

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—No. 44.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

WHOLE No. 53.

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

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per annum. To those who call at the office for  
their papers, and to mail subscribers, \$2.00 per  
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thirteen or more, who call at the office, \$1.50, if  
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to those who advertise by the year.

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

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

AGENTS.

Abraham Spear, and Wm. P. Richardson, John Stoltz, 2d, P. M. Horace Morley, Israel Springer, David McDowell, William Voorhies, Russell Palmer, David Gutes, Esq. Peter Valentine, Geo. B. Brinkerhoff, Cyrus Smith, James L. Brinkerhoff, Joseph A. Olmsted, John Foot, Vernum Hadley, A. Garey, Richard T. Field, P. M. Willard Brown, Isaac Mosher, Samuel Pearce, S. Stoddard, P. M. Laban Hoskins, Esq. James A. Bader, John Norris, P. M. Dr. A. Morse, R. Root, P. M. Dr. C. F. Clarke, Asa S. Cramer.	Macedon, Wayne Co. Ontario, Williamson, Marion, Arcadia, Lyons, Savannah, Port Bay, Rose, Walcott, Marengo, Red Creek, Butler, Galen, Riga, Monroe Co. Tioga, Spencer Co. Manchester, Ont. Co. Rushville, Waterloo, Seneca. Middlesex, Yates co. Plainville, Onondaga. Springport, Cayuga. Greenville, Green co. Brown's Mills, Pa. Dorset, Vt. Borodina, Michigan. Paris, Tennessee. Washington, N. J.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

DEFAULT having been made in the  
payment of the money secured by  
a mortgage, dated the tenth day of Sep-  
tember, one thousand eight hundred and  
twenty-seven, executed by Isaac Barton  
and Nicholas C. Vought, to the subscri-  
ber, upon "All that Certain piece or par-  
cel of land lying and being in the old town of  
Wolcott, Sterling Ell, now Butler, and be-  
ing part of lot number eighty-three, in  
said town, and bounded as follows: Be-  
ginning at the South-West corner of said  
lot eighty-three, and running thence East  
along the South line of said lot, twenty-five  
chains and nine links, to the South-West  
corner of Charles Viole's land; running  
thence North along the west line of  
Charles & Jesse Viole's land to the North  
line of said lot eighty-three, eighty sev-  
en chains and twenty two links; thence west  
along the North line of said lot to the  
West line of said lot; thence South al-  
ong the West line of said lot, eighty seven  
chains and twenty two links, to the  
South line of said lot, and place of be-  
ginning, supposed to contain two hun-  
dred and twenty seven acres of land, be-  
the same more or less."—Notice, there-  
fore, is hereby given, that said mortgaged  
premises will be sold, by virtue of a pow-  
er contained in said mortgage, at the Court  
House in the village of Lyons, in the county  
of Wayne, on the second Saturday of  
April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon  
of that day.—Dated September 26, 1829.  
AHOLIAH BUCK.  
Wm. H. SEWARD, Att'y. 6m40

BY order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esq.  
first Judge of the court of common  
pleas, in and for the county of Wayne.—  
Notice is hereby given to all the creditors  
of Elisha Minor, of the town of Palmyra,  
in said county, an insolvent debtor, to  
show cause, if any they have, before the  
said judge, at his office in Palmyra, in said  
county, on the third day of November  
next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why  
an assignment of the said insolvent's es-  
tate 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 imprison-  
ment for debt in certain cases," passed  
April 7, 1819.  
Dated August 13, 1829. 11w34.

ELECTION NOTICE.

A GENERAL ELECTION is to  
be held in the county of Wayne,  
on the second, third, and fourth days  
of November next, at which will be  
chosen the officer mentioned in the no-  
tice from the Secretary of State, of  
which a copy is annexed.—Dated at  
Palmyra, this fifth of Sept. 1829.  
C. FOSTER, Sheriff.

State of New-York, Secretary's Office,  
Albany, August 26, 1829.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that  
at the next General Election, a Sena-  
tor is to be chosen for the Seventh  
Senate District, in the place of Tru-  
man Hart, whose term of office expires  
on the last day of December, 1829.  
A. C. FLAGG, Sec'y. of State.  
To the Sheriff of the county of Wayne, 38

CASH FOR RAGS!  
J. A. HADLEY will pay 3 cents per  
pound for clean Cotton and Linen  
RAGS. April, 1829.

DEFAULT having been made in the  
payment of a certain sum of mon-  
ey, secured to be paid by an indenture of  
mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh  
day of December, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
twenty six, executed by David S. Jack-  
ways of the town of Palmyra, in the County  
of Wayne, and State of New-York, to  
Israel J. Richardson of the Town, County,  
and State aforesaid; and the said mort-  
gage having been duly assigned to the  
subscriber—NOTICE is hereby given, that  
by virtue of a power contained in said  
mortgage, and of the statute in such case  
made and provided, all that certain tract  
or parcel of land situated in the town of  
Palmyra aforesaid, and bounded as fol-  
lows, to wit, beginning on the North line  
of Main-street, in the village of 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 late-  
ly owned by John Hurlbut; thence South  
on said last mentioned lot to Main-street;  
and from thence East to the place of be-  
ginning—the same being part of the lands  
whereof John Hurlbut, late of the town  
of Palmyra aforesaid, died seized; also three  
undivided seventh parts of the following  
pieces of land, situated in the town of  
Palmyra aforesaid, bounded as follows, to  
wit, one piece beginning on the North  
line of Main-street aforesaid, at the South-  
east corner of a lot now or lately owned  
by Abraham Spear, and running from  
thence North, on the line of said Spear's  
lot, to a lot claimed and occupied by  
William Jackways, called the Willson lot;  
thence East on the line of said Willson  
lot and on the Erie Canal, eight rods to  
a lot now or lately owned by Charles  
Hurlbut; thence South on the line of the  
last mentioned lot to Main-street; and  
from thence West on said street eight  
rods to the place of beginning; also one  
other lot, beginning at the South-east cor-  
ner of said Willson lot, and running North  
to mud creek, and bounded on the North  
by said creek, and on the South by said  
Canal, and running so far East as to in-  
clude one third part of the lands North  
of said Canal, whereof the said John  
Hurlbut, deceased, died seized; and also  
one other lot beginning at the North-west  
corner of a lot now or lately owned by  
John Hurlbut, and running from thence  
South on the line of said lot eighty-six  
rods, to a lot occupied and claimed by the  
said party of the first part, (to the said  
mortgage;) thence West on the line of  
the last mentioned lot, eight rods to a  
lot owned by the heirs of Zebulon Wil-  
liams, deceased; thence North on the line  
of the said last mentioned lot, eighty-six  
rods; and from thence East on the line  
of lots now or lately owned by Herman  
and Charles Hurlbut, eight rods, to the  
place of beginning—the above described  
parcels of land being part of the lands  
whereof the said John Hurlbut, deceased,  
died seized, and the dower of Han-  
nah Hurlbut, widow, of the said John  
Hurlbut, deceased, being charged on the  
same, except the piece first above describ-  
ed, will be sold at public auction, at the  
Hotel now kept by Horace Church, in  
the village of Palmyra, in the said County  
of Wayne, on the twelfth day of No-  
vember next, at twelve o'clock at noon of  
that day.—Dated May 19, 1829.  
TRUMAN HART, Assignee.  
I. J. Richardson, Att'y. 6m21.

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

NOTICE is  
hereby given, that distribution of the  
moneys arising from the sale of the real  
estate of the said deceased, will be made,  
according to law, at the surrogate's office  
in the town of Lyons, on Monday the  
eleventh day of January next, at ten o'-  
clock in the forenoon of that day, at  
which place, and on or before which day,  
all the creditors of the said deceased, are  
hereby notified and required to produce  
and prove their several demands.—Sep-  
tember 30, 1829.  
GRAHAM H. CHAPIN,  
3m41 Surrogate.

THE CABINET  
OF  
Instruction, Literature, & Amusement,  
PUBLISHED weekly in the city of  
New-York, by Henry R. Pierce,  
at \$3 dollars per annum, in advance.  
Subscriptions received for the Cabinet  
by J. A. Hadley, authorized Agent.

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

Goose Quills.  
CASH paid for Goose Quills at the  
office of the Palmyra Freeman,  
Palmyra, July, 1829.  
CUMMINGS' GEOGRAPHY,  
For sale at the office of the Freeman.  
Wood wanted on newspaper accounts.

TO THE  
AFFLICTED.

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

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

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



The following medicines, war-  
ranted genuine, are also offered  
for sale:  
Dr. Merwin's RHEUMAT-  
IC POWDERS, for chronic  
Rheumatism.

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

COMMON BITTERS, for tavern-keep-  
ers, families, travellers, &c.  
GERMAN ADHESIVE PLASTER,  
for cuts, sores, burns, scalds, stiff joints,  
weakness, pain in the back, side, or any other  
part.

ointments, for piles and salt rheum,  
which never fail.

EYE SALVE & EYE WATER, which  
cure the worst of sore eyes, in almost every  
instance.

BILIOUS PILLS, warranted as good  
as any others, without exceptions.

DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for indigestion, a  
costive habit, palpitation of the heart, female  
weakness, &c.

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Le Roy Gazette.

We congratulate our readers and the  
public on being to-day favored with the  
promised second letter of Elder JOSHUA  
BRADLEY, on the subject of free-masonry.  
The date of the letter is in June last;  
but owing to continued ill health, we un-  
derstand, and his subsequent removal  
from Louisville to Ohio, he did not fin-  
ish and transmit it, until very lately.—  
Any remarks of ours on this occasion  
would be superfluous—he is extensively  
known here, as well for his talents and  
piety, as for his former high standing  
and zeal in free-masonry, and the abuse  
which his first letter and renunciation ac-  
quired for him from the fraternity, shows  
the interest and consequence attached to  
his opinions upon masonry. He can now  
only expect a new edition of slander,  
from those who are bound by their oaths  
to pursue him "during his whole natural  
life." It is hoped that the challenge in  
it, thrown out to "a Town, a Dalcho,  
or a Cross," will be accepted by these  
masonic worthies, and then would be seen  
what "light" would break upon the  
world, from a conflict of these high ele-  
ments.

ELDER BRADLEY'S SECOND LETTER, ON  
FREE-MASONRY.

Louisville, (Ken.) June, 24, 1829.

By my last communication you doubt-  
less expected this before, but ill health is  
my apology. This letter is designed for  
the pious of every denomination, who are  
still aiding the fraternity in their labors,  
and also those whom I have offended.

BELOVED IN CHRIST—

With many of you I have formed an  
acquaintance and fellowship, which dis-  
tance, severe trials, the loss of earthly  
possessions, and my recent change of  
opinion about free-masonry, can neither  
obliterate, nor render me less desirous  
for your present usefulness and future fel-  
icity. Whatever may be my destiny, I  
am persuaded that you will appear in glo-  
ry and dwell in regions of celestial perfec-  
tion. I have only a faint expectation of  
seeing any of you on this side of the grave.  
God may spare me to visit my kindred af-  
ter the flesh, and to mingle in the society  
of my christian brethren, whom I esteem  
preferable to all riches, and all the hon-  
ors of this world. The period allotted us  
on earth is short—"Time rolls, eternity  
hastens"—Whatever thy hand findeth to  
do, do it with all thy might.

Believing that I have a duty to perform  
towards you, I am unwilling to neglect it  
any longer. Therefore, I beseech you to  
read, and meditate anxiously upon the  
few observations I have to present for  
your consideration.

You may have read or heard of my  
first letter, in which I renounced mason-  
ry, as a system of human invention,  
fraught with deception, and detrimental  
to the happiness of mankind, wherever  
it has been fostered. This will appear,  
without any veil to cover its enormity of  
crime, if you will condescend to examine  
critically the constitution, by-laws, a-  
mendments, resolutions and transactions  
of the fraternity, since it was established  
in America. Let antecedent ages roll,  
burdened with all kinds of traditions, idola-  
trous superstition, from which speculative  
masonic writers and the devotees of the  
craft have picked here and there an atom,  
which being melted in their flaming imagi-  
nations, and brought forth among stone  
cutters; they have clothed it, and de-  
nominated this mere creature of fancy,

SPECULATIVE FREE-MASONRY. Under  
this name, many of the fraternity in Eu-  
rope have conjured up more than 50 de-  
grees, and conferred titles upon certain  
members, taken from all the crowned  
heads aimed the vast kingdom that have  
flourished around the globe since Japheth  
dwelt in the tents of Shem. Restless as  
the ocean and proud as Lucifer, they have  
multiplied degrees and flattered their  
brethren to obtain them. When they  
had taken three degrees they were greet-  
ed as having obtained great information  
in masonry, and were told that "the an-  
cient landmarks of the order were entrusted  
to their care." They are now called  
Master Masons. When individuals have  
passed the Arch and obtained the knowl-  
edge of a certain mysterious hug, and  
have been instructed how to open and  
close a chapter, they are pronounced  
wise, virtuous and highly favored among  
mortals. A few words of the charge given  
to a companion, will confirm my as-  
sertion and show the imposition of mason-  
ry, for it abounds in every degree:  
"Worthy companion, you are now ex-  
alted to the sublime and honorable de-  
gree of a Royal Arch mason. Having at-  
tained this degree, you have arrived at  
the summit and perfection of ancient ma-  
sonry."

Is this true? Why then are the higher  
degrees called ancient? Why in the 14th  
degree called Perfection? I beseech you  
candidly to examine into the nature and  
existence of all their multiplied forms of  
deception, their obscure interpretations,  
charters, diplomas, dues, continuance of  
membership, dresses and implements, &c.

&c. &c., and seriously inquire what all  
these labors, consumption of time and  
property, have benefitted millions who  
have been connected with the order in  
all its mutations and progress amid civil-  
ized nations? A few well organized  
churches of Christ have done more in in-  
structing the ignorant, in comforting the  
sick, in feeding the hungry, in clothing  
the naked, and proclaiming glad tidings  
to mankind, than the whole hosts of ma-  
sons have done around the globe, since  
the commencement of their existence.

Masonry in every country has been  
changing its positions, constitutions, obli-  
gations and lectures, and muffling itself in  
fine robes, smiling and courting certain  
virtuous characters to form an affinity  
with it, that others might think favorably  
of it, and in this way aid in opening wi-  
der its jaws to the innocent, and pro-  
claim abroad that the great, the learned,  
and the good were members of this "an-  
cient and honorable fraternity of Free and  
Accepted Masons." Here permit me to  
say, without fear of contradiction, that  
those great and good men, of whom ma-  
sons are continually boasting, never con-  
cerned themselves about its financial af-  
fairs and intriguing management. Those  
great men occasionally visited a Grand  
Lodge or Grand Chapter, heard an ora-  
tion on masonry, and then retired and  
left the transactions of the fraternity to  
others. Why is this? Because these gen-  
tlemen have other avocations more hon-  
orable to themselves and more important  
to their fellow men, than to spend their  
time or intermeddle any longer with the  
belittling system of masonry. These  
gentlemen in their younger years may  
have been masters of lodges, or high  
priests of chapters; but they are no more  
fascinated with the low, foolish and de-  
graded work of bringing about of candi-  
dates, &c. &c. As many may be offend-  
ed at my renouncing masonry, and my  
plainness in stating my conviction of its  
fallacy, I beg leave to say, that the whole  
system, so far as I can trace it back, is  
deceptive, and its members who frequent  
lodges and chapters became discordant  
and contentious—for they find nothing  
in masonry to render them happy, and  
they see many things wrong and find ma-  
ny individuals with whom they cannot  
hold fellowship, or even walk in proces-  
sion at the solemnities of a funeral.

At present I will only glance at the  
fraternity in America. This will occupy  
your attention only a few moments, as I  
am unwell and must leave the city in a  
few days to gain my health, if possible,  
in some part of Ohio or Pennsylvania; and  
therefore cannot take hold of the accounts  
of masonic wars and divisions in different  
countries, to show the pernicious effects  
of this system of iniquity. Enough has  
taken place in our own country, if suit-  
ably laid before the public, that would  
make all men gaze with astonishment,  
who were not twice dead and buried be-  
neath the lumber of traditions, gathered  
from the anti-deluvians and a thousand  
wayward transgressors of God's holy law.

The first Grand Lodge in America  
was formed in Boston in July, 1733, and  
received its charter from England. A  
war among those brothers in Boston  
and in England soon commenced, and  
a second Grand Lodge was formed in Bos-  
ton in December, 1769, and received its  
charters from Scotland. Her conten-  
tion reigned, and calumny blowed loud  
her trumpet through every street. In  
September, 1781, a Grand Lodge was  
formed in the city of New-York, having  
received its warrant from the Duke of  
Athol. Only six years after the date of  
their warrant, the Masters and Wardens  
of the several Lodges met; having been  
duly notified, closed their Lodges sine die,  
and then formed a Grand Lodge inde-  
pendent of the Duke of Athol, and paid  
him no more tribute. Here all their for-  
mer obligations were considered void,  
and new ones formed to support the laws  
and the regulations of the Grand Lodge  
of the state of New-York. From those  
days till the present, animosities, fraud,  
evil speaking, conventions called, divi-  
sions made, and every kind of malevo-  
lence and even the murder of Morgan  
justified, and desperadoes supported by  
masonic funds to unite and publish defa-  
mation against the rulers of our nation  
and the ministers of Jesus, whose charac-  
ters are fair among the churches, and  
their preaching attended by the influen-  
ces of the Holy Spirit to the salvation of  
souls. Now my brethren, if you do not  
believe me, read for yourselves. Find  
if you can, one single chapter or verse  
in all the sacred scriptures, where specu-  
lative masonry is mentioned, or support-  
ed. All these passages which have been  
published in their books, and their hav-  
ing the bible open in their lodges, is a  
piece of deception, and was invented to  
obtain influence among the more seri-  
ous parts of community, that not only the  
men of the world, but members of the  
churches might be taken by the craft; the  
fountains of justice defiled, the temple  
of the living God filled with confusion,  
the pillars of government torn away, and  
"the whole wheel of nature set in a  
place."



Every mason who has taken ten degrees or more, can either recollect, or can turn to obligations published in part belonging to those degrees, and can easily discern, that those obligations have been formed by different men at different times; and by men extremely ignorant of the obligations taken in the lower degrees, and are wicked beyond the power of language to describe. In these obligations one destroys the other, and therefore it is very clear to me, that no set of men in any age, or country in one assembly at the same time ever formed these preposterous and ever varying obligations. And I know, and so do many in the fraternity, that those obligations are very much abridged in some states, and augmented in others, even in our own country. In New England, where masonry has been in some degree systematized, a general accordance prevails in administering the obligations; but pass these states and a scene of confusion, contradicting and discordant modes of work in lodges and chapters abound from the lakes of Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico. Yet all the candidates are told, through this vast range of country, that no more is imposed upon them, through all the humiliating conditions in which they are placed, than was imposed upon our ancient and honorable brethren who were made masons before us. Here deception reigns and the candidate is taught to believe what he afterwards finds by travelling, or conversing with masons from other states and countries, a falsehood. If those assertions be not credited, let a master mason converse with a French mason, or visit one of their lodges and see them work; or a Royal Arch mason visit any city in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri, and hear the obligations and see their mode of work. I could here show the vast difference that exists, but I shall not at this time write on this point; though I do not value those obligations that I have taken of any efficacy to me, or that I ought to obey them; for I am fully convinced that all Masonic authorities are without any reasonable foundation.

(Concluded next week.)

## MORE LIGHT!

During the month of September, 1826, I sojourned in the village of Erie, Pa. which is one hundred miles from Buffalo, from which stages arrived every twenty-four hours. As a mason, I was entrusted, almost daily, with certain facts, by masons, just arrived from the scene of action, with strict reference to the Royal Arch obligation,\* which produced the perfect conviction that Capt. Wm. Morgan was MURDERED BY MASONS, for a violation of his masonic oaths, in writing his *Illustrations of Masonry*. My opinion then, was, that he deserved his fate, and I was glad justice had overtaken him.

Some time in the autumn of 1827, I visited Jerusalem Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this city, in company with a masonic brother and friend from Cleveland, Ohio, with whom I have lately had a refreshing conversation on this subject. We both concur in the following:—During the meeting a resolution was adopted by said Chapter, to pay out of its funds FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the relief of the "Western Sufferers!" This cash was to be placed in the hands of a "worthy companion," destined at Rochester. It was said that this person would also be the bearer of considerable sums, from other masonic bodies of the city, to be appropriated to the same purpose. I honestly believe it was applied according to instructions.

To the above resolution I assented in my heart, though I was not a member of that Chapter, but only a visitor. I thereby became accessory to the concealment and support of those who were absolutely engaged in the KIDNAPING AND MURDER OF MORGAN!!

I state the above facts to show, what is the binding and wicked influence of the oaths of free-masonry; and how men of fair character, and good reputation, may, by masonic alchemy, be changed to demons.

I have long since recanted the opinions and feelings then entertained; and ardently pray to God, that through his Son, our Saviour, he would extend his pardoning mercy, not only to me, but also to all who have committed these sins in consequence of free-masonry.

JARVIS F. HANKS.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1829.

\*The part alluded to reads thus: "I further more promise and swear, that I will keep a companion Royal Arch mason's secrets as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, when communicated to me as such, MURDER AND TREASON not excepted!"

†The Western Sufferers are those who were engaged, more or less directly, in the abduction and murder of Morgan.

## THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1829.

### GREAT MEN.

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

### ELECTION—1829.

#### REPUBLICAN ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,  
**ORSON BENJAMIN.**  
FOR ASSEMBLYMEN,  
**LUTHER CHAPIN,  
SETH EDDY.**

#### JACKSON MASONIC TICKET.

For Senator,  
**THOMAS ARMSTRONG.**  
For Assembly,  
**BYRAM GREEN!!!!  
GRAHAM H. CHAPIN.**

WE call the attention of our readers to a communication to be found in another part of our paper, signed "Cincinnati." We particularly recommend its perusal to such voters as have removed into this county since 1824, and have not been acquainted with the political conduct of Mr. Green in times past. If such men will allow themselves to be deceived by the Wayne Sentinel or the Lyons Patriot, into a support of Mr. Green, they will be mortified when they go to the polls to give their votes for one of the "infamous seventeen," to find themselves pointed at by every honest man, as objects of scorn and contempt.

#### Fellow-Citizens of Wayne:

Three years have scarcely elapsed, since one of the most alarming and tyrannical outrages to be found on the historic page has been committed in this land of boasted Liberty and Equal Rights. It was not to have been expected, that a society of rational beings, whose objects were, apparently, of no hostile nature, could have so far forgotten their duty to themselves, to their country, and to their Maker, as to have imbrued their hands in the life's blood of one of their number, guilty of no outrage upon the laws of his country, nor his God. Yet this has been the case! The members of the masonic society, we trust you all are aware, have been guilty of the horrible deed! Morgan's fate must be fresh in your minds. He fell a victim to a society, of which he had long been a respected member!—He perceived that the masonic institution was making fearful inroads upon the liberty which he fought to obtain. What was to be done?—There was only one course to be pursued, which was to "sound the tocsin of alarm." He did so; and a worse than savage death was his fate!

At the time of the perpetration of this foul deed, it was thought that a few only had committed it. But the disclosures which have since been made, force all who have read them, to believe otherwise. It cannot be disputed, that the masonic institution, and not a few members of it, is guilty of the barbarous deed. It must be obvious to all, that an institution possessing principles so detrimental to our welfare, should be immediately destroyed. What are the most effectual means that can be used for its destruction? You have long since been made aware of them. VOTES are the weapons which have been marked out to you as the only effective ones which can be used for the great and glorious purpose of putting down masonry. The BALLOT-BOX alone, can seal masonry's fate. To the Ballot-Box, then, we beseech you, by all that is endearing to patriots and Christians, to resort; and there manifest your indignation at an institution which threatens the destruction of your liberties, the most sacred boon bequeathed to you by your sainted ancestors.

There are before you, for Members of Assembly, two sets of candidates; and we consider it your duty to reflect for a moment upon their claims, before you give either of them your suffrages. For one set, your suffrages are claimed on these grounds: They have been brought forward upon the broad principles of opposition to the masonic institution. These principles, we presume, are sufficient to secure to them your support. Should they be elected, the course they will pursue, will in all probability have a very favorable tendency towards the redemption of our country from masonic thralldom. We have every reason to believe, that upon all questions relating to the momentous subject which so greatly agitates community at the present day, they will take a decided and honorable stand, and use all just and equitable means in their power, to crush the hydra-headed monster.

The other candidates have been brought up under disguise. But the Lion's skin hides not the Asses' ears! They have been brought forward by a faction, styling themselves "Jackson Republicans!" This disguise is not sufficient to cover their deformities. Republicanism has nothing to do with them, nor the faction by which they were nominated. They are MASONS! Yes, fellow-citizens, these candidates who have been put up by "the republican party," are members of an institution, whose principles are the most odious—principles, at the mention of which, justice and humanity weep, and green-eyed animosity exults! They are shackled by awful obligations—they have sworn allegiance to a government, foreign from that of the government of their country—they are unprepared to administer justice to all, so long as they are bound down as they now are, as with the weight of an incubus—they are, therefore, improper, very improper, persons for you to bestow your suffrages upon.

We trust you will take all these things into consideration. You cannot be unmindful of the great danger there would be in sending persons to the Assembly, who are trammelled with the obligations of masonry. You have frequently heard the dangers of masonry proclaimed—you therefore know, we finally trust, what course to pursue in this instance.

The last Wayne Sentinel says that Mr. Green has been "most wilfully slandered by the editor of the Palmyra Freeman," in saying that Green voted against the electoral law. We say again that Mr. Green did vote against the electoral law, and that the editor of the Sentinel has "most wilfully" insulted the good sense of this community, in attempting to make them believe otherwise.

The Sentinel makes extracts from the journals of the legislature, to show, by what it calls Mr. Green's "speech and resolutions," that he was not opposed to giving to the people the right of choosing presidential electors, but only to the constitutionality of the extra session of the legislature. Those acquainted with the history of those times, know that the people of this District, and especially of this county, were well convinced from the double dealing of Mr. Green, during the winter session of 1824, and long before the call of the extra session, that he was the mere cats-paw of the Albany Regency, who were, at all hazards, determined to withhold from the people, the right of choosing presidential electors. The Wayne Sentinel itself, in times when it dared be honest, said of the conduct of Mr. Green, during the winter session to which we have alluded, that he pursued a "halfway, hermaphrodite course, always skulking from responsibility." When the extra session came in August, 1824, Mr. Green pursued the same course, and endeavored to "skulk from responsibility," by pretending that he believed the call of the legislature "unconstitutional." Then it was that he introduced the resolutions and made the speech which the Sentinel has published, but which were well known at the time to be the production not of Mr. Green, but of the managers behind the curtain. The Regency pulled the wires, and Mr. Green and the rest of the "infamous seventeen" were mere puppets, that danced before the people. So well convinced of this fact were the friends of the electoral law in the Senate, that they introduced a resolution which compelled all the members to record their votes either for or against the bill. When Mr. Green found himself thus cornered, and could no longer "skulk," he did record his vote against the right of the people to choose the presidential electors. Turn to the journals of the Senate of that year, and there will be found the following resolution. It also will be found re-published in the Wayne Sentinel, of October 22, 1824, precisely in these words:

"THOSE WHO KNEW THEIR MASTERS' WILL AND DID IT NOT."  
IN SENATE, August 3, 1824.—  
Mr. OGDEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to pass a law at the present meeting of the legislature, giving to the people of this state the choice of Electors of President and Vice President.

The resolution was REJECTED! Those who voted against it are  
JOHN BOWMAN,  
WALTER BO NE,  
ALVIN BRONSON,  
CHARLES E. DUDLEY,  
JONAS EARLL, Jr.  
DAVID EASON,  
BYRAM GREEN,  
THOMAS GREENLEY,  
PERLEY KEYES,  
JOHN LEFFERTS,  
EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON,  
JAMES MALLORY,  
JAMES MCALL,  
HEMAN J. REDFIELD,  
FARRAND STRANAHAN,  
JOHN SUDAM,  
STEPHEN THORN,  
JASPER WARD,  
MELNUTON WHEELER,  
SHERMAN WOOSTER,  
SILAS WRIGHT, Jr.

Why had not the editors of the Sentinel, when publishing the proceedings from the journals, in the last number of that paper, the honesty to give this resolution among the rest, and if Mr. Green's conduct was susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, to have given that explanation to the public? But no—on examining the journals they there found the evidence that convicts Mr. Green of the very charge from which they now endeavor to screen him, and they found no means of escape, except in falsehood and deception. That, however, will not avail them—this community are too intelligent to be so easily duped; and they will mark this unworthy attempt to deceive them, with the reprobation it deserves.

UNBLUSHING EFFRONTERY.—The Jackson convention lately held at Lyons, consisting of about forty members, were all free-masons but three! They put in nomination two free-masons, Messrs. Green and Chapin, for the Assembly; and almost every individual upon their committees of vigilance and correspondence, is a free-mason. In this town three Royal Arch masons gave a notice for a meeting, for the nomination of a candidate for Justice of the Peace. The time came, and about forty free masons attended, and nominated Truman Henshaw, a Royal Arch mason. Thus we find free-masons acting together as a political body, and preparing to bring out the fraternity armedly in support of brother masons for office; and yet they cry out, "we have nothing to do with politics; down with political anti-masonry!" Poor simpletons! do they suppose that any man of sense will allow the wool to be pulled over his eyes in this bungling manner? They won't teach "republicans" so, but

it is to be expected that the old *free lights*, who love the "aristocracy," and prefer the titles of King, High Priests, and Sovereign Pontiffs, to those of plain republicans, will join their standard.

Adams' Declension.—With pleasure we lay the following letter before the electors of this Senate District. We think Mr. Adams has acted a very wise and honorable part in declining the nomination for Senator. It gives us a fair opportunity of trying the strength of the masonic cable-tow in this District.

Mr. J. A. HADLEY:  
"Sir—From repeated conversations with Wm. H. Adams, Esq. we are authorized in saying he is not a candidate for the office of Senator. This he says he has made known to his friends in Ontario county; but they have refused to publish it! There is no doubt in our minds, but it is withheld for the purpose of defeating the election of Mr. Benjamin.

WM. VOORHIES, } Committee for  
MYRON HOLLEY, } Wayne Co.  
JOSEPH COLE, }  
Lyons, 22d Oct. 1829."

### LOOK OUT!

The masons, aware of the unpopularity of the infamous Byram Green, now intend to resort to INTRIGUE and DECEPTION, with a view to elect their other candidate, Graham H. Chapin. It is their intention to get up a split ticket, with the names of Seth Eddy and Graham H. Chapin; and palm it off upon the unsuspecting anti-masonic ticket. Anti-masons must be on their guard, and not be deceived by the masons, nor their mean, contemptible, long-eared JACKS! Let it be remembered that the names of the anti-masonic candidates for Members of Assembly, are Luther Chapin and Seth Eddy—and that the names of the masonic candidates are Byram Green and Graham H. Chapin.

### TO THE POLLS—TO THE POLLS!

Let every freeman of this county go and vote. Let not personal affairs (with the exception of those of uncommon importance) keep him from the polls. Let him put in a vote untarnished by the blood of murdered patriotism, and unpolluted by the poisonous, siroc breath of masonry. Let him put in one bearing the names of our regularly nominated republican anti-masonic candidates, and he may rest assured of having supported honest men, and those, too, who are averse to the precepts of MURDER and TREASON.

### GO AHEAD!

The time is at hand, when lingering and hesitating are inadmissible. Anti-masons, you must go ahead. Don't listen to the pitiful tales of the masons and their Jacks: go ahead. Pray don't hesitate about going to election: go ahead. The masonic Great Word is *Mah-huh-bone*; the anti-masonic word henceforth should be *go ahead*. Fellow-Citizens—election commences on Monday next: GO AHEAD!

If a rumor which we have heard is true, we owe it to Judge Boynton to say that he will not support Byram Green, as is supposed by our correspondent Cincinnati. We cannot conceive it possible that any man of principle, any man who wishes to maintain the character of a republican, can support Mr. Green, who has been so repeatedly pronounced by the republican party, an enemy of the people and an aristocrat in principle. But to be consistent they must also oppose Graham H. Chapin, who is a disciple of Mr. Green, and a supporter of his odious doctrines.

Intelligence from the different parts of the county, is of the most cheering nature. There appears to be a universal dislike to Byram Green. His previous black conduct cannot be obliterated. He has brought down upon himself, the indignation of a virtuous community. He has been arraigned before the bar of Public Opinion, and will soon receive his sentence.

All that the friends of anti-masonry have to do, is, to go together. Let this be done, and we are safe. "United we stand—divided we fall."

The Wayne Sentinel and the Lyons Patriot, make a great noise about a letter from the County Committee to the Committee of Safety for Wolcott. We have read the letter twice over, and find in it nothing objectionable; but on the contrary, think it inculcates the very course which should be pursued in this county by the anti-masons. We regret that the limits of our paper will not admit of its insertion in our present number. As it generally relates to the election, next week will be out of time. That part of it relating to our paper, can be objectionable to no honest man.

Anti-Masons—waste not your time with the Jacks. You can tell one by the first bray he makes. He says, "I am neither a mason nor an anti-mason—I know nothing of masonry; but it is a NOBLE INSTITUTION!" Do not be drawn from your course by such poor foals! If they are determined to "work their own destruction," let them do it. But do not encourage them by listening to their brayings, nor by voting for the hood-winked candidates who are riding into office upon their backs.

### For the Freeman.

#### JACKSON REPUBLICANISM UNMASKED.

"By their fruits shall ye know them."  
To the Electors of Wayne County.

#### FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having been bred up in the plain and peaceful occupation of a farmer, and having lived retire from the scene of political strife, I have never either engaged in any political contest nor aspired to the unenviable distinction of holding office; but I have been, as I believe every man should be, who owes allegiance to our government, an attentive observer of the political changes and events of our country; and although unaccustomed to address the public, I deem it my duty at

this time to raise my warning voice to my countrymen, against the designs of a corrupt and dangerous faction who, in this county, are endeavoring to place themselves in power at the expense of our best interests. This faction are loud in proclaiming that they are republicans. They have lately held in this county what they call a "republican convention," and have put in nomination two persons as candidates to represent you in the Assembly of our state, and recommend them to you, as pure and consistent republicans, and men altogether worthy of your confidence and support.

I have lived long enough to observe and know, that the most corrupt and hollow-hearted politicians are always loudest in their professions, and that they uniformly endeavor to conceal their dark designs and destitution of principle, by hypocrisy and noise. Not by their professions, but "by their fruits shall ye know them." By this test I propose to examine this "republican" convention, and their "republican" candidates.—Those candidates are

BYRAM GREEN and  
GRAHAM H. CHAPIN.

Mr. Green was a member of the Senate in the memorable session and extra session of our legislature in 1824, when a corrupt set of men at the capitol of our state, called the "Albany Regency," conspired to withhold from the people the right of choosing presidential electors, for the purpose of giving the vote of this state to a presidential candidate to whom the people were known to be opposed.—These conspirators in part effected their object, by bringing into their views, by promises or bribes, a sufficient number of the members of the Senate, to defeat the passage of the electoral law. Of this number was Mr. Green, and he and his ignoble compeers in thus abusing the confidence reposed in them by their constituents, have acquired the appellation of the "INFAMOUS SEVENTEEN."

This unparalleled outrage upon the liberties of the people, at the time, produced a shock upon the public mind, whose vibrations were felt from the centre to the remotest extremities of the state. The public papers that contained an account of the proceedings, were shrouded in black; the names of the "infamous seventeen," were placed in the "black list" in every independent press, and the people almost en masse rushed to public meetings to express their indignation at these unworthy servants. In this county the people in various ways expressed their indignation. The effigy of Mr. Green, labelled upon its brow,

"BYRAM THE TRAITOR,"

was hung and burnt in the street of a populous village in our county. He was denounced in the strongest terms in town and county meetings, and when he had the hardihood again to present himself as a candidate for the senate, he was driven back, by an overwhelming majority, to retirement and disgrace.—Yet, strange to say, this same Mr. Green with all his political sins unatoned for, is now recommended to the electors of this county, as one who has "held high and respectable offices, the duties of which he has discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents," and in whose selection as a candidate the convention who have brought him forward, have been "influenced solely by a strict regard to those sound and well established principles which have so long and triumphantly distinguished the REPUBLICAN party in our state."

Fellow citizens, be not deceived.—This is all hollowhearted and untrue—the mere cant of demagogues designed to deceive and entrap you—the very men who have uttered it do not believe it themselves. "Out of their own mouth will I condemn them." By reference to a file of papers, which I happen to have in my possession, I find in the Wayne Sentinel of September 1, 1824, the proceedings of a convention of delegates from the several towns in the county, held at Barse's Hotel in Newark, in which the following resolution among others was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the Senate and Assembly at the late extra session to adjourn, under the pretext that the legislature was not constitutionally convened, can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberately formed plan to defeat the passage of the electoral bill; and that Byram Green, a Senator from this district, who submitted the resolution to that effect in the Senate, has abused the confidence reposed in him by his constituents, and should be held in future, utterly unworthy of public confidence and trust."

In the convention which adopted this resolution were several persons as delegates, who now support Mr. Green and among those persons not the least conspicuous, was JAMES P. BARTLE, the chairman of the convention which lately put Mr. Green in nomination and whose name appears to the address recommending him as "a good man and true!" At the convention held at Newark to which allusion has been made, Mr. Bartle was appointed a delegate to a senatorial convention at Waterloo, which he attended and acted with that portion of it which nominated Mr. Spencer in opposition to Mr. Green and which adopted a set of resolutions censuring the conduct of the "infamous seventeen," among which is the following:

"Resolved, That the conduct of the seventeen senators who voted to postpone



the bill restoring to the people the right of choosing electors of president was a flagrant infraction of their duty, a most reprehensible contempt of the people and their well known wishes, and a despotic exercise of a temporary authority, in utter violation of the first principle of republicanism; and that those senators with their abettors and instigators behind the scenes have justly forfeited the confidence of a free people—that we owe it to ourselves and our posterity to mark such conduct with the strongest reprobation as a lesson to all future legislators, and as a proof that an intelligent people will not suffer their rights to be trampled on with impunity."

Mr. Bartle continued his opposition to Mr. Green at the subsequent election, and received the gratitude and thanks of his fellow citizens for having aided in crushing the odious tyrant who had so insultingly trampled on their rights. Mr. Bartle then acted according to the dictates of an honest conscience. He was then not only a respectable, but an influential man—"how have the mighty fallen"—there are now but few "so poor to do him reverence," and to stamp with indelible disgrace his fall from his high estate, he has become a mere "pipe" for Thomas P. Baldwin to blow upon! O shame where is thy blush! Thomas P. Baldwin was the writer of the address signed by Mr. Bartle, recommending Messrs Green and Chapin. Thomas P. Baldwin speaking through James P. Bartle! Thomas P. Baldwin dictating to the electors of this county, who they should or should not support! "Tell it not in Gath!" Why fellow citizens, I have known this Mr. Baldwin many years. His destitution of principle was evinced in robbing his country of a large sum of money.—He came among us with the reputation of having fled from Saratoga for the commission of a brutal crime. While here he has lived in idleness and sloth upon the "widow's portion;" almost daily committing crimes, and offenses against the law, against morality & decency, shocking to the moral sense of this community! Is this man, say you, such an one as a republican convention would select to express their sentiments to the electors of the county? Is this man, whose touch contaminates—who taints the very atmosphere in which he moves—who stalks the streets a moral pestilence—a fit person to read lectures to FREEMAN about "principles?" No—No.—But he is the fit instrument, where a dirty deed is to be done; where an unblushing falsehood is to be told; where a reputation is to be assassinated, or a polluted character to be whitewashed. Yes, Thomas P. Baldwin is the fit eulogist of Byram Green!

Fellow Citizens, Mr. Bartle does not stand alone in the awkward predicament of having condemned Mr. Green and being now his supporter. In an extra sheet of the Wayne Sentinel of October 22, 1824, will be found the proceedings of a convention held at Enoch Turners in Sodus, of which JONATHAN BOYNTON was chairman and TRUMAN HEMINWAY secretary, which must make some of our modern republicans appear rather ridiculous. That convention was understood at the time to have been one of the most numerous and respectable ever held in the county. It adopted an address to the electors of the county, from which the following is an extract:

"The next candidate in the leading strings of the aristocracy, is Byram Green. He is a frail fibre in the aristocratic monster. He is rather a slender instrument than a component part. He came into public notice by imposture, and he will go out, with reprobation. He is an ex-priest, and the only way by which he will obtain an honest vote, will be by imposing upon pious and zealous Christians in making them believe that he can be of great service in Albany, to the cause of religion.—A reason which he has already urged for his re-election.

"His hypocrisy will never desert him. He is loud in proclaiming his favor for the Electoral Law, when no man in his sense and acquainted with his conduct, can believe him. His scruples of conscience suggested the unconstitutionality of the convention of the legislature by the governor; yet his conscience did not extend to refusing pay, although, if unconstitutionally convened, he could not be there as a legislator, and therefore no more entitled to pay than any private citizen."

"Fellow-citizens, there is a contest to be maintained at the polls, by the people, against an aristocracy that are determined to strip us of our rights.—It is one for principle. It is one to determine whether we will govern ourselves or have dictators. It is one, to correct and punish the greatest outrage ever committed against the freemen of the state of New-York. Let no man remain at home from indifference. It is carelessness of our rights that has emboldened the aristocracy to violate our constitutional privileges. We owe it to ourselves, to the memory of the revolutionary patriots, and to the welfare of our children, timely to correct the hardihood of aspirants for office, and to teach them, that if they would enjoy our favor, they must not trample on our authority and disobey our instructions. Come forward, fellow citizens, in the majesty of your constitutional strength and convince a dangerous aristocracy that republicanism consists more in obedience to the public

will than in heedless professions of love for the people."

In the same paper, and published under the sanction of the committee of that convention, as a part of their hand-bill, is an article from which the following extract is taken:

"This gentleman [Mr. Green] tells the public that he is, and always has been, in favor of the Electoral Law; and as a proof of the fact, he calls their attention to his conduct during the last winter session of the Legislature. At that period, we find Mr. Green adopted a sort of half-way hermaprodite course, and acting out his true character, always skulking from responsibility, and not talent or firmness enough to make a single manly effort for the benefit of his constituents.—He then presents to the world his singular composition, of part priest, part legislator, and part Jesuit. But honesty in its crudest simplicity, has a decided advantage over the most dexterous fraud.—Equivocal appearances may, to be sure, accidentally attend it in its progress through the world; but the very scrutiny which those appearances excite, operates in favor of honesty, which is secure the moment it is discovered. But hypocrisy is a poor, limping, helpless being. If the guilty culprit observes silence, that forms a deadly presumption against him; if he speaks, talking tends to discovery, and his defence often furnishes materials for his conviction.—This seems in some measure to be the unhappy situation of Mr. Green, for we find him at the August session the first man who came forward and proposed an adjournment, so as to prevent the legislature from passing the law restoring to the people their legitimate rights, in choosing the electors for President and Vice-President. Had he been sincerely in favor of the electoral law, would he have been the first man to have brought forward a motion to defeat it? But he thought a fair opportunity then presented, to serve his master, Van Buren; and although by so doing he aimed a deadly blow against the dearest and most important rights of the people, he intended to have escaped with impunity, and to have saved his popularity with the miserable pretext, that the call of the governor was unconstitutional. He has however failed in the attempt—his political days are numbered—"he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

"During those trying periods, [time of the war,] where do we find Mr. Green? at home, a gloomy monk and not making a single effort either of body or mind, to aid his afflicted country. When the battles were all fought, and the war over, he then sallies from his hiding place a patriot of no unpromising kind.—He then asked from the people rewards that belonged to other and better men. They gave him a generous credit in advance, and in return he has trampled upon their rights, and told them, if not in so many words, in effect, that they were incapable of acting for themselves."

The names of the delegates from the several towns who attended that convention are not published with its proceedings, I cannot therefore point out all those who have since become traitors to the republican principles which they then avowed, but in addition to Messrs Boynton and Heminway who are prominent supporters of Mr. Green at the present time I find on the committees of the convention the names of William Peckham of Ontario, John Lewis of Galen, William T. Hussey of Palmyra, and J. P. BARTLE! If I chose to cite more names I could show that nearly all the leaders of the faction who now sing hosannas to this "candidate in the leading strings of the aristocracy," this "frail fibre of the aristocratic monster," have heretofore denounced him as a traitor and a tyrant!

The Wayne Sentinel, from which the foregoing extracts are made, in the times we have been speaking of, faithfully echoed the voice of an honest and indignant people. A comparison of the language held by that press then with the course pursued by it now, must humble some men in the dust, and terribly impress us with a conviction of its present degeneracy and dereliction from principle. In that paper of September 22, 1824, in an address to its patrons, will be found the succeeding heightened and honorable sentiments:

"The past year has not been productive of great events abroad—but at home, in our own good state, deeds have been done which will mark as memorable the year 1824, and crimes have been committed by our public servants which will stamp the perpetrators with lasting infamy!"

We had prepared an article, setting forth our gratitude to our patrons for their liberal support, &c. but have laid it on the shelf—for at a time like this, when the enemies of Freedom are active; when the majesty of the People has been mocked; when their prayers have been answered by profane scoffs and sneers, and their dearest rights trampled upon—This is no time for making bows, and prostrating upon private concerns. It is the duty of a faithful Sentinel to sound the alarm when the out-works of Liberty are assailed. Our readers are well acquainted with the pernicious conduct of the Senate in March and August last, and we shall not now repeat the loathsome detail. Suffice it to say, that we are betrayed and sold—

that we have no voice in choosing the 36 electors—but that little more than one month from this time, we shall again see our temporary MASTERS on their way to Albany, there to meet and consummate the bargain with their mercenary employers!

"We search in vain in the annals of American legislation for a parallel case of official perfidy with that of the New-York Senate. And yet these abandoned transgressors—these hardened enemies of the people, have the idiotic audacity to ask a re-election! One of them, with a reckless firmity, has suffered his name to come as a candidate before the indignant electors even of this intelligent district.—But enough: we have neither room nor time to peruse this subject."

From the same.

"Byram Green vs. JOHN C. SPENCER! We congratulate the republicans of the 7th senatorial district, and the friends of popular rights, on the happy result of the convention held at Waterloo last week; and at the same time, we cannot resist an inclination to smile at the hardihood and stubbornness of the restless few who seem determined to withhold from the people their rights and privileges, at all hazards. Byram Green against John C. Spencer! Perfidy against Principle! Mr. Spencer is well known to the citizens of this district as an undeviating republican and a warm friend of the people. A few such men in our Senate would dispel the dark cloud of aristocracy and desperation which now hangs over that body. The next election will decide whether the people or such men as Byram Green shall rule."

From the same of the 13th of the same month.

"One word more—the servile tools of traitor Green may rest assured that the abused and betrayed republicans of the seventh district will never again elevate him, unless upon the back of a wooden horse!"

Who were then the editors and conductors of the Wayne Sentinel, and where do we find them now? But I forbear. Let them sink in silence from the public gaze.

Fellow Citizens, are you ready to be led blind-fold by "that herd of political changelings & factious adventures," whose unprincipled course I have exposed?—Will you believe them now, when they tell you that Mr. Green was a faithful legislator—that he never voted against the electoral law? Did not these very men, and did not you, fellow citizens, while you were smarting under your wrongs—while you felt yourselves manacled and chained by a set of petty tyrants, say in your public meetings, through your public presses and at the polls, that Mr. Green, had betrayed and sold you—that he was a hardened enemy of the people—that he had been weighed in the balance, and found wanting? and that he "should be held in future utterly unworthy of public confidence and trust?" Enough—the doom of Mr. Green is pronounced. You will "finally and effectually consign" him, and the unprincipled faction who have brought him forward, "to depths of infamy and contempt," from which they will never emerge.

Of Mr. Chapin, whose name is on the nomination with Mr. Green, it is scarcely necessary to speak. He is a young man, of whom, politically, the people of this county know but little, except that in 1824, he disgraced himself by being a servile tool and follower of Byram Green. He was in the convention, that year, which put Mr. Green in nomination for the senate, and since that time he has been in no other way distinguished than by his adherence to the interests and principles of the "infamous seventeen."

"By their fruits shall ye know them."

We turn with pleasure, fellow citizens, from the above revolting picture, to the contemplation of another set of candidates who are presented for your support. These are,

LUTHER CHAPIN and SETH EDDY.

These gentlemen are plain, intelligent farmers, republicans of the Jefferson School, men of mature years, and of the most irreproachable characters. In the election of these men, the schemes of political knaves, the hopes of party tools and the designs of midnight conspirators will be frustrated—our county will be redeemed from the stigma of being under the influence of a disgraceful faction, and our interests will be faithfully and ably represented in the legislature.

CINCINATUS.

Arcadia, October 22, 1829.

From the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

Our charge against Jacob Gould was made understandingly. It was not designed to trifle with him, or self, or the public. We have acted with a full knowledge of the facts. The representation made by Mr. Van Vechten to Mr. Griffin and another gentleman, is susceptible of the clearest proof.—The Grand Scribe charges us with gross falsehood. We shall not stop to bandy epithets with Deacon Gould. There is a way of ascertaining the truth. We have commenced a suit against him, the object of which is to bring this matter to an unerring arbitration.

In the mean time, we are forced to

remark a few words upon Mr. Gould's appeal "to the public." His attempt to raise a smoke, under cover of which he hopes to escape, will prove abortive. He cannot dodge this question. By assailing us, "right or wrong," he commits the fraternity to his interests. But this does not extricate him. He is nailed, like base coin, to the counter, where he will stick fast, until he shows where he expended the \$100 which he acknowledges he received from the Grand Chapter. If this was devoted to "real charity, in small sums," where is the sick man, the poor widow, or the helpless orphan, upon whom it was bestowed? Why do they not appear and vindicate their benefactor? There are none such. That money neither administered to the sick, fed the hungry, or clothed the naked!—He paid FIFTY DOLLARS to a gentleman at Lewiston, for the expenses of Mrs. Monroe, her son, and Cron. He paid other sums at Gaines and Batavia. This we know to be true.—Having, therefore, misstated the facts in relation to the expenditure of the \$100 which he confesses to have received, are we not authorised to believe that he labors under the same infirmity in reference to the amount?

There is another charge in Mr. Gould's appeal, so "grossly false" that we cannot pass it. He knows that we did not fabricate a word of the accusation against him. He knew that Mr. Griffin openly related the facts in Judge Gardiner's office, before we alluded to them in our paper. Josiah Sheldon informed Mr. Gould that Griffin charged him with receiving \$600 for "Charitable purposes," for which he had not accounted. And yet, with this knowledge, he makes us his accuser!

But we forbear. The whole subject will now come before a tribunal that will elicit the truth.

FOREIGN.—The rumor that Constantinople had been entered by the Russians, proves to be incorrect.—They have not yet reached that city, but they are making rapid progress towards it.


NEW GOODS, AT THE Palmyra Cash Store. GILES S. ELY is now receiving a beautiful assortment of fall and winter GOODS, of the best style and most fashionable patterns, which will be sold cheap for cash, or on credit to safe buyers. Please call and take a look at my Goods. Palmyra, Oct. 27, 1829. 44tf.

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



GEO. BROOKWITH HAS taken in partnership, Mr. RICHARD L. CLARK, a young man who has been for a number of years his Clerk. Business will be conducted under the firm of GEO. BECKWITH & CO. The old customers of G. B. are particularly solicited to continue their patronage as heretofore, as the present arrangement will in no way effect the manner of doing business; and they may be assured that old established principles will by no means be rescinded.


REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS. GEO. BECKWITH & CO. HAVE removed to the New Brick Block, directly opposite Messrs. J. & J. S. Colt's store, and two doors west of the Eagle Hotel, where they are now receiving a large and elegant assortment of which have recently been purchased with Cash, at very reduced prices; in consequence of which they are enabled to offer a cheaper stock of Goods, than has before been sold in this village, or this part of the country. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to one of the most extensive assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, ever before offered in this section of country; and if the object of the purchasers is to buy good Cloths very cheap, they give assurance they will not fail to accommodate. Their assortment is complete; embracing almost every article requisite for an establishment of the kind. The public are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. Palmyra, Oct. 1829. 42tf


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

**Stray Mare.**  
  
CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a bay Mare, with a white stripe in the forehead, and left hind foot white. She is lame in the hind parts, in consequence of being hooked. Whoever will prove property and pay charges, shall be entitled to her.  
JAMES H. JOHNSON, Jr.  
Palmyra, Oct. 17, 1829. 43tf

**New Arrival.**  
THE subscriber would give general information, that he has just received from New York a full and complete stock of CLOTHS, Super and Common do. Blue, Black, Claret, Olive, and Brown; Blue and Black mix'd do. Blue, Black, Brown, and mix'd Kersemere; one piece Goat-hair Camblet, (a superior article); one piece Super Common Blue Camblet; also, a new stock of  
**CLOTHING,**  
cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner; good Camblet Mantles for Ladies and Gentlemen, from \$8 upwards; Pea Coats, Common Coats, round Jackets, Vests, Pantaloons and Drawers, proportionably low.  
All those wanting of the above articles, will do well to call. All orders in the  
**TAILORING LINE,**  
will be attended to in a fashionable, careful, and punctual manner, as usual, in the shop of the subscriber.  
BURR BUTLER.  
Palmyra, Oct. 13, 1829. 42

 **TO LET,**   
ON reasonable terms, a well improved and valuable FARM, containing 30 acres, pleasantly situated about a mile north of this village. On the farm are a convenient dwelling house, a good barn, and other out houses—together with a large orchard of excellent fruit trees.  
Possession can be given immediately.  
C. SOUTHWICK.  
Palmyra, Oct. 4, 1829. 41tf

 **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 28, 1829 26tf.

 **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.

**Steel Traps.**  
FOR sale, by the subscriber, at his Hat Store, one door east of J. Francis' Cabinet Shop, a large number of  
**STEEL TRAPS,**  
warranted to be equal, if not superior, to any in use. They will be sold very low for ready pay, or on a short credit.  
GEO. SEYMOUR:  
Palmyra, Sept. 15. 38tf.

**Job Printing.**  
J. A. HADLEY, HAVING supplied himself with a new and choice assortment of Jon 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.

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

**EDWARD GIDDINS, ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR 1830:**  
JUST received and for sale at the Freeman office, by the dozen or single, by J. A. HADLEY.  
Sept. 29.



# Republican Anti-Masonic Nominations.

At a convention of anti-masonic delegates from most of the towns, in the county of Wayne, held pursuant to public notice, at Needham's Hotel, in the village of Lyons, on the 9th of October, 1829, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported, at the ensuing election, for members of assembly, **Abraham Spear** was chosen Chairman, and **Jonathan A. Hadley**, Secretary.

The convention was composed of the following gentlemen, who having presented proper vouchers of their delegation, took their seats, viz:

**From Arcadia**—David M'Dowell, Peter Robison, E. Buck, Jacob Cook, Joshua Van Waggoner.

**Butler**—Amos Winegar, Morris Crow.

**Galen**—James Roy, Ananias Wells, Nathan Brown, Loammi Beadle, Chester Robbins, Ebenezer Richardson.

**Lyons**—Joseph Cole, Myron Holley, Zenas Horr.

**Macedon**—Abraham Spear, William P. Richardson, Isaac Durfee, Joseph Coe, Lemuel Durfee, John Lapham.

**Marion**—Elias Durfee, James H. Center, Charles Van Ostrand.

**Ontario**—Joseph Gates, Amos Twitchell, Aldrich Thayer.

**Palmyra**—George N. Williams, Jonathan A. Hadley, Merritt Sherman.

**Rose**—Philander Twitchell, John Jeffers, Thaddeus Collins.

**Savannah**—Howell Bidwell, Benjamin Hall.

**Walworth**—Daniel Gould, Reuben Randolph.

**Wolcott**—John Decker, Henry Mack, Martin Cortright.

On balloting, for persons to be nominated, it was found, that **LUTHER CHAPIN** had thirty-nine votes, and **SETH EDDY** had thirty four votes: whereupon, it was *Resolved*, unanimously, That

## LUTHER SETH

## CHAPIN, EDDY,

Of the town of Savannah, and

Of the town of Marion,

be nominated, to the anti-masonic electors, of the county of Wayne, and recommended to their support, as candidates for Members of Assembly, at the ensuing election.

*Resolved*, That we cordially concur in the nomination recently made by the anti-masonic convention from the 7th senate district, assembled at Auburn, of **ORSON BENJAMIN**, as a suitable candidate to be supported, in this county, for the senate, at the ensuing election.

After several members had expressed their opinions, upon the condition of the times, and the best means of securing success to the great cause of democratic freedom, and equal rights, the following resolutions, having been drafted and read to the convention, were unanimously adopted, to wit:

*Resolved*, That we deplore the infatuation of those of our fellow citizens, who still adhere to the institution of free-masonry, notwithstanding the public exposure of its infamous principles, and impious oaths; and that we earnestly hope, that careful deliberation, and patriotic feeling, will soon induce them to abandon it, as altogether anti-republican, immoral, and mischievous.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, no connexion with a standing association, which requires perpetual secrecy, can either be justifiable or excusable, on the part of any reflecting, patriotic, or moral man; and that the continuance of such connexion, after its mischiefs have become open, apparent, and atrocious, must necessarily, in all cases, bring with it suspicion and dishonor.

*Resolved*, That we cannot perceive the consistency, and therefore cannot trust in the professions, of those of our fellow citizens, who proclaim, that they are opposed to free-masonry, and are yet unwilling to express that opposition, by open and political concert. If free-masonry be admitted to be an evil, it is surely one, for the suppression of which, it is peculiarly fit, that we should unite, in the exercise of our elective rights:

1st. *Because*, such union is lawful, honest, peaceful, consistent with the rights of others, and conformable to all our political and religious duties;

2nd. *Because*, it will be more likely to be successful than any other means to which we can resort, inasmuch as, by embracing all the states and territories of the Union, it may become co-extensive with the evil in our country;

3d. *Because*, free-masonry has actually invaded, and by solemn oaths enjoins upon its members the continued invasion of, our political rights;

4th. *Because*, there is no other possible mode, in which an extinguishing sentence of condemnation can speedily be pronounced or executed upon free-masonry;

5th. *Because*, all evils, which are of universal application, and which cannot be removed by the enactments of our legislative bodies, and the regular administration of the laws, whether they affect our religious or political rights, can be removed by no human power but that of public opinion; and this power can, in no way manifest itself so distinctly, certainly, extensively, and efficaciously, as by political concert, or the expression of the ballot boxes. All men, who have witnessed with ordinary attention the operations of free-government, and considered with common candor and intelligence, the special uses and advantages of such a government, know, that they consist chiefly, in the facility and effect, with which it can disburthen itself of existing evils, and preclude such as may be apprehended, by a course of enlightened policy having reference to such evils. It is the peculiar office of political wisdom to suggest such policy, and the great business of honest electors to uphold it, by concerted political action, that is, by voting together at the polls, for those who are known to be in its favor. Where the evils are

those of practice and arise from bad principles sincerely entertained, by one portion of our fellow-citizens, or a censurable indifference to the necessary effects of bad principles known and acknowledged to be so, by another portion it is plainly the imperative and universal duty of freemen to unite together, for their suppression, in a course of judicious political action.

*Resolved*, That the evils of free-masonry affect injuriously, all the dearest rights, possessions and hopes of life. They introduce the most alarming inequality and injustice into the management of our vital interests, by their influence upon the conscience of jurors, judges, witnesses, legislators, electors, and all others within their reach, who may be entrusted with such management. They preclude the cheering prospect of human improvement, by the unenquiring and passive obedience, which they enjoin to masonic superiors. They confound and abolish the distinctions of right and wrong, among the brethren, as well as in respect to the uninitiated; by requiring, that each member, when he has attained to a certain degree, shall relieve his brother, in all cases, from difficulty in total disregard to these distinctions; by requiring those of a still higher degree, to oppose the interests, derange the business, and traduce the character of their fellow citizens, in given circumstances, and that through life, when those circumstances involve no crime of intention or commission against the laws of the land or those of christianity; and by enjoining upon the brethren, in a still higher degree, the murder of such members as are false to the institution, though they may be most faithful to their families, their country and their God. In direct obedience to these requirements and injunctions, our most precious rights have been invaded, and our safety threatened, by the actual commission of crimes almost numberless; and of the most outrageous character, including robbery, arson, kidnapping, and murder; and for the protection of those directly engaged, in perpetrating these crimes, the pledges which free-masonry had previously given, have been, with slight exceptions, fatally and successfully redeemed.

*Resolved*, That if patriotism and regard for the equal rights of all under the pressure of any possible evils, can demand the array of a party, in our country, for concerted political action, at the polls, the time has come, when they emphatically demand it against free-masonry and all its supporters; and that, in arraying ourselves as political anti-masons, we war not upon speculative opinions, which rob no property, burn no houses, kidnap no freemen, and spill no blood, but upon practical injustice or foul crimes, which have been committed in every state, county, town, and village of our country, by free-masonry.

*Resolved*, That, having been called into action, for the sole purpose of defending the common, and equal, and essential rights of ourselves, our children, and our countrymen, we will not cease to exert ourselves as anti-masons, politically and honestly, while we live; till those rights are secured against all danger of masonic infraction; and that we earnestly invite all, who think with us, and whom we believe to be the mass of the community, forthwith to unite with us, in such exertion, that the disturbing and guilty forces of free-masonry may be speedily extinguished, and the prosperity of our country be confirmed and perpetuated.

*Resolved*, That Myron Holley, Joseph Cole, and William Voorhies, be a committee to draft an address, to the electors of this county, to accompany the proceedings of this convention.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary; and then the convention adjourned.

ABRAHAM SPEAR, Ch'.

J. A. HADLEY, Sec'y.

## ADDRESS.

### To the Electors of the County of Wayne.

Fellow-Citizens:

Ever since our Fathers expelled all the forces of foreign oppression, from our country, and established an independent and free government for us, we have cried "praise and glory, on their heads." And well we might; for such a cry is not less the dictate of good sense, than of patriotic gratitude. But how did they expel themselves to our ceaseless blessing, and the lasting admiration of mankind?

Was it by their bravery in war, their fortitude in suffering, their moderation in victory, their enterprise in peace, their virtues in all the walks of private life, and their distinguished ability in every department of public service? Yes. But not chiefly by these.

Was it by the wisdom with which they framed a constitution, in which all the great offices of civil government, legislative, judicial, and executive, are happily separated, and each discreetly clothed with its distinct and appropriate duties and responsibilities, so that these important branches of governmental machinery, may be moved in unison, and with the fullest effect, for the objects of their creation? Yes. But not chiefly for this.

Was it by the comprehensive sagacity, and diffusive benevolence, with which they provided for universal religious toleration, and the elementary education of all the children of the republic? Yes, yes. But not chiefly for these.

But it was chiefly, and most pre-eminently, by the honest, disinterested, paternal spirit, with which they organized a government, in which the equal rights of every citizen are considered sacred, and the means of preserving them are placed, in no other hands but those of the men to whom these rights are granted, by the God of nature. It was, by their providing for, and securing to, all the adult and worthy men of our country, the inestimable privileges of eligibility to office, and of voting for those who are to exercise authority over them. The universal elective franchise, is the brightest feature of free government, and the most invaluable gift of our civil Fathers. It is the great instrument, by which the whole power of public opinion may be applied, for the redress of political evil. And it is the proper and consecrated instrument, to which the faithful adherents of republican principles, should always resort for the redress of every political evil, against which the laws cannot provide, and which may be redressed by human means. This truth must be obvious to all. It is political heresy to question it. It never was questioned till now. It is not questioned now, except for sinister motives.

What are political evils? All those, which by the agency of human malice, impair our domestic security, destroy our political equality, rob us of our property, derange our business, oppose our interests, traduce our character, kidnap and murder our fellow-citizens, or expose us to the vindictive persecution of artful and extensive combinations of men, who prosecute partial and exclusive interests, by secret, dishonest, and immoral means.

There is no man among us so ignorant as not to know, that these are the very evils of FREE-MASONRY; for all of them, and many more, free-masonry has recently spread over our land. Suffering under their pestilential effects, shall we fold our arms, and be silent? Shall we witness the tears of the widow and the orphan, made such, by free masonry, without one sympathetic emotion? Shall the blood of a meritorious but murdered fellow-citizen, cry to us, from the ground, in vain? Shall we disregard all the rights, duties, enjoyments, and hopes, of this life, and the life to come, not merely that we possess, but those also, which pertain to free-masons, to their children and ours, and to all posterity? Or shall we feel the evils, like wounded, injured, and indignant freemen, and resolve to protect ourselves, and all who depend upon us, from their ravages, and to transmit to future ages, unimpaired, the most precious political inheritance, that ever fell to man?

This feeling, and this resolution, we cannot repress, if we would. They are natural to every human heart.—They irresistibly arose from the first impression produced by the recent outrages, even upon the unparticipating apologists and abettors of free masonry: For they said then, the excitement was justifiable, was honest, was patriotic; and this they still say, but add, either in direct words, or unambiguous actions, it is now time to put it down: there is no longer any proper occasion for it: it is becoming political, and that will never do for us: we may be dispossessed of the offices we have obtained as free masons, and by the aid of free masonry, if the excitement is permitted to become political: and in comparison with this consideration, what are the robbery, kidnapping, and murder of half of the community, to us?

Fellow Citizens—Can you believe in the sincerity of these men? Can you perceive the consistency of their conduct? Why was excitement justifiable and praiseworthy, at first, except for the uses it was calculated to serve? And what were those uses? Surely, the detection and punishment of the guilty; but most especially, the provision of such means as would forever preclude, in our country, the recurrence of similar crimes, in future. Has the excitement hitherto answered these uses? Has it detected and punished the guilty? Or has it extinguished the sources of their guilt, so as to save our country from all future danger? It has not. A very few of the subordinate delinquents have been exposed and punished. The principal criminals have escaped, or are concealed. And free masonry has added a long list of much more dangerous, if not more shocking, offences, to those which first produced and justified the excitement: we mean all the offences springing from a deliberate, designed, cunning, persevering, unlawful, and successful protection of the guilty, from the healthful

and appropriate animadversion, of our courts of justice, for three years, and until the statute of limitations interposed an effectual barrier against all further judicial efforts, in relation to most of them. Surely, if excitement was ever commendable, it is much more so now. The crimes have been shown to be greater, and more numerous, than any body, at first, suspected them to be; and the criminals have been boldly and treasonably secured, in impunity, by the crafty operations of a most extensive, wealthy, and powerful combination of individuals.

Will small crimes, committed by a few persons, justify excitement; and much more dangerous ones, committed and upheld by very large numbers, bound together by ties, which, in the proud opinion of those who are embraced by them, secure to them an earthly immortality, not justify it? Will dangers, when they are believed to be removable, by the ordinary exercise of our judicial powers, be more alarming than when they are found by actual experience, to have successfully resisted and defeated all those powers? Be not deceived. There never was, at any former period, half the cause for excitement against the outrages of free masonry, which exist at this very moment. And no citizen, who examines into the subject, can help seeing it, unless he is interested in not seeing it, unless what is most dangerous to the most of us, may be most safe for him.

Virtue is the only atmosphere of freedom. And it is an essential characteristic of virtue, to feel indignation at wrong. In proportion to the number, and aggravation, and danger of wrongs, will be, in all cases, the excitement against them, of every virtuous mind. Political wrongs require political redress. The wrongs of which we complain, are political. And there can be none greater, in their description, or more dangerous, in their tendency, than those which free masonry has inflicted upon our unhappy country. We must either submit to these wrongs, or remove them, by political means. Those who are opposed to the use of political means against them, intend to submit to them. We trust we address very few of this number. Ample political means for removing them, are in our hands, if we will but judiciously employ them. And we believe, in the bottom of our hearts, that there is no more sacred political duty than thus to employ them. These means consist in the proper use of our elective rights. If we employ these rights, with universal union, and perseverance, in favor of respectable candidates for public office, who are known to be opposed to free masonry, we shall soon accomplish the deliverance of our country from all the dangers of masonic thralldom.

The candidates selected by the convention in whose name we address you, are worthy anti masons, for whom we cannot too earnestly bespeak your favor. Those for the Assembly, are intelligent, industrious, and frugal farmers, of unblemished reputation, who were born in the country they help to cultivate. Having, in all the fortunes of our government, been republicans, and having repeatedly discharged the duties of several responsible offices, we deem them well qualified to represent the interests and wishes of the friends of equal rights, and of our country's honor, in the legislature. And we hope no honest elector, who is conscious of his glorious birth-right, and determined to maintain it, will fail to sustain them, by his vote.

The candidate for election to the Senate, nominated for your support, is a respectable lawyer, of Ontario co. who has manifested his attachment to the cause of anti masonry, from its commencement, by arduous and hazardous services. He is one of those disinterested and public spirited committeemen, who first called the attention of their fellow-citizens, to the outrages of free masonry, and by their vigilant observation, and astute investigation, ascertained most of the facts which have lately cast such a blaze of light upon the secret designs, and execrable deeds, of free masonry. His knowledge, integrity, and firmness, in the cause we advocate, have long been tried, and may be safely trusted.

The cause of anti masonry is the cause of liberty against oppression, of equality against privileged orders, of open, public, and universal good, against secret, private, and fraudulent usurpation, of knowledge, improvement, and hope, against ignorance, barbarism, and degeneracy. If we all unite in support of this cause, at the polls, it will assuredly and speedily prevail. It is rapidly gaining decided political converts in every state in the Union. We feel sure of more than twice the number of anti masonic representatives in our next legislature, than there were in the last. No cause of equal political importance, ever advanced with more swift and decisive steps. To this great cause, let not the electors of the county of Wayne, be found unfaithful. Let us not be disheartened by the proud and boastful demeanor of our adversaries, by their artful misrepresentations, or by their wicked calumnies. These are the only unbloody weapons which are suitable to their unhappy cause. Let us separate ourselves entirely from them, in the performance of our political duties, till they have disrobed themselves of their poisonous though gaudy garments, cast off their iniquitous principles, removed their criminal injunctions of secrecy, and cleansed themselves from every spot of the disgusting moral and political leprosy, with which they are tainted. In this way we shall ultimately reclaim them to the embraces of our confidence, and establish, upon an unmovable basis, our most precious civil rights.—Lyons, 10th October, 1829.

MYRON HOLLEY, } Committee of the  
JOSEPH COLE, }  
WM. VOORHIES, } Convention.