

# PALMYRA FREEMAN.

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WHOLE No 74.

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

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

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## KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

**J. A. HADLEY,**

HAS just received and offers for sale at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, SAMUEL KIRKHAM'S system of

"English Grammar in Familiar Lectures, accompanied by a Compendium embracing a new systematic order of parsing, a new system of punctuation, exercise in false syntax, a new system of philosophical grammar in notes, and a key to the exercises: designed for the use of schools and private learners."

Pirce 7 shillings.  
Palmyra, Feb. 10, 1829.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

I have looked into the "Compendium of English Grammar by Samuel Kirkham," and consider it a work deserving of encouragement, and well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of this useful science.  
**DE WITT CLINTON.**  
Albany, Sept. 25, 1824.

From the Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D. President of Augusta College.

Mr. Kirkham Having examined with some attention your "Grammar in familiar Lectures," I feel a pleasure in recommending it for the use of our schools and academies. In the definitions, rules, and order of arrangement, it possesses superior merit, and cannot fail to lessen the labor of teachers and pupils. I hope it will be examined by instructors of youth, particularly in the Western Country, and that it will receive extensive patronage.  
**MARTIN RUTER.**  
Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1826.

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

**JOHN WINRIGHT,**  
**JOHN L. TALBERT,** { Academics  
**T. HAMMOND,** { Instructors  
**JAMES CHUTE,**

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Chambersburgh Academy.

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

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

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

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

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

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

**JOHN C. MERWIN.**

Marion, May 14, 1829.



The following medicines, warranted genuine, are also offered for sale:

**Dr. Merwin's RHEUMATIC POWDERS,** for chronic Rheumatism.

**JAUNDICE BITTERS,** for bilious complaints, a costive habit, indigestion, weakness, ague and fever, &c.

**COMMON BITTERS,** for tavern-keepers, families, travellers, &c.

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**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.

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**HEADACHE SNUFF,** for catarrh, weak eyes, and obstructions of the head.

All with printed directions, offered on condition, that if they should prove spurious, the money to be returned. For sale at the Freeman office, by **J. A. HADLEY.**

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

## ANTI-MASONIC.

From Bernard's Light on Masonry.

**KNIGHTS OF THE EAST AND WEST.**

**Form of the Grand Council.**—The Grand Council of Knights in the East and West, must be hung with red and sprinkled with gold stars. In the east of the Council Chamber must be a canopy, elevated by seven steps supported by four lions and four eagles, and between them an angel, or seraphim with six wings. On one side of the throne there must be a transparent painting of the sun, and on the other side, one of the moon; below them is stretched a rainbow. In the east there must be a basin with perfume, and a basin of water, and a human skull. On the south side there must be six small canopies, on the north side five, elevated by three steps, for the venerable Ancients, and opposite the throne, in the west are two canopies, elevated by five steps, for the two Venerable Wardens, who act in this council as Grand Officers, or Wardens. A full Grand Council must be composed of twenty-four Knights. On the pedestal there must be a large Bible, with seven seals suspended therefrom.

The Venerable master is called "All Puissant;" the Wardens, and twenty-one other brethren, are called "Respectable Ancients." If there are more brethren present, they are styled "Respectable Knights, and are placed north and south behind the small canopies.

The first canopy, at the right side of the Puissant, is always vacant for the candidate. All the brethren are clothed in white, with a zone of gold round the wrist, long white beards and golden crowns on their heads. The Knights in their ordinary habits, wear a bled white ribbon from the right shoulder to the left hip, with the jewel suspended thereto. They also wear a cross of the order, suspended by a black ribbon, round their necks. The "All Puissant" has his right hand on the large Bible on the pedestal with seven seals. The draft (or carpet) of the Council, is an heptagon in a circle—over the angels are these letters; B. D. S. P. H. F. In the centre, a man clothed in a white robe, with a girdle of gold round his waist—his right hand extended, and surrounded with seven stars—he has a long white beard, his head surrounded with a glory, and the two-edged sword in his mouth—with seven candlesticks round him, and over them the following letters; H. D. P. I. P. R. C.

**THE JEWEL** is an heptagon of silver—at each angle, a star of gold and one of these letters, B. D. S. P. H. G. F. in the centre. A lamb on a book with seven seals—on the reverse, the same letters in the angels, and in the centre, a two-edged sword between a balance.

**THE APRON** is white, lined with red, bordered with yellow, or gold; on the flap is painted a two-edged sword, surrounded with the seven holy letters; or the apron may have the plan of the draft painted on it.

**To open.**—The All Puissant with his right hand on the Bible sealed with seven seals, demands, "Venerable Knights Princes, what is your duty?" Ans. "To know if we are secure?" All Puissant. "See that we are so?" Ans. "All Puissant, we are in perfect security." The All Puissant strikes seven times, and says, "Respectable Knights Princes, the Grand Council of Knights of the East and West is open; I claim your attention to the business thereof?" Ans. "We promise obedience to the All Puissant's commands." They rise and salute him, when he returns the compliment and requests them to be seated.

**Reception.**—The candidate must be in an anti-chamber, which must be hung with red and lighted with seven lights, where he is clothed with a white robe, as an emblem of the purity of his life and manners. The Master of Ceremonies brings him barefooted to the Council Chamber door, on which he knocks seven times, which is answered by the All Powerful, who desires the youngest Knight to go to the door, and demand who knocks. The Master of Ceremonies answers, "It is a valiant brother and Most Excellent Prince of Jerusalem, who requests to be admitted to the Venerable and All Puissant." The Knight reports the same answer to the All Puissant, who desires the candidate to be introduced. The Most Ancient Respectable Senior Grand Warden then goes to the door, and takes the candidate by the hand, and says, "Come, my dear brother, I will show you mysteries worthy the contemplation of a sensible man. Give me the sign, token, and word of a Prince of Jerusalem; after which the candidate kneels on both knees, about six feet from the throne, when the Most Ancient Respectable Senior Grand Warden says to him, "Brother, you do not have always borne in memory the obligations of your former degrees, and that you have, as far as in the power of human nature, lived agreeably to them?" Candidate. "I have ever made it my study, and, I trust, my actions and life will prove it." Q. "Have you particularly regarded your obligations as a 'Sublime Knight of Perfection,' Knight of the

East and Prince of Jerusalem?" Do you recollect having injured a brother in any respect whatsoever? Or have you seen or known of his being injured by others, without giving him timely notice; as far as was in your power? "I pray you answer me with candor." Can. "I have in all respects done my duty, and acted with integrity to the best of my abilities." The All Puissant says, "You will be pleased to recollect, my brother, that the questions which have now been put to you, are absolutely necessary for us to demand, in order that the purity of our Most Respectable Council may not be sullied; and it behooves you to be particular in your recollection, as the indispensable ties which we are going to lay you under, will, in case of your default, only increase your sins and serve to hurl you sooner to destruction, should you have deviated from your duty; answer me, my dear brother?" Can. "I never have." The All Puissant says, "We are happy, my brother, that your declaration coincides with our opinion, and are rejoiced to have it in our power to introduce you into our society. Increase our joy by complying with our rules, and declare if you are willing to be united to us by taking a most solemn obligation." Can. "I ardently wish to receive it, and to have the honor of being united to so respectable and virtuous a society." The All Puissant orders one of the Knights to bring an ewer containing some perfume, a basin of water, and clean white napkin to the candidate; who washes his hands. The All Puissant repeats the six first verses of the 24th Psalm. The candidate is brought close to the foot of the throne, where he kneels on both knees, and placing his right hand on the Bible, his left hand between the hands of the All Puissant, in which position he takes the following

**Obligation.**—I, \_\_\_\_\_, do promise and solemnly swear & declare, in the awful presence of the only One Most Holy Puissant Almighty and Most Merciful Grand Architect of heaven and earth, who created the universe and myself through his infinite goodness, and conducts it with wisdom and justice; and in the presence of the Most Excellent and Upright Princes and Knights of the East and West, here present in convocation and Grand Council, on my sacred word of honor and under every tie, both moral and religious, that I never will reveal to any person whomsoever below me, or to whom the same may not belong, by being legally and lawfully initiated, the secrets of this degree which is now about to be communicated to me, under the penalty of not only being dishonored, but to consider my life as the immediate forfeiture and that to be taken from me with all the tortures and pains to be inflicted in manner as I have consented to in my preceding degrees. I further promise and solemnly swear, that I never will fight or combat with my brother Knights, but will, at all times, when he has justice on his side, be ready to draw my sword in his defence, or against such as his enemies who seek the destruction of his person, his honor, peace, or prosperity; that I never will revile a brother, or suffer others to reflect on his character in his absence, without informing him thereof, or noticing it myself, at my option; that I will remember, on all occasions, to observe my former obligations and be just, upright and benevolent to all my fellow creatures, as far as in my power. I further solemnly promise and swear, that I will pay due obedience and submission to all the degrees beyond this but particularly to the Princes of the Royal Secret and the Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors General of the 33d, and regulate myself by their determinations, and that I will do all in my power to support them in all justifiable measures for the good of the craft, and advantage of Masonry, agreeably to the Grand Constitutions. All this I solemnly swear and sincerely promise, upon my sacred word of honor, under the penalty of the severe wrath of the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth, and may he have mercy on my soul, on the great and awful day of judgment, agreeably to my conformity thereto. Amen. Amen.

The All Puissant then takes the ewer filled with perfumed ointment, and anoints his head, eyes, mouth, heart, the tip of his right ear, hand, and foot, and says, "You are now, my dear brother, received a member of our society; you will recollect to live up to the precepts of it, and also remember that those parts of your body, which have the greatest power of assisting you in good or evil, have this day been made holy." The Master of Ceremonies then places the candidate between the two Wardens, with the draft before him. The Senior Warden says to him, "Examine with deliberation and attention every thing which the All Puissant is going to show you;"—after a short pause, he, the S. W., says—Is there mortal here worthy to open the book with the seven seals? All the brethren cast their eyes down and sigh. The Senior Warden hearing their sighs, says to them, "Venerable and Respectable brethren,

be not afflicted; here is a victim (pointing to the candidate,) whose courage will give you content." S. W. to the candidate, "Do you know the reason why the ancients have a long white beard?" Can. "I do not, but I presume you do." S. W. "They are those who came here, after passing through great tribulation, and having washed their robes in their own blood; will you purchase such robes at so great a price?" Can. "Yes I am willing." The Wardens then conduct him to the basin, and bare both his arms—they place a ligature on each, the same as performing the operation of blood letting. Each Warden being armed with a lancet, makes an incision in each of his arms, just deep enough to draw a drop of blood, which is wiped on a napkin, and shown to the brethren.—

The Senior Warden then says, "See, my brethren, a man who has spilled his blood to acquire a knowledge of our mysteries, and shrunk not from the trial!" Then the All Puissant opens the 1st SEAL of the great book, and takes from thence a *bona quiver*, filled with arrows, and a crown, and gives them to one of the Ancients, and says to him, "Depart and continue the conquest." He opens the 2d SEAL, add takes out a sword, and gives it to the next aged, and says, "Go, and destroy peace among the profane and wicked brethren, that they may never appear in our Council." He opens the 3d SEAL, and takes a balance, and gives it to the next aged, and says, "Dispense rigid justice to the profane and wicked brethren." He opens the 4th SEAL, and takes out a scull, and gives it to the next aged, and says, "Go, and endeavor to convince the wicked that death is the reward of their guilt." He opens the 5th SEAL, and takes out a cloth, stained with blood, and gives it to the next aged, and says, "When is the time (or, the time will arrive,) that we shall revenge and punish the profane and wicked, who have destroyed so many of their brethren by false accusations." He opens the 6th SEAL, and that moment the sun is darkened and the moon stained with blood! He opens the 7th SEAL and takes out incense, which he gives to a brother; and also a case, with seven trumpets, and gives one to each of the seven aged brethren. After this, the four old men, in the four corners, show their inflated bladders, (beever's bladders, filled with wind under their arms,) representing the four winds;—when the All Puissant says, "Here is seen the fulfilment of a prophecy; (Rev. vii. 3.) Strike not, nor punish the profane of our order, until I have selected the true and worthy Masons!" Then the four winds raise their bladders, and one of the trumpets sound, when the two Wardens cover the candidate's arms, and take from him his apron and jewel of the last degree.—

The 2d trumpet sounds, when the Junior Warden gives the candidate the apron and jewel of this degree. The 3d trumpet sounds, when the Senior Warden gives him a long white beard. The 4th trumpet sounds, and the Junior Warden gives him a crown of gold. The 5th trumpet sounds, and the Senior Warden gives him a girdle of gold. The 6th trumpet sounds, and the Junior Warden gives him the sign, token, and word. The 7th trumpet sounds, on which they all sound together, when the Senior Warden conducts the candidate to the vacant canopy. [This canopy, it will be recollected, is at the right side of the All Puissant, who represents Jehovah. The sounding of the 7th trumpet, and the conducting of the candidate to the canopy, is a representation of the end of the world, and the glorification of true Masons at the right hand of God, having "passed through the trials of Freemasonry;" and washed their robes in their own blood."—If this is not antichrist, what is? COMPILER.]

**Origin of this degree.**—When the Knights and Princes were embodied to conquer the Holy Land, they took a cross to distinguish them, as a mark of being under its banners; they also took an oath to spend the last drop of their blood to establish the true religion of the Most High God. Peace being made, they could not fulfil their vows, and, therefore, returning home to their respective countries, they resolved to do in theory what they could not do by practice, and determined never to admit, or initiate, any into their mystic ceremonies, but those who had given proofs of friendship, zeal, and discretion. They took the name of Knights of the East and West, in memory of their homes and the place where the order began; and they have ever since strictly adhered to their ancient customs and forms. In the year 1118, the first Knights, to the number of eleven, took their vows between the hands of Gaius, Patriarch and Prince of Jerusalem, from whence the custom is derived of taking the obligation in the same position.

## LECTURE.

Q. Are you a Knight of the East and West? A. I am. Q. What did you see when you were received? A. Things that were marvelous. Q. How were you received? A. By water, and the effusion of blood. Q. Explain this to me? A. A Mason "should not hesitate



to spill his blood for the support of Ma-  
sonry? Q. What are the ornaments of  
the Grand Council? A. Superb thrones,  
sun, moon, perfumed ointment, and a  
basin of ointment, and a basin of water.  
Q. What is the figure of the draft? A.  
A heptagon within a circle. Q. What  
is the representation of it? A. A man  
vested in a white robe, with a golden gir-  
dle round his waist—round his right hand,  
seven stars—his head surrounded with a  
glory, a long white beard; a two-edged  
sword across his mouth, surrounded by se-  
ven candlesticks with these letters; H. D. P.  
I. P. R. C. Q. What signifies the cir-  
cle? A. As the circle is finished by a  
point, so should a lodge be united by  
brotherly love and affection. Q. What  
signifies the heptagon? A. Our mystic  
number, which is enclosed in seven  
letters. Q. What are the seven letters?  
A. B. D. W. P. H. G. S.; which signi-  
fies Beauty, Divinity, Wisdom, Power,  
Honor, Glory, and Strength. Q. Give  
me the explanation of these words? A. *Beauty*—to adorn; *Divinity*—that Ma-  
sonry is of divine origin; *Wisdom*—a  
quality to invent; *Power*—to destroy the  
profane and unworthy brethren; *Honor*—  
is an indispensable quality in a Mason,  
that he may support himself in his en-  
gagements with respectability; *Glory*—  
that a good mason is an equality with the  
greatest prince; and *Strength*—is ne-  
cessary to sustain us. Q. What signifies  
the seven stars? A. The seven quali-  
ties which masons should be possessed  
of; Friendship, Union, Submission, Dis-  
cretion, Fidelity, Prudence, and Tem-  
perance. Q. Why should a Mason be  
possessed of these qualities? A. *Friend-  
ship*—is a virtue that should reign among  
brothers; *Union*—in the foundation of  
society; *Submission*—to the laws, regu-  
lations, and decrees of the lodge, without  
murmuring; *Discretion*—that a mason  
should always be on his guard, and never  
suffer himself to be surprised; *Fidelity*—  
in observing strictly our obligations; *Prudence*—to conduct ourselves in such  
a manner that the profane, though jeal-  
ous, may never be able to censure our  
conduct; and *Temperance*—to avoid all  
excesses that may injure either body or  
soul. Q. What signifies the seven can-  
dlesticks, with their seven letters? A. Seven  
crimes which Masons should al-  
ways avoid; viz. Hatred, Discord, Pride,  
Indiscretion, Perfidy, Rashness, and Cal-  
louny. Q. What are the reasons that  
Masons should particularly avoid these  
crimes? A. Because they are incompat-  
ible with the principles and qualities of a  
good Mason, who should avoid doing  
an injury to a brother, even should he be  
ill treated by him, and to unite in himself  
all the qualities of a good and an upright  
man. *Discord* is contrary to the very  
principles of society; *Pride* prevents the  
exercise of humanity; *Indiscretion* is fa-  
tal to Masonry; *Perfidy* should be ex-  
ecrated by every honest man; *Rashness*  
may lead us into unpleasant and disagree-  
able dilemmas; and *Callouny*, the worst  
of all should be shunned as a vice which  
saps the very foundation of friendship and  
society. Q. What signifies the two-  
edged sword? A. It expresses the su-  
periority of these degrees over all others  
that precede it. Q. Are there any high-  
er degrees than this? A. Yes; there  
are several. Q. What signifies the book  
with seven seals, which none but one can  
open? A. A lodge or council of Ma-  
sons, which the All Potent alone has a  
right to convene and open. Q. What is  
enclosed in the first seal? A. One bow,  
one arrow, and one crown. Q. What in  
the second? A. A two-edged sword.  
Q. What in the third? A. A balance.  
Q. What in the fourth? A. Death's head.  
Q. What in the fifth? A. A cloth stain-  
ed with blood. Q. What in the sixth?  
A. The power to darken the sun and  
tinge the moon with blood. Q. What  
in the seventh? A. Seven trumpets and  
perfumes. Q. Explain these things to  
me. A. The bow, arrow, and crown,  
signifies that the orders of this respectable  
council should be executed with as much  
quickness as the arrow flies from the bow,  
and be received with as much submission,  
as if it came from a crowned head, or the  
chief of a nation. The sword, that the  
council is always armed to punish the  
guilty. The balance is a symbol of jus-  
tice. The skull "is the image of a brother  
who is excluded from a lodge or  
council!!! This idea must make all  
tremble, when they recollect the penalti-  
ties they have imposed on themselves un-  
der the most solemn obligations!! [Why  
tremble, if, as some say, the penalties  
are not to be inflicted?—Compiler.]—  
The cloth stained with blood, that we  
should not hesitate to spill ours for the  
good of Masonry. The power of obscur-  
ing the sun and tinging the moon with  
blood, is the representation of the power  
of superior councils—in interdicting their  
works, if they are irregular, until they  
have acknowledged their error and sub-  
mitted to the rules and regulations of the  
craft established by the Grand Constitu-  
tions. The seven trumpets, signify that  
masonry is extended over the surface of  
the earth, on the wings of fame, and sup-  
ports itself with honor. The perfumes  
denote that life of a good Mason should  
be, and is, free from all reproach, and  
is perfumed by means of good report.—  
Q. What age are you? A. Very ancient.  
Q. Who are you? A. I am a Patriarch;  
(i. e. of Patmos). Q. Whence came  
you? A. From Patmos. END OF THE  
LECTURE.

To close.—What is the o'clock? A.  
There is no more time. The All Patis-

ant strikes seven, and says, "Venerable  
Knights Princes, the council is closed."  
The two Wardens repeat the same, and  
the council is closed.—*Finis.*

Compare the foregoing with the 5th, 6th, and  
7th chapter of Revelation, and the Reader will  
discover that the All Potent represents Jeho-  
vah seated on the throne of Heaven; also, the  
Lamb of God, opening the seven seals. The  
Senior Warden represents the "Strong Angel,"  
proclaiming, "Who is worthy to open the book,"  
&c. The Aged Brother, and the four old men  
with blades, the angels of God with power;  
and Masonry claiming its faithful adherents as  
the servants of God, the 144,000 who were seal-  
ed in their foreheads, and of whom it is said,  
"These are they which were not defiled with  
women; for they are virgins. These are they  
which follow the Lamb," &c. See Rev. 14th  
chapter.

Compare the explanation of the seven stars  
and seven candlesticks, as given above, with  
that in the word of God. See Rev. i. 20.

**Progress of Anti-Masonry.**—Notwith-  
standing all that is said of the decline of  
anti-masonry, by those interested in fore-  
sailing public sentiment and deceiving the  
people, the cause has never been  
more prosperous than it now is; nor has it  
ever advanced with greater rapidity, nor  
with a firmer and surer step than for a  
few months past. We learn from accre-  
dited sources, that our cause never was  
as strong as it now is in those counties  
where it first commenced; and it pro-  
gresses by a sure and certain movement  
wherever light can be disseminated.—  
The great difficulty in the way of its ad-  
vancement is the strange and unaccount-  
able prejudices that exist in the commu-  
nity. A thorough investigation of the  
subject is sure to produce conviction.—  
But the difficulty is to persuade men to  
read and examine. A large proportion  
of the community are ignorant of the true  
character of masonry, and are deter-  
mined to remain so. They will not see the  
light; and although it may shine around  
them like the sun in its meridian splen-  
dor, yet will they close their eyes—"love  
darkness rather than light." This is the  
principal difficulty against which anti-ma-  
sonry has to contend. We do not fear  
opposition—that can never injure a right-  
eous cause; but when men will look on  
with indifference and see a fellow-citizen  
dragged from his home and ignominiously  
murdered by a secret society which ex-  
tends its ramifications from one end of  
our country to the other, and embraces  
in its ample folds all classes of society,  
from the president of the United States to  
the corporal of a militia company, and  
which even extends beyond society, and  
encircles with its cable-tow the counter-  
feiter in his secret retreat, and the pirate  
upon the high seas, and yet see no cause  
of alarm—and yet declare that the sub-  
ject deserves not the attention of an  
American citizen, then it is that we are  
apprehensive of danger—then it is that we  
would sound an alarm.

In the middle and eastern counties of  
this state, the work has been steadily  
progressing. Papers have been establish-  
ed in many of them within a few months;  
and we can now safely set down a num-  
ber of counties as decidedly anti-masonic,  
which either gave but a small vote, or  
were in the minority, though nearly bal-  
anced at the last election. Pennsylvania  
is doing wonders; Michigan is disen-  
thrilled; The "Green Mountain Boys"  
are not less valorous than they were in  
the days of Ethan Allen; Massachusetts  
and Connecticut are wide awake; Rhode  
Island is coming up to the good work;  
the sun is rising upon Maine; Ohio has  
one eye open; "The Hunters of Ken-  
tucky" are marching to the onset with  
their usual impetuosity—and to all the  
southern and western states the light is  
"dim seen in the distance." Of the ul-  
timate success of such a cause there can  
be no doubt.—*Buffalo Pat.*

**The New Bank Law.** The Albany  
Argus supplies us with the following in-  
formation, which must settle the doubts  
entertained on an important subject:  
"It is a provision of the general Bank  
Law," says the Argus, "that all the cap-  
ital of the new banks shall actually be  
paid in, and that such payment shall be  
proved on oath to the satisfaction of the  
bank commissioners before they shall  
make any loans or discounts. It was not  
believed that the appointment of the two  
commissioners by the banks would take  
place until the next year, because, as the  
existing banks are not required to file their  
assent to the new law until the 4th of Janu-  
ary next, and will not of course act un-  
der it until then, such appointment would  
be the act of only the new incorporations,  
and would exclude from a participation in  
one of the most important proceedings  
under the law all the old institutions which  
constitute a large majority of the bank-  
ing capital. But the question has been  
entertained whether one commissioner  
could not, in the spirit of the law, re-  
ceive the satisfaction, as to the paying in  
of the capital, and thus allow the new  
banks to commence operations 5 or 6  
months earlier than they can do if they  
wait the appointment of the commis-  
sioners by the banks; and if so, the govern-  
or and senate would have been requested  
to make the appointment of the commis-  
sioner which devolves on them, at the  
meeting of the Court of Errors in Sep-  
tember.

"This question has been settled, as we  
consider conclusively, by the opinion of  
the Attorney-General, given at the re-  
quest of the governor; which is, as we  
understand, that the law requires the con-

urrence of all the commissioners in the  
proceeding above mentioned, and that con-  
sequently, the appointment of a single  
commissioner could not accelerate the  
commencement of operations by the new  
incorporations. Of course, no appoi-  
nments will be made, either by the govern-  
or and senate, or by the banks, until after  
the 4th of Jan. next; and the new banks  
postpone any banking operations under  
their charters until the ensuing spring.—  
This is undoubtedly the language of the  
law, and probably its spirit for the legisla-  
ture may have intended that the com-  
mencement of the old and new charters,  
under the general act, should be nearly  
simultaneous."

**Policy and intentions of Russia.**—  
This colossal power which developed  
itself to Europe mainly in the 18th  
century, and which is hereafter to fill  
so large a space in the eye of the world,  
is gigantic and almost appalling in all  
its proportions. With its head, it  
touches the arctic circle; its right  
arm is held in a threatening position  
over the frozen ridges of Sweden and  
Norway, its left stretches out to the  
confines of the Chinese Empire to the  
east, and its feet seek a resting place  
on the shores of the Mediterranean.—  
The component parts of this mass take  
in an infinite diversity of country, kin-  
dred and tongue, which are all blend-  
ed with the utmost felicity, and the  
vast aggregation placed under the di-  
rection of one individual; thus combin-  
ing all the requisites for great  
achievements, of unity of councils, and  
undivided energy of action. The pri-  
mary object of all governments so si-  
tuated, has been, as all history demon-  
strates, to acquire consolidation and  
stability; and the second, to extend  
themselves and their territories at the  
expense of neighboring sovereignties.  
From the creation of the world, up to  
the present time, there is no known ex-  
ception to this rule but China. The  
Russian System began under Peter  
the Great, and with the most perfect  
comprehension of, and acquiescence in  
the original design, was carried on  
under Catharine II. The imbecility  
of Paul, occasioned an interregnum in  
the course of the impetuous torrent, and  
the bold genius of Bonaparte, antici-  
pating the designs of Russia, attacked  
the bear in his own fastness—thus re-  
pressing the audacity of its encroach-  
ments by greater audacity. Alexan-  
der, either softened by early education,  
or a personal inspection of the dan-  
gers and miseries of war, or Christian-  
ized by the bible society, took a de-  
parture from the Russian System, and  
as we are of opinion dearly did he an-  
swer it. Nicholas, whether he will or  
no, whether his own inclinations or  
opinions, or whether clemency or ur-  
banity may adorn his character, which,  
by the by, we have yet to learn, if he  
desire to live, must, we think, follow  
on in the path marked out for him by  
Peter and by Catharine. And the  
question appears to us to be, not whether  
the Russian System is carried into  
full and complete execution in 1828-9  
30-31 or 40, but be executed it must,  
go on to its full completion it will.—  
And if Nicholas demur and follow the  
footsteps of Alexander, somebody else,  
we think, will take the place of Nicho-  
las.—*Boston Examiner.*

**Please to Remember the Porter, Sir.**  
Salutations of this sort are to the ear  
of most travellers very unpleasant, for  
various reasons:—  
1st. Because this practice weakens in  
the mind the sense of justice. A man  
has a claim upon me, or he has none. If  
I owe him, I ought to pay; and not to  
give "if you please, Sir."

2d. It is unpleasant. No man likes  
to be thought mean; and though he may  
give more than another, there may be an  
awkwardness in his manner that shall be-  
tray his reluctance, and excite a laugh in  
the sleeve of the more skillful traveller.

3d. It is unprofitable to the traveller.  
But must already paid his landlord in full.  
4th. It is unprofitable to the servant.  
"Light come, light go," is a common  
maxim; and money thus acquired, usual-  
ly passes quickly into other hands for light  
considerations. No money wears so well  
as that which was acquired by a "quid  
pro quo;" and the experience of fortunate  
holders of Lottery Tickets, proves this  
upon a large scale, most clearly.

I wish our tavern keepers would all  
pay their own servants, and not "set them  
on" to collect their pay of me; and I am  
persuaded I speak the minds of thousands  
of travellers.

The great question now about to be  
presented to the American people—  
(though we think that it will not be FRANK-  
LY and OPENLY presented)—concerns not  
any particular branch of manufacturers  
of business, but is to affect the "whole  
principle of protection, in the constitu-  
tionality and expediency of the laws en-  
acted by which duties are levied on for-  
eign commodities to encourage the pro-

duction of like articles in the United  
States." THIS IS THE QUESTION, AND  
ONE THAT MUST BE MET BY THE DIFFER-  
ENT PARTIES TO IT. How far, and as to  
what particular articles, encouragement  
or protection shall go,—whether the tariff  
shall be "judicious" or EFFECTIVE,  
concerns us not now: it is, whether the  
freemen of America shall possess those  
comforts and enjoyments which proceed  
from prosperous industry—or yield them  
up to the caprices or frauds of foreign go-  
vernments, and become miserable them-  
selves to assist in paying the taxes of king-  
ridden foreigners and slaves. WE ARE  
NOT OF THOSE WHO WISH TO HAZARD  
THAT!—*Niles Reg.*

**THE FREEMAN.**  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1829.

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

**RESOLVE.**  
Passed by the Wayne County Anti-Masonic Con-  
vention, held at Lyons June 11, 1829:  
"Resolved, That the interests of truth and  
freedom are promoted by the dissemination of  
facts, the discussion of principles, and the a-  
wakening of generous sympathies; and that the  
anti-masonic inhabitants of the county of Wayne  
be invited to attend a meeting, at Lyons, to be  
held at 12 o'clock, on Friday the 11th of Septem-  
ber next, and that the County Committee be re-  
quested, as soon as may be convenient, to engage  
one or more suitable persons to prepare, deliber-  
ately and solemnly, to address the said meeting,  
in illustration of the facts, principles, and sym-  
pathies of anti-masonry."

The removal of the late Post-Master in our  
village, having produced almost universal dis-  
satisfaction in this community, an attempt is  
made in the Sentinel of last week to allay the  
public indignation, by representing that Mr. Colt  
obtained the office through the influence of a  
member of Congress, at the time, at the seat of  
government, and "against the feelings and wish-  
es of the great majority of the inhabitants of this  
village!" A more barefaced misrepresentation  
than this, was never published, as every indi-  
vidual in this community, in the least acquaint-  
ed with the facts, knows the statement to be de-  
stitute of truth in all its parts; and the friends of  
Mr. Wilcox, wretchedly miscalculate, if they be-  
lieve that the publication of such shameful false-  
hoods as these, will have any other effect, than  
to increase the disgust which their conduct has  
already excited.

The reputation which the Sentinel has ac-  
quired, being like that of the common liar, who is  
not believed even when he speaks the truth, ren-  
ders it unnecessary in general to attempt a for-  
mal refutation of the numerous misstatements  
which appear in its columns; yet in this instance  
we feel disposed to avail ourselves of the occa-  
sion to lay the history of this post-office affair  
truly before the public. The facts in the case  
are these. For some time prior to the appoint-  
ment of Mr. Colt, a general sentiment of dis-  
satisfaction existed in the public mind towards the  
administration of the office under his predecessor.  
Strong suspicions of maladministration  
were excited, and even one individual, who is  
now a leading Jackson man, and holds the office  
of Judge in this county, went so far as to affirm,  
and upon oath too, we believe, that he had lost  
a considerable sum of money which had been  
mailed here, and that he had traced its loss pre-  
tively conclusively to this office. Mr. Wilcox,  
the now post-master, was then a deputy in the office,  
and perceiving that a change in the incumbent  
must take place, prevailed upon the post-master  
to resign, and recommended him for appointment  
in his stead, and connected with this measure,  
he got up a meeting, consisting of some fifteen  
or twenty persons, mostly of the lowest grade of  
society, who united in the recommendation. The  
great mass and business portion of the inhabi-  
tants of this place on the other hand, wishing not  
only that the then incumbent should be removed,  
but that all cause of suspicion should be re-  
moved with him, were opposed to the appoint-  
ment of Wilcox, and such of them as were re-  
quested, signed a remonstrance against him, and  
a petition in favor of Mr. Colt. This is the true  
state of the facts, and it is to these alone that the  
defeat of Mr. Wilcox is to be attributed, and not  
to the influence or interference of any member of  
Congress or other person at Washington. The  
then head of the post office department was a  
man who acted from principle, and was desirous  
of consulting the wishes and feelings of the  
people who were interested in appointments  
which they asked at his hands. He could not,  
therefore, for a moment hesitate between these  
two candidates as they were presented before  
him. He accordingly appointed Mr. Colt, and  
no dissatisfaction at his selection has ever been  
felt or expressed, except by the disappointed few  
who had attempted by trick and manoeuvre to  
thrust Wilcox into a situation, where nine tenths  
of this community did not wish to see him placed.

The high expectations which the public had  
formed of Mr. Colt, as connected with this of-  
fice, were fully realized in his discharge of its du-  
ties; not a murmur of complaint has ever been  
heard against him, and even the unprincipled  
editor of the Sentinel, has reluctantly to admit,  
that he believes he has done well. Where, then,  
let us ask, are the reasons for the present change?  
Let it not be said that the party to which Mr.  
Wilcox is attached have called for it: it is not so.  
Notwithstanding great efforts were made to  
bring that party into the measure, the respecta-  
ble and influential portion of it, not only declin-  
ed to aid him, but offered and stood ready to

sign a remonstrance against him, had it been  
asked for; and to show that the Post Master  
General did not act in ignorance on this subject,  
we state the fact, that a respectable Jacksonian,  
holding a high official station, wrote a letter to  
Washington which was laid before the Post  
Master General, stating that neither the people  
nor the party here to which he belonged, wished  
either the removal of Mr. Colt, or the appoint-  
ment of Wilcox. It seems then that the post  
master general, at the distance of more than  
five hundred miles from us, has settled this ques-  
tion by the force of his own superior wisdom,  
and by his acts expressed as plainly as he could  
by words, that the people do not understand their  
own interests, and are to be treated as mere  
slaves, and must submit to the dictation of a set  
of lordly masters at Washington. This is but  
one of a thousand instances of a similar kind that  
have occurred under the present unrighteous  
administration of our government. The most  
important offices of our country are made the  
mere sport of a set of political blacklegs and are  
often bestowed upon hungry parasites, without  
regard to their merits, or the wishes of the peo-  
ple, merely because they have shouted in the  
train of the party that has marched on to victory.  
Let the people treasure these things deep in  
their memories, and when the day of their pow-  
er shall arrive, the remembrance of their wrongs  
will impel them to hurl these unworthy servants  
from their high places and the trusts they have  
betrayed.

But to return to the article in the Sentinel.—  
It is said that Mr. Colt's "political sentiments  
and associations" have been extremely unfortu-  
nate and objectionable." Mr. Colt is an honest  
and honorable man, and in his political senti-  
ments mild, but unwavering. Unlike the editor  
of the Sentinel,\* whose political vacillations  
from Crawford to Adams, and from Adams to  
Jackson, very much resemble the zig zags in  
his daily walk from the grog shop to his editor's  
room. Mr. Colt, it is true has never disgraced  
himself by any "associations" with that same  
filthy, base, and in this respect he  
may be "unfortunate" as it seems that under the  
present regime, men of that stamp are consid-  
ered more worthy of office than those who have a  
regard for decency and good morals. If Mr.  
Wilcox thinks that man's "associations" are of  
any service to him, he need entertain no appre-  
hensions of being disturbed in their enjoyment,  
as we believe there is no other individual in this  
place so low (and we hope he is not,) as to lay  
claim to them.

\*We here remark, once for all, that when we  
speak of the editor of the Sentinel, we do not  
mean Mr. Grandin, for we believe he has never  
been suspected of possessing talents sufficient to  
write an article on any subject.

**SMALL POX.**—We regret to announce,  
that this contagious and loathsome disease  
has made its appearance in the town of  
Bergen, in this county, six or seven miles  
from this village. It is said to have been  
conveyed there by the family of the Rev.  
Mr. Halsey, which had just returned from  
a visit to Philadelphia. Mr. H. was con-  
fined with the disease at Albany, on his re-  
turn; and his wife and some of his chil-  
dren were attacked after they reached  
home. The disease had been incautiously  
allowed to run and spread itself about  
a week, before its nature was publicly  
known.

About twenty cases have occurred in  
the neighborhood of this family, two of  
which proved fatal. The deceased are,  
Mr. David G. Everetts and his daughter.  
We learn that about all the persons la-  
boring under it now, have been taken to a  
secluded house, and other means adopted  
to prevent its spreading.—*Le Roy Ga-  
zette.*

As we predicted, the blind candidate  
of the People's Press, who called Dr.  
Vinton "a rascal by profession" without  
orders, has received directions to make  
the amende honorable, which he has done  
in the shape of a humble recantation in  
his last paper. The Doctor accepts his  
apology, pays his arrears, (where did he  
get his funds?) and continues his sub-  
scription. Too much is expected of the  
Doctor to allow him to be quarrelled  
with, and the redoubtable knight of the  
quill and the important Doctor, have been  
commanded to shake hands, and hereafter  
not to tell too many truths of each other  
in public.—*Rock Eng.*

**MORE "REFORM."**—Capt. Erastus  
Perkins, the Captain Inspector for this  
port, has been removed, and Mr. David  
Tracy, a Jackson man and Freemason ap-  
pointed in his place. Capt. Perkins has  
filled his office for twenty-three years, and  
under four administrations! Of his  
faithfulness and competency, there can-  
not be a question; but the all-important  
fact has been learnt by the wire-movers  
at Washington that he has never huzzared  
for Jackson, nor been dragged before a  
Masonic Altar, with a cable-tow and  
hoodwink on, to swear to a parcel of hor-  
rible and infamous oaths, revolting alike  
to morality and religion. The finger of  
Masonry is as plainly seen in this case,  
as the handwriting on the wall was to the  
frighted Belshazzar; and we defy any one  
to show in what, save Masonry and Jack-  
sonism, Capt. Perkins is "found want-  
ing."—*Canal of Intelligence.*

From the Cazenovia Monitor.

An occurrence of a very painful na-  
ture has taken place at Canastota, in this  
county, within the past week. The facts  
as related to us are as follows. On Tues-  
day morning, the body of a newly born  
infant was found in the canal basin, which  
seemed to have been recently thrown in.



The coroner was called, who summoned a jury of inquest.

Circumstances which came to light during an investigation of three or four days brought a young woman of that place, who had hitherto sustained a fair and irreproachable character, under suspicion of being the mother of the child. She was accordingly called before the jury, and after some time, confessed that she was the mother, but declined giving any account of the manner of its death. She alleged that she was the victim of a betrayer who had promised her marriage. The agony of her mind, on making the confession, is indescribable, and can only be faintly imagined, by contemplating the mournful catastrophe to which it impelled her. Failing in two attempts to put an end to her life and her sufferings, she at length eluded the vigilance of her friends and went into the cellar where she was shortly after found suspended by the neck from one of the joists, and quite dead. Feelings of compassion for the unfortunate female, and respect for the relatives and friends, induce us to withhold her name from the public. Let the story of her error, and the bitter fruits thereof prove a warning to her sex, against the foulest of monsters in human shape, the seducer of female innocence.

From the Augusta Chronicle of July 25.

**Indian disturbances.**—The Columbus Enquirer, received by last night's mail, furnishes us with the following important intelligence from our Indian Frontiers.—In addition to what is given below, the Enquirer states, that Col. Crowell, the agent, notwithstanding he had written to the war department on the subject, had neglected to apprise our state executive of the hostile attitude which the Indians are assuming. We would hope that the Enquirer is misinformed in this particular, as we should regret to learn that Col. Crowell had so far forgot his feelings as a man and his duty as an agent. The information however, we farther learn, was communicated to Gov. Forsyth, by Col. U. Lewis of Columbus.

We deeply lament the mad and rash policy which appears from the above intelligence to actuate the councils of the Creeks and Cherokees. If they persist in it, their utter annihilation will be the consequence.

**Columbus, July 12—Indian affairs.**—Much alarm has been excited in this place by some movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several secret councils have been in the Creek Nation, with a view, it is believed, of concentrating warlike operations against the frontier settlements. In consequence of the general apprehensions of danger, some of our citizens on Wednesday last visited the Creek agent at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him.

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed by several Indians that the Indians in their councils had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; that they had also resolved to kill him, the agent, and wage a war of extermination upon the frontier, and to assassinate every white west of the Flint River, and when troops should be sent to fight them, they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their fathers. The agent not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm, until an old respectable chief, in whom he had always put the utmost confidence, and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great a friendship for him, the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far as to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger.

"Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it, but some other communications which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons perhaps had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokee, the Choctaws and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with the Creeks; but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross the president was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their lands, but to kill every white man who crossed the line."

The Vermont Luminary, of August 12, contains the proceedings of the Anti-masonic State Convention, held at Montpelier on the 5th inst. HERMAN ALLEN, late Minister to Chili, was nominated for Governor, and HENRY OLIN for Lieutenant Governor. For Counsellors, Abram C. Sheldon, Samuel Clark, Chauncey Langdon, Robert Pierpont, Samuel C. Loveland, Benjamin F. Deming, Ira H. Allen, Lebbeus Eggerton, John C. Thomson, Henry F. Jones, Samuel S. Phelps, James Davis. This Ticket will succeed, if the people be not, for

the time being, through the deceptions of masonic editors and demagogues, their own worst enemies." Give them light, and they will have liberty. *Nat. Observer.*

### SUMMARY.

**The Constellation.**—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Messrs. McLane and Rives, with their respective suits, and Commodore Bible, who goes out to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron, of which the Constellation is to form a part, embarked on board this Frigate, then lying in the Hudson, which displayed her yards beautifully manned, and fired a salute. At 25 minutes past 11 she left us in fine style, after firing another salute, and was towed to sea by the steam boat Benjamin Franklin.

**New Articles.**—The New England Glass Company has, within a few weeks, commenced the manufacture of enamelled glass ware, which resembles the finest porcelain and pearl; and, surpassing what has been done in Europe, has extended it to the making of dishes, plates, napkins, cups, saucers, jelly, custard and egg cups, salts, knobs, &c. They are most beautiful articles, attract general attention, and so strike and interest the public taste, that already large orders have been given for them.—*Niles' Reg.*

**National Question.**—A great question, it is supposed, will be agitated in Congress at their next session, viz: whether the United States have a right to remove the Cherokee Indians from their lands without their consent or not. The President thinks he has, while others suppose the natives are protected in their residence by the laws of nations and treaties with our government. The discussion is commenced with much ability, in the National Intelligencer, in favor of the Indians.—*N. Y. Evening Journal.*

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

The New York Observer states that a town in Mass. which a few years since expended \$9,000 annually, for ardens, now saves more than \$8,500 of that sum.

A letter to the editors of the Raleigh Register, states that, within three or four months, Messrs. Garson & Co. have dug from their gold mine, near Morgan town, at least \$25,000.

The crops of grapes, and particularly the Isabella grapes, are said to be very fine in the gardens around Brooklyn, N. Y. The Star mentions that one vine in Poplar-street, Brooklyn, entirely covers the end of a two story house, and that the fruit and vines overshadow the windows of the end and front of the building.

**A method to preserve Cheese from Mites.**—Take a pod of red pepper and put it into a piece of fine linen; moisten it with a little buter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only give a fine color to cheese, but is so pungent that no fly will come near it.

**Revenue.**—We understand the amount of duties secured at the Custom House, in this city, for the month of July, is upwards of 1,200,000 dollars; during the month of June it was upwards of 1,800,000. The amount secured for the last five months, exceeds 6,000,000—full equal to the amount bonded last year, during the same months.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

**Penknife Manufacture.**—Mr. Moses L. Morse, an ingenious mechanic, and the inventor of several valuable machines, has commenced the manufacture of Penknives in Worcester, Mass. If sufficient encouragement is given, he intends to employ 40 or 50 hands. The *Egis* says they are well made, with a high polish, and "unless examined very closely, it would be difficult to distinguish them from those of the English shops."

A "cold water celebration" of the 4th of July, was held at Raleigh, N. C. The following was one of the toasts—"Cold Water—Nature's beverage—the best and safest ever drunk by erring man."

At Petersburg, Va. the master of police reports eleven criminal cases out of thirteen to have been the result of intemperance. Investigations of this kind are among the most useful temperance movements.

The Temperance Phalanx of Connecticut is estimated at 2750 strong. This speaks well for the 'land of steady habits.'

A merchant of Jackson, Ga. has relinquished the traffic in poison. How long will respectable dealers halt between two opinions?—*National Philanthropist.*

**The Infernal Trade.**—A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writes from Havannah under date of July 21, "A slave vessel arrived yesterday from Africa. The ship Fama, of 20 guns has arrived on the coast of this island from Africa, and landed three hundred and six slaves; she lost six hundred slaves by sickness!" This is truly horrible, and humanity cries aloud at such a violation of laws, human and divine. At all events, this infernal trade should be stopped. If Spain be too inefficient, other powers should interfere and hunt the piratical slave-trader from the face of the deep.

**\$20 REWARD.**  
WOULD frankly be paid for the detection and bringing to condign punishment, a few black-hearted scoundrels who have sheered and disfigured my horse, stolen and carried off an iron axletree, together with some of the woodwork and tire of a four wheel carriage. To portray the demerits and conduct of those detestable night-walkers and pests to society, is beyond the power of language. Few men, however, I presume, will differ in opinion with myself, when I pronounce them worse than horse-thieves, or the man who steals, robs, or plunders, with a hope to enrich himself. The highwayman or public robber is as far above the poor pusillanimous wretch who takes clandestine measures to injure his fellow mortals, as the noblest being in existence, is to the meanest reptile. The one plunders through sinister motives; the other only acts the sneaking, underhanded coward, to vent his malice and malignity, to saturate a disposition delighting only in cruelty, barbarity, sin, and the lowest grades of iniquity!! In what dread must an honest citizen live, who finds himself surrounded by a host of unprincipled knaves, whose only aim is malice, revenge and mischief—those beings who veil their contaminated bodies by the dark shades of the night, limited only by power and opportunity? No villainy can be a parallel. Is below the dignity of rational beings, too base indeed for savages.

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

J. C. MERWIN.

Marion, Aug. 2d 1829.

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

### Dissolution.

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

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.

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

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.  
Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829.

### ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC.

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

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

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

EDWARD GIDDINS.

Rochester, N. Y. July 26, 1829.

NO. 1.

### RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1830:

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

New-Port, July 22, 1829.

### NEW GOODS.

Latest Arrival.

**George N. Williams,**

IS now receiving at his old stand, in the first brick block, a general supply of

### MERCHANDISE,

suitable for the season, among which will be found a choice selection of

**Calicoes & Gingham,**

of the most approved and fashionable patterns. ALSO,

**Silks, Battist, and Cote Palla,**

ALSO—a large supply of

### BROAD CLOTHS,

AND

### DOMESTIC GOODS,

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

N. B.

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

### NEW STORE.

**SAMUEL T. HORTON**

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

### DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

### CROCKERY & HARD-WARE.

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

March 31, 1829.

14tf.

PALMYRA

### Classical School.

**Mr. W. G. Rodney**

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Palmyra, that he will open a School on Wednesday the 15th inst. in rooms opposite Ovid Lovell's store, and one door east of Dr. Eggleston's dwelling, where will be taught *Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, &c.* for \$2.50; and the higher branches for \$3 per quarter. His whole time will be devoted to the instruction of his pupils. Their advancement will be sufficient recommendation to public favor and patronage.

Palmyra, July 14, 1829.

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

### PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.



M. KINGMAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the above business on an enlarged scale, having made considerable addition to his stock of

### Horses, Carriages, &c.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes his endeavors to accommodate Citizens and Travellers, will merit and ensure him a continuance of public patronage. His CARRIAGES are new and convenient; his HORSES gentle and fleet; and his Drivers and Attendants trusty and obliging.

### Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE

### PLEASURE WAGGONS,

Saddle Horses, &c. &c.

ready to go any direction, at a minute's warning, may be had by applying at Mr. Church's Eagle Hotel, at Mr. Nottingham's Bunker Hill Hotel, or at his new Stable, a few rods south of the Eagle Hotel.

### Summer Arrangement.



**M. KINGMAN,**

in company with Mr. L. TILLOTSON, of Canandaigua, continue to run a

DAILY LINE OF

### Post Coaches,

between Palmyra and that village, leaving and arriving at each place, at such times as to accommodate persons traveling in the Canal Packet Boats. Every attention will be given to render his whole establishment an accommodation to the public.

Palmyra, June 23, 1828.

### Job Printing.

**J. A. HADLEY,**

HAVING supplied himself with a new and choice assortment of Job TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, such as

### PAMPHLETS,

### HAND-BILLS,

CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.

in the neatest style, and as expeditiously and reasonable as at any office (whether Anti, Masonic, Jack, old Administration, or even "Jackson Republican.") west of the Capital.—Palmyra, April 14, 1829.

### 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.

### ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

CHARLES HOTCHKISS, (Palmyra, N. Y.)

Manufactures substitutes, which admirably conform in appearance and movement to the natural leg, having joints and springs in the toes, ankle, & knee. They have been proved by those who have suffered amputation, and answer the purpose designed. Persons in any part of the U. States can be accommodated without personal attendance, by sending their measures and directions by mail.—Letters, post paid, directed as above, will receive attention.

Recommendations can be procured, if requested, from those who have used these artificial legs, certifying to their superior qualities.

March 24, 1829.

1y13.

### TRIAL, &c.

OF

### GEO. CHAPMAN,

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

### DR. MERWIN'S

### HEPATIC DROPS

FOR DISEASED LIVER,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.



POETRY.

From the Anti-Masonic Free Press.

Hail to the land where blest freedom arose,  
Where the hearts of the brave dar'd oppression  
oppose;  
May liberty's banner triumphantly wave  
O'er their tombs who have fallen their country  
to save.

May no plots or conspiracies secretly plann'd  
Be suffer'd again to pervade our dear land;  
Nor murder though cover'd by charity's shield  
Or enjoin'd by forc'd oaths with blood stain our  
fields.

A martyr has yielded his life to the cause  
Of freedom and truth, and respect for the laws;  
'Tis Morgan whose blood still proclaims from  
the ground  
That life is in peril where masonry's found.

Then once more let us rise to prove we are free;  
From secret destruction guard liberty's tree;  
That its fast spreading branches may openly  
flourish  
While virtue we value, or freedom we nourish.

Then no more shall be gag'd he who dare speak  
the truth  
Nor *Knights, Kings, and Priests* delude ardent  
youth:

Let murder by oath be no longer prescribed,  
Nor murderers protected by witnesses brib'd.

H.

MISCELLANY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GASPEE.

On the 17th of June, 1772, the packet Hannah, Captain Linzy, of Providence, was on her homeward passage from New-York, and nearing Newport, she discovered a British man-of-war lying at anchor, stationed on that coast for the purpose of bringing to and examining every vessel, whether arriving or departing, to prevent our good citizens from corrupting their morals, by trading with other countries and their colonies more than our own fond mother and her children.—The Hannah, having a stiff breeze from the south, came up in fine style across the bows of his majesty's ship, in a course for one of the wharves, and when within a few fathoms of the same she tacked and stood up the river for Providence. The man of war hailed and ordered her to come under his lee; but Capt. Linzy preferring to heave ahead, rather than heave to, kept his course. Signals were then made for the Gaspee (the ship's tender) to give chase and bring her to. The Gaspee was soon under way and in full chase; the Hannah spread all her sails to the wind, and the Gaspee did not suffer any of her canvass to be forced. Thus the chase continued 25 miles up the river, with now and then a bow gun from the Gaspee, with orders to come to. When arriving at Newport Point, Captain Linzy, perfectly understanding the channel, ran as far on the point of the bar as safety would allow, to decoy his pursuer.—The Gaspee, being ignorant of the ground, and drawing more water than the Hannah, ran directly on the bar and grounded. The tide was going out and she then rolled on her beams ends. The Hannah's crew shouted with exultation, and some few gave a parting salutation with their faces to the opposite point of the compass from those with whom they were parting company. Captain Linzy paced his deck, casting an eye towards his unfortunate pursuer, which fully exhibited the contending emotions of his breast, leaving it doubtful whether he would send forth a volley of inviolable blessings for the relief of his throbbing bosom, or effect the same by laughing outright at those misfortunes which restrained the hound for the escape of the hare.

The Hannah came to the wharf in Providence like a sea gull. The crew carried their heads erect, and each one for the twentieth time related the tale of the Gaspee's mishap; and ever mindful to place in conspicuous view circumstances which would tend to show that their misfortune arose from their own consummate skill and good management. The excitement ran high among the good citizens of Providence, to have their vessel chased by a man-of-war, or rather a cur dog of a man-of-war, they felt to be a stigma upon their character they could not succumb.

Soon was heard the thundering noise of old P. Crooch, the town drummer. Peter was formerly drummer in the French war; he was a chubby built fellow, about five feet three inches high, and as to symmetry of form resembling a Florida duck. His coat was made of cotton cloth, in those days called fustian; the nap or furze long since worn off, showing the magnitude of each thread; of the color of a leaf in December. When spread out it formed a circle, except that the shears made a straight line across the bottom.

His small clothes were originally deer skin, but for want of the same materials, to supply a few vacancies which time and service had effaced, his wife had nicely fitted in a part of the hide of one of the bleating race. They extended just below the point of the knee, hiding but a small share of the flaxen stockings, which dame Crooch knit for her jolly Peter. His shoes, which were something of the same hue of the patches on his breeches, were confined to his feet by a huge pair of silver buckles, which Peter said once belonged to a French officer. He would not exactly say that he took them from a dead man's feet, but that the feet which once wore them would need buckles no longer. His hat was a real helmet a la Mancha; it was given him while in the service, by his captain, made of real beaver, round on the top, being originally cocked up, but he had from time to time cut and rounded the brim as it cracked off in spots, until it had little more left than an old basin. His face was round and much the color of his shoes, occasioned by the bad whiskey furnished him while in the service. One eye was sightless, covered with a film, giving him the appearance of quizzing those with whom he conversed.—Thus saluted forth, blink-eyed, twaddling Peter, beating "to arms, to arms," through the streets and lanes, flanked by boys and idlers, which increased at every step, until having assembled a huge concourse of children of every age from five to twenty-and-five, he bro't them to a stand still in front of a broad shed, erected at the end of one of the stores, where for a moment he seemed to expend all his wrath on the head of his drum; he then ceased, and casting up his eye to the top of the shed, there appeared a tawny Narraganset Indian, dressed in full costume. He first gave a shrill whoop, which attracted every eye, he then commenced in good English—"Those who feel disposed to go upon a secret, saucy expedition, that may possibly give their necks a tight cravat, will appear on Sheldon's wharf this evening, at precisely nine o'clock, dressed as you see me," turning round to exhibit his savage vestment. He continued, "let lone come except stout hearts, and blood to the back bone."—He vanished from their sight. "Who was that Indian?" dropped from mouths without number, and no one could answer, but all supposed that Peter was able to gratify their curiosity, and to the oft repeated question Peter with a knowing twist of his sound eye, always replied, "if the old man knows two things, he will keep one for his own use." Before the hour appointed more than five hundred were on the wharf, and among them were many of the most active and influential citizens of Providence, who were very busy in examining those who offered themselves for the expedition.—They made short work of it, and soon were sixty-four hale, saucy fellows, which were adjudged worthy "to pass muster." They were then placed in eight long boats, belonging to the different vessels then lying at the wharves, and in each boat were placed three or four baskets full of paving stones. Thus equipped, with a strong and steady pull at the oar, they slid swiftly down the river, and within half a mile of the Gaspee, they received their instructions from one who by common consent, was considered commander-in-chief of the expedition. With muffled oars they rowed silently towards her, and within a few rods they were hailed by the sentinel on board. No answer being given he discharged his piece and received in return a discharge of paving stones, which caused him to make a precipitate retreat. At this instant Capt. Doddington, the commander of the Gaspee, appeared on his deck which was an inclined plane, somewhat askew, as the vessel lay on her beams ends and as the tide receded, she partly rolled upon her side.

This Capt. Doddington was as pert a little fellow as ever mounted an epaulet, well versed in the vocabulary of profane terms. He demanded the name of the leader. The answer was "the Sheriff of the county of Kent." He again asked, "who have you with you?"—"A few Narraganset Indians, who have a curiosity to see your vessel." He stormed and swore, that if they did not keep aloof he would send them all to hell. Echo soon rolled back from the rocky shore, "all to hell." A laugh from the boats, and the same immediately from the shore, did not tend in the least to calm his disturbed imagination. He discharged his pistol at the boats, the ball from which chucked into the water close by one of them. In acknowledgement

for his compliment, one of the party without orders, law, or right, returned the salute with an old Queen's arm, (which no one had observed) the ball of which struck the redoubtable Captain, not exactly in the Hudibrastick seat of honor, but in the top of the thigh, which laid him sprawling upon the deck.

The crew of the Gaspee, consisting of 27 persons, were soon on the deck, but the boat's crew were on as soon, and a real knock down battle ensued. Victory, however, soon declared herself in favor of the assailants.

They then tied his majesty's faithful subjects hand and foot, lowered them into the boats, and pulled for the Pawtucket shore. The last one who left the deck had applied a torch to some combustible materials on board, and as Captain Doddington sat in the stern of the boat, groaning and smarting under the wounds which both himself and his beloved king had that night received, one of his new acquaintances kindly intended to divert his attention from his own painful reflections, by directing his eye to an object, which now began to exhibit a beautiful and sublime appearance, touching him gently on the shoulder, and pointing towards the burning Gaspee.

"This was the unkindest cut of all," not a solitary oath could come to his relief; he groaned aloud and dropped his head between his trembling knees, and afterwards maintained a profound silence. A little before the break of day, the devouring element reached her magazine, and she blew up with an explosion which made every house shake, and every pewter plate rattle within ten miles of her.

The next day the captain despatched a special messenger to Newport, to inform his superior officer of his unpleasant situation, who immediately put in requisition all the minions of his master to apprehend the rebellious perpetrators. Some few of them, in the scuffle on the deck, gained broken arms, bunged eyes, and other honorable wounds, and all who could not return home during the absence of daylight, found a friendly shelter among some of the inhabitants of Pawtucket, who felt no particular emotions of sympathy for the king or his naval officers. Finding every attempt for discovering the actors to be fruitless, he despatched a vessel to England to inform his royal master of the insulting indignity offered the crown and the people of his realm, in this small and despised colony. The king immediately sent over his proclamation, offering a reward of £1000 sterling for the said sheriff of Kent, and £500 per man for either or every one of the said Indians. But as there did not happen to be any one at that time in Providence, or in the whole plantation, very much in want of cash, he has never to this day been called upon to pay the aforesaid reward.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

BY order of Frederick Smith, Esquire, a Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Wayne, Counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of David D. Schoonmaker, of Macedon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Palmyra, in said county, on the fifth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated July 20, 1829. 11w30.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

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

DR. J. C. MERWIN,

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, executed by David S. Jackways of the town of Palmyra, in the County of Wayne, and State of New-York, to Israel J. Richardson of the Town, County, and State aforesaid; and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Palmyra aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning on the North line of Main-street, in the village of Palmyra, at the South-west corner of a lot now or lately owned by Jeremiah Hurlbut, and running from thence North on the line of said lot to the Erie Canal; thence West on said Canal to a lot now or lately owned by John Hurlbut; thence South on said last mentioned lot to Main-street; and from thence East to the place of beginning—the same being part of the lands whereof John Hurlbut, late of the town of Palmyra aforesaid, died seized; also three undivided seventh parts of the following pieces of land, situated in the town of Palmyra aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit, one piece beginning on the North line of Main-street aforesaid, at the South-east corner of a lot now or lately owned by Abraham Spear, and running from thence North, on the line of said Spear's lot, to a lot claimed and occupied by William Jackways, called the Willson lot; thence East on the line of said Willson lot and on the Erie Canal, eight rods to a lot now or lately owned by Charles Hurlbut; thence South on the line of the last mentioned lot to Main-street; and from thence West on said street eight rods to the place of beginning; also another lot, beginning at the South-east corner of said Willson lot, and running North to mud creek, and bounded on the North by said creek, and on the South by said Canal, and running so far East as to include one third part of the lands North of said Canal, whereof the said John Hurlbut, deceased, died seized; and also one other lot beginning at the North-west corner of a lot now or lately owned by John Hurlbut, and running from thence South on the line of said lot eighty-six rods, to a lot occupied and claimed by the said party of the first part, (to the said mortgage); thence West on the line of the last mentioned lot, eight rods to a lot owned by the heirs of Zebulon Williams, deceased; thence North on the line of the said last mentioned lot, eighty-six rods; and from thence East on the line of lots now or lately owned by Herman and Charles Hurlbut, eight rods, to the place of beginning—the above described parcels of land being part of the lands whereof the said John Hurlbut, deceased, died seized, and the dower of Hannah Hurlbut, widow, of the said John Hurlbut, deceased, being charged on the same, except the piece first above described, will be sold at public auction, at the Hotel now kept by Horace Church, in the village of Palmyra, in the said County of Wayne, on the twelfth day of November next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day.—Dated May 19, 1829.

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

BLANK SUBPÆNAS. A number of gross just printed, and for sale by Ap121. J. A. HADLEY.

THE CABINET

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

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

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

ASHES.			
Pot, first sort	ton	\$110	a
Pearl		115	a
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
N. Y. Superfine	bbl	5 31	a
Western Canal		6	6 25
Middlings, fine		3	a
Rye Flour		50	a
Indian Meal		2 37	2 50
GRAIN.			
Wheat, N. River	bush		a
Do. Genesee		93	a 1 03
Rye		66	a 68
Corn, Yellow, North		50	a 50
Barley, N. R.			a
Oats, South and North		38	a 42
Peas, white, dry, 7 bush			a
Beans, per tierce, 7 bush		7	a 9
PROVISIONS.			
Beef, Mess	bbl	9 75	a 10
— Prime		7 50	a 8
Butter, N. Y. dairy	lb	13	a 16
Hog's Lard		5	a 6
Pork, Mess	bbl	12 50	a 13
— Prime		9 50	a 10
Cheese, American	lb	6	a 7
Hams, Northern		9	a 10
SUGARS.			
St. Croix	lb	8	a 10
New-Orleans		6	a 8
Lump		15	a 16
Loaf		17	a 20
TEAS.			
Hyson	lb	85	a 1 14
Young Hyson		70	a 1 12
Hyson Skip		40	a 75

THE N. YORK MEDICAL ACADEMY.

THE happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late, employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

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

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

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

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldrich-street, between 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.