

PAALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—No. 48.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

Whole No. 37.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN
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J. A. HADLEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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per annum. To those who call at the office for
their papers, and to mail subscribers, \$2.00 per
annum, payable in advance. To companies of
thirteen or more, who call at the office, \$1.50, if
paid in advance.

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

No paper or advertisement discontinued un-
til all arrearages are paid, unless at the dis-
cretion of the Editor.

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

AGENTS.

Abraham Spear, and Wm. P. Richardson, John Stolp, 2d, P. M. Horace Morley, Israel Springer, David McDowell, William Voorhies, Russell Palmer, David Gates, Esq. Peter Valentine, Geo. B. Brinkerhoff, Cyrus Smith, James L. Brinkerhoff, Joseph A. Olmsted, John Foot, Vanna A. Hadley, A. Garey, Richard T. Field, P. M. Willard Brown, Isaac Mosher, Samuel Pearce, S. Stoddard, P. M. Ethan Hoskins, Esq. James A. Badian, John Norris, P. M. Dr. A. Morse, R. Root, P. M. Dr. C. F. Clarke, Asa S. Cramer,	Macedon, Wayne Co. Ontario, " Williamson, " Marion, " Arcadia, " Lyons, " Savannah, " Port Bay, " Rose, " Walcott, " Marengo, " Red Creek, " Butler, " Galen, " Riga, Monroe Co. Tioga, Spencer Co. Manchester, Ont. Co. Rushville, " Waterloo, Seneca Middlesex, Yates co. Plainville, Onondaga Springport, Cayuga Greenville, Green co. Brown's Mills, Pa. Dorset, Vt. Borodina, Michigan. Paris, Tennessee. Washington, N. J.
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DEFAULT having been made in the
payment of the money secured by a
mortgage, dated the tenth day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-seven, executed by Isaac Barton
and Nicholas C. Vought, to the subscri-
ber, upon "All that Certain piece or par-
cel of land lying and being in the old town of
Walcott, Sterling Ell. now Butler, and be-
ing part of lot number eighty-three, in
said town, and bounded as follows: Be-
ginning at the South-West corner of said
lot eighty three, and running thence East
along the South line of said lot, twenty-five
chains and nine links, to the South-West
corner of Charles Viele's land; running
thence North along the west line of
Charles & Jesse Viele's land to the North
line of said lot eighty three, eighty seven
chains and twenty two links; thence west
along the North line of said lot to the
West line of said lot; thence South al-
ong the West line of said lot, eighty seven
chains and twenty two links, to the
South line of said lot, and place of be-
ginning, supposed to contain two hun-
dred and twenty seven acres of land, be-
ing the same more or less?—Notice, there-
fore, is hereby given, that said mortgaged
premises will be sold, by virtue of a power
contained in said mortgage, at the Court
House in the village of Lyons, in the county
of Wayne, on the second Saturday of
April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon
of that day.—Dated September 26, 1829.

ASHOLAB BUCK.
Wm. H. SEWARD, Att'y. 6m40

In the matter of the es-
tate of Benjamin F.
Sanford, deceased.

NOTICE is
hereby given, that distribution of the
moneys arising from the sale of the real
estate of the said deceased, will be made,
according to law, at the surrogate's office
in the town of Lyons, on Monday the
eleventh day of January next, at ten o'-
clock in the forenoon of that day, at
which place, and on or before which day,
all the creditors of the said deceased, are
hereby notified and required to produce
and prove their several demands.—Sep-
tember 30, 1829.

GRAHAM H. CHAPIN,
3m41 Surrogate

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 amputa-
tion, and answer the pur-
pose designed. Persons in
any part of the U. States can
be accommodated without
personal attendance, by send-
ing their measures and di-
rections by mail.—Letters
past paid, directed as a-
bove, will receive attention

Recommendations can be pro-
cured, if requested
from those who have used these artificial
legs, certifying to their superior qualities
March 24, 1829. 1y13

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. Jack-
ways of the town of Palmyra, in the Coun-
ty of Wayne, and State of New-York, to
Israel J. Richardson of the Town, County,
and State aforesaid; and the said mort-
gage 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 fol-
lows, to wit, beginning on the North line
of Main-street, in the village of Palmy-
ra, 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 late-
ly owned by John Hurlbut; thence South
on said last mentioned lot to Main-street;
and from thence East to the place of be-
ginning—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 cor-
ner 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 in-
clude 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 Will-
iams, 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 Han-
nah Hurlbut, widow, of the said John
Hurlbut, deceased, being charged on the
same, except the piece first above describ-
ed, 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 Novem-
ber next, at twelve o'clock at noon of
that day.—Dated May 19, 1829

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

POSTPONEMENT.
The sale of the mortgaged premises,
by virtue of an indenture of mortgage
from David S. Jackways to Israel J. Rich-
ardson, and assigned to Truman Hart, bear-
ing date the 27th day of December 1826,
to take place on the 12th instant at 12
o'clock at noon, according to the adver-
tisement of sale on the first page of this
paper, is postponed till the eighteenth in-
stant, at 12 o'clock at noon; the sale
then to be made at the place mentioned
in said advertisement.—Dated Novem-
ber 10th 1829. 46

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

POSTPONEMENT.
The sale of the above described mort-
gaged premises, is further postponed till
the sixteenth day of December next, then
to be made at the hour and place above
mentioned.—Dated Nov. 14, 1829. 47

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

TRUL, &c.
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 Mos-
ley previous to passing sentence. Also
his subsequent confession. For sale at
his office. Price 6d.

CASH FOR RAGS!
J. A. HADLEY will pay 8 cents per
pound for clean Cotton and Linen
RAGS. April, 1829.

Wood wanted on newspaper accounts.

TO THE
AFFLICTED.

MANY able authors have written on the
subject of diseased liver. Eminent
physicians have used their utmost exertions
to arrest the progress of a disease which has
long prevailed in this section of the country;
but, alas! their skill has often been baffled.
No effectual remedy as yet has come to their
knowledge. That formidable disease awaits
many of our worthy citizens, and triumphs
over the wisdom of the literati, while its vic-
tims are languishing under the frowns of
dreadful apprehension and despair. It must
be admitted, however, that some physicians
have been successful in affording temporary
relief, and perhaps in some instances effect-
ed permanent cures; but, unfortunately for
their patients, the remedies, while they ap-
peared to mitigate the disease, too often
preyed upon the constitution, and left its vic-
tims to lament, that although they had been
freed from a complaint which threatened a
more speedy dissolution, they were left to
linger out a miserable life, from the direful
effects of mercury and other poisonous min-
erals. Not that I would condemn mercuri-
als as useless; perhaps they are the best reme-
dies we are acquainted with.

Relating the above hints on board of a boat
bound to the west, an old gentleman (whose
appearance was more like that of an ordina-
ry rustic, than a son of Esculapius) declared
with a confidence rarely to be met with on a
similar occasion, that he could cure the liver
complaint with a single root, in every in-
stance. Although the declaration could not
be supported by reason or my own experi-
ence, yet it excited a desire to become ac-
quainted with the supposed imaginary cat-
holicum. I therefore solicited his friend-
ship and information, which for a moderate
sum, he granted. His instructions were to
use the root recently dug as, he observed, it
lost all its medicinal powers by drying, which
I have found to be the case. I then made a
tincture, and although in perfect health, com-
menced taking the saturated tincture, in
doses of a tea-spoonful. Nausea ensued,
a trembling of the limbs, and palpitation of the
heart. An inclination to puke, induced me
to take about two grains of opium, to allay
the irritation. The symptoms subsided, and
a glow of heat covered the surface, accom-
panied with moisture. I repeated the medi-
cine, and finding no deleterious effects, con-
cluded I might venture to administer it to
patients afflicted with diseased liver. I did,
and can say of a certainty, that it has pro-
ven the most speedy and salutary of any thing
I ever before used. Not wishing, however,
to have it rest barely on my own observa-
tions or assertions, I have prepared and left a
quantity at the office of the Palmyra Free-
man, and some other places, in hopes the un-
prejudiced physician, as well as the afflicted,
will test its validity, by giving it a fair trial;
and if found adequate to my own expecta-
tions and aspiring invalid's necessity, that its
worth may be promulgated for the benefit of
the afflicted. Printed directions will accom-
pany each bottle, so that any person may
manage the tincture with perfect safety.

JOHN C. MERWIN.
Marion, May 14, 1829.



The following medicines, war-
ranted genuine, are also offered
for sale:
**Dr. Merwin's RHEUMAT-
IC POWDERS,** for chronic
Rheumatism.
JAUNDICE BITTERS, for
bilious complaints, a costive
habit, indigestion, weakness, a-
gue and fever, &c.

COMMON BITTERS, for tavern-keep-
ers, families, travellers, &c.

GERMAN ADHESIVE PLASTER.
for cuts, sores, burns, scalds, stiff joints,
weakness, pain in the back, side, or any other
part.

ONITMENTS, 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 con-
ditions, that if they should prove spurious,
the money to be returned. For sale at the
freeman office, by **J. A. HADLEY.**

RECOMMENDATIONS.

These are to certify, that a child of mine
has been grievously afflicted with an eruption
for a long time, which seemed to threaten
her ruin, and bid defiance to the skill of emi-
nent physicians, as well as every remedy I
could use. At length, though with little con-
fidence, I employed Dr. John C. Merwin's
who, to my great surprise, soon effected a
cure, (as I believe.) This and many other
cures, not only similar, but of different
character, established by satisfactory testi-
mony, proves to my satisfaction, that his
skill merits the applause of the public, and
that his remedies or specifics for salt rheum
and other complaints, are deserving confi-
dence and a trial. **ELIAS DUFFEE.**
Marion, May 13, 1829.

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

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

POETRY.

From the Hunterdon Gazette.

WHAT I HATE.

I hate the tooth-ache, when with maddening
jumps,
Like torrents wild it raves among the stumps;
I hate the whole dire catalogue of aches,
Distempers, fevers hot, and ague shakes.

I hate mad dogs, snakes, dandies, fleas, and
bugs,
Tea parties, wild cats, toads, and whiskey
jugs,
Hard times, bad roads, spoiled fish, and bro-
ken banks,
Stale news, cold soup, light purse, and law-
yers' thanks.

I hate long stories, and short ears of corn,
A costly farm house, and a shabby barn;
More curs than pigs, no books, and many guns,
Sore toes, tight shoes, old debts, and paper
duns.

I hate tight lacing, and loose conversation,
Abundant gab, and little information;
The fool that sings in bed and snores in meet-
ing,
Who laughs while talking, and talks much
while eating.

I hate the sot, who, grappled to my coat,
Sends forth the nasty vapors of his throat
In senseless jargon, forcing me to smell
His stench emitting reservoir of swill.

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ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Anti Masonic Enquirer.

TRIAL OF ELIHU MATHER.

ORLEANS COUNTY COURT.

His Honor Judge GARDINER, Presiding.

Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1829.

The Hon. John C. Spencer, Special
Counsel for the People, called on the trial
of **ELIHU MATHER**, who stood in-
dicted for a conspiracy to kidnap **WILL-
IAM MORGAN**.

Gen. V. Mathews, Wm. H. Adams,
Esq. and Daniel D. Barnard, Esq. were
Counsel for the Defendant.

Mr. Spencer was assisted by **J. B.**
COLES, Esq. in behalf of the People.

Upon calling the jurors, some conversa-
tion took place between the respective
counsel upon the manner of ascertaining
whether the Jurors were unbiased. The
counsel for defendant proposed to put
questions to Jurors as they were drawn,
and if the answers were not satisfactory,
then reserve their right to challenge. To
this Mr. Spencer objected, and offered to
refer the examination of the Jurors to the
Court. Judge Gardiner remarked that
questions would probably arise of consid-
erable importance, and suggested the prop-
riety of pursuing the legal course, which
was adopted.

The Clerk then proceeded to draw the
Jury. William Loomis and Simeon Gild-
ing were drawn from the Panel of Petit
Jurors, and being found acceptable to
both parties, were appointed Triers by
the Court.

Jonathan French was challenged by the
defendant's counsel, and upon being
sworn, said he had formed no opinion up-
on the question at issue. He had, he said,
no bias against the defendant. Triers
decided that Mr. F. was impartial, and he
was sworn as a Juror.

Amos Cliff was drawn and challenged
by the defendant's counsel, and upon be-
ing sworn, said he had formed an opin-
ion. He was rejected.

John Follett was challenged by the de-
fendant's counsel. Upon being sworn, he
said he did not know that he had formed
or expressed any opinion. He heard
something about the Morgan business,
but had read very little upon the subject.
Had no bias or prejudice. The chal-
lenge was withdrawn.

Charles Kelley challenged by the de-
fendant's counsel, and sworn. Has not
heard much said about Mather, and has
formed no opinion against him. Thinks
he has not said that the whole fraternity
were guilty of the murder of Morgan.—
The challenge was waived.

Samuel Church was challenged. Sey-
mour Murdock was sworn as a witness.—
He said he had heard Church say that
Mather ought to be punished for the Mor-
gan business. He said that those who
drove the carriage ought to be punished.
He had heard Mr. Church say this several
times. Mr. Church was sworn. He
said he had often said that the guilty ought
to be punished, but don't recollect of
having named Mather. The Triers af-
ter a short consultation, rejected Mr.
Church.

Chauncey Hood was challenged by the
defendant's counsel. Eldridge Farewell
testified that he had heard Mr. Hood say
that Elihu Mather, and others, who were
concerned in the abduction of Morgan,
ought to be severely punished. Had
heard Hood say that he believed Mather
had a hand in it. This Juror was re-
jected.

Epaphras Pennell challenged. Zimri
Perrigo testified that he had heard Pen-
nell say that he thought Mather was con-
cerned in carrying off Morgan. Mr. Pen-
nell was himself sworn, and testified that
he had no recollection of saying that Ma-

ther was positively guilty. He had said
that if the circumstances related about Ma-
ther were true, he must be guilty. He had
not, however, made up a positive opin-
ion. The Triers rejected Mr. Pennell.

Luther St. John challenged and sworn.
He said he had formed a qualified opin-
ion. If reports were true, he consid-
ered Mather guilty—if not true, not guilty.
His opinion would be governed, he said,
entirely by the testimony. He had no
bias or prejudice against the accused.—
Had heard and read much about the ab-
duction of Morgan.

Mr. Spencer contended that Mr. St.
John was, in the eye of the law, a com-
petent Juror. It would be impossible, he
said, to find, in the county of Orleans, an
intelligent man who did not believe Ma-
ther guilty, if the circumstances alleged a-
gainst him should be proven to be true.—
Mr. Adams insisted that Mr. St. John, hav-
ing formed a qualified opinion, could not
be impartial, and therefore urged his re-
jection. The Triers, after a short con-
sultation, decided that Mr. St. John "is
indifferent."

Daniel Reed was challenged and sworn.
Thinks he has expressed an opinion that
Mather was concerned in the Morgan bu-
siness. Rejected.

William Bullard, upon being drawn,
said he had formed an opinion, and was
excused from sitting.

ROBERT ANDERSON was next
drawn. Mr. Spencer challenged this Ju-
ror on the ground that he was a member
of the society of free-masons, and of the
degree of Royal Arch. Gen Mathews
demanded that the cause of the challenge
should be reduced to writing, which hav-
ing been done, Gen. Mathews and Mr.
Barnard denied that the cause stated was
a legal ground of challenge. Mr. Spen-
cer then produced his authorities. It was
laid down in Archbold, among other cau-
ses for principal challenge, that where a
Juror "belonged to the same Society or
Corporation" with a party, he was an
incompetent Juror. The Court remark-
ed that the term society, in the sense
which it was used by Archbold, had refer-
ence to societies recognised by law.—
Mr. Spencer said he was prepared to prove
that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of
which the Juror and Defendant were
members, was made a body Corporate by
an act of our state Legislature. After
hearing the arguments of Counsel, the
Court overruled the challenge for prin-
cipal cause. Mr. Spencer then challeng-
ed the Juror "to the favor."

Mr. Spencer here stated that the Juror,
Judge Anderson, was an important wit-
ness in behalf of the people, and ought
not to act in the capacity of a Juror and
witness. The defendant's counsel urged
that Mr. Anderson's being a witness, did
not disqualify him as a Juror, and that
they could not consent to excuse him for
that cause.

The same Triers were again sworn, and
Mr. Spencer called

Doct. Joseph K. Brown.—Witness is
a Royal Arch mason. Knows Robert
Anderson and Elihu Mather as masons of
the same degree. He and they are mem-
bers of the Gains Chapter. All free-ma-
sons are not of the Royal Arch degree.—
Lodges are below, and Encampments are
above the Chapter. Witness has met
with Anderson and Mather in the Gains
Chapter. The avowed objects of free-
masonry are to favor morality and benev-
olence. Their charity is confined to their
own members. Witness does not recol-
lect a quarter of the obligation of the Roy-
al Arch degree. He was unwilling, he
said, to say any thing about the obliga-
tions. There is something in the Royal
Arch obligation about helping a Compan-
ion out of difficulty. The words are:—
"That I will aid and assist a Compan-
ion Royal Arch mason, wherever I shall
see him engaged in any difficulty, so far
as to extricate him from the same, wheth-
er right or wrong." There is a sign by
which a mason can communicate his dis-
tress to a brother mason. This is a se-
cret sign, in the Master's degree. This
sign binds a mason to go to the relief of a
brother. Thinks this obligation is impera-
tive, if the person to whom the sign is
given, has the power to extend the relief.

Cross Ex. by defendant's counsel.—
Was first initiated at Ridgway, in 1820.
Was made a Royal Arch mason at Gains,
in 1827. The obligation which he then
took was administered verbally. Recol-
lects the striking parts of it, and that part
which he had related in particular. There
was no qualification or explanation of the
obligation, at the time it was adminis-
tered. A part of the oath related to keep-
ing the secrets. The candidate swears
that he would sooner have his head smote
off than reveal any part of the obligation.
He was requested to attend afterwards
and receive instructions and learn the lec-
tures. Masons told him that they would
instruct him if he attended the meetings of
the Chapter. He attended once, but no
explanation of the oath was then given.
They met in the Lodge room, but the
Chapter was not opened. They sat
round the stove, and rehearsed their obli-
gations. He had never heard the nature
of the Royal Arch obligation before he

took it. There was nothing in the Royal Arch obligation which bound him to respect and obey the laws of the country. Don't recollect that the candidate swears to support the laws of the country, in any masonic obligation which he had taken.

[To a question from the defendant's counsel, whether there was any thing in the masonic obligations which justified him in violating the laws of the country, the witness replied that there were one part of the obligation which might bear that construction, and which he could repeat if required to do so. The counsel, however, waived the question and the answer was not given.]

Daniel Pratt—Witness was a neighbor to Mather and Anderson. He considered them good friends, more intimate with each other than they were with some, but not more than they were with other of their neighbors.

Archibald L. Daniels—Witness lives two miles and a half from where Capt. Mather lived. He considered Capt. Mather and Judge Anderson good friends—perhaps they were more intimate than they were with their neighbors generally.

Here Mr. Spencer rested, and **Robert Anderson** was now called by the defendant's counsel, and sworn.

Witness says there is a clause in the Royal Arch obligation, which, without being qualified, is of the same import as testified to by Doct. Brown. With the qualification, that clause means that when a Royal Arch Mason sees a companion engaged in a quarrel, he is bound to get him away. This is the only obligation of such a nature, that witness ever took. The obligation requires me, when I see a companion engaged in a quarrel, to give him a particular sign to come away. I think this qualification forms a part of the obligation. There is nothing in any obligation of masonry which requires me to give a verdict contrary to law. All the charges and lectures in masonry enjoin respect and obedience to the laws. Witness thinks that some of the obligations require him to support and obey the laws & constitution of the country. Witness was in the Chapter when Doctor Brown was made a Royal Arch Mason, and is confident that the oath administered to him was qualified in the manner before stated. Doct. B. was the only person raised to the Royal Arch, in Gaines, since the abduction of Morgan. Witness thinks there is no bias on his mind. His intimacy with Capt. Mather commenced about politics. They were old Bucktails together.

Cross examined by Mr. Spencer—Witness has said, in the forefront of the excitement, that Morgan was not carried off. He thought, at first, that it was a trick of Miller and Morgan, to speculate. Has said considerable about the Morgan business. May have said that Morgan was not in the carriage which Mather drove. Had formed an opinion, at first, that Mather did not know Morgan was in the carriage. Has been pretty warm, frequently upon this subject, and has participated in the feelings of the masons. The clause quoted by Doctor Brown may be substantially correct, with the qualification which witness has before given. Thinks the qualification is in the oath. Thinks the oath contains the words "dispute or quarrel." It is possible this qualification is in the charge which follows immediately after the oath, but he thinks it is in the oath itself. Is not sure that the obligation requires obedience to the laws, but the lectures do. The obligations require members to support the Constitution of the State, Chapter and the By-Laws of the Chapter to which he belongs. Has not paid much attention to masonry for two or three years, and is not very bright. There is an obligation about obeying regular signs and summon's, but witness does not recollect the language of it. He has taken seven different obligations.

By the defendant's Counsel—Witness now thinks that Morgan was carried off.

By Mr. Spencer—Thinks that if Mather knew that Morgan was in the carriage, he must be guilty. Has not made up an opinion whether Mather did or did not know that Morgan was in the carriage.

Isaac W. Averill—Witness was a member of Gaines Royal Arch Chapter. The Royal Arch Oath requires us to "extricate a companion out of any quarrel or difficulty, whether he is right or wrong." diasons swear to obey regular signs and summon's when sent, handed, or thrown. This is in the Masters degree. Witness has forgotten most of the obligations.

Cross examined by the defendant's Counsel—The qualification about helping a companion out of a quarrel, is not in the oath, but is repeated immediately after it. The explanation given to witness, was, that if he saw a companion engaged in any quarrel in the street, or elsewhere, he was to go and extricate him without inquiring whether he was right or wrong. Never understood that the obligations required him to assist a companion out of the hands of the law.

Milton W. Hopkins—Witness has been a free-mason. Recollects the obligations. One part of the oath in the Master's Degree, is;—"I furthermore promise and swear that I will obey all regular signs and summon's, given, handed, sent or thrown, from a brother master mason, or a regular constituted Lodge of the same." There is a qualification to this. There is another obligation in

these words:—"I furthermore promise and swear that I will fly to the relief of a Brother Master mason whenever I shall see the Grand Hailing Sign of Distress given, or hear the words annexed thereto, if there is a greater probability of saving his life than of losing my own." In another obligation masons swear to apprise their brethren "of all approaching danger as far as in my power."

There is no qualification or explanation to the oath relative to the sign of distress, or that about apprising a brother of approaching danger. These oaths are not explained to mean any thing different from what their tenor imports. The charges and lectures, witness thinks, are calculated to disguise the real character and tendency of the oaths. Witness has only taken three regular degrees in masonry. He has taken what was called the Secret Monitor's degree in addition. Witness has seen these obligations imposed in many instances and in different Lodges. Has heard them given by the Grand Visitor. The hailing sign may be given in words or by motions.

Cross examined by the defendant's Counsel—Witness was made a mason in Jefferson county, in 1817. He succeeded in July, 1826. He had studied masonry a good deal. When Morgan's book was first published he could have rehearsed two thirds of it. Candidates take the oath naked and blind-folded. The charge is not given until they get their clothes on and can see. The charge inculcates virtue and benevolence. Witness thinks the obligations of masonry do require the concealment of crime. The obligation to which he refers, is this:—"Furthermore do I promise and swear that a master mason's secrets, given to me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, murder and treason excepted—and that left at my own election."

Witness knows that this obligation is administered in the Lodge in this town, (Barre) and is quite sure he has seen it administered in the Gaines Lodge. Candidates, just before the oath is administered, are told by the master, that there is nothing in masonry to effect their religion or their politics. Witness has himself administered these obligations to candidates.

Doct. O Nickerson—Witness is a free-mason. Was admitted in the Gains Lodge. Mr. Hopkin's testimony in relation to the oaths is substantially as I received them. The only variations are verbal, which do not change or vary their meaning. There are no explanations given of these oaths. A man is a good deal confused when the oath is administered. His recollection of the charge is more distinct. The charge were all proper and moral. Upon reflection, I became satisfied that I was bound by the literal reading of the oath, to secret crime I can find nothing in masonry to exonerate me from living up to the obligations.

Here the testimony concluded, and the court adjourned till Thursday morning.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

Mr. BARNARD, of counsel for the defendant, addressed the Trier in a speech, ingenious and eloquent, for four hours, against the sufficiency of the challenge.

Mr. SPENCER followed for the people, and spoke three hours, urging powerful and irresistible argument in favor of the challenge.

The Trier, after, the Court had recapitulated the testimony and stated the law which should govern them, retired, and after consulting about twenty minutes, returned that "Robert Anderson is not indifferent." Mr. Anderson was therefore rejected.

We left the court engaged in trying the eighth Juror—two days having been spent in obtaining seven.

(Concluded next week.)

A Pennsylvania paper now lying before us, states that Mr. Diller, Sheriff of Lancaster county, has been heard to declare, that "if the people went on to oppose masonry, they might look out for civil wars, or dangers at their fire sides." We have frequently heard insinuations of the same kind from masons in other states. Similar threats have often been thrown out, even in this county. Since the election, we have heard of those who are "ready and willing," to use their own phrase, to take up arms, and wield "sharp instruments" for the destruction of anti-masons and the preservation of masonry. What means all this? Is it not high time this institution was destroyed, when such high-handed threats are uttered, merely because masons cannot fill every office in the state? Harmless, innocent, peace-loving and charitable masonry, propose to drench the land in blood, because the people refuse to give her the exclusive power of the state!—*Lib. Reg.*

Pennsylvania—There were six trials for the election of a Speaker in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the 3d inst. Nerr Middlewarth, the inflexible patriot, who was offered the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, if he would turn Mason, and nobly refused the bribe, received twenty-four votes as the Antimasonic Candidate for the office of Speaker. Frederick Smith was finally chosen. We may, therefore, set down TWENTY-FOUR ANTI-MASONS in the legislature of Pennsylvania, the first trip, if no more.—*National Observer.*

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1829.

GREAT MEN.

"BEWARE OF SECRET ASSOCIATIONS."—George Washington.

"I am decidedly opposed to ALL SECRET SOCIETIES WHATSOEVER."—Samuel Adams.

"I am opposed to ALL SECRET ASSOCIATIONS."—John Hancock.

"I AM NOT, never was, and NEVER SHALL be a FREE MASON."—John Quincy Adams.

"That masonry is sometimes applied to the acquisition of POLITICAL POWER, CAN NOT BE DISPUTED."—De Witt Clinton.

"A man wishing to eschew ALL evil, SHOULD NOT BE A FREE-MASON."—Cadwallader D. Colden.

Peace between Russia and Turkey.—The New-York American of the 20th, which arrived here last evening, contains the official Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey. Its length prevents us from laying it before our readers in this day's paper. It shall be given in our next.

Mather's Trial.—We wish every one who may take up this paper, to give the commencement of the trial of Elihu Mather, which we publish to-day, an attentive perusal.

FINAL RESULT.

We have received the result of the election in the various counties in the state, which is as follows:

Anti-Masonic.	Masonic.
Albany,	3
Allegany,	1
Broom,	1
Cattaraugus,	1
Cayuga,	4
Chautauque,	2
Chemango,	3
Clinton,	1
Columbia,*	3
Cortland,	2
Delaware,	2
Dutchess,	4
Erie,	2
Essex,	1
Franklin,	1
Genesee,	3
Green,	2
Herkimer,	3
Jefferson,	3
Kings,	1
Lewis,	1
Livingston,	2
Madison,	3
Monroe,	3
Montgomery,	3
New-York,	11
Niagara,	1
Oneida,	5
Onondaga,	4
Ontario,	3
Orange,	3
Orleans,	1
Oswego,	1
Otsego,	4
Putnam,	1
Queens,	1
Rensselaer,	4
Richmond,	1
Rockland,	1
Saratoga,	3
Schenectady,	1
Schoharie,	2
Seneca,	2
Steuben,	2
St. Lawrence,	2
Suffolk,	2
Sullivan,	1
Tioga,	2
Tompkins,	3
Ulster,	2
Warren,*	1
Washington,	3
Wayne,	2
Westchester,	3
Yates,	1
	33
	95

[Whole no. 128.]

* In these two counties the Jackson masonic party supported the anti-masonic candidates!

It appears by the above statement, that there has been an increase of TWENTY members since last year. We should think this fact was sufficient to silence the clamor of the masonic and jack editors; but they still insist upon it, that "anti-masonry is on the decline!" The N. York Commercial Advertiser even says it is "extinct"!!!!!!

Anti-Masonic Increase.—At the late election, the fourteen counties west of the Cayuga Lake, which comprise about one fourth of the state, both as to territory and population, gave, as near as we have been able to ascertain, FORTY THOUSAND anti-masonic votes. Last year there were thirty thousand given in the state. The counties east of the Lake, have probably increased the number to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND. The course of anti-masonry and correct principles, is onward!

New-York.—C. C. Blotchley, one of the anti-masonic candidates for the Assembly, received 4787 votes. An addition of 1380 votes would have elected him. This is a good beginning for the county of New-York.

"Scattering returns continue to arrive from the west and north. But it is of no use for us to publish them. The only fact yet arrived, worthy of being chronicled, is the pretty general overthrow of the anti-masonic party."

The above is cut from a late number of the New-York Spectator, edited by Col. Stone, a high mason. We have heretofore thought that the Colonel was a man of some veracity; but we now view him as a base masonic fabricator.

Our fair correspondent's questions below we think are pretty fairly answered by her own remarks. In this happy land of political equality, the only nobility we recognize is that created by personal merit alone.

"Honor and fame, from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The man who in this country boasts of his "patrician blood, and dignity of birth," must at least have a "plebeian" soul. This we think is emphatically the case with the little upstart who is alluded to in the following communication. When his boastings have ended, we say to him, in the language of the poet, whom we have above quoted,

"Then drop into thyself and be a fool."

For the Freeman.

Mr. Editor—Pray, Sir, have the goodness to inform me what Patrician birth is. I can not reconcile the expression with my republican ideas, as it was explained to me not long since, by one who boasts of Patrician blood, and dignity of birth. You cannot, Sir, imagine a more mortifying sensation than that which I experienced on being made sensible of my inferiority in this respect. But for this, the above enquiry would not have been elicited; and I should probably have remained in the happy ignorance in which I was educated. I know I am a plain simple girl, little used to the etiquettes or ceremonies of "Patrician Society." I confess I was even so uninformed as to suppose the terms Patrician and Plebeian, were obsolete, or, at least, discarded in our free country; and thought with Shakspeare, that

"From lowest place when virtuous things proceed, The place is dignified by the doer's deed: Good, Where great additions swell, and virtue none, It is a drop without a name; vilest is so: Is good without a name; vilest is so: The property by what it is should go, Not by the title."

I have always been taught to think that dignity was a word which applied expressly to the mind or conduct; and that all who possessed it in a superior degree, were entitled to the respect and veneration of their countrymen—that nobility of soul and rectitude of principle, were the surest, and, in fact, the only passports to distinction or emoluments, of any kind. True, my parents or connexion have never any of them been to Washington, or held any high offices of state: yet I knew not but the blood which flowed in my veins, and that of my relatives, was as noble as that which warms the heart of an Adams or a Jackson. Why, I am a descendant of a Hero! My grand-father fought at Bunker's Hill! The fathers of both my parents fought many a hard-earned battle, by the side of the immortal Washington, and the generous La Fayette. Surely, that was patrician conduct—that was dignity of soul, at least! What else inspired them to assist in the emancipation of their oppressed country, and to guarantee their lives for the purchase of that liberty which names us the highest among the free and independent nations of the earth? Was not every scar which they received, a noble insignia of honor? Mr. Editor, am I a Plebeian? INES.

Daily Anti-masonic paper.—We invite the friends of anti-masonry, who are desirous of having a daily paper of this character, to send in their names as subscribers. We engage to keep a register of them, and when the number is sufficient, as we have not the least doubt it soon will be, to call a meeting of all the persons concerned, to consult upon the most expedient measures in relation to it. We give this notice on the suggestion of many of our warmest supporters.

N. Y. Investigator.

Governor against Governor.—Craft the Masonic Governor of Vermont has come out with his cable towed posse with a justification of masonry. It has been replied to by an anti-masonic meeting, at which EX-GOVERNOR BUTLER presided.—*Boston Free-Press.*

We observe that Utica, Manlius, and all other villages were federalism has hitherto been predominant, have given to masonry their whole strength.

Jefferson once said that "our large cities are like sores on the body politic." This saying was most strictly exemplified at the late election in Philadelphia. Out of 12,000 votes given for governor, Ritner had less than 600.

The longevity of the signers to the Declaration of Independence is a remarkable circumstance. They were fifty six in number, and the average length of their lives was about sixty five years. Four of the number attained the age of ninety and upwards: fourteen exceeded eighty years; and twenty three, or one in two and a half reached seventy. The longevity of the New England delegation, is still more remarkable. There number was fourteen, the average of whose lives were seventy five years. The survivor of the whole venerable body, [Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,] lately entered into his 93d year.

The Creek Indians.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of the 26th ult. says, "The Indian Council which assembled in the Creek Nation on the 13th. ult. has adjourned. The object of its meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of the emigration west of the Mississippi river, in accordance with the views of the government, as expressed in the recent talk of president Jackson to the Creek Indians. The Council has requested the agent, Col. Crowell, to apprise the President of the positive determination of the Nation not to relinquish its present territory, but to remain and submit to the laws of Alabama. Commissioners have been appointed on the part of Alabama to take the census of the Nation: and have proceeded considerably in the business of appointments."

From the Bath (Steuben Co.) Advocate.

There is in the town of Tyrone, in this county, a mound of about fifty feet diameter, which in olden times was used for an Indian sepulchre. In the spring of this year, it was opened, from motives of curiosity, by some gentlemen of the vicinity. In the course of the excavation, large quantities of arrow heads, a rifle, brass kettle, fragments of earthen vessels, the bones of squirrels and other animals, were found. The human skeletons were found in a sitting posture, with the faces to the east, and their folded knees brought close to the breast. Those of the children were found sitting in the laps of the adults. The mound is situated about mid way between Little and Mud Lakes, on the farm of Mr. John Bennet. We conversed with the gentlemen who made the excavation, and requested from them a written detail of their discoveries, which we hope to receive soon.

Thursday, 1 o'clock, P. M.

SNOW STORM.—The snow commenced falling about 7 o'clock this morning, and has continued with but little intermission until the present time. It is now one foot deep on the level; and there is a fair prospect of the storm continuing through the day.

4 o'clock.—The snow is twenty inches deep and continues coming, thick and fast.—*Batavia Adv.*

Free Produce Societies.—Societies have been formed in some of the Slave holding States, for the purpose of encouraging the free cultivation of the soil, and of rendering slave labor valueless. This is done by promoting the sale of sugar, molasses, rice, cotton, &c., produced by the labor of freemen, and by directing public attention to the subject. To encourage slavery by trafficking in the produce of slave labor, is viewed in about the same light, as to encourage theft by purchasing stolen goods.

Bost. Anti M. Ch. Herald.

BACON.—A gentleman of science, who has paid attention to many subjects of domestic economy, has favored us with the following receipt for curing bacon—a mode which he assures us he has seen practiced in England with complete success:

When the bacon is prepared for smoking, say one hundred weight, use four pounds of wood soot, in as much water as will cover it; let it lie twelve hours, then hang it up in a dry place; after which it will be fit for use in a few days.

Another Sampson.—We understand (says the North Adams, Mass. paper,) a young man by the name of Sampson, found a good sized bear last week in his cornfield, in Stanford; he caught the rascal, collared him, and escaping a bear hug, tied a halter round his neck, and led the gentleman home with impunity. He holds a levee in this village to-day.

FIRE.

We learn that there has been a destructive fire at Buffalo. Sixteen Stores upon the Main street were consumed, among which, we regret to learn, was the establishment of the Buffalo Journal.—*Rock. Eng.*

La Fayette.—General La Fayette has lately come into possession of a large property under the indemnity law, being the fortune of his own and wife's family, of which the revolution had deprived them.

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

PURDY, WILLITS, & CO.
HAVE now opened a general assort-
ment of **MARCHANDISE**, em-
bracing almost every article called for in
a Country Store.

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

Believing that the citizens of Macedon
will patronise their own town in prefer-
ence to others, where the inducements
are equal, they particularly invite the at-
tention and solicit the public in general, to
call and examine for themselves.

Salt for Sale.
Most kinds of Produce taken in
payment for GOODS.
Macedon, Nov. 27, 1829. 48

The Journal of Health.
Contacted by an Association of Physicians.
Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss.

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

Recommendation of the Work.
We approve of the plan on which the pub-
lication, entitled "The Journal of Health,"
is conducted, and believe that it is calcu-
lated to be useful, by enlightening public op-
inion on a subject of high importance to the
welfare of society. The numbers which
have appeared, evince talent and may be
viewed as a pledge of the continued useful-
ness of the publication, while conducted by
its present editors. We, therefore, feel no
hesitation in recommending it to public pa-
tronage.

- Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1829.
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| N. Chapman, M. D. | Professors of the |
| Wm. F. Dewees, M. D. | University of |
| Thos. C. James, M. D. | Penn. |
| Wm. E. Horner, M. D. | |
| John C. Otto, M. D. | |
| Thos. T. Hewson, M. D. | |
| Franklin Bache, M. D. | |
| Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. | Rector of |
| St. Stephen's Church. | |
| " Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. | Provost of |
| the University of Pennsylvania. | |
| " B. B. Smith, Ed. of the Phil. Record-
er, and Rector of Grace Church. | |
| " G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Stephen's
Church. | |
| " James Abercrombie, D. D. Ass't. Min-
ister of Christ's Church & St. Peter's. | |
| " George Weller. | |
| " Jackson Kember, Ass't. Minister of
Christ's Church and St. Peter's. | |
| " Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the
5th Presbyterian Church. | |
| " Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the 7th Pres-
byterian Church. | |
| " John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's
Catholic Church. | |
| " Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augus-
tine Catholic Church. | |
| " Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the 1st
Congregational Church. | |
| " W. T. Brantley, Pastor of the 1st Bap-
tist Church, and Editor of the Col-
umbia Star. | |
| " John L. Dagg, Pastor of the 5th Bap-
tist Church. | |
| " Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Meth-
odist Episcopal Union Church. | |
| " Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's
Methodist Episcopal Church. | |

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

TERMS.
The Journal of Health will appear in
numbers, of 16 pages each, 8 vo. on the sec-
ond and fourth Wednesdays of every month.
Price per annum, \$1 25, in advance. Sub-
scriptions and communications, (post paid,) will
be received by *Judah Dobson*, Agent,
No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

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

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

Agents.—J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut Street,
Philadelphia; W. & J. Neal, Baltimore;
Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton Street, New-York;
Carter & Hendee, Boston; and in most of
the towns in the United States.

500 BUSHELS CORN,
WANTED by the subscriber immedi-
ately.
GEO. N. WILLIAMS.
15th Oct. 1829. 43tf

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

It has pleased Almighty God to distin-
guish the people of this state by numer-
ous strength and wisdom; and by his guid-
ance we have become members of a na-
tional and state government, which se-
cures to us safety from foreign aggression,
and to each of us the enjoyment of our
due civil rights and freedom of religious
opinions. By His great goodness our
hearts have been disposed to cultivate
the growth of knowledge and virtue, by
the instrumentality of public worship, and
schools, and of benevolent and charitable
institutions, and to consider them as means
of individual happiness and national pros-
perity.

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

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

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

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

E. T. THROOP.
NEW GOODS,
AT THE
Palmyra Cash Store.

GILES S. ELY,
IS now receiving, directly from New-
York, one of the most extensive as-
sortments of **FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,**

ever brought to this vicinity; which, from
the pains taken in making selections, he
thinks cannot fail to please. Among
them will be found the new patterns of
the most fashionable style, and a great vari-
ety of

FANCY ARTICLES,
not generally kept in the country. He
invites all persons, wishing to purchase,
(the Ladies in particular,) to call and ex-
amine the Goods.
November 2, 1829. 45tf

NEW STORE,
AND
NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stray Mare.

CAME into the inclo-
sure of the subscri-
ber, on the 9th inst. a bay
Mare, with a white stripe
in the forehead, and left hind foot white.
She is lame in the hind parts, in conse-
quence of being hooked. Whoever will
prove property and pay charges, shall be
entitled to her.

JAMES H. JOHNSON, Jr.
Palmyra, Oct. 17, 1829. 43tf

CUMMINGS' GEOGRAPHY,
For sale at the office of the Freeman.

GEO. BECKWITH
HAS taken in partnership, Mr. RICH-
ARD L. CLARK, a young man
who has for a number of years his
Clerk. Business will be conducted under
the firm of

GEO. BECKWITH & CO.
The old customers of G. B. are particu-
larly solicited to continue their patronage
as heretofore, as the present arrangement
will in no way effect the manner of doing
business; and they may be assured that
old established principles will by no means
be rescinded.

**REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.**

GEO. BECKWITH & CO.
HAVE removed to the New Brick
Block, directly opposite Messrs. J.
& J. S. Colt's store, and two doors west
of the Eagle Hotel, where they are now
receiving a large and elegant assortment of

New Goods,
which have recently been purchased with
Cash, at very reduced prices; in conse-
quence of which they are enabled to offer
a cheaper stock of Goods, than has be-
fore been sold in this village, or this part
of the country. The attention of purchas-
ers is particularly invited to one of the
most extensive assortment of

BROAD CLOTHS,
ever before offered in this section of coun-
try; and if the object of the purchasers
is to buy good Cloths very cheap, they
give assurance they will not fail to accom-
modate. Their assortment is complete;
embracing almost every article requisite
for an establishment of the kind. The
public are respectfully solicited to call
and examine for themselves.

Palmyra, Oct. 1829. 42tf

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

CLOTHING,
cut and made in the best and most fash-
ionable manner; good Camblet Vantles
for Ladies and Gentlemen, from \$8 up-
wards; Pea Coats, Common Coats, round
Jackets, Vests, Pantalons and Drawers,
proportionally low.

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

BURR BUTLER.
Palmyra, Oct. 13 1829. 42

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

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

Coarse and Fine Salt.
1,000 BBLs.
COARSE and fine SALT,
by the quantity or sin-
gle barrel, for sale by
GEO. N. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 1, 1829. 45tf

**ADDRESS
OF
MYRON HOLLEY,**

DELIVERED at Lyons, September
11, 1829, in commemoration of the
outrages committed on that day, and sub-
sequently, on **WILLIAM MORGAN**,
and other citizens, by free-masons; ex-
hibiting the dangerous principles and cri-
minal conduct of the fraternity; and con-
taining an exposition of the principles of
anti-masonry. For sale in a pamphlet
form, at the Freeman office.

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

V. YEOMANS.
Ontario, Oct. 27, 1829. *6w44

**DR. MERWIN'S
HEPATIC DROPS
FOR DISEASED LIVER,**
FOR SALE BY
J. A. HADLEY.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

FIRST-RATE GOOSE QUILLS,
FOR sale at the Freeman office, at the
low price of four cents per dozen

KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR
J. A. HADLEY,

HAS just received and offers for sale
at the office of the Palmyra Free-
man, **SAMUEL KIRKHAM'S** system of
*English Grammar in Familiar Lec-
tures, accompanied by a Compendium;
embracing a new systematic order of
par-ting, 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 Kirk-
ham," and consider it a work deserving
of encouragement, and well calculated to
facilitate the acquisition of this useful sci-
ence.
DE WITT CLINTON.
Albany, Sept. 25, 1824.

From the *Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D.*
President of *Augusta College.*
Mr. Kirkham—Having examined with
some attention your "Grammar in fami-
liar Lectures," I feel a pleasure in recom-
mending it for the use of our schools and
academies. In the definitions, rules, and
order of arrangement, it possesses superi-
or merit, and cannot fail to lessen the la-
bor of teachers and pupils. I hope it
will be examined by instructors of youth,
particularly in the Western Country, and
that it will receive extensive patronage.
MARTIN RUTER.
Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1826.

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

JOHN WINRIGHT,
JOHN L. TALBERT, } Acad.-mical
T. HAMMOND, } Instructors.
JAMES CHUTE,

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

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

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

**ANTI-MASONIC
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.**

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

THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC
for 1829, containing 48 pages and 13 en-
gravings, showing the ceremonies perform-
ed during the initiation, passing, raising,
and exaltation of a candidate; and other
childish mummery practised by that pre-
tended Ancient and Honorable Institu-
tion, while assembled and at work in their
secret conclaves—by Edward Giddins.

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

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

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

J. A. HADLEY.
Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

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 reasonably as at any office (whether
Anti-Masonic, Jack, old Administration,
or even "Jackson Republican") west of
the Capital—Palmyra, April 14, 1829.

DR. J. C. MERWIN,
HAS removed his office
to the village of Ly-
ons, near Deming's Tavern.

All those indebted are in-
vited to call and settle. Those who
have demands, may send their ac-
counts to *A. Dorsey, Esq.* and they
will be attended to.

**PALMYRA
LIVERY STABLE.**



M. KINGMAN,
RESPECTFULLY informs the pub-
lic that he continues the above busi-
ness on an enlarged scale, having made
considerable addition to his stock of

Horses, Carriages, &c.
Grateful for past favors, he hopes his en-
deavors 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 obli-
ging.

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 Ho-
tel.

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, leav-
ing and arriving at each place, at such
times as to accommodate persons travel-
ling in the Canal Packet Boats. Every
attention will be given to render his whole
establishment an accommodation to the
public.

Palmyra, June 23, 1828. 1x26.

TO LET,

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

C. SOUTHWICK.
Palmyra, Oct. 4, 1829. 41tf

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the pas-
ture of the subscriber,
near Penn Yan, Yates Co.
on or about the 15th of Ju-
ly last, a two years old

MARE COLT,
with a light silver mane and tail. Said
colt was raised in the town of Will-
iamson, Wayne co. Whoever will re-
turn her to the subscriber or William
Babcock, of Penn Yan, or give infor-
mation where she may be found, shall
be handsomely rewarded.

A. C. THOMPSON.
Penn Yan, Sept. 12, 1829. 38.

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

Lockport, Sept. 8, 1829.

BLANKS.

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

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

**MARSHALL'S & WEBSTER'S
Spelling Books,**

FOR SALE BY
J. A. HADLEY.
Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829

Shingles.

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

Joist and Scantling.
GEO. N. WILLIAMS.
Palmyra, June 23, 1829 26tf.

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

BLANK SUBPENAS. A number
of gross just printed, and for sale by
J. A. HADLEY.
Ap' 121.

From the National Intelligencer.
**PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN INDIANS.**
NO. 5.

Having described the manner in which the first Indian treaty, after the organization of our present form of Government, was negotiated by the Cabinet of President Washington, and shown that it was ratified by Senators not inferior to any of their successors, and who were doubtless peculiarly cautious in the first exercise of the treaty-making power, and having ascertained by a minute comparison, that the important articles of the treaty of Holston, executed less than a year afterwards, are a mere transcript of the first treaty, I now proceed to enquire, *What is the meaning of the treaty of Holston?*

The title and preamble were quoted in my last number. The title begins thus: "A treaty of peace and friendship."—What is a treaty? It is a compact between independent communities, each party acting through the medium of its Government. No instrument which does not come within this definition, can be sent to the Senate of the United States, to be acted upon as within the scope of the treaty-making power.

If the agents of the United States purchase land for a public object, such a purchase is not a treaty.

If the State of Virginia, on the application of the United States, cedes a piece of land for a Navy Yard, or a fort, a compact of this sort is not a treaty. If the State of Georgia cedes to the United States all its claims to territory enough for two large new States, and the United States agree to make a compensation therefore, such cession and agreement are not a treaty. Accordingly such negotiations are carried on and completed by virtue of laws of the National and State Legislatures. Of course, compacts of this kind are never called treaties: and the idea of sending them to the Senate of the United States for ratification would be preposterous. One of the confederated States is not an independent community, nor can it make a treaty, either with the nation at large, or with any foreign power. But the Indian tribes and nations have made treaties with the U. States during the last forty years, till the whole number of treaties thus made far exceeds a hundred, every one of which was ratified by the Senate before it became obligatory.—Every instance of this kind implies that the Indian communities had governments of their own; that the Indians, thus living in communities, were not subject to the laws of the United States; and that they had rights and interests distinct from the rights and interests of the people of the United States, and in the fullest sense, public and national. All this is in accordance with facts; and the whole is implied in the single word *treaty*.

Again; the parties on the banks of the Holston signed a treaty "of peace." It is a matter of history that there had been fighting and bloodshed. These acts of violence were not denominated a *riot*, a *sedition*, a *rebellion*; they constituted a *war*. The settlement of the difficulty was not called a *pardon*, an *amnesty*, a *suppression* of a riot, a *conviction*, a *punishment*; Nor is it said here, as in the treaty of Hopewell, that the United States "give peace." There is, in the title and preamble, every indication of perfect equality between the parties. In point of fact the whites were, at that moment, much more desirous of peace than the Cherokees were.

This is also a "friendship" which implies that the Cherokees were not only a substantive power, capable of making peace and declaring war, but that, after the treaty was executed, they were expected to *remain in the same state*. It was not a surrender of their national existence, but the establishment of amicable relations to remain; and so far as this treaty could operate, the amicable relations, thus acknowledged to exist, were to continue through all future time.

Who are the parties to this "treaty of peace and friendship?" The President acts in behalf of one of the parties, and "the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of said nation." The Cherokees then are a nation; and the best definition of a nation is, that it is a community living under its own laws.

A nation may be a power of the first, second, third, or tenth rate. It may be very feeble and totally incompetent to defend its own rights. But so long as it has distinct rights and interests, and manages its own concerns, it is a substantive power; and should be respected as such. Any other rule of interpretation would make force the only arbiter. St. Marino, in Italy, is described in our best gazetteers as "a small but independent republic;" and yet it has got not half so many people, nor the three hundredth part so much land, as the Cherokee nation now has.

It has been said, indeed, that the Indians, being an uncivilized people, are not to be ranked among nations. But this is said gratuitously, and without the least shadow of proof. How many treaties did Julius Caesar make with savage tribes, who were greatly inferior, in every intellectual and moral respect, to the Cherokees of the present day? There is as little reason as truth in the objection. Has not God endowed every community with some rights? and are not these rights to be regarded by every honest man, and

by every fair minded and honorable ruler? But above all, the objection comes too late. The United States are, as a lawyer would say, *estopped*.—Gen. Washington, with his Cabinet and the Senate, pronounced the Cherokees to be a nation. It does not appear that a doubt ever crossed the mind of a single individual, for nearly forty years, whether this admission were not perfectly correct.—President Adams (the elder,) Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, all admitted the Cherokees to be a nation, and treated with them as such. The Secretary of War, (now Vice-President of the United States) negotiated the last treaty with the Cherokees, and affixed a signature to it. In this treaty, as in every preceding one, the Cherokees are admitted to be a nation, and there is not a word in any of these solemn instruments, which has the most distant application of the contrary. If the United States are not bound in this case, how is it possible that a party should ever be bound by its own admission? The truth is, that if our country were bound to France or England, by any stipulation, however mortifying to our pride, or disadvantageous to our interests, and the meaning of the obnoxious clause were supported by one-fiftieth part of the evidence by which it can be proved that the United States have recognized the *national character of the Cherokees*, no Statesman would risk his reputation by attempting to dispute or evade the meaning. We should be obliged to submit to inconveniences resulting from our own stipulations, till we could remove them by subsequent negotiations. If we have been overreached by the Cherokees in so many successive treaties; if they have had the adroitness to get from us repeated acknowledgements of their possessing a character and rights which they did not possess; if General Washington, and a long line of distinguished Statesmen, have made incautious admissions, and if, in this way, we have made a bargain which bears hard upon ourselves—still, our hands and seals testify against us. We must be more cautious the next time. "He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not," is declared in Holy Writ to give *one* proof that he is an upright man, and will receive the approbation of God. In a word, if Washington and Knox, Hamilton and Jefferson, compromised the interests of this country, by indiscreet and thoughtless negotiations, we must gain wisdom by experience, and appoint more faithful and more considerate public agents hereafter.

Having inquired into the meaning of the title and preamble of the treaty of Holston, let me now direct the attention of the reader to its provisions:

"ART. 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the whole Cherokee nation of Indians.

If the "peace and friendship" were to be "perpetual," the future continuance of the "Cherokee nation of Indians" for an indefinite period, was taken to be a matter beyond all question. It seems clear, also, that "Indians" can constitute a "nation." The word *tribe*, when used to denote "community living under its own laws," is of equal force with the word *nation*; and in this sense it is to be taken, wherever it occurs in the preceding discussion.—But the Cherokee nation had been divided from time immemorial, into seven *clans*, sometimes called *tribes*, and the Choctaw nation into two such tribes. This fact occasioned some of the peculiar phraseology in the treaty of Hopewell. As the seven clans, or tribes of the Cherokees were united under one government, they were all comprehended under the phrase of "the whole Cherokee nation of Indians," and the word *tribe* is not found in the treaty of Holston. The word *nation*, as applicable to the Cherokees, occurs no less than twenty-seven times, and always in its large and proper sense.

"ART. 2. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and all parts of the Cherokee nation, do acknowledge themselves and the said Cherokee nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever; and they also stipulate that the said Cherokee nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual State, or with any individuals of any State."

I remarked upon the treaty of Hopewell, that it has always been a common protection for weak States to rely upon the protection of stronger ones. When a weak State acknowledges a superior, it is bound in good faith to act in accordance with that acknowledgement; but it is, in all other respects, independent of the superior. In other words, it retains all the rights, which it did not part with. What is to be understood by the Cherokees being under the protection of the United States, will very fully appear in the course of this investigation. In the very article now under review, the Cherokees bind themselves not to hold any treaty "with any foreign power," nor with any "individual State." This was a very material relinquishment of their natural rights; but it was supposed to be counterbalanced by various advantages secured to them by the treaty, particularly by the solemn guarantee in the seventh article, which will be considered in its order.

It is now contended by the statesmen of Georgia, that the United States had no

power to make treaties with the Indians "living," as they express it, "with the limits of a sovereign and Independent State." Thus, according to the present doctrine, Gen. Washington and his advisers made a solemn compact, which they called a *treaty*, with certain Indians, whom they called the Cherokee nation. In this compact, the U. States bound the Cherokees not to treat with Georgia. Forty years have elapsed without any complaint on the part of Georgia, in regard to this exercise of the treaty-making power; but it is now found that the Cherokees are tenants at will of Georgia; that Georgia is the only power on earth that could treat with the Cherokees; and that they must now be delivered over to her discretion.—The United States, then, at the very commencement of our Federal Government, bound the Cherokees hand and foot, and have led them bound nearly forty years, and have thus prevented their making terms with Georgia, which might doubtless have been easily done at the time of the treaty of Holston. Now it is discovered forsooth, that the U. States had no power to bind them at all. If such an interpretation is to be endured by an enlightened people in the nineteenth century, and if, in consequence of it, the Cherokees are to be delivered over, bound and manacled; if this is to be done in the face of day, and before the eyes of all mankind, it must be expected that shouts and hisses of shame and opprobrium will be heard in every part of the civilized world. Pettifoggery is not very honorable business when practised in a twenty shilling court; but what kind of pettifoggery would this be? Has fraud and usurpation been perpetrated in the sanctuary of our dignified Senate, and by means of solemn treaties ratified in mockery? the effects of which is to dispossess a "nation" of its hereditary land and government, and to drive the individuals of which it was composed, (who are called in a preamble already cited, "the citizens and members thereof")—to drive away these "citizens" as out-casts and vagabonds?

But such an interpretation, so insulting to the Cherokees and to the common sense of mankind, and so cruel in its operations, cannot be admitted. Washington was neither a usurper of unconstitutional power, nor an intriguing oppressor; nor were Ellsworth and his fellow Senators, either novices or cheats.

WILLIAM PENN.

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.

Shingles.

FOR SALE by the subscriber one hundred thousand and 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.

FOR SALE,

A SLIP in the New Episcopal Church in the Presbyterian Church. Equire of C. SOUTHWICK.

Palmyra, April 14, 1829.

EDWARD GIDDINS' ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR 1830:

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

Sept. 29.

NO. 1. RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1830:

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

New-Port, July 22, 1829.

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

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO,
Friendship's Offering for every week in the year, PHILADELPHIA.

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

The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) Thomas C. Clarke, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

N. Y. BANK NOTE TABLE.		
Corrected Weekly.		
NEW YORK.		
N. Y. city banks	par	Worcester do
Dutchess co b	do	Hamden do
Lansingburgh	do	Palmouth do
State b. Albany	1 2	Taunton do
Bank of Albany	do	Springfield do
Mech. & Far. do	do	All others do
Col'm b. Albany	do	VERMONT.
Troy	do	Burlington 1-2
Farmers, Troy	do	All others do
Mohawk	do	NEW JERSEY.
Newburgh	do	Hoboken bk broken
Colum. Hudson broke	do	State b. Newark par
Middle district 60a85	do	do Elizabethtown do
Orange co	1-2	do N Brunswick do
Catskill	1-2	do Patterson broke
Geneva	3-4	do Newark Ins. co do
Utica	do	do Trenton b co do
Auburn	do	do Salem 1-1-2
Canandaigua	do	do Prot'n & Lom broke
Utica branch	do	do Trenton states b do
Ontario	do	do Jersey city stop'd
Chenango	do	do Franklin, J city do
Jefferson co	do	do All others 1-2
Rochester	do	PENNSYLVANIA.
Wash & Warren 1-1-2	do	Philadelphia bks 1-2
Barker's Exch'ge 70	do	do Lancaster 11-2
Green co 65a70	do	do Gettysburgh do
Plattsburgh no sale	do	do Silver lake 2-5
Niagara	do	do Huntington broke
CONNECTICUT.		
New Haven	1-2	do N Hope br co do
Bridgeport	par	do All others
Norwich	do	DELAWARE.
Eagle	broken	do Laurel broken
Derby	do	do All others 1
All others	1-2a3-4	MARYLAND.
RHODE ISLAND.		
Burrillville	1-2	do Baltimore bks 3-4
Farm. & Mech broke	do	do Port Deposit 1-1-2
All others	do	do Som bk Snowh'l ---
MAINE.		
Winthrop	3-4	do do br Prin's Ann do
Castine	broken	do Frederick co 1
Wiscasset	do	do Haver de Grace do
Hall & Augusta	do	do Hagerstown do
Kennebec	do	do Upper Marlboro' do
Passamaquoddy	do	do Westminster do
All others	3-4	do Elkton ---
N. HAMPSHIRE.		
Cheshire	3-4	do Cumberland broke
Concord	do	do Farmers & br's 1
Coos	do	do Annapolis, 1
Exeter	no sale	do DIS. COLUMBIA.
New Hampshire	do	do Franklin broke
Stafford	do	do Alexandria mee b do
Portsmouth	do	do B of Columbia 2-5
Rockingham	do	do All others 1
Grafton	do	do VIRGINIA.
Conn. river	1	do N W bank 5
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Boston bks	3-4	do N. CAROLINA.
Manuf. & Mec	do	do Newbern 5
Pacific, Nantucket	do	do All others do
Phenix, at do	do	do S. CAROLINA.
Beverly	do	do Charleston bks 2
Essex	do	do GEORGIA.
Merrimac	do	do Augusta 3
Gloucester	do	do All others do
Hampshire	do	do OHIO.
Lynn Mechanics	do	do Columbus 5
Mechanics	do	do All others do
Franklin	do	do CANADA.
	do	do B of U C at York
	do	do do Kingston broke
	do	do Other banks, C. 3

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.		
ASHES.		
Pot, first sort	ton	\$152 a
Pearl		152 a
FLOUR AND MEAL.		
N. Y. Superfine	bbl	5 62 a
Western Canal		5 50 a
Middling, fine		a
Rye Flour		3 87 a
Indian Meal		2 75 a
GRAIN.		
Wheat, N. River	bush	a
Do. Genesee		a 1 16
Rye		64 a
Corn, Yellow, North		58 a 65
Barley, N. R.		a
Oats, South and North		36 a
Peas, white, dry, 7 bush		a
Beans, per tierce, 7 bush		7 a 9
PROVISIONS.		
Beef, Mess	bbl	9 50 a 10
— Prime		7 50 a 8
Butter, N. Y. dairy	lb	13 a 10
Hog's Lard		5 a
Pork, Mess	bbl	12 50 a 13
— Prime		10 a 11
Cheese, American	lb	6 a 8
Hams, Northern		9 a 10
SUGARS.		
St. Croix	lb	9 a 10
New-Orleans		6 a 8
Lump		15 a 16
Loaf		17 a 18
TEAS.		
Hyson	lb	90 a 1 15
Young Hyson		80 a 1 15
Hyson Skin		45 a 57

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 to entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

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

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

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

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldrich-street, between Gaud & 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 19 or 20.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

New-York, May 11, 1829.