti-masonry. At that time and place, the inhabitants of the county and its vicinity, without distinction of sex or party, are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. VOORHIES.

In behalf of the Anti Masonic Correspondence Committee of Wayne county.
Lyons, 22th Aug. 1829.

A notice will be found in another column, requesting the several towns in this county to appoint delegates to attend a County Convention, to be held at Lyons on the 11th inst. the object of which is to appoint two suitable persons to represent this county in the Senatorial Convention, to be held at Auburn on the 22d inst. This notice should receive immediate attention. It would be desirable to have a full representation from all the towns in the county.

The anti-masons of this town, it will be seen, are requested to meet at the School-House near the widow Durfee's, in the north part of the town, on Wednesday the 9th, at 6 o'clock P. M., to appoint three delegates to represent this town in the County Convention to be held at Lyons on the 11th inst. We wish the friends of our cause to bear this in mind.

We are pleased to perceive the determined stand taken in Kentucky to put down that enemy to law, liberty, and life—free masonry. Numerous meetings have been held to discuss the subject, the proceedings of which breathe the patriotic spirit of '76. *Alanson Gray*, Esq. of Carthage, Campbell co. is one of the most conspicuous individuals in that state, in the cause of anti-masonry and Equal Rights. His time and talents have been devoted to the cause, and his labors have not been in vain. Last April a correspondence between him and S. N. Sweet, Esq. of Adams, Jefferson co. (this state,) was commenced. Mr. Sweet is advantageously known in this state as an active and intelligent anti-mason. In his own county he acts a conspicuous part.—He was a delegate to the State Convention of February last.

Some six or eight weeks since Mr. Sweet received from Mr. Gray the following note: "At a recent meeting, the Kentucky anti-masons of this place became settled and determined as to the propriety of commemorating the anniversary of Morgan's abduction, in accordance with our friends of New York: I am therefore instructed, Sir, by those who met, not only to inform you that we ardently wish, but we do sincerely conjure you to be with us in person, and deliver unto us an oration, on that memorable day."

In accordance with the above request, and high token of respect, Mr. Sweet has prepared himself for the important occasion. He called on us a

about a week since, on his way to Carthage.—We have no doubt but his visit will prove highly advantageous to himself and satisfactory to the anti-masonic friends in this distant and interesting section of our country.

We this day publish a letter from *Elias Hicks*, giving his opinion on masonry. It is a candid and firm article. Mr. Hicks is well known, has been for some years and is still, at the head of the society of Friends; and therefore believe his letter will be perused with deep interest by most of our readers. This letter is but one among a thousand instances, where the absurd declaration of masons, that their institution is of divine origin, is refuted. It is almost unnecessary, however, to advert to this point, as masonry is false in its pretensions, as has been satisfactorily proven time and time again.

Two indictments were found against *E. J. Roberts*, of the Craftsman, at the Court of General Sessions for Ontario co. held week before last—one for libelling John C. Spencer, Esq. the special commissioner, and the other for libelling the Judges and Jury engaged in the case of Whitney and Gillis. Roberts will find that he cannot publish whatever his malignant disposition delights in, with impunity. The hiring blackguard must give the "Grand Hailing Sign of Distress," and demand protection of his employers, "right or wrong!"

Having lately taken a "trip" through Monroe county, we perceived that the recent drought had greatly injured the corn. Many fields will not yield half the usual quantity, and some are entirely scorched up, and will not be worth harvesting. This undoubtedly will raise the price of wheat, which is now selling at six shillings.

We have received the first No. of the "Seneca Falls Journal," published in the flourishing village of Seneca Falls, Seneca county, by O. B. Clark. It is devoted principally to anti-masonry. Mr. Clark formerly printed an anti-masonic paper in Trumansburgh, Tompkins county, entitled the "Lake Light." May success attend his laudable undertaking.

Proposals have been issued in Butler, Pa. by George W. Smith, for publishing a paper entitled the "Butler Herald, and Anti-Masonic, Anti-Intemperance, and Colonization Advocate." Thus anti-masonry flourishes.

The article on the last page of our paper of the 11th ult. on "Profanity," should have been credited to the Buffalo Patriot. We mention this at the request of the Patriot.

The masons of Lockport are about establishing another paper to advocate their corrupt and sinking cause. It is to be entitled the "Lockport Gazette."

Arrangements have been made for the permanent establishment of the Boston "Anti-Masonic Christian Herald." The Noodles who exulted at the suspension of the publication of the Herald, must feel quite mortified at its appearance.

Wickliffe, the Jackson candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has been elected by a majority of about 650 over his opponent, Mr. Rudd.

The Belchertown, Mass. and Upper Marlborough, Maryland, Janks, have stopped payment.

BLOODSHED ON THE FRONTIER.

FAYETTE, (Missouri) JULY 22.

Indian murders in Missouri.—We have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the murder of three most respectable citizens of this county, and the wounding of four others by a band of the *Ioway* and *Sioux* Indians, located as a hunting party on the head waters of the Chariteau, in the adjoining county of Randolph.

The country in question is uninhabited, except by a very few families—affords the finest range for stock—and the dispute which has resulted so disastrously, is said to have arisen in consequence of a demand of some stock stolen by the Indians, which they not only refused to surrender, but told the whites to keep their distance, and if they did not leave the country as soon as possible they would kill every one of them. The whites then told them to sack arms, which they refused to do—and immediately commenced cocking their guns. The whites then finding that it was useless to reason further with them, and seeing that some of the Indians had their guns to their faces, discharged one of their guns upon the Indians. A general encounter then took place, in which John Myers, James Winn, and Powell Owensby were killed—four others wounded—two dangerously and two slightly. The loss of the Indians was said to have been ten or twelve killed—but our informant cannot say whether there were any wounded or not—the Indians being sheltered during the engagement by their wigwags. The action continued for a few minutes, when the whites retreated with three of their wounded, leaving the fourth behind, who was supposed to have been killed. The whites were about twenty-five or six in number—the Indians between eighty and a hundred warriors.

The necessary steps were taken by the militia officers to assemble their respective companies.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Capt. Haldeman's company of "Fayette Guards," Capt. Shepperd's troop of horse, the companies of Captains Buster and Smith, including a number of volunteers in the various walks of private life, from the learned professions down to the work-shop, were rendezvoused on the public square. At ten or eleven o'clock the

line of march was taken up, and troops continued to arrive and depart through the day. It was the intention to camp in Randolph county last night, where they expected to be joined by a company from the upper part of this county, and probably one from Charleston—and this morning they all proceeded enmasse, under the command of Col. Horner, of the first brigade. It is said that a company of fifty or sixty men left Goggin's Settlement on Sunday afternoon, to proceed to the battle ground to bury the dead, &c. It is thought there will be 400 mounted men on their march to day, and will arrive at the scene of hostilities to-morrow morning.

An express to the Governor left here late on Sunday evening, to communicate the intelligence of the depredations and the movements of the militia, to him—the express is now hourly expected. A rumor reached here last evening that the Indians were clandestinely concentrating their forces, not far from the late battle ground, and were evidently preparing for war; and that there were then assembled at their place of rendezvous, fifteen hundred warriors. As to the veracity of this, we cannot speak—but we feel it a duty we owe to the public to publish all the information which has been put in circulation relative to this important subject.

—*Western Monitor.*

The Governor of Missouri has called out a thousand militia for the protection of the frontier, and has requested of Brigadier-General Atkinson the aid of the United States' troops in that quarter, and Brigadier-General Lavenworth has already marched from the frontier with the disposable force stationed at Jefferson Barracks, amounting to fourteen companies.

—*Public Advertiser.*

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Antioch, arrived at New-York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 8th ult. Paris dates to the 7th ult. are received. The battle before Schumla proves, as we had anticipated (says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser) to have been very disastrous to the Turks, who had been pursued beyond Marash towards Adrianople. The Russians were successful also in Asia Minor. The refusal of the president of Greece, to submit to the sovereignty of Russia, as determined by the protocol of the allies of 22d March—the confession under the London treaty, that Britain feels too poor to attack Russia or Turkey, either to enforce the treaty of the 6th of July, or to put an end to the Russian invasion—and the march of Austrian troops towards the seat of war, render it very improbable that there will be any immediate cessation of hostilities in the East.

SEAT OF WAR.—Another bulletin from Gen. Diebitsch has been published, in which he states, that in order to follow up the victory of the 11th June, he had determined to pursue the army of the Grand Vizer, and prevent its scattered remnants from entering Schumla, and had detached the corps of count Phlen, sustained by gen. Kupryanoff, for that purpose. Count Phlen found the route which the Turkish army had taken covered with baggage, arms, and ammunition, and the roads which were the worst possible, presented for 20 wrecks, the marks of the most complete defeat. He found that they had not appeared at the village of Markowre, but had proceeded in the direction of Jankero on the right, by a course inaccessible only to infantry and cavalry. He then abandoned the pursuit to gen. Kupryanoff, whose division had arrived at Markowre. Gen. Roth, on the 12th, advanced upon Maras, and discovered in the road 1650 artillery of the enemy on the road to the village of Kasepla, near Kanganoff, and dispersed them. A small party took refuge in a redoubt, and answering the summons to surrender by a volley of bullets, the redoubt was charged and carried at the point of the bayonet, and the garrison put to the sword. The loss of the enemy was 600 men, and 12 standards.—The Russians took 500 prisoners. Their own loss is stated at 100 men.

Speaking of the victory of the 11th of June, the Constitutional says, "The triumphs of the Muscovite soldiers in the neighborhood of Schumla, are greater than had been previously conjectured, and more decisive than could have been imagined. It is difficult to predict what effects will be produced upon the cabinet of St. James by the news from Schumla. It is presumable that the views of the British ministry will not be rendered more favorable to Russia by this intelligence.

Servia, June 9.—Letters from Constantinople state, that unfavorable news from Asia had been received in that city, the substance of which is that gen. Paskevich has been vanquished after a strong battle: The news from Jassay of the 10th, speak of the arrival of a messenger from Count Diebitsch; the object of the mission is not known. The Austrian observer of the 25th June states, that on the 9th 200 volunteers from different regiments under the command of Col. count Jolsoy, and a battalion of chasseurs, under the protection of 22 pieces of artillery established on the left of the Danube, have passed the river at Rachom. This handful of brave men, supported during a combat which lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning till 2 in the afternoon by a battalion of the regiment of Tobalsk, occupied the city after having driven the enemies

from their batteries and houses. The enemy fought with great obstinacy, but it could not resist the courage of our siliers. The trophies of this victory are 5 cannon, 5 flags, and 500 prisoners, among which is Hussian, Pacha of Varna. Among the great number killed is Selim Effendi.—Our loss is not yet known, but is small in comparison to that of the enemy.

Leghorn, June 21.—An Austrian vessel arrived here has confirmed the report that a steamboat, which was in the Russian service in the Black sea, had fallen into the hands of the Turks. It is said that the Captain Pacha will soon go out from the Bosphorus to fight the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles. The Russian admiral who knows this, has collected around him a great number of vessels of war.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the arrival of two Egyptian and three Austrian vessels from Hassora and Trieste, with wheat and other provisions. It is always the English and Austrians, who, under the mask of neutrality, protects the Turks with all their forces.

Russia has contracted a loan of 42 millions of florins at Amsterdam, 18 of which were taken up at the commencement of the campaign, and the balance had been recently called for. The Russian minister of finance considered this loan all important, as the obstinate resistance of the Turks required more extensive and efficacious measures to augment the means of attack.

Accounts from Vienna to the 25th June, state that the official news of the victory obtained by the Russians near Schumla, had occasioned strange movements at that place. Prince Metternich, not prepared for such intelligence, was astounded and forthwith despatched several courtiers for England and the frontiers of Transylvania; and as the plague had for a long time been a pretext for the march of troops, so on this occasion it was used for sending troops towards the theatre of war, to reinforce the cordon sanitaire.

Greece.—Among other intelligence of importance, the foreign papers contain an article from Corfu, of the 11th June, purporting that advices had been received from Egina to this effect:—That the Protocol of the 27th of March, [lately published in the American papers] had given great dissatisfaction—that the English consul general, having obtained audience of the president of Greece, had required him to raise all the blockades, recall the Greeks from the Morea, and cease hostilities against the Porte—and that the president had refused to suspend hostilities or to recall the Greeks from Lividia, declaring himself bound by duty to keep the advantage he had already gained, and resolved only to yield to superior force. The account adds, that at the same time, he gave orders to his commanders not to quit their positions, and that the consul had sent a vessel to the ambassadors of the Allies to inform him of the President's resolution.

Spain.—It is inferred from the tenor of the letters from Madrid, that Ferdinand will soon treat his monks in the same manner as Mahmoud did his Janissaries. The events of Catalonia, and perhaps also the wants of the treasury, would not be the smallest causes of this measure, which would be made without the consent of the court of Rome.

Portugal.—On the 19th of June Don Miguel caused an Englishman to be arrested on board a Danish ship which had touched at Lisbon, and conducted to prison. The vessel was from Rio, and bound for England; and Miguel fearing that the Englishman was a bearer of despatches from Don Pedro, had taken this method to possess himself of his papers. The English consul general has endeavored to obtain his liberation, but without success.

London, July 1.—The decision of our cabinet respecting the affairs of the East, is not yet known. It appears that the ministers wait for despatches from our minister to Constantinople, who it is said arrived at that place on the 16th June. It is believed that he has received instructions which will produce a great change in the spirit of the members of the divan, and it is supposed will have influence upon the two belligerent nations.

They speak of the menaces to the two powers, but we are not in a state to go to war. The state of our finances is an invincible obstacle. Our tranquility in the interior is not such as the ministry can hope will last for three months.

Eighty Americans met, to celebrate the late anniversary of American Independence, at Paris. Dr. Kirkland, late president of the Harvard College, presided, assisted by gen. Lafayette, Col. M'Kee, of Virginia, and Mr. Barnett.

The Paris Constitutional affirms that M. Pasquier is about to be appointed minister of foreign affairs.

The two American sailors, belonging to the American frigate Java, who were arrested by the Spanish authorities at Mahon, for having been concerned in the affair at that place, in which a French lieutenant was killed, have been tried, and one of them sentenced to the gallees for one year, and the other for fifteen years.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening from Havre, Paris and Havre papers to the 21st of July, inclusive, have been received. Also, by the Wm. Thompson, from Liverpool, London pa-

ers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th inclusive.

The news, both British and continental, brought by these arrivals, is of an interesting character. They announce, among other important events, the CAPTURE OF SILISTRIA by the Russians.

England.—The political aspect of England is again becoming troubled; much dissension and turbulence has been occasioned by the success of the Catholic question, and it is even anticipated by some of the advocates of the High Church party that a speedy dissolution of the ministry must be the result. It is said that the King already regrets his assent to the measure of Catholic Emancipation; that at a late levee he treated with marked neglect the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Jerningham, and that when the name of O'Connell was announced he suffered his displeasure to vent itself in some indecorous expressions. Whoever was instrumental in promoting the repealed measure, is sure to meet with manifestations of his dislike. The country, says the Standard of the 17th, is again inundated with rumors of expected changes in the administration. One report states that a Royal Duke, [the Duke of Cumberland] is determined to oust the government of the Duke of Wellington altogether; another, that the Royal dislike to Lord Grey has been overcome, and that the whigs are coming, one and all into office; a third, that the old Tories are about to return to power; a fourth, that Mr. Huxford has declared that he will never hold office under the chief who cashiered him so abruptly and so unceremoniously; and nearly all these reports make it a sort of condition that Mr. Peel should be sacrificed, either on the one hand or the other, to the wrath of his former friend or his former enemies.

Contradictory reports as to the health of the Duke of Wellington also occupy the columns of the different prints, those of the one side affirming that he never was more vigorous and free from sickness in his life; while on the other hand it is stated that he is rapidly approaching the grave. The Chronicle of the 17th says—"It gives us much pain to hear that the state of health of the Duke of Wellington is such as to render frequent change of air, and relaxation from business (as far as this last is practicable) a matter of necessity. Persons, who, from their particular functions, have constant opportunities for observation, assert, that the anxiety, fatigue, late hours and vexatious occurrences of the recently closed session, have produced more effect on the constitution of the premier, than half a dozen active campaigns. It is asserted that the Duke has been frequently heard to speak in terms rather alarming of his consciousness of increasing infirmity." In answer to this, the Sun of the same date, says, "from all we hear, the health of his Grace is not only excellent, but his spirits are as buoyant as ever."

General La Fayette left Paris on the 20th, on a tour to Avergne, his native department.

Mr. Brown, late American minister at the court of France, has been detained in that country beyond the period of his intended departure, on account of the ill health of his lady; but expected to embark in the packet of Aug. 10, for New-York.

Ireland.—The Cork election has terminated in favor of Mr. Richard Callaghan, a Protestant, who is particularly odious to the Catholics, on account of having some time since renounced the errors of Popery. The case of O'Connell was not yet decided, but there was no reasonable doubt of his election. The 12th being the usual day for the display of the Orangemen, serious riots were anticipated, and the reality appears to have been equal to the anticipation.

Dublin, July 13. Letters have this day been received from Borrisokane, which state that a magistrate of the county of Tipperary was murdered there yesterday in the open day by the mob.

From the Theatre of War.—The news from the continent is of an important character. Paris papers of July 20, contain, as will be seen by our extracts, an account of the surrender of Silistria. A letter from Berlin, mentioned in Galigan's Messenger of the following day, states that the surrender took place at the very moment when the Russians were about entering through a breach opened in the walls of the fortress. The following is the account.

Fall of Silistria.—Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by telegraph from Strasbourg to Paris on Friday night. The Augustus Gazette, which reached us yesterday, contains the following bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express:—"At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lieut. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmoud, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 240 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colors, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions."

The Berlin State Gazette gives the following version of this event:—"The garrison, consisting of eight thousand men, and the inhabitants in arms to the number of ten thousand are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Shumla by General Diebitsch."

A letter of the 11th inst. from Vienna, says, upon the same subject:—"I hasten to inform you that we have just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Giurgevo and Routschouk. Thus, with the exception of Widdin, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successfully directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the basis of their future operations, and the war will, as it were, cease to have Bulgaria for its theatre. If it is to be continued, then it will be carried into the heart of the empire in Romania. Shumla is not the only passage across the Balkan open to the Russians. The road from Sophia to Philippolis does not present to the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Shumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is, whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and, if he still refuse, whether Turkey may look for the succor of any European power."

The Augustus Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Constantinople, June 22:—"The British and French Ambassadors have not yet had an official interview with the Reis Effendi, but have endeavored to have a confidential understanding with him upon the object of their mission. In this manner they have learned that the Porte will not negotiate upon the basis of the Portocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece from the Gulf of Volo to that of Arta; so that they already foresee great difficulties in the way of executing their mission. The Grand Vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 10,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The Captain Pacha had not yet returned from the Black Sea."—The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—"The Grand Vizier returned to Shumla after the battle of the 11th June, with the 6000 men of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The Mussulmans, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable."

Letters from Lesser Wallachia announce, that after the occupation of Rachova by the troops of General Geismar, the Pacha of Widdin reconnoitered the environs of that place, and meeting a division of Russian cavalry immediately attacked it. The Russians retreated upon Rachova. It is said that if the Turkish garrison at the latter place, previous to its capture had done their duty, and the commander had not been deficient in courage, the Russian General would have found it difficult to establish himself upon the right bank of the Danube. The Pacha of Nicopolis was already on his way to relieve Rachova. Several Ottoman vessels, laden with corn, on their way to Constantinople from Belgrade, have been set on fire by the Russians by means of congreve rockets.

The following intelligence is dated Banks of the Danube, July 6:—"The victory gained over the Grand Vizier by Gen. Diebitsch has been announced by Russia to all the courts with which that power has friendly relations. This communication was accompanied by a diplomatic note declarative of the Emperor's pacific intentions."

Judge BIRDSALL, on account of ill health, has resigned the office of Judge of this Circuit. It is to be regretted that we lose his services in this station, and especially at this time. We believe he has discharged his official duties to very general satisfaction. At a late meeting in Angelica, of the members of the bar and others, of Allegany county, resolutions were passed, conveying a just tribute to the merits of Judge B.

A number of important trials, growing out of the Morgan conspiracy, are now pending in the Circuit court of this district; and it is hoped to see a successor to Judge Birdsall, recommended and appointed, who shall possess efficiency and impartiality—who shall know no other rule of action than the common good, and the laws of the land.—*Le Roy Gazette.*

MARRIED.—In Lyons, on Monday the 25th ult. by the Rev. L. Hubbell, A. L. Beaumont, Esq. of Columbia, Pa. to Miss Clarissa G. Holley, second daughter of the Hon. Myron Holley.

DIED.—In New-York, on the 25th ult. Dr. J. G. Hitchcock, of Rochester.

ANTI-MASONIC District Convention.
A GREEABLE to a resolve of the last Senate District Convention, Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of Delegates from the several counties in the seventh Senate District will be held at the Western Exchange in Auburn on Tuesday, the 22d day of September next at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Senator at the ensuing Election, and do such other business as may be proper to be done at said Meeting.
G. C. SKINNER,
Sec'y of last year's Convention.
Dated, Auburn, August 13, 1829.

ANTI-MASONIC COUNTY CONVENTION.



THE anti-masonic citizens of the several towns in this county are requested to appoint three delegates to meet in county convention, on the 11th inst. at the Court-House in Lyons, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing two delegates to represent this county in the Senatorial Convention, to be held at Auburn on the 22d inst.

MYRON HOLLEY, } County
WM. VOORHIES, } Committee.
JOSEPH COE,
Dated Lyons, Aug. 28, 1829

Anti-Masonic Meeting.


THE anti-masonic inhabitants of the town of Palmyra, are requested to meet at the school-house near widow Durfee's, about a mile and a half north of the village, on Wednesday the 9th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. to appoint three delegates to represent this town in the county convention to be held at Lyons on the 11th inst. A general attendance is desirable.
Dated Palmyra, Sept. 1, 1829.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Maria, or her father, on my account, during my absence to Michigan, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date. I am compelled to take this disagreeable course, by a declaration from them, that they would run me in debt as much as possible, during my absence.
MOSES C. BAKER.
Macedon, Aug. 28, 1829. *3w36

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.

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.

MARSHALL'S & WEBSTER'S Spelling Books,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. HADLEY.
Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829.

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

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 patterns. ALSO,
Silks, Battist, and Cote Palla,

ALSO—a large supply of
BROAD CLOTHS,
AND
DOMESTIC GOODS,

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

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

—ALSO—
A few MUSKETS and BAYONETS remaining, which will be sold at the reduced price of \$5 50—Catridge Boxes and Bayonets at \$1 50.

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

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 free-masonry, addressed to the young men of the U. States—by Solomon Southwick.

AN ORATION, delivered in Le Roy on the 4th of July, 1828, at the 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.

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.

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.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Oh! years have flown since last we met,
And sorrows have been mine,
And oft I've thought with fond regret
On Auld Lang Syne.

Thy proffered friendship cheer'd my heart
—I frankly gave thee mine;
When thou wert near, I ceased to weep
For Auld Lang Syne.

But fortune points the path of life,
Far, far away from mine;
This hour may be, when next we meet,
An Auld Lang Syne.

Then fare thee well, if thou art blest,
Thy friend will ne'er repine,
But sometimes take a kindly thought
To Auld Lang Syne.

MISCELLANY.

ADVENTURES OF THE WEST.
BY THE HON. JUDGE HALL.

Among the adventurers whom Boon described as having reinforced his little colony, was a young gentleman by the name of Smith, who had been a major in the Militia of Virginia, and possessed a full share of the gallantry and noble spirit of his native state. In the absence of Boon, he was chosen on account of his military rank and talents, to command the rude citadel, which contained all the wealth of this patriarchal band—their wives, their children, and their herds. It held also an object peculiarly dear to this young soldier—a lady, the daughter of one of the settlers, on whom he had placed his affections. It came to pass upon a certain day, when the siege was over, and the employments of husbandry resumed, that this young lady, with a female companion strolled out, as young ladies in love are very apt to do, along the banks of the Kentucky river. Having rambled about for some time, they espied a canoe lying by the shore, and in a frolic stepped into it, with a determination of visiting a neighbor on the opposite bank. It seems that they were not so well skilled in navigation as the *Lady of the lake*, who paddled her own canoe very dexterously: instead of gliding to the point of destination, they were whirled about by the stream, and at length thrown on a sand bar, from which they were obliged to wade ashore. Full of mirth, excited by their wild adventure, they hastily arranged their dresses, and were proceeding to climb the banks, when three Indians rushing from a neighboring covert, seized the fair wanderers, and forced them away. Their savage captors, not allowing them time for rest or reflection, hurried them along during the whole day by rugged and thorny paths. Their shoes were torn off by the rocks, their clothes torn, and their feet and limbs lacerated and stained with blood. To heighten their misery, one of the savages began to make love to Miss —, (the intended of Major Smith,) and while goading her with a long pointed stick, promised in recompense for their sufferings, to make her his *squaw*. This at once roused all the energies of her mind, and called its powers into action. In hope that her friends would soon pursue them, she broke the twigs as she passed along, and delayed the party as much as possible by tardy and blundering steps. But why dwell on the heartless and unmanly cruelty of savages? The day and the night passed, and another day of agony had nearly rolled over the heads of the afflicted females when their conductors halted to cook a wild repast of Buffalo meat.

The ladies were soon missed from the garrison. The natural courage and sagacity of Smith, now heightened by love, gave him the wings of the wind and the fierceness of a tiger. The light traces of female feet led him to the place of embarkation—the canoe was traced to the opposite shore—the deep print of the moccasins in the sand told the rest, and the agonized Smith accompanied by a few of his best woodsmen, pursued the "spoiled encumbered foe." The track once discovered, they kept it with that unerring sagacity so peculiar to our hunters. The bended grass, the disentangled briars, and the compressed shrub afforded the only, but to them the certain indication of the route of the enemy. When they had sufficiently ascertained the general course of the retreat of the Indians, Smith quitted the track, assuring his companions that they would fall in with them at the pass of a certain stream ahead, for which he now struck a direct course,

thus gaining on the foe, who had taken the most difficult path. Arrived at the stream, they traced its course until they discovered the water newly thrown upon the rocks. Smith leaving the party, now crept forward upon his hands and feet, until he discovered one of the savages seated by a fire, and with a deliberate aim shot him through the heart.

The women rushed towards their deliverer and recognizing Smith, clung to him in the transports of newly awakened joy and gratitude, while a second Indian sprang towards him with his tomahawk. Smith disengaging himself from the ladies, aimed a blow at his antagonist with his rifle, which the savage avoided by springing aside, but at the same moment the latter received a mortal wound from another hand. The other and only remaining Indian fell, in attempting to escape. Smith, with his interesting charge, returned in triumph to the fort, where his gallantry no doubt, was repaid by the sweetest of all rewards.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

Some hypocondriacs have fancied themselves miserably afflicted in one way, and some in another; some have insisted that they were town clocks; one that he was extremely ill, and another that he was actually dying. But perhaps none of this blue devil class ever matched in extravagance a patient of the late Dr. Stevenson, of Baltimore. This hypocondriac, after ringing the change of every mad conceit that ever tormented a crazy brain, would have it at last that he was dead, actually dead. Dr. Stevenson having been sent for one morning in great haste by the wife of his patient, hastening to his bed side, where he found him stretched out at full length, his hands across his breast, his toes in contact, and his eyes and mouth closely shut, and his looks cadaverous. "Well, sir; how do you do? how do you do this morning?" asked Dr. Stevenson, in a jocular way, approaching his bed. "How do I do?" replied the hypocondriac faintly; "a pretty question to ask a dead man." "Dead!" replied the Doctor. "Yes sir, dead, quite dead. I died last night about twelve o'clock." Dr. Stevenson putting his hand gently on the forehead of the hypocondriac, as if to ascertain whether it was cold, and also feeling his pulse, exclaimed in a doleful tone, "Yes, the poor man is dead enough; 'tis all over with him; and now the sooner he can be buried the better." Then stepping up to his wife, and whispering to her, not to be frightened at the measure he was about to take, he called to a servant: "My boy, your poor master is dead; and the sooner he can be put into the ground the better. Run to C—, for I know he always keeps New-England coffins by him ready made; and, do you hear, bring a coffin of the largest size; for your master makes a stout corpse, and having died last night, and the weather being warm, he will not keep long. Away went the servant, and soon returned with a proper coffin. The wife and family having got their lesson from the Doctor, and howled not a little while they were putting the body in the coffin. Presently the pall bearers, who were quickly provided and let into the secret, started with the hypocondriac for the church-yard. They had not gone far, before they were met by one of the town's people, who having been properly drilled by Stevenson, cried out, "Ah, Doctor, what poor soul have you there?" "Poor Mr. B——," sighed the doctor, "left us last night." "Great pity he had not left us ten years ago," replied the other;—"he was a bad man." Presently another of the townsmen met them with the same question,—"and what poor soul have you got there, Doctor?"—"Poor Mr. B——," answered the doctor again, "is dead." "Ah indeed said the other; "and so he is gone to meet his deserts at last." "Oh villain!" exclaimed the man in the coffin. Soon after this, while the pall bearers were resting themselves near the church-yard, another steps up with the old question again, "What poor soul have you got there doctor?" "Poor Mr. B——," he replied, "is gone." "Yes, and to the bottomless pit," said the other; "for if he is not gone there, I see not what use there is for such a place." Here the dead man, bursting off the lid of the coffin, which had been purposely left loose, leaped out exclaiming, "O you villain! I am gone to the bottomless pit, am I? Well, I have come back again to pay such ungrateful rascals as you are." A chase was immediately commenced, by the dead man after the living, to

the petrifying consternation of many of the spectators, at sight of a corpse in all the horrors of the winding-sheet, running through the streets. After having exercised himself into a copious perspiration by the fantastic race, the hypocondriac was brought home by Dr. Stevenson; freed from all his complaints; and by strengthening food, and generous wine, cheerful company, and moderate exercise, was soon restored to perfect health.

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 one other lot, beginning at the South-east corner of said Willson lot, and running North to mud creek, and bounded on the North by said creek, and on the South by said Canal, and running so far East as to include one third part of the lands North of said Canal, whereof the said John Hurlbut, deceased, died seized; and also one other lot beginning at the North-west corner of a lot now or lately owned by John Hurlbut, and running from thence South on the line of said lot eighty-six rods, to a lot occupied and claimed by the said party of the first part, (to the said mortgage); thence West on the line of the last mentioned lot, eight rods to a lot owned by the heirs of Zebulon Williams, deceased; thence North on the line of the said last mentioned lot, eighty six rods; and from thence East on the line of lots now or lately owned by Herman and Charles Hurlbut, eight rods, to the place of beginning—the above described parcels of land being part of the lands whereof the said John Hurlbut, deceased, died seized, and the dower of Hannah Hurlbut, widow, of the said John Hurlbut, deceased, being charged on the same, except the piece first above described, will be sold at public auction, at the Hotel now kept by Horace Church, in the village of Palmyra, in the said County of Wayne, on the twelfth day of November next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day.—Dated May 19, 1829.

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

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.

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.

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO,

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

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &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. Eccl. Journal.

NEW YORK.	par	Marblehead	3-4
N. Y. city banks	do	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
Uolawh	do	NEW JERSEY.	
Newburgh	do	Hoboken bk broken	
Colum. Hudson broke	do	State b. Newark par	do
Middle district	do	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	Salem	1 1-2
Canandaigua	do	Prot'n & Lom broke	do
Utica branch	do	Trenton state b do	do
Ontario	do	Jersey city city'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 70	do	Lancaster	11-2
Green co 65a70	do	Gettysburgh do	do
Plattsburgh no sale	do	Silver lake 25	do
Niagara	do	Huntingdon broken	do
		N Hope br co do	do
		All others	do
CONNECTICUT.		DELAWARE.	
New Haven 1-2	do	Laurel broken	do
Bridgeport par	do	All others	1
Norwich	do	MARYLAND.	
Eagle broken	do	Baltimore bks 3-4	do
Derby	do	Port Deposit 11-2	do
All others 1-2a3-4	do	Som bk Snow'1 ---	do
RHODE ISLAND.		do br Prin's Ann do	do
Burrillville 1-2	do	Frederick co 1	do
Farm. & Mech broke	do	Havre de Grace do	do
All others do	do	Hagerstown do	do
MAINE.		Upper Malboro' do	do
Winthrop 3-4	do	Westminster do	do
Castine broken	do	Elkton ---	do
Wiscasset	do	Cumberland broke	do
Hall. & Augusta do	do	Farmers & br's 1	do
Kennebec do	do	Annapolis, 1	do
Passamaquoddy do	do	DIS. COLUMBIA.	
All others 3-4	do	Franklin broken	do
N. HAMPSHIRE.		Alexandria mee b do	do
Cheshire 3-4	do	B of Columbia 25	do
Concord do	do	All others 1	do
Coos do	do	VIRGINIA.	
Exeter no sale	do	NW bank 5	do
New Hampshire do	do	All others 1	do
Stafford do	do	N. CAROLINA.	
Portsmouth do	do	Newbern 5	do
Rockingham do	do	All others do	do
Grafton do	do	S. CAROLINA.	
Conn. river 1	do	Charleston bks 2	do
MASSACHUSETTS.		Angusta 3	do
Poston bks 3-4	do	All others do	do
Mansf. & Mec do	do	OHIO.	
Pacific, Nantucket do	do	Columbus 5	do
Phenix, at do	do	All others do	do
Beverly do	do	CANADA.	
Essex do	do	B of U C at York	do
Merrimac do	do	do Kingston, broke	do
Gloucester do	do	do Other banks, C. 3	do
Hampshire do	do		
Lynn Mechanics do	do		
Mechanics do	do		
Franklin do	do		

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

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

ASHES.	ton	\$110	a
Pot, first sort	ton	115	a
Pearl	ton	115	a
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
N. Y. Superfine	bbl	5 31	a
Western Canal	do	6	a 6 25
Middlings, fine	do	3	a
Rye Flour	do	2 37	a 2 50
GRAIN.			
Wheat, N. River	bush	a	
Do Genesee	do	a 1 03	
Rye	do	66	a 68
Corn, Yellow, North	do	50	a 50
Barley, N. R.	do	a	
Oats, South and North	do	38	a 42
Peas, white, dry, 7 bush	do	a	
Beans, per tierce, 7 bush	do	7	a 9
PROVISIONS.			
Beef, Mess	bbl	9 75	a 10
— Prime	do	7 50	a 8
Butter, N. Y. dairy	lb	13	a 16
Hog's Lard	do	5	a 6
Pork, Mess	bbl	12 50	a 13
— Prime	do	9 50	a 10
Cheese, American	lb	6	a 7
Hams, Northern	do	9	a 10
SUGARS.			
St. Croix	lb	8	a 10
New-Orleans	do	6	a 8
Lump	do	15	a 16
Loaf	do	17	a 20
TEAS.			
Hyson	lb	85	a 1 14
Young Hyson	do	70	a 1 12
Hyson Skin	do	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 benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

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

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

The following branches will be taught:—
1 *Anatomy*.
2 *Surgery*.
3 *Theory and practice of physic*.
4 *Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children*.
5 *Materia Medica and practical Botany*.
6 *Chemistry and Pharmacy*.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at the institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to 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 18 or 20.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding. New-York, May 11, 1829.