

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—No. 17.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1829.

WHOLE No. 56.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN
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JONATHAN A. HADLEY.

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Editor, must be post-paid.

AGENTS.

Amos Spear, and P. Richardson, Stolp, 2d, P. M., D. Phelps, el Springer, id McDowell, iam Voorhies, sell Palmer, id Gates, Esq., r Valentine, P. M., B. Brinkhoff, is Smith, os Snyder, um Hadley, Garey, hard T. Field, P. M.	Macedon, Wayne Co. Ontario, Williamson, Marion, Arcadia, Lyons, Savannah, Port Bay, Rosa, Walcott, Marengo, Red Creek, Riga, Monroe Co. Tioga, Spencer Co. Manchester, Ont. Co.
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The Philadelphia Souvenir,
LITERARY WORK, published every
Wednesday, embellished with
elegant quarto engravings of remarkable
scenery, celebrated persons, and quarterly
fashions of the Fashion.

A portion of the contents of Vol. 3. which
soon commence, will be as follows:
I. Tales, original and selected; Essays,
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iginal and selected from the best American
and Foreign publications; Biographical
sketches of distinguished persons, male and
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ing events, The Drama, New Publications,
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titles them to colored plates of fashion.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

Philadelphia.
Subscriptions for the above interesting literary
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MAIL COACH.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. M. KINGMAN, & CO.

HAVE established, between Palmyra and
Canandaigua, A DAILY
LINE OF COACHES,
leaving Palmyra on the arrival of the eastern
packets, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
and arriving at Canandaigua in season to
take the STAGES for Albany or Buffalo.—
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Having fitted up his LIVERY STABLE,
at L. Hurd's Stage House, in a superior style,
he will at all times be ready to accommodate
his friends and the travelling public with fine
HORSES and genteel CARRIAGES, with
or without drivers, on very reasonable terms.
Palmyra, April 11, 1829.

POETRY.

THE KNELL OF MASONRY.

Freemen! the knell of masonry has toll'd,—
And all the grand fallacious apron'd host,
With all their boasted mysteries, are wreck'd
Upon the ruins of their fallen fabric;—
And oft is heard the weak desponding cry,
"Lo! all is lost!" the efforts of Freemen,
Indeed, to them appear, as "the death-bed call"
"To him who robb'd the widow, and devour'd
"The orphan's portion; of unquiet souls
"Ris'n from the grave to ease the heavy guilt
"Of deeds in life conceal'd; of shapes that walk
"At dead of night, and clank their chains and
wave

"The torch of Hell around the murd'rer's bed."
Oh masonry! thou that rose and flourish'd,
Yea, and with all thy stol'n honors, fell
In modern times!—how vain to pretend
Thou wast known in the infancy of days!

Know hence, that all thy now-remaining sons,
Since thou art dead, shall yet forsake thy code
Of Vengeance, Elood, and Death—burst their fet-
ters—

Shake from off their souls thy horrid penalties,
And free them from all thy hellish bondage!
Dark spirit of masonry! 'tis well thou
Hast gone back to regions, dark and dismal,
Whence thou didst, with all thy panoply, emerge!
Full long enough thy race on earth—full long
Hast thou deceiv'd the unwary—the sons
Of men, with thy false pretensions, great pomp,
Parade, and all thy false attempts of lore!
"Tis passing strange to mark thy fallacies!"
But one cent'ry hence, and on thy "fallen fame,"
Exultant, mocking at thy former Pride,
Oblivion sits and grim forgetfulness!

BARD OF VISIONS.

ANTI-MASONIC.

READ THIS.

From the New-York Anti-Masonic Beacon.
New-York, 28th March, 1829.

To DANIEL B. BRINDSMAN, Esquire,
Grand Generalissimo of the Grand
Encampment of Knight Templars for
the State of Connecticut, and Grand
Commander of Clinton Encampment,
Washington, Conn.

Sir,
In anticipation of future events, result-
ing from measures I have taken in re-
gard to masonry, and knowing you have a
"profound veneration for that order," I
respectfully address you. I am induced
to believe that a time will come, when
you will no longer consider me a worth-
less member of that institution, and will ex-
pel me therefrom as "a vile traitor;"—
for I have this day set my hand to a pa-
per that will forever blast my reputation
as a mason; and I have done it in expec-
tation of losing many of my masonic
friends. When I say "will blast my rep-
utation as a mason," I mean, in the esti-
mation, and speak in special reference
to that class of masons, whose enthusias-
tic zeal for the order, has led them to a-
dopt and sanction a course that will even-
tually result in its final destruction. To
justify myself for exposing those secrets,
which I have obtained through masonic
confidence of the New-York Knights, re-
lative to the murder of the unfortunate
William Morgan, and the assistance ren-
dered the principal assassin in the affair,
to make his escape from justice, as a ma-
son, I cannot offer a syllable. But, sir,
to justify myself as a man, and as an Amer-
ican citizen, I will truly say, that in point
of obedience to obligations, having found
those of Free-masonry contrary to obli-
gations of a higher order, I have con-
scientiously and in good faith, given the
preference to those imposed upon me by
my God and my country. And this has
not been done by the mere impulse of
the moment, under the heat of passion,
malice, or of ambitious motives, but in
cool deliberation, with an "awful refer-
ence to the day of my death and coming
judgment;" and I defy any man or ma-
son in Christendom to show, that a man
is bound to adhere to his masonic obli-
gations, when the same is at issue with the
law of God, and of the country that pro-
tects his person and property. If Free-
masonry has such a prerogative over man,
I call on the institution to produce the
credentials, that the world may see
whence emanated this sovereign, this
high, unquestionable right of administer-
ing unto the credulous and unsuspecting
youth, who dare to look within the walls
of a lodge to see what mystery is there,
a cup of deadly libation, which stupefies
every sense of moral obligation.

And, sir, I ask you, as a citizen of a
free Republic, and as a friend of good or-
der, (not as a mason,) whether, had you
been placed in like circumstances, to my-
self, you would not have pursued the
same course? I have been as strongly
attached to Free-masonry as any man.—
You will no doubt recollect, that since
my first commencement in it, I have
made it my principal study, and have
devoted much of my time to gain a per-
fect knowledge of the lectures, both in
masonry and in the several degrees of
knighthood into which I have been in-
itiated. When Morgan published his
book on the first three degrees, (for

which the masons killed him, as I have
since learned,) I was unwilling to be bor-
rowed, and thought that masons were as
a body, in this foul transaction. But,
sir, I find the sad reverse. Morgan has
been kidnapped by the masons, pinioned
fast, taken to a place of execution, where
after giving him to drink of some power-
ful composition of poisonous drugs, which
failed to produce death as anticipated,
they attempted to take his life by letting
blood, (under pretences that he was sick,
and needed the operation,) which reduc-
ed him very low, and brought on a sort
of derangement. On a second attempt
to bleed him, he resisted with all his
might, crying for mercy, and begging
of them to allow him a bible to prepare
for the awful realities of DEATH;—but
with these requests they would not, and
did not comply. A second council sat
on the wretched man, and it was propos-
ed and agreed, to put the penalties of
his masonic obligations in force upon him;
lots were cast for execution, and it fell on
Richard Howard, an Englishman by birth,
a great villain, who fled from his country
for crime, and came to America under an
assumed name, where, like an unclean
spirit, he took to himself seven more
devils, who planned the murder of a re-
spectable citizen of this state. But How-
ard, as I said before, was made the ex-
ecutioner of masonic vengeance, and
soon the work of death was done. How-
ard by the assistance of his masonic breth-
ren, evaded justice—and some months
after made his appearance in St. John's
Hall, in this city, his mind agitated with
the conscientiousness of the stain of a
fellow creature's blood upon his soul.—
He sought the open Lodge of his masonic
brethren, and confessed himself the
executioner of masonic vengeance upon
the traitor Morgan. In order to deliver
their persecuted brother from his pursu-
ers, they held a consultation, and agreed
to send him to Europe, to forward which
with all possible despatch, they raised
large sums of money, gave it to him, and
procured his speedy departure.

This was done among the higher or-
der of Masons in this city, in obedi-
ence to the conceived obligations to free-
masonry. My information on this sub-
ject was obtained in a way and under
circumstances, which compel me to be-
lieve it. I can no more doubt that How-
ard, (whose English name was Richard
Chipperfield,) came to this city, and in
open Lodge in St. John's Hall, confessed
the fact that he was the murderer of
William Morgan, and received money of
the masons—either as a reward for his
services, or to assist him to escape from
justice, than I can doubt the word of a
Knight Templar, who said he was pres-
ent at the time, and both saw and heard
him, who had no inducement to tell a
falsehood; and the same fact was received
from another Knight Templar, in the
same room, under the pledge and with a
special reference to the Templar's oath,
made by him who communicated the fact
to me: viz. that Morgan had received
justice; that the penalties of his obli-
gations had been enforced upon him, and
that the executioner had given himself
up in this room confessing the deed, and
demanding protection as a distressed
brother according to the rules of the or-
der.

I have made repeated applications to
masons here to assist me to bring this
murderer of Morgan and of Masonry to
justice; but all to no avail. I have there-
fore taken a different course. And al-
though they openly say, I shall get Mor-
ganized, I am determined in the undertak-
ing, keeping in mind that the memory
of him who falls in a just and virtuous
cause, is blest and will flourish like a
green bay tree.

Very Respectfully,
AVERY ALLYN.

City and county of New-York, ss.

deposes and says, that he was ac-
quainted with Richard C. How-
ard, alias Richard Chipperfield, six years
ago; first in New-York, then in Philadel-
phia, and again in New-York: the said
Richard was a book-binder. That being
in Ireland, at the city of Dublin, July,
A. D. 1825, he was questioned respect-
ing Richard Chipperfield, by members of
the Dublin Book-binder's society, and an-
swering that he knew him, they informed
deponent, that said Chipperfield was a
great scoundrel, that being treasurer of
their society he had ran away with the
funds.

Deponent further says, that he has no
recollection of seeing Richard C. How-
ard, alias Richard Chipperfield, after re-
turning from Europe, A. D. 1825, until
February or March, 1827, when said
Howard, alias Chipperfield, entered the
shop of the deponent with professions of
friendship, and begged (as a favor to
Mr. Haskins, Buffalo, with whom he had
been at work, and to whom he was under
many obligations) that the deponent
would aid him, the said Howard, alias
Chipperfield, to procure a man to work
for Mr. Haskins in his place. The depon-
ent expressed a willingness himself to
go, which encouraged said Chipperfield

to promise him in advance half his ex-
penses out to Buffalo, and "to shew you
that I am in earnest" said Chipperfield.
"I will put five dollars into your hand,"
and he drew from his pocket a roll of
bills, and from the roll a five dollar bill;
but the deponent declined receiving it,
until he made up his mind to go, and then
he would expect the half of his expenses
according to promise.

Deponent further says, that said How-
ard, alias Chipperfield, declared he must
go forthwith out of the country, and did
not wish to have any one know that he
was in this city, the deponent believing
that he owed money, which Chipperfield
said was not convenient for him to pay.

The deponent gave his word, that How-
ard, alias Chipperfield, should not be dis-
covered; whereupon the said Howard,
alias Chipperfield, walked the room in
apparent distress, and the deponent fear-
ed having been trusted with a few hun-
dred dollars by Mr. Haskins, to purchase
stock, Chipperfield was about to make
off with it, as the deponent knew his
reputation to be that of a man, always
borrowing and never having money.

Deponent further said that Howard,
alias Chipperfield, was in the shop again
the same day, and Thomas Garson, book-
binder, was that day in the shop with
said Chipperfield, and that in the absence
of Garson, said Chipperfield, in a strange
way, said, that his mind was much agi-
tated, and in great distress: and, "to tell
you the truth, I was engaged in the mur-
der of Morgan!" Deponent replied,
"Why, do you think he is dead?" But
Howard said he believed he was.

Deponent further states, that the pub-
lic papers were denying the death of
Morgan, and declaring that the charge of
his murder was only a speculation; and
at the time he did not believe that Mor-
gan was dead, but he imputed the confes-
sion to Chipperfield's singular vanity.

Deponent further states, that said How-
ard, alias Chipperfield, requested him, the
deponent, to meet him, the said Chipper-
field, at the porter house of Daniel En-
sley, No. 307 Broadway, at 9 o'clock the
next morning, to settle the point of going
to Buffalo. And the deponent met the
said Chipperfield at the house of the said
Ensley, agreeable to appointment, where
the said Chipperfield told him, that he
was on the point of sailing to Liverpool;
and the deponent engaged him to do
some errand for the deponent in England.

Sworn to this 28th day of March, 1829
before me, HORACE GOLDMAN,
Commissioner.

From the Utica Elucidator.

What does Mr. Dauby [Editor of the
Oneida Observer,] mean by republican
and the republican party? We had sup-
posed that by republicans he meant those
who supported the principles that predom-
inated in 1801. But his assertion that
none of the republican party are to be
found acting with the Anti-Masons, leaves
us in a quandary. We know, and he
knows, that a large portion of those who
support the principles of Anti-Masonry
are democrats of the old Jeffersonian
school, and that in this county and in
this village, we can point out, not one,
but many who were efficient supporters
of the present administration, that are in-
flexible Anti-Masons, and are now justly
indignant at his Machiavelian attempts to
sell the democracy they have sustained to
the Royal Princes and Kings of Masonic
aristocracy. And yet he says that not a
republican is to be found in the ranks
of Anti-Masonry. Again we ask what
does he mean by republicanism? It is
nothing more than masonry? Then let
him speak it out in plain words, that
those who have hitherto confided in him
may know the terms upon which they
may expect a continuance of his favor.

We hear every day the expres-
sions of democrats (or, if that term is
not plain enough, Jacksonians,) indignant
at the tantalizing course he is at-
tempting to pursue with them, and more
especially at the evident attempts to use
them for the support of the falling for-
tunes of masonry. They say they are
democrats of '98 and republicans of '28,
and in accordance with their democratic
principles must be Anti-masons, for de-
mocracy and Anti-masonry are one and
indivisible; and when Mr. Dauby be-
comes an Anti-mason, he will be entitled
to adoption in the great republican fami-
ly, until then they must regard him as an
aristocrat, and disclaim all fellowship
with him.

This was a bright scheme which was
formed by the Grand Chapter as a der-
riner resort, to save masonry by enlisting
democracy into its service. But it has
utterly failed to take effect, and that, too,
for the best reason in the world, a want
of compliance on the part of the great
body of the republicans. The ostrich
fleeing from her pursuer, hides her head
in the sand, and then thinks not but all is
safe. The head of the monster masonry
was, in this Royal Arch project, kept
dark, but the wings and tail and cloven
foot, were carelessly left uncovered.—
The people soon saw through the light

texture that was flung over the inside
work of this new political engine, and one
glance was abundant to suffice. Many
strange and sudden political conversions,
the abuses thrown upon 'an old, but fal-
len party,' by the very men who had
been luxuriously fed at its table and clad
from its wardrobe, very naturally awa-
kened in the breasts of republicans sus-
picious of conspiracies and coalitions, &
they are prepared to reply, when asked
to suffer decrepid and windbroken mason-
ry to ride upon their triumphant party.—
"Away with it; we know it not." Such
a course redounds to its honor, and in-
sures the permanence of their principles.
Democracy to live must be kept pure and
uncontaminated. Its adherents know
this to their own praise, to the sorrow of
masonic politicians, and to the chagrin of
Mr. Dauby, their heartless organ.

From the same.

One of the most zealous masonic prints
of the day, is the Chronicle, published at
Pawtucket, R. I. About a year ago that
paper published an account of a lady,
Miss. Hayes, daughter of Lord Doner-
ville, of New-Market, Ireland, who se-
creted herself in a Lodge Room at the
time of a communication, where she
witnessed the ceremonies of the two first
degrees; before she was discovered. The
narrative runs thus:

"Her inquisitiveness being gratified,
fear took possession of her frame; she
sought in vain to escape unperceived.—
The ceremony was not yet quite con-
cluded, and the room being a large one, she
resolved to effect her escape by cautious-
ly passing through the solemn mysterious
chamber.

"With light and trembling step, almost
breathless, she glided along unobserved
by the Lodge, applied her hand to the
lock, and gently opening the door, before
her stood a grim and surly Tyler, with
his sword unsheathed and pointed at her
breast. Her shrieks alarmed the Lodge,
who hastened to the door, and ascertain-
ing she had been in the room during the
ceremony, they, in their paroxysm of rage
and alarm, RESOLVED UPON INSTANT
DEATH: but from the mo-
ving and earnest supplication of a youn-
ger brother, her life was spared, on con-
ditions of her receiving the two first de-
grees, which had just been conferred,
and which she had so imprudently wit-
nessed. To this she assented; and thus
was this beautiful and terrified young
creature conducted through trial which
has been known, in some instances, too
great for the more emboldened and res-
olute to sustain."

This article was subsequently extracted
into a number of masonic papers.

Now, then, according to this masonic
version of the story before us, what
means will not Free-masonry take to pre-
vent the exposure of its unfruitful works
of darkness? What was the decree in
the present case? But for the providen-
tial presence of one whose bowels of
compassion overcame the spirit of mason-
ry in his heart, Miss. Hayes had found
her grave in that Lodge, and a horrid
death had been the reward of her temer-
ity, while her friends would only have
known that she had "mysteriously dis-
appeared." As it was, how must her
feelings have been outraged! Unattend-
ed by one of her own sex, she was com-
pelled to pass through scenes which ma-
sonic authors tell us are improper to be
even witnessed by females.

This is a rather sickening picture of
masonry: we leave it to the fraternity
to settle with their own brethren for giv-
ing it to the world.

From the Rochester Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

TOWN MEETING RESULTS.

Brighton.—The entire republican An-
ti-Masonic Ticket in this town, was elec-
ted by an average majority of 124. S.
G. Andrews, a republican, was elected
Supervisor, over Elish Johnson, a feder-
alist.

Clarkson.—The Masonic ticket suc-
ceeded in this town by a majority of a-
bout 50.

Chili.—In this town, by reason of
some local differences, two Anti-Masons
were run for Supervisor.

Gates.—The Republican Anti-Mason-
ic Ticket, with two or three exceptions,
was elected by a small majority, over the
Ticket composed of and supported by the
odds and evens, heads and tails, of all
parties.

Greece.—The masonic Ticket, by one
of the happiest specimen of mystic trick-
ery, was elected in this town by a major-
ity of 50 or 60.

Henrietta.—The Republican Anti-ma-
sonic Ticket elected in this town by an
average majority of 12.

Mendon.—Masonic Ticket elected by
a majority of 1.

Ogden.—Masonic Ticket elected by a
majority of 80 or 70.

Pittsford.—This town has obtained a
most signal triumph. The old Super-
visor, whom the Anti-masons had elected
two years, consented to run on a men-
del ticket. This induced our friends, at
a late hour, to call a meeting and nomi-

nate a "but cut Aail," who, together with the entire Republican Ticket, was elected by a majority of nearly one hundred.

Penfield.—This town, ever faithful to principle, carried the Republican Anti-masonic Ticket triumphantly—average majority 200. Mr. Woodhull was elected Supervisor over Henry Fellows, the self styled "Eclipse," by a majority of 183.

Parma.—This sound democratic town, after a stubborn conflict, triumphed over masonry and federalism. The majority is small.

Perinton.—The entire Anti-masonic Republican Ticket elected by a handsome majority.

Riga.—The Republican Anti-masonic Ticket is elected in this town—majority 42.

Rush.—Judge Price is elected Supervisor of this town, but we have not heard on what ticket he ran, or what is the political character of the other town officers.

Sueden.—The Republican Anti-masonic Ticket elected by a small majority. James Seymour, late Sheriff of the county was the masonic candidate for Supervisor. But their was no help for the "widow's son."

Whiteland.—Republican Anti-masonic Ticket elected without opposition.

The general result, therefore, is, that ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN Supervisors are elected in ELEVEN of the sixteen towns of the county. This great triumph of principle has been obtained by the PEOPLE, over a sworn union, between MASONRY, FEDERALISM, and ARISTOCRACY. All the energies of this tri-headed monster were brought out. The Jackson and Adams parties, which, only four months ago, were devouring each other, now unite their votes in defence of the bloody Order of Free-masonry. Against such an amalgamation of power and profligacy, a large majority of the freemen of Monroe county have stood firm. Anti-masonry has triumphed over all the disaffected and disorderly influences of that stratagem, falsehoods and money, could bring to bear against it.

It will be born in mind, that we have had to contend, at this election, with the Jackson and Adams parties united—backed, too, by the power and patronage of the state government. Under so many discouragements, & opposed by the combined wealth and aristocracy of Masonry and Federalism, the people have reason for joy and gratitude, that their cause—the cause of truth and justice—the cause of law and liberty, is still triumphant.

FREDERICK WHITTLESEY Esq. was wantonly assaulted, knocked down and jumped upon at our Town Meeting—was standing alone and unconscious of any design to attack him. He had been engaged, most of the day, at his office, and had neither molested or offended any one. But he is a member of the Morgan Committee, and has for nearly three years devoted his time and talents to the investigation of the masonic outrages. For this offence, it would seem, that his person and life are in jeopardy. This ferocious and unprovoked assault upon Mr. Whittlesey, leads us to a train of serious reflections. If men who oppose Free-masonry are to be thus knocked down and trampled upon, how long shall we boast of laws and freedom? The Fraternity seem determined to impress its bloody sign upon all its opponents. The outrage will receive a judicial investigation and we forbear further comments.

The sense of masonic violence and ferocity, exhibited at our Town Meeting Poll, has excited fearful apprehensions for personal safety and the public peace. A frightful crisis in our history, has arrived. The peaceful discharge of our elective duties, is obstructed by the hand of violence! Freemen are kept from the Ballot-Boxes by brute force; Outcasts and bullies are hired by the Fraternity to create disorder and riot. The fraternity were all winter inflaming and preparing their hirelings, for the outrages that have now been committed.

Early in the day, the Fraternity made a rush to the Polls, secured the passages, and in defiance of all civil authority, kept their ground, through the day. The disorder was so great that the Polls were forced to close for some time. A large number of citizens, after several efforts to vote, were forced back and compelled to abandon it. At night, it being known that at least one fourth of our votes were not in, the Board adjourned over until the next morning.

Immediately after closing the Polls, the abuse and menace which had been kept up through the day, was turned into blows and bloodshed. In the course of this brutal conflict, at least four men, with fists, feet and stones, attacked one individual! In the evening, one of the regular bullies of the Fraternity, attacked a man with a heavy cane, and inflicted three dangerous wounds upon his bare head! This wretch was hailed by two highly respectable Free-masons.

The masonic chapter at Ovid, and Lodge at Lodi, Seneca co. have followed the example of their brethren of Ontario and Monroe counties by surrendering their charters.

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1829.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

On our first page will be found a letter from Mr. Avery Allyn, a Knight Templar, addressed to George B. Brinsmade, "Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knight Templars for the State of Connecticut, and Grand Commander of Clinton Encampment, Washington, Conn."—and an affidavit (probably from Thomas Garson) accompanying the same. The disclosures made, are all-important. It is now confirmed, that Richard Howard is the person on whom the lot fell, to pierce the masonic dagger to Morgan's heart; and that after the deed was perpetrated, he presented himself before the members of St. John's Masonic Hall, Frankfort-st. New-York, and demanded protection, as a mason, for executing masonic Vengeance upon the traitor Morgan. And, as a mason, he was protected and screened from justice; and was helped to money to flee from a country which had, through his instrumentality, just been stained with the blood of innocence and patriotism.

As a mason, the assassin Howard received protection from the institution, for imbruing his hands in the life's-blood of an American citizen. Will any one, then, for a moment doubt, that the murder of Morgan was in strict accordance with the principles of free-masonry?—or, at least, that St. John's Lodge was accessory to the murder? We should think not. The institution APPROVES the murder! This, we admit, is rather stiff language, and may be doubted by some; but it is true. Yes, reader, there exists in this land of boasted freedom, an institution, whose creed is to thrust the dagger of Vengeance to the heart of all its members who shall renounce its diabolical precepts!

It is pleasing to see this important information originating in the eastern part of the state, where many were induced to believe that the "Morgan Affair" was a wanton tale, set afloat for selfish and base purposes. It will tend to convince them, as well as every one who may chance to read the disclosures, that the institution authorized and sanctioned (and still sanctions) the murder.

FEDERALISM.

It is frequently the case, that certain men, or set of men, represent others as possessing principles, which, in fact, are cherished by the accusers, instead of the accused. 'Tis so at the present day, as respects Federalism. The Aristocrat, alias masonic party, in this state, witnessed, with awe, the rapid progress of the Republican anti-masonic party—they perceived they were in danger—and wishing to bring the party into disrepute, they raised the cry of "Federalism," knowing it to be unpopular at this time. It is a serious fact, that a great portion of the public prints, which are now busy in representing the Republican anti-masonic party as being the "old Federal party in disguise," were of the old blue light Federal stamp during the last war. The Geneva Gazette, now busy in vociferating "Federalism," is one of the oldest Federal papers in the western part of the state. The Onondaga Register, whose voice accords with that of the Geneva Gazette, and the other masonic papers of the day, is a long established Federal paper. These are of the real Hartford Convention blue light stamp. The Wayne Sentinel, another Federal paper, now vociferates "Republicanism" under the masonic colors, while its only claim to Republicanism consists in its opposing Democratic principles, and in supporting political masonry. All the old blue light Federalists in this county, are now conspicuous members of the Aristocratic masonic party; and all the leaders of that party, in this town, are of the same political stamp. If this is doubted, names can and will be given to the public.

It is so throughout the state. The Aristocratic masonic party contains a greater portion, if not all, of the opposers of the last war. They were then willing that American seamen should be impressed into British service—they were then willing that the ocean should be stripped of our mariners, and they forced to fight against their country. They are now willing that American citizens should be kidnapped and murdered by a gang of midnight conspirators, kidnappers, and murderers—they are now willing that the liberties of our country should be ruined—they are now willing that domestic tyranny should rear itself among us, and subject the people to slavery, ten fold more cruel than that of British slavery, the thought of which is sufficient to cause every true American to heave an indignant sigh, and which the Federals then wished might obtain possession of our country!

These are no "delusive dreams"—they are serious facts—too serious, far, for the credit of an American people. It was hoped that the Revolutionary and the late wars, had impressed, with sufficient weight, upon the minds of all Americans, the value of liberty—it was hoped that the tyranny manifested by Great Britain, towards America, ever since its first settlement, would induce the descendants of our ancestors to cleave to their blood-bought liberties, and always to protect them from foreign, and much more readily, from domestic invasion. But these were mistaken notions. The Federalists who opposed the last war, and who endeavored to have an Aristocratic government established, having been frustrated in their designs, are now laboring, with unabating perseverance, to tear down our Tree of Liberty, and to implant a Tyrannical, Aristocratic, and Masonic Government. And this they are laboring to accomplish, by diverting the people from the righteous work of putting down masonry. They are endeavoring to check their exertions, by telling them that the opposers of their institution are "old Federals," and only wishing to ride into office upon the excitement! Republican anti-masons, whose only aim is the good of their country, should disregard these false statements, and persevere in the work before them. Who can be so short-sighted

as to believe, for a moment, that all the anti-masons in this state, at least sixty thousand in number, are seeking for office? This would be an absurd thought, indeed. But it may be asked by some, "why turn masons out of office?" We answer, this is the only way in which EQUAL RIGHTS can be administered. Expel from office those who are sworn to favor a brother in a court of justice, and every one will be equally benefited by our laws.

We answer to Republican anti-masons—persevere in opposing the corrupt institution; throw back the term Federal into the teeth of your opponents; and the result will redound to the honor of your posterity, and the happiness of your country.

POST OFFICE.

We understand that some of the Federalists in this town are endeavoring to procure the removal of our Post Master, to bestow the office on one of their political brethren. Notwithstanding prescription seems to be the order of the day with the dominant party, we can hardly believe that the Post Master General will be disposed to gratify the wishes of the unprincipled demagogues from whom this application proceeds, merely because they profess to belong to the same party with himself. The present incumbent, Mr. Colt, by his obliging and gentlemanly deportment, and a faithful discharge of the duties of his office, has given the most entire satisfaction; and we believe that if the sense of the people in this quarter could be taken, nine tenths would be decidedly opposed to a change. Although we have never ranked Mr. Colt among our political friends, yet as no man could do better than he has done in his station, we should regret to see him displaced to make room for another; and this we believe to be the feeling of all honest men of all parties, who have an interest in the question. This attempt to effect the removal of Mr. Colt, is confined to a few irresponsible, worthless men; and not a man of business or character is to be found among them, unless such as may have been unwarily drawn into their schemes. IT CANNOT SUCCEED.

MISREPRESENTATION.

It was stated in the Federal Sentinel of the 10th inst. that the Republican anti-masonic majority in the town of Macedon, was "11 only." When our last week's paper went to press, we had not heard the exact result of the election in that town; but have since ascertained that the statement in the Sentinel of the result, and the intimation that anti-masonry had made a retrograde movement in that town, were incorrect. The truth of the business is this: At the meeting held in that town, to make out nominations for town officers, Abraham Spear was put up as candidate for Supervisor. The proceedings of the meeting were rather too pointed to suit the minds of some who call themselves anti-masons, (and for any thing we know to the contrary, may be such,) and consequently they bolted, determined to hold another meeting. At this latter meeting, Mr. Spear was likewise put up for Supervisor; but not declining the nomination, he was elected, and that of George Crane substituted. We believe Mr. Spear to be a good anti-mason; but it appears that his accepting the last nomination, induced a majority of the party to drop him. On canvassing the votes at the town meeting, it appeared that Mr. Crane received 48 votes over Mr. Spear, instead of "11 only," as stated in the Sentinel.

In Macedon the Federal masonic party having lost ground to rapidly since the last fall election, did not choose to show the smallness of their numbers by putting up a candidate of their own; but fell in with the nomination of Mr. Spear, supposing that with the addition of such anti-masons as might support him, they would ensure his success. But notwithstanding Mr. Spear's great personal popularity and his well known anti-masonic sentiments induced many anti-masons to give him their support, the result was as before stated. The result completely prostrated the hopes of the demagogues who were the fathers of the scheme, and there is no danger of Federal masonry again rearing its sneaky crest in that Republican town.

WELL DONE.

Gen. Terry, the anti-masonic candidate for Mayor of the city of Hartford, has been elected by a majority of 202. Correct principles must prevail.

MORE HELP.

A new Republican paper, called the "Anti-Masonic Telegraph," has been established in Norwich, Chenango county, by E. P. Pallet and B. T. Cooke. It takes hold of the good cause with much ability. Our cause goes well.

RENUNCIATIONS.

Eld. Thomas Spooner, of Cumberland, R. I. Lyman Chase, of Coventry, Vt. E. House, of Geneva; John Smith, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county; David Hurlburt, jr. of Gorham, and Gardner Straight, of Farmington, Ontario county, have lately renounced Federal masonry.

"INFORMATION WANTED."

Will Mister Benjamin Franklin Cowdery, the learned editor of the Ontario Chronicle, inform us how many yards long his ears are?

A PETITION.

Was presented to the Assembly on the 14th, to divide the town of Ontario, in this county.

IMPOSITION.

Various have been the impositions played upon persons who have visited this place for the purpose of obtaining employment, as well as upon the anti-masons of this town, by the person named in the following affidavit, and others. This ungentlemanly practice has been followed up for more than a year; and we think it is now about time to put an end to it. At first we believed it was merely to make sport; but as it is a fact, that persons applying at the same store that Mr.

Fowler did, are generally, if not always directed to anti-masons who have nothing to do in the boating business, it is evident that the practice is calculated for imposition upon the applicants and those to whom they are sent. This is the second time we have honored Mr. Thayer by presenting him to the public through the Freeman; and we hope it may be the last. We abhor the practice of calling the names of private individuals, but we are sometimes compelled to.

Wayne County, ss.

William B. Fowler, of the town of Springwater, in the county of Livingston, being sworn, doth depose and say, that on the fourteenth day of April, 1829, he came to the village of Palmyra, in said county of Wayne, with a view of getting employment as a hand on a Boat on the Canal—that he applied at the store of Messrs. J. & L. Thayer, in said village, to obtain such employment, and was informed by several persons at said store, that Mr. Chade Southwick was wishing to employ hands upon the Canal, and that they had no doubt but this deponent would get employment by application to him—that this deponent thereupon applied to the said Southwick for employment, and being informed by him that he was not the owner of any Boats on the Canal, nor wishing to engage any hands for the purpose of being employed on the Canal, this deponent returned to the said store of Messrs. J. & L. Thayer—that on this deponent so returning to the said store, several persons at the said store immediately enquired of this deponent what was said to him by Mr. Southwick, and on being informed by this deponent that the said Southwick stated that he was not the owner of any Boats, the said persons thereupon declared that the said Southwick was "a damned old liar," and that they could shew to this deponent several Boats at the basin on the Canal, which belonged to said Southwick. And this deponent further saith, that he has since ascertained that LEVI THAYER, of the said firm of J. & L. Thayer was one of the persons who directed this deponent to call on Mr. Southwick for employment, and also one of the number who declared on the return of this deponent, that said Southwick was "a damned old liar" and had several boats at the basin on the Canal.

And this deponent has also ascertained that the said Chade Southwick is in no manner engaged in business on the Canal, and is not now, nor at any time heretofore has been, desirous of employing hands on the Canal, and that these facts are well known to the said Levi Thayer, and that the directing of this deponent for employment to Mr. Southwick, was designed for imposition upon this deponent and upon the said Southwick. And this deponent further saith, that he is credibly informed, that the said Levi Thayer has been repeatedly guilty of tricks similar to the above exposed, and further saith not.

W. B. FOWLER.

Subscribed and sworn this 15th day of April, 1829 before me,

TRUMAN HEMINWAY,
A Commissioner, &c. of Wayne Co.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

We have not yet received the results of the town elections in the various counties in the state, or even of some of the towns in our own county. The results of the following counties, however have come to hand, by which it will be perceived that the Democratic Anti-masonic cause is moving on as gloriously as it has ever been since it sprung into existence.

ALBANY COUNTY.

In the town of Bethlehem there were three candidates run, an Adams, Jackson, and Republican Anti-masonic. The republican anti-masonic candidate received nearly as many votes as both of the others put together. "Our numbers," says Southwick's National Observer, "speaking anti-masonically, have increased in every town since the last election; and whatever some of our friends may have thought of the policy of making a general stand at the election, it is now clear, that to that stand we owe it, that the party has been kept together, and will now move on, 'conquering and to conquer.'"

CAYUGA.

Republican anti-masonry made its first attempt in this county, at the late town elections. "The party," says the Cayuga Republican, "will have a good representation in the Board of Supervisors; so that a small increase of the anti-masonic votes in a few additional towns, where the vote at the late town meeting was very close, will insure a majority of the Board after another year."

ERIE.

"In this county the success of Democratic Anti-masonry has exceeded all expectation. Twelve out of sixteen Supervisors are anti-masons, two are masons, and two not known. The town of Buffalo, which gave 78 votes last spring, gave 250 this year, an increase which is truly gratifying."

GENESSEE.

"Thus it appears," says the Republican Advocate, after giving the result of each town separately, "notwithstanding all the endeavors of masonry—notwith-

standing the inactivity of the anti-masonic party—and notwithstanding the blighting of "reaction," constantly kept by the Fraternity, anti-masonry, so far from decreasing, has increased in county of Genesee. Last year, Alabama, Bergen, Pembroke, Gainesville and Sheldon were against us; Bergen Sheldon having elected masonic, and other four towns Jack, Supervisors. This year, even should we allow the Alexander, Batavia, and Pembroke—two last of which we still claim, notwithstanding they were not the regular nominated candidates—we yet have gain of one Supervisor in the county. But counting Batavia and Pembroke, have 19 anti-masonic Supervisors out of 22, (the whole number in the county where last year we had only 16."

JEFFERSON.

The town meetings in this county took place last March. It is decidedly a masonic.

LIVINGSTON.

In this county the Republicans are awake. They have elected the whole anti-masonic ticket in all the towns but one or three.

MADISON.

"It affords us great pleasure," says Cazenovia Republican Monitor, "to be able to proclaim the sure and steady progress of anti-masonry towards a complete and glorious triumph in this county. seven, out of thirteen towns, we have carried our whole ticket."

MONROE.

It will be seen by the returns of different towns in this county, published in a preceding column, that the anti-masons have elected 11 out of 16 Supervisors.

NIAGARA.

This county has elected the anti-masonic ticket in nine towns out of eleven.

ONTARIO.

This county has elected nine Supervisors out of twelve.

ONEIDA.

Anti-masonry has gone well in this county. The Elucidator has stirred the people, and they have stirred up a masonic nest, by turning the Noed out of office in most of the towns, putting in those who are unshackled by masonic oaths.

SENECA.

We learn from this county, that every town except Waterloo, has elected an anti-masonic ticket.

ULSTER.

The people in this county have just had their eyes opened. The first election has been attended with success. We understand a majority of the towns have elected the anti-masonic ticket.

WASHINGTON.

This county has done nobly. Upon the late town meeting it was federal; but it has cast off the shackles of masonry and come out Republican. A majority of the Supervisors are anti-masonic.

YATES.

This county has five Supervisors out of seven.

SAVANNAH.

It will appear by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Savannah, (this county,) to the editor of the Freeman, that in this town Republican anti-masonry has gained ground rapidly since the last fall election. It then gave a majority of 50 against us. The increase is encouraging.

"The cause in this town has been triumphant in the election of Russel Palm as Supervisor, over David Cushman. The former is thoroughly established character as an anti-mason, and the latter as a thorough-going masonic Jack and leader of the van in this town. T other most important offices are, likewise filled with anti-masons, showing most conclusively that the majority have turned their backs on an institution fraught with midnight conspiracy, murder and treason not excepted."

"I am respectfully, yours, &c."

What is a name?—The prostitute of the name of Republican by the demagogues and office seekers of the state for a few years back, has been in the last degree disgusting. seems impossible it could be perverted to fouler uses, or made a cover for baser acts—but the profligate Regency, by farming it out to the Masonic fraternity for their protection for blasphemies, perjuries and murders, has opened a new volume of political depravity. Nothing that is degrading to human nature can be more ludicrous than to see High Priests, and Kings, and Scribes, and Worshipful Masters of Masonry, running to hide their crowned and mitred heads under the mantle of Regency Republicanism.

canism. Bucktails, Clintonians, Federalists, Tories, are all scampering for their lives for a bit of the "filthy dollars" to cover their corruptions and crimes from the gaze of an insulted and abused people; but Falstaff's soldiers with only "a shirt and a half" to a regiment were a less naked and laughable spectacle.—*Buffalo Pat.*

Taxation.—We learn from Albany that the finances of the state prove to be in so dilapidated a condition, that it will be necessary to impose a new state land tax, to meet the current expenses of the government. This additional burden on the farmers in their present distressed and embarrassed condition, will be severely felt. It is however, no more than we expected.—The profligate management of the corrupt and imbecil dynasty which now rules us with a rod of iron cannot fail to bring with it such results. What else can happen, when the people's money is lavished by thousands on a state print like Edwin Crosswell, to reward him for denouncing and slandering the farmers of the west for their opposition to masonic perjuries and murders? What is still worse to accelerate our ruin, the Masonic party of the legislature under the guidance of Throop of "compensation law" memory, are endeavoring to raise the salaries of the state officers. A bill has already passed the Senate.—*ib.*

CRAFTSMAN OFFICE, Rochester, April 8th, 1829.

"The enemy have been encountered, routed, and defeated. AMTI-MASONRY has been heard in her den and manfully overthrown.—The county of Monroe is redeemed. Intelligence has been received from enough of the towns to warrant us in stating, that we have certainly one half the Board of Supervisors, and in all probability a majority."

In the town of Gates, which comprises the greater part of the village of Rochester, and is the residence of the Morgan Committee, we are defeated on our Supervisor by a majority of only three votes, and in the town of Brighton, including the remainder of the village the Anti-masonic candidate for Supervisor has a majority of thirty-five. In both these towns the majorities at the last fall election, were above 500 against us.

The contest has been as warm as any we ever witnessed. Driven to a desperate pass, at the close of the polls, last evening, the Morgan Committee abandoned argument, and enlisted in personal combat, in which we regret to learn Mr. Whittlesey was seriously injured."

The following towns have been heard from:

Town.	Anti-Masonic.
Clarkson.	Pittsford.
Swanton.	Brighton.
Ogden.	Gates.
Mendon.	Chili.
Henrietta.	Palmyra.
Rush.	
Liga.	

The foregoing libelous slip must have been issued and sent abroad with the deliberate and unmanly purpose of misrepresentation. It is as essentially false as Free-masonry could frame it—false, both in its general and specific averments.—The three sentences which comprise the first paragraph, are three literal untruths. Neither of the presumptions hazarded in the second paragraph are correct. Instead of having either one half, or a majority, of the Supervisors, they have only five out of sixteen.

The towns of Sweden, Riga and Henrietta, claimed in this impudent Extra, carried the whole Republican Anti-masonic Ticket.

But the assertion that the "Morgan Committee abandoned argument and enlisted in personal combat," is a base and profligate fabrication, which would disgrace the most abject kennel press of the Fraternity. Miscreants were employed by the fraternity to surround the polls, insulting and brow-beating Electors. These hired and paid agents Masonry, created disorder and violence. Mr. Whittlesey, whose business had kept him most of the day from the polls, and who had not in any manner mingled with the crowd, or molested or offended any one, was sought out, while standing alone and aloof—knocked down by one man and jumped upon by another! He was not even looking at the man that assaulted him, and does not know who struck or jumped upon him. Fortunately, however, the unprovoked outrage was witnessed by many spectators, whose testimony will repel the foul calumny of this lying oracle of Free-masonry.—*A. M. Enq.*

The N. York Banks have refused to accept renewals under Mr. Van Buren's new law, making solvent Institutions accountable for Bankrupt ones. This is the first fruits of Mr. Van Buren's Executive wisdom; the effect of which will probably be, to derange the currency and embarrass the financial operations of the state. His object was to place the whole monetary interest of the state, into the hands of political commissioners, who would wield it for the benefit of "the party."—*ib.*

We have had, for some weeks, a document in our possession, calculated to show the extent of concert that existed between the Fraternity, in relation to the abduction of Morgan, previous to his arrest at Batavia; and which now receives increased importance from recent disclosures in reference to the part which

Howard took in the outrage. The Editor of the Black Rock Gazette has republished the "Caution" which appeared in the Ontario Messenger against Morgan. On the 7th Sept. 1826, five days before Morgan was taken from Batavia, a gentleman of Buffalo handed the following paragraph to the editor of the Black Rock Gazette, for publication:

"Mr. Salisbury, Sir—I noticed in your paper an inadvertent error, copied perhaps from other prints respecting a wretch, of the name of 'Morgan.' The statement that this man is an expelled mason, is a mistake. He is not an expelled mason, but an imposture and a swindler, against the evil designs of whom the Fraternity have amply provided."

A. MASON.

Sept. 7th 1826.
"Against the evil designs of whom the FRATERNITY HAVE AMPLY PROVIDED?" And so it turned out! The Fraternity had provided for the protection of his kidnappers and murderers! One of the assassins whom the 'Fraternity provided' to perpetrate the crime, appeared openly in St. John's Hall, and received protection and money, to escape to Europe.—*ib.*

From the Ontario Phoenix. SUCCESS.

The anti-masonic ticket succeeded at the late annual town meetings in this county, beyond our expectations. The Supervisors are as follows:

Canandaigua, O. Phelps—Anti-Masonic.
Hopewell, A. Jones—do
Bristol, Case—do
Richmond, S. Mason—do
Bloomfield, E. A. Hall—do
Victor, N. Jenks—do
Farmington, S. Hyde—do
Gorham, T. Mower—do
Manchester, N. Pierce—do
PHELPS, ————Jacksonian.
Seneca, ————No returns.
Naples, ————do.

The Chemung Canal bill passed the senate yesterday, and requires only the signature of the governor to become a law. The bill prohibits the commencement of the work until the canal commissioners shall have made contracts, with good security for their performance for its completion, for \$300,000. The length of the canal to the head of Seneca lake to the Chemung river at Elmira is 18 miles, with a feeder of 13 1-2 miles: with locks to be constructed with chambers of wood, and either to be supported by stone walls, or finished upon some other improved plan.—*Albany Arg.* April 15.

"Reform"—The Saco Palladium says the collector of that port who has been removed by Gen. Jackson, is a revolutionary vetran, whose poverty was such that he needed the income of the office for the support of his declining years. Some apprehensions having arisen of his removal, a memorial in his favor was forwarded to Washington signed by all the ship owners in Saco and Biddeford, as well as a large portion of the other citizens. Yet he was removed to make way for a man of wealth, engaged in a lucrative business, and who did not need the income of the office—a good illustration of that regard which Gen. Jackson on the day of his inauguration professed to have for the revolutionary worthies; and a fair specimen of the reform which he found so legibly inscribed on the list of his duties.—*Mass. Spy.*

DEATH OF MR. GROSS.

At the opening of the House yesterday, immediately after prayer, Mr. Edgerton announced the death of the Hon. Ezra Gross, member of that body from Essex county. Mr. E. accompanied the announcement with a brief but appropriate sketch of the character of the deceased, and moved the adoption of the resolutions published below. This having been unanimously passed, and a committee of arrangement appointed, the House adjourned.

Mr. Gross expired at his room in the Albany Coffee House, at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, after a few days illness of delirium tremens.—He was in his seat in the House on Saturday, and temporarily occupied the speaker's chair for a short time that day.

Mr. G. was in the 39 year of his age. At the early age of 26 he was elected to the Congress of the U. S. from the district comprising the counties of Essex, Clinton &c. There he distinguished himself, and gave the promise of a brilliant and useful career. He has been returned to the Assembly of this state from Essex for the two years past. He possessed great intellectual powers. He was a debater of rare talent and originality; and seldom rose in the house without arresting entire attention. But the tongue of eloquence is mute; and talent and wit have gone down prematurely to the tomb.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Richard Van Dyke, of Mendota, Orleans co. has

invented a machine, which is now exhibiting at the Clinton House & Rochester Houses, in this village, which is said to possess a self-moving principle—will continue to move as long as the materials of which it is composed, shall last. Its powers are applicable to many valuable purposes.

Certificate to this effect has been signed by the Rev. J. Penny, Wm. Staunton, jr. Hon. W. B. Rochester, Doct. J. B. Elwood, L. Fairman, T. H. Rochester, J. Child, S. Ford, C. Perkins and others. They observe, "It is a very ingenious arrangement, by which a current of air is excited in any direction, and so directed as to produce motion with some force.—*Roch. Obs.*

An insurrection of the blacks, in Louisiana, took place, recently, about 40 miles from New-Orleans, which had thrown the whole neighborhood into consternation. The slaves were dispersed, after securing some of the leaders, two of whom have since been hanged. The alarm, however, at the latest dates, had not subsided, as it was impossible to tell how extensive had been the combination, and troops were still assembling to be in readiness for any new emergency.

The following is a regulation of Windsor College, Nova Scotia: "No student shall frequent the Romish Mass or the meeting houses of the Presbyterians, Baptists, or Methodists, or the conventicles or places of worship of any other dissenters from the church of England."

Fifty years ago there were no English west of the mountains. In 1790 the whole population of the Western States and Territories, was less than 150,000. Now it is about 4,000,000. In ten years the increase has not been far from 100 per cent. The Western States contain seven inhabitants on a square mile. The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts is seventy.

A History of Mr. Adams' administration will be issued from the press of Mr. Force, Washington, during the ensuing autumn, forming a volume of 500 pages octavo, and furnished to subscribers at 5 dollars a copy in boards.

James Madison, late President of the U. S. has consented to be a member of the Virginia convention which is soon to assemble at Richmond to revise and alter the constitution of the state.

The Boundary Question.—It is said that 3 commissioners Messrs. Woodbury, Hughes, and Preble, may in all probability be authorised to proceed to Holland and there definitely settle the Eastern boundary question.

Fire!—The Lafayette Theatre, in Laurens street, New-York, with several adjacent buildings, was entirely destroyed by fire last week. The whole damage occasioned by the fire is estimated at \$200,000. The Theatre was owned by Mr. H. Yates, esq. and was not insured.

Death of Mr. Holyoke.—The venerable Doct. Edward Augustus Holyoke died in Salem, Mass. on the 1st inst. in the one hundred and first year of his age.

Mr. Joseph Webb, of Harrison, Hamilton county Ohio, put an end to his existence by shooting himself. He was 58 years of age, and formerly from Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Clay is spoken of as a candidate for Congress from his old district in Ky. the Hon. James Clark declining a re-election.

Population of N. Y.—The population of this city more than trebled from 1786 to 1805, a period of 20 years. Continuing to increase at that rate until 1835 it would be 700,000.

LATEST FROM MATANZAS.—News had reached Matanzas of the capture on Key Sal Bank by a British man-of-war, after a severe action, of a piratical schooner, supposed to be the same that had robbed and murdered the crew of the *Atentive*—she had previously been chased, off Cape Antonio, by a Spanish brig-of-war, but escaped by superior sailing—and when captured had but 80 men alive. It is conjectured she was carried into Jamaica.

A planter from the interior came to Matanzas three days before the Telegraph sailed, who reported having

seen a schooner and the boats of a man-of-war engaged in a severe action in a bay about 20 miles west of Matanzas Point.

Pirates, known to be such, were daily pointed out in the streets of Matanzas—but such is the wretched state of government there, that no one dare publicly accuse them,—and it is ascertained beyond doubt, that they regularly communicate to their lawless comrades an account of what every vessel is laden with before leaving port.

Considerable alarm existed among the American merchants and masters of vessels respecting pirates—so much so, that very advantageous freights from Matanzas to Havanna had been refused; and some masters were preparing to return home in ballast from fear.

Capt. B. was conveyed by the U. S. schooner Grampus, which will remain on the station for that purpose. There were likewise on the station, two British, two Spanish, two French men-of-war, giving protection to vessels of all nations.

American System.

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

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

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

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

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

ELIHU F. MARSHALL,
ELISHA DEAN,
EPHRAIM CHAPIN,
ALBERT LUCAS.

Rochester, April 14, 1829. 17tf.

Job Printing.

J. A. HADLEY,
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.

To Let,

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

C. SOUTHWICK.

Palmyra, April 14.

FOR SALE,

A SLIP in the New Episcopal Church—also, To Let, one half of a SLIP in the Presbyterian Church. Enquire of C. SOUTHWICK.

Palmyra, April 14, 1829. 16tf.

FOR SALE,

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

DARIUS PEIRCE.

Manchester, April 5, 1829. 15tf.

BLANK SUBPENAS.—A number of gross just printed, and for sale by A. J. 21.

WANTED immediately at this office, an Apprentice, 17 or 18 years old, who has worked at the business a year or two.—April 21.

LOOK AT THIS!

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

GILES S. ELY.

April 7, 1829.

15tf.

NEW STORE.

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

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

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

March 31, 1829.

14tf.

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.

BOARDING.

MRS. E. HARVEY, from New York has taken Mr. Jarvis' new and commodious Brick House, opposite the Collector's Office, where she will be happy to accommodate 10 or 12 Gentlemen with genteel Board, on moderate terms. 21st October, 1828. 33tf.

The Cabinet,

Of Literature and Instruction.

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

Topographical Descriptions—Accompanied with engravings.
Popular Tales—Original, and selected from the most approved European and American works.

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

Historical Narratives.
Select Extracts—From new and popular publications.

Poetry—Original and select.
Anecdotes, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions rec'd at this office.

BY order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esquire, first Judge of Wayne Common pleas: Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Elijah Burt*, of Macedon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Palmyra, in the county of Wayne, on the twenty-third day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 27th day of March, 1829. 11w14

