

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—No. 43.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1829.

WHOLE No. 12.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, IN THE VILLAGE
OF PALMYRA, WAYNE CO. (N. Y.) BY
J. A. HADLEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Conditions.—To village subscribers, \$2.50
annum. To those who call at the office for
papers, and to mail subscribers, \$2.00 per
annum, payable in advance. To companies of
ten or more, who call at the office, \$1.50, if
paid in advance.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 a square
for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each
subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made
to those who advertise by the year.
No paper or advertisement discontinued un-
less arrears 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 P. Richardson, Stolp, 2d, P. M. George Morley, and Springer, and McDowell, William Voorhies, and Palmer, and Gates, Esq. and Valentine, and B. Brinkerhoff, and Smith, and L. Brinkerhoff, and A. Olmsted, in Foot, and H. Hadley, and T. Field, P. M. and Brown, and Mosher, and Pearce, and F. M. and Hoskins, Esq. and A. Bodien, and Norris, P. M. and A. Morse, and T. P. Clark, and C. F. Clarke, and 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
mortgage, dated the tenth day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-seven, executed by Isaac Barton
Nicholas C. Vaught, to the subscri-
ber, upon "All that Certain piece or par-
cel of land lying and being in the old town of
Alcott, Sterling Ell, now Butler, and be-
part of lot number eighty-three, in
town, and bounded as follows: Be-
gining at the South-West corner of said
lot, and running thence East
along the South line of said lot, twenty-five
links 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 seven
links and twenty two links; thence west
along the North line of said lot to the
West line of said lot; thence South to
the West line of said lot, eighty seven
links and twenty two links, to the
line of said lot, and place of be-
gining, supposed to contain two hun-
dred and twenty seven acres of land, be-
same more or less"—Notice, there-
is hereby given, that said mortgage
will be sold, by virtue of a pow-
er contained in said mortgage, at the Court
in the village of Lyons, in the coun-
ty of Wayne, on the second Saturday of
the next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon
of that day.—Dated September 26, 1829.
AHOLIAH BUCK.
M. H. SEWARD, Att'y. 6m40

Order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esq
first Judge of the court of common
pleas, in and for the county of Wayne—
is hereby given to all the creditors
of Alisha Minor, of the town of Palmy-
ra, said county, an insolvent debtor, to
cause, if any they have, before the
Judge, at his office in Palmyra, in said
county, on the third day of November
next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the
assignment of the said insolvent's es-
tate should not be made for the benefit
of his creditors, and his person exempt
from imprisonment, pursuant to the
act entitled "an act to abolish imprison-
ment for debt in certain cases," passed
the 7th, 1819.
Dated August 13, 1829. 11w34.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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.
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 Coun-
ty of Wayne, and State of New-York, to
Israel J. Richardson of the Town, Coun-
ty, and State aforesaid; and the said mor-
tgage having been duly assigned to the
subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that
by virtue of a power contained in said
mortgage, and of the statute in such case
made and provided, all that certain tract
or parcel of land situated in the town of
Palmyra aforesaid, and bounded as fol-
lows, to wit, beginning on the North line
of Main-street, in the village of Palmy-
ra, at the South-west corner of a lot now
or lately owned by Jeremiah Hurlbut,
and running from thence North on the
line of said lot to the Erie Canal; thence
West on said Canal to a lot now or late-
ly owned by John Hurlbut; thence South
on said last mentioned lot to Main-street;
and from thence East to the place of be-
gining—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 de-
scribed, will be sold at public auction, at the
Hotel now kept by Horace Church, in
the village of Palmyra, in the said Coun-
ty 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

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. Percy,
at \$3 dollars per annum, in advance.
Subscriptions received for the Cabinet
by J. A. Hadley, authorised Agent.

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

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.
April, 1829.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

MANY able authors have written on the
subject of diseased liver. Eminent
physicians have used their utmost exertion
to arrest the progress of a disease which has
long prevailed in this section of the country,
but, alas! their skill has often been baffled.
No effectual remedy as yet has come to their
knowledge. That formidable disease awaits
many of our worthy citizens, and triumphs
over the wisdom of the literati, while its vic-
tims are languishing under the towns of
direful apprehension and despair. It must
be admitted, however, that some physicians
have been successful in affording temporary
relief, and perhaps in some instances effect-
ing permanent cures; but, unfortunately for
their patients, the remedies, while they ap-
peared to mitigate the disease, too often
prevailed 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
medicine. I therefore solicited his friend-
ship and information, which, for a moderate
sum, he granted. His instructions were to
use the root recently dug up, 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-spoonfull. Nausea ensued, a
tingling of the limbs, and palpitation of the
heart. An inclination to puke, induced me
to take about two grains of opium, to allay
the irritation. The symptoms subsided, and
a glow of heat covered the surface, accom-
panied with moisture. I repeated the medi-
cine, and finding no deleterious effects, con-
cluded I might venture to administer it to
patients afflicted with diseased liver. I did,
and can say of a certainty, that it has pro-
ven the most speedy and salutary of any thing
I ever before used. Not wishing, however,
to have it rest on my name, or on the
opinions or assertions, I have prepared and left
a quantity at the office of the Palmyra Free-
man, and some other places, in hopes the un-
prejudiced physician, as well as the afflicted,
will test its validity, by giving it a fair trial;
and if found adequate to my own expecta-
tions and aspiring invalid's necessity, that its
worth may be promulgated for the benefit of
the afflicted. Printed directions will accom-
pany each bottle, so that any person may
manage the tincture with perfect safety.

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

The following medicines, war-
ranted genuine, are also offered
for sale:
**Dr. Merwin's RHEUMAT-
IC POWDERS,** for chronic
Rheumatism.
JAUNDICE BITTERS, for
bilious complaints, head-
ache, indigestion, weakness, a
ague 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.
BILLOUS PILLS, warranted as good
as any others, without exceptions.
DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for indigestion, a
costive habit, palpitation of the heart, female
weakness, &c.
HEADACHE SNUFF, for catarrh, weak
eyes, and obstructions of the head.
All with printed directions, offered on con-
ditions, that if they should prove spurious,
the money to be returned. For sale at the
Freeman office, by **J. A. HADLEY.**

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

EXPOSURE!

The masons have always said, that the abduc-
tion of Morgan, was not an act of the institution
—that the deed was not congenial with their
principles—that it was disapproved of by them,
as a body—and that a few hot-headed, unwise,
and unworthy brethren only, were its instiga-
tors. The exposures which have from time to
time been made, contradict this saying. And
the following is sufficient to substantiate the
fact, that the institution, and not a few hot-
headed, unwise, and unworthy members of it,
is guilty of the inhuman transaction. Why has
the Grand Lodge at different times, contributed
so liberally to those who were directly concern-
ed in the affair, and to their counsel, if the deed
were not approved of by them? Thereby
hangs a tail!

This institution now asks the people to give
their suffrages to its members! Fellow-citi-
zens—are you willing to trust your liberty in the
hands of such men? Are willing that the ad-
vocates of a murderous institution should be el-
evated to high and responsible offices, and thus
corrupt the channels of justice? **LET THE BAL-
LOT-BOXES ANSWER!**—Ed. Freeman.

To the Editors of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your
“rumors of an extraordinary charac-
ter,” published on the 6th inst. I cheer-
fully explain, so far as regards my-
self. In February, after the abduc-
tion of Morgan, I was elected one of
the officers of the Grand Chapter, and
as is usual, particularly in masonic bod-
ies, there were funds appropriated
for Charity. During the year I held
said office, I received one hundred
dollars, and expended it in small sums,
not only “ostensibly,” but really for
charity, and it is the only money, that
ever came into my hands from the
Chapter, or any other masonic body,
during that, or any other year.

Yours, **JACOB GOULD.**
Oct. 12, 1829.

[Remarks by the Editors of the Enquirer.]
Such is Gen. Gould's explanation of
the extraordinary facts to which we
alluded last week. We regret that
he has been unable to furnish a more
satisfactory one. It is unfortunate for
himself—and still more so for the In-
stitution to which he belongs, that he
can render no better account of money
strangely placed in his hands, and
still more strangely expended. We
say strangely expended—because, al-
lowing, for a moment, that he received
but \$100, which he says was devoted
to “real” instead of “ostensible” chari-
ties,” we are bound to assert, and
hold ourselves ready to prove, that he
paid fifty dollars to a gentleman of
Leviston, to defray the expenses of
Mrs. Monroe, her son, and the con-
vict Cron, from Canada, to give testi-
mony in relation to the body found at
Oak Orchard creek. Free-masonry
imposes duties upon her subjects which
must be done in the dark, and will not
bear the “test of time, or the scrutiny
of truth.” We will not stop to en-
quire who were the recipients of this
charity, or why they do not appear
and vindicate Gen. Gould from the im-
putation under which he rests. We
aim at the Institution, and regret that
our arrows must sometimes pierce the
heart of her votaries, before they
reach it.

But we pass from Gen. Gould's ex-
planation, to a development which we
do not feel at liberty to withhold from
the people. We war with free-ma-
sonry, and would willingly spare her
deluded followers, if we could.

In the month of June last, **EBENE-
ZER GRIFFIN,** Esq. and another gen-
tleman of this village, and **JACOB TEN
BROEK VAN VECHTEN,** Esq. of Al-
bany, came into a room at the Eagle
Tavern, in this village, and entered
into a conversation, which was dis-
tinctly heard by a gentleman who
stood, unobserved, only a few feet from
them. After some conversation a-
bout the families of Col. King and Mr.
Bruce, and in reply to a statement of
Mr. Griffin, that some of the persons
who stood indicted were in great dan-
ger of conviction because they were
unable to prepare for their defence,
Mr. Van Vechten said that funds had
been appropriated by the Grand Chap-
ter in 1827, for charitable purposes,
SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS of
which were placed in the hands of Gen.
Gould, the then Grand Scribe, who
had reported, the following year, that

he had expended the money for the
purposes contemplated—but that he
produced no vouchers. Mr. Van
Vechten added that he had just seen
Gen. Gould, who told him that he ex-
pended a part of the money and paid
the remainder into the Treasury of the
Chapter in this village. Mr. Van
Vechten also stated that about two
years since, **Edward Doyle**, [the man
who we long since denominated the
Lago of the Conspiracy,] received
FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS,
which was raised by private subscrip-
tion, for the purpose, as Doyle al-
leged of paying Counsel for defend-
ing the persons indicted. Mr. Grif-
fin stated that he associated with Gen.
Mathews and Mr. Mason, had been
Counsel for all the persons who were
indicted, but that neither of them had
ever received any moneys from Gen.
Gould or Doyle. Mr. Griffin remark-
ed further, that they had devoted
much of their time, for nearly three
years, in attending Morgan trials, and
had scarcely received money enough
to defray their expenses. Mr. Grif-
fin stated that the whole burthen had
fallen upon men who were the least
able to support it and who, in many
instances, were much less guilty than
others who had not been brought into
difficulty. He said he had told some
of his clients that they were great fools
to suffer as they did, and that they
ought either to expose the men who
got them into the scrape, or compel
them to bear a part of the load. Mr.
Van Vechten reiterated the assertion
that Gen. Gould had \$600, and said
that he must be mad to account for it.

This is a brief, but accurate rela-
tion of what passed between the gen-
tlemen whose names we have given.—
Our informant is intelligent and high-
ly respectable, and his recollection is
distinct and positive. We give the
most implicit confidence to his relation.
He would not dare to connect the
names of distinguished men with a fab-
rication which could be instantly met
and refuted. We would not dare
bring such an accusation upon irre-
sponsible testimony. It is true—too
true, for the reputation of free-mason-
ry. It cannot and will not be denied.
Let every American citizen, after de-
liberating upon these facts, think and
act as it becomes Republicans and
Freemasons.

There is a large number of our fel-
low-citizens, who have been induced to
believe that the masonic institution did
not countenance the outrages com-
mitted at Batavia, Canandaigua and
Fort Niagara. There are many ma-
sons who said they would renounce it,
if they could be satisfied that the In-
stitution was in any way implicated.
Has not the time arrived for such men
to pause and deliberate? Is it not due
to themselves, as men of veracity and
honor, to redeem their pledges?

Masons and their JACKS
who are found principally in our cities
and villages, often wonder aloud why
it is that Farmers and Mechanics are
anti-masons? The answer is at hand,
they are honest and intelligent—hav-
ing no desire to monopolize rights and
privileges, which belong equally to
the whole Republican family, through
the influence of secret combinations of
demagogues and office seekers.

Orleans Telegraph.

From the Chataque Phoenix.

To any of the cable-tow Fraternity or
their Jacks to whom it may concern.

Gentlemen—I am a plain man—I
have no education, and labour for a
livelihood. For three years past I
have said little, thought more, and
seen much of the conflict between Ma-
sonry and anti-masonry. And I am
constrained to say that I cannot un-
derstand your argument or reasons
for condemning anti-masonry. You
say that you disapprove of Morgan's
abduction and murder. But Gentle-
men, how can I think you sincere, when
you in the same breath curse every
man who dares to express his indigna-
tion at such a violation of law, liberty
and humanity? You say you are wil-
ling masonry should be overthrown,
but damn the man who dares to lift a
finger to effect this object! You say
you are willing masonry should be tri-
ed, and let the issue rest on its own
merit; at the same time you howl and
bark at every man or body of men
who attempt to investigate its princi-

yes? With your left hand you make an admission, with your right you contradict it. You say that masonry never shackled the press. Then why have you withdrawn your patronage from every press which has ever published the history of Morgan's fate? Why were three fourths of the people of this state at the end of two years after the Morgan tragedy, totally ignorant that a citizen was dragged in open day, from his family, gagged, blindfolded, and murdered? What was his crime? Dare you answer me? Why has not his murder been legally recognized or ascertained, when more than 200 men are in possession of all the particulars of his fate? Is it perjury, gentlemen? Have not scores of your order been called to the stand, knowing all the facts of his fate and there with their hand on the Bible, or uplifted toward heaven, swear by the everlasting God, that they knew nothing of the affair? Had not these very men previously sworn, that they would help a brother Royal Arch, out of trouble, right or wrong, murder and treason not excepted? Gentlemen—If you will solve these problems to my satisfaction, you shall be furnished next week with a few more that will stagger you.

PAUL JONES.

From the Le Roy Gazette.

More masonic vengeance!—A few days since, our townsman and talented artist, Mr. Anthony Cooley, received the following letter from the person who had been entrusted with the exhibition of his valuable Masonic Paintings, informing that these had been entirely destroyed, by some secret, vile band, at Lansingburgh, N. Y. The Paintings had been firmly boxed up in New-York, and sent to Lansingburgh to store, in the necessary detention of Mr. C.'s agent.—The boxes were broken open and the pictures totally cut out and destroyed.—No trace had been found of the perpetrators of this small piece of masonic vengeance; but it will undoubtedly be made a matter of legal investigation or recovery of damages of the storing merchant. The paintings were three in number, quite large, exhibiting some interesting scenes and fooleries in the lower degrees of masonry; and the many who have seen them in this section know the merit they possess. They were valued at \$700. Outrage had frequently before been committed upon them, and attempted their demolition; and now masons can chuckle that the revengeful hand has at length accomplished its object completely.

The following is the letter, which further explains this outrage:—

Waterford, Aug. 22, 1829.

DEAR SIR—I am sorry to inform you that your Paintings are all destroyed.—I shipped them in N. York, well boxed up and in good condition, on board of a Lansingburgh sloop, commanded by Capt. Gibson Willard. I directed him to take them to Troy or Lansingburgh, and store them in a secure place; that I would be there as soon as he was.—I came up to Lansingburgh, went on board of the sloop; Willard was not there. I told one of the hands to tell Capt. Willard to store them, as I was unwell. Willard stored them in Norman Squires' Store, and on Saturday last, I received information that the paintings were destroyed. I immediately went to Lansingburgh, and found the boxes had been broken open, the paintings cut out of the frames, and burned off. I shall wait for your advice how to proceed for the recovery of the paintings.

Yours, Respectfully,

DANIEL B. KING.

MR. A. COOLEY.

From the Boston Free Press.

350,000 MASONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This alarming fact is stated on the authority of Mr. SAMUEL MALLEN, a distinguished Mason of the city. We cannot doubt it, as his horror of perjury would not permit him to hazard any assertion that was untrue. We copy his language from his "Appeal to his Fellow Citizens," dated Sept. 9th 1829 "But I will venture to say, that there are THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS in the United States, and they are those whom I deem the MOST RESPECTABLE part of the citizens in the country—the foundation—the pillars [?] and the sole supporters of our free and republican institutions!"

The question is, fellow citizens, whether 350,000 masons bound together by throat-cutting, heart-rending, body-scarring, tongue-eradicating, head-chopping, ear-clipping, and skull-splitting OBLIGATIONS, shall rule the destinies of 12,000,000 of free people?

We trust you will settle this question at the National Convention at Philadelphia on the ELEVENTH of September, Anno Domini, 1830.

ANOTHER "NAIL!"

An anti-masonic paper has recently been established in Corodan, Indiana, entitled the Corodan Press.

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 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.

Byram Green and Graham H. Chapin, the Jackson masonic candidates for Members of Assembly, are both MASONS. The people of this county must now say, whether they will be represented in our Legislature by the advocates of an institution which tolerates MURDER AND TREASON, or by men who owe allegiance to no government but that of their country. Every person of intelligence who has witnessed the masonic proceedings for the last three years, must be aware, that masonry is the most dangerous combination that ever had existence. Every thing dear to freemen, is endangered by it.—ROBBERY, ARSON, KIDNAPPING, and MURDER, are its most prominent features.—And are not its disciples dangerous to our equal rights, when they are placed in responsible public offices? Are not the members of an institution, who are sworn to screen their guilty brethren from the just animadversion of our courts of justice, dangerous in every public station in which they can be placed? Let intelligent beings judge.

There are now before the people of this county, for Members of Assembly, two members of a murderous institution, and two opponents of this same institution. Every voter who has at heart the welfare of his country, should ponder on these facts before he goes to the polls. One moment's reflection will convince him that Murder and Treason are not congenial with a republican clime, and that the deluded members of masonry should not be trusted with the affairs of our country.

The Sentinel of Friday last, in speaking of the nomination of Byram Green and Graham H. Chapin, for Members of Assembly, says:

"The abilities and political integrity of these gentlemen, are supposed, to be held in few in our country. They have both held high and responsible offices, the duties of which they discharged to the entire satisfaction of their constituents."

We know nothing of the "abilities" of the notorious Byram Green, but his "political" career (we cannot say "integrity") is of the most scandalous, despotie, and tyrannical nature.—Look at his conduct in the Senate, in 1824.—There he, and sixteen other base, ignoble tyrants, (as they may very properly be called,) voted against, and defeated, the passage of the electoral bill. Public opinion was so strong against this piece of villainy, that Gov. Yates saw fit to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the passage of the bill. And what was Green's conduct at the extra session? He offered a resolution, which was carried, to adjourn, without proceeding to business, under the pretence that the call of the Governor was unconstitutional!—This conduct is "surpassed, if equalled, by few in our country."

Graham H. Chapin, at that time, was a disciple of Green. He was, as we stated last week, a delegate from this county to a Senatorial Convention, at Waterloo, in the fall of 1824, which again put up Green for the Senate. "A man known by the company he keeps;" therefore Chapin approved of Green's political career, he can be looked upon in no favorable light.

Of the infamous Seventeen Senators, the following we know hold offices at this time, from the Jackson masonic party:

[?] Byram Green [?] Deputy Collector of the port of Pultneyville, and candidate for the Assembly.

John Bowman, Collector of Canal tolls at Rochester.

Alvin Bronson, now a candidate for the Senate, in the 5th District.

Walter Bowne, Mayor of the city of N. York.

Charles E. Dudley, Mayor of Albany.

Jonas Earl, jr. Member of Congress from Onondaga county.

James M'Call, last year a candidate for the Senate, in the 8th District, and a Judge in Allegany.

Heman J. Redfield, Post-Master at Le Roy.

John Sudam, holds several offices.

Stephen Thorn, a Judge of Common Pleas.

Jasper Ward, impeached for bribery and corruption, and resigned his seat in the Senate to avoid a conviction.

Melancton Wheeler, first Judge of Washington county.

Silas Wright, jr. Comptroller of this state.

All the others of the black list, now living, we believe hold offices from "the Jackson republican" (!) party; and it is understood that all those both in the Senate and Assembly, who voted to deprive the people of choosing presidential electors, were FREE-MASONS! Here we see masonic combination to affect political objects, controlling the acts of our legislature, and depriving the people of their rights; and yet masons say they never meddle with politics!!

Snow.—This morning we were visited with quite a snow squall.

"Long be his name in black!"

SHAKESPEARE.

BYRAM GREEN!

The following extracts are from an address to the electors of this county, made by a convention held atodus, on the 13th of Oct. 1824. We see by them in what light the infamous Byram Green was held by that convention. We are mistaken if the same sentiments are not now entertained by most of the electors of this county.

"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 aggrandizement. 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 heartless professions of love for the people."

The following resolution was passed by a county convention held at Newark, Aug. 24th, 1824. It speaks in just terms of Green's conduct in the Senate.

"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."

The following extracts are from a communication published in the Wayne Sentinel of Oct. 22, 1824. The strictures on Green are just.

"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 seen 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 politi-

cal 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."

Byram Green [Black, we think he should be called,] was, in 1824, burnt in effigy in this village, and buried by the NEGROES under a horse shed!! His effigy was burnt in other places, in the country. But he appears to have forgotten this; he appears to have forgotten how he abused the people; and now aspires to the office of Assemblyman! Alas, Byram! thy hopes will be frustrated! We mistake the "signs of the times," if the people do not teach you a lesson that you will never forget. They possess too much virtue to repose confidence in a political tyrant.

The Sentinel says, the article in our paper of the 6th, justifying I. J. Richardson, Esq. from the abusive attack made upon him in the Rochester Republican, was written by himself! The assertion is false. Mr. R. is not driven to the necessity of becoming his own eulogist.

A mason observed to us the other day, that Seth Eddy, Esq. one of our candidates for Members of Assembly, was a Federalist. This is a mistake. He was a Sergeant under Capt. Culver of this town, during the last war. Not a drop of federal blood, we can assure the electors of this county, runs through his veins. He and Luther Chapin, Esq. the other candidate, are Republicans of the first water.

Is there an anti mason in this Senate District, who intends to vote for Wm. H. Adams? If so, let him remember that Adams has been seen marching in a masonic procession in Canadaigua, decorated with a masonic apron, and other foolish emblems!

Thurlow Weed, Ezra Sheldon, and Joseph Randall, have been nominated by the republican anti-masonic electors of Monroe county, for the Assembly. They will be elected. Mark that!

The cause between Cephas S. M'Connell and the Hon. Robert S. Rose, for assault and battery, was tried in Oxid week before last. The plaintiff obtained a verdict of \$25!

For the Freeman.

Mr. Editor: St.—It is already announced to the public, that Byram Green, (an individual who, in 1824, identified himself with the odious seventeen, Senators and who, in the same year, claimed the suffrages of the people, for Senator, and was defeated) again, in his superlative modesty, asks of the electors of this County, if he may not again represent them in the State Legislature?—if he may not be privileged of again, in his noble little person, dictate to the independent Freemen of this county, the course which they of right should pursue? Oh! Byram! Byram! the hand writing is seen upon the wall, and MENE TEKEL is wrote there. You have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting. We trusted you once: you deceived us: you went over to the crocodile faction: you disregarded the solemn prayers and entreaties of the people: you insulted the constitution, by introducing into the senate a resolution, impugning the motives and acts of the executive, saying the call of the Legislature was unconstitutional, and that it was inexpedient to pass a law giving the people the right of choosing electors for President and Vice-President. And yet, Byram, you could not find it in your heart, to say it was unconstitutional for you to pocket the peoples' money for obeying the unconstitutional call of the executive! This will not do, friend Byram: the people have found you out; and they have once said: "depart thou unprofitable servant;" and do you think it probable they have forgot that they put the torch to your effigy? No! no! The electors remember these things, and rest assured they will stare you in the face at the ballot-box. They remember, too, that you are a member of a rotten and corrupt institution, which upholds itself, by blaspheming the Most High—which disregards all law, but masonic law—which makes the lives, characters, and interests of her opposers the subject of her mirth—which commands her votaries to swear false, to bring in false verdicts, to secrete crime, to traduce virtue, to vote for a mason in preference of others! The people know not only that you are a mason, but they know also that the institution of which you are a member, murdered Morgan: and they know that you Grand lodge paid cash, yes, cash, for doing it; and that is not all, they know your brother masons have according to the obligations of masonry, protected the kidnappers and murderers of Morgan, by perjury! And now, Byram, do you suppose the people want you to represent their interests in the Assembly? If you do, you are mistaken; and you had better now retire, and put upon yourself those robes you pledged yourself to your God to sustain, for in truth you can reach better than you can Legislate!

A VOTER.

SHERIFF OF ALBANY COUNTY.

Governor Throop has removed John Becker from the office of Sheriff of Albany, on account of sundry malpractices. A special election to supply the vacancy occasioned by his removal will be held on the 2d, 3d, and 4th, of November.

The following is a copy of the decree removing John Becker from the office of sheriff of the county of Albany.

Having heard and examined the charges of misconduct in office against John Becker, sheriff of the county of Albany, and having served upon him a copy of the charges against him, and heard him in his defence, I do adjudge him guilty of official misconduct in

1. Suffering the escape of Elizabeth McAuly, duly committed to the jail of said county, under his custody, on a charge of felony:

2. Suffering ardent spirits to be freely drunk by the prisoners in jail under his custody, contrary to the statute, and

3. Confining debtors and felons together in the same room in the jail of said county, also contrary to the statute.

For these and for other acts of misconduct in his office, sufficiently proved to me, I do, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the 8th section of article 4th of the constitution of this state, remove him from his said office of Sheriff of the county of Albany, and order a peresedeas to issue.

Albany, October 5th, 1829.

E. T. THROOP.

Dull Times.—The masons in the vicinity complain greatly of the time. Sufficient dupes are not caught to defray the expenses of refreshment and they are compelled to hand round the hat. How can they expect People to pay 25 dollars and swear to keep secrets that are published in the newspapers?—B. F. Press.

Close questioning.—The London Morning Journal asks whether the Duke of Wellington has any sale from Portugal to support his dignity as Marquis of Duro—from Spain as Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo—from Holland as Prince of Waterloo—from Austria, Prussia and Russia, as Field Marshall in each of these dominions and adds, that answers to these questions will account for many of the wonders of the present day. The situation is ungrateful. Wellington is not the man to sacrifice his integrity for money.—N. Y. Courier.

An action has been brought at Albany against eight persons, for the abduction of a mummy, from its exhibition. Verdict \$1200. The arguments for the defendants were that the mummy might have been a manufacture or that it might have been wholly taken from the catacombs of Egypt—and that it was not property. These were all satisfactorily answered.

To the Patrons of the Freeman.

NECESSITY again compels us to call on you for our dues. We again repeat we are in want of them. We labor under a great disadvantage by your not being punctual in your payments. We shall not have occasion to call on you again for what is now due. If this is not attended to, we shall be obliged to greet you "in the name of the people" Oct. 13.

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the anti-masonic republicans of the town of LONE, will be held at the house of Limebeck, at the Locks, on Saturday 24th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person Justice of the Peace, in the place of Durfee, whose term of service expires the 31st of December next.

500 BUSBELS CORN, WANTED by the subscriber immediately.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS 15th Oct. 1829.

Stray Mare.

CAME into the sure of the street, on the 9th inst. a white Mare, with a white blaze on the forehead, and left hind foot. She is lame in the hind parts, in consequence of being hooked. Whoever prove property and pay charges, shall be entitled to her.

JAMES H. JOHNSON Palmyra, Oct. 17, 1829.

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

1830:

Will be published by A. Folsom, at the office of the Masonic Rhode-Islander, about the 1st of October next. New-Port, July 22, 1829.

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 McDowell, 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 Coc, Lemuel Durfee, John Ham.

Orion—Elias Durfee, James H. Center, Charles Van Ostrand.

Palm—Joseph Gates, Amos Twitchell, Aldrich Thayer.

Rose—Philip George N. Williams, Jonathan A. Hadley, Merritt Sherman.

Savannah—J. P. Twitchell, John Jeffers, Thadeus Collins.

Walworth—Daniel Bidwell, Benjamin Hall.

Walden—John Decker, Reuben Randolph.

On ballot for persons to be nominated, it was found, that **LUTHER CHAPIN** had thirty-nine

votes, and **SETH EDDY** had thirty-one votes: whereupon, it was *Resolved*, unanimously, That

LUTHER CHAPIN, SETH 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 imperious 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'n.

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 entitle 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 even 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 avarice 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 pestiferous 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, barbarianism, 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,
JOSEPH COLE,
WM. VOORHIES, } Committee of the Convention.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.



M. KINGMAN,

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

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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

Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE

PLEASURE WAGGONS,

Saddle Horses, &c. &c.

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

Summer Arrangement.



M. KINGMAN,

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

DAILY LINE OF

Post Coaches,

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

Palmyra, June 23, 1828. 1v26.

Job Printing.

J. A. HADLEY,

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

PAMPHLETS,

HAND-BILLS,

CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.

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

Shingles.

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

Joist and Scantling.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS,

Palmyra, June 23, 1829 26lf.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

CHARLES HOTCHKISS,

(Palmyra, N. Y.)

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

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

March 24, 182. 1y13.

TRAIL, &c.

OF

GEO CHAPMAN,

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

DR. MERWIN'S

HEPATIC DROPS

FOR DISEASED LIVER,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

BLANK SUBPENCAS. A number of gross just printed, and for sale by

Ap121. J. A. HADLEY.

Dissolution.

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

ELIJAH LINNELL,

ALVIN FOOT.

Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829.

The subscriber will continue the

SHOE



BUSINESS,

in Palmyra, as usual. He feels grateful to the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and will endeavor to do business that will merit the same in the future.

E. LINNELL.

Aug. 4, 1829. 6mo33.

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. 41lf

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.

DR. J. C. MERWIN,

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

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. 38lf.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, near Penn Yan, Yates Co. on or about the 15th of July last, a two years old

MALE COLT,

with a light silver mane and tail. Said colt was raised in the town of Williamson, Wayne co. Whoever will return her to the subscriber or William Babcock, of Penn Yan, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

A. C. THOMPSON.

Penn Yan, Sept. 12, 1829. 38.

E. GIDDINS having removed to

Lockport, Sept. 8, 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. 16lf.

NO. 1.

RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-MASONIC

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1830:

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

New-Port, July 22, 1829.

MARSHALL'S & WEBSTER'S

Spelling Books,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Aug. 4, 1829.

\$20 REWARD,

WOULD be paid for the detection of bringing to condign punishment, a black-hearted scoundrel who has stolen and disposed of my horse, stolen and carried off an iron axletree, together with some of the wood-work and the of a four-wheel carriage. To portra the demerits and condign punishment those despicable night-walkers of larceny to society, is beyond the power of language. Few men, however, who will offer in opinion than horse-stealers, pronounce them thieves, robbers, plunderers, or the man which himself. The high-wayman, pious-lawyer, wretch who takes the just measure to injure his fellow-mortals, is the most being in existence, is to the meanest reptile. The one plunders through sinister motives; the other only to vent his malice and malignancy, to satiate a disposition delighting in cruelty, barbarity, sin, and the lowest grades of iniquity!! In what dread must an honest citizen live, who finds himself surrounded by a host of unprincipled knaves, whose only aim is malice, revenge and mischief—those beings who veil their contaminated bodies by the dark shades of the night, limited only by power and opportunity? No villainy can be a parallel. It is below the dignity of rational beings, too base indeed for savages.

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

J. C. MERWIN.

Marion, Aug. 2d 1829. 53

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

J. C. M.

BLANKS.

WARRANTY and Quit Claim

Deeds, Mortgages, Bond, Executions, Warrants, Summons, &c. &c. for sale at the Freeman Office

ANTI-MASONIC

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, the following anti-masonic publications, viz.

THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC for 1829, containing 48 pages and 13 engravings, showing the ceremonies performed during the initiation, passing, raising, and exaltation of a candidate; and other childish mummery practised by that pretended Ancient and Honorable Institution, while assembled and at work in their secret conclaves—by Edward Giddins.

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

AN ORATION, delivered in Le Roy on the 4th of July, 1828, at the Convention of Seceding Free-masons—by Solomon Southwick.

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

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

A CLERK WANTED.

WANTED, by the subscriber, an active, intelligent young man, to be employed as a Clerk in a Store.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS.

Palmyra, 17th Sept. 1829. 39lf

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO,

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

LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository,

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

The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5.

Address, (post paid), Thomas C. Clarke, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

N. Y. BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. city banks par do

Dutchess co b do

Laurensburgh do

State b. Albany 1 2

Bank of Albany do

Mech. & Far. do

Col'm b. Albany do

Troy do

Farmers, Troy do

Mohawk do

Newburgh do

Colum. Hudson broke

Middle district 60a65

Orange co 1-2

Catskill 1-2

Geneva 3-4

Utica do

Auburn do

Canandaigua do

Utica branch do

Ontario do

Cheango do

Jefferson co do

Rochester do

Wash. & Warren 11-2

Barker's Exchange 70

Green co 65a70

Plattsburgh no sale

Niagara do

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven 1-2

Bridgeport par

Norwich do

Eagle broken

Danby do

All others 1-2a3-4

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence 1-2

Farm. & Mech broke

All others do

MAINE.

Winthrop 3-4

Castine broken

Wiscasset do

Hall. & Augusta do

Kennebec do

Passamaquoddy do

All others 3-4

N. HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire 3-4

Concord do

Coos do

Exeter no sale

New Hampshire do

Stafford do

Portsmouth do

Rockingham do

Grafton do

Conn. river 1

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston bks 3-4

Amherst & Me. do

Pacific, Nantucket do

Phoenix, at do

Beverly do

Essex do

Merrimac do

Gloucester do

Hampshire do

Lyons Mechanics do

Franklin do

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES.

Pot, first sort ton \$106 a

Pearl 111 a

FLOUR AND MEAL.

N. Y. Superfine bbl 5 62 a

Western Canal 6 a 6 25

Middlings, fine a

Rye Flour 3 50 a

Indian Meal 2 25 a 2 50

GRAIN.

Wheat, N. River bush 1 a 1 10

Do. Genesee a 1 06

Rye 60 a

Corn, Yellow, North 54 a 56

Barley, N. R. a 39

Oats, South and North 38 a

Peas, white, dry, 7 bush a 9

Beans, per tierce, 7 bush 7 a 9

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Mess bbl 9 75 a 10 13

Prime 7 50 a 8 13

Butter, N. Y. dairy lb 13 a 10

Hog's Lard 5 a

Pork, Mess bbl 12 50 a 13

Prime 9 a 10

Cheese, American lb 6 a

Hams, Northern 9 a

SUGARS.

St. Croix lb 8 a 10

New-Orleans 6 a

Lump 15 a

Loaf 17 a 20

TEAS.

Hyson lb 85 a 1 1

Young Hyson 75 a 1 1

Hyson Skin 45 a 75

THE N. Y. MEDICAL ACADEMY.

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

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

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

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

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldrich-street, between Grand & Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a