

# PALMYRA FREEMAN.

New Series—Vol. 1—No. 27.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 66.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN  
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, IN  
PALMYRA, WAYNE CO. (N. Y.) BY  
JONATHAN A. HADLEY.

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

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  
until 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. Morace Morley, Israel Springer, David McDowell, William Voorhies, Russell Palmer, David Gates, Esq. Peter Valentine, P. M. Geo. B. Brinkerhoff, Cyrus Smith, James L. Brinkerhoff, Varnum Hadley, A. Garey, Richard T. Field, P. M. Willard Brown, Samuel Pearce, James A. Bodien, S. Stoddard, P. M. Laban Hoskins, Esq.	Macedon, Wayne Co. Ontario, " Williamson, " Marion, " Arcadia, " Lyons, " Savannah, " Port Bay, " Rose, " Welcott, " Marengo, " Red Creek, " Riga, Monroe Co. Toga, Spencer Co. Manchester, Ont. Co. Rushville, " Middlesex, " Greenville, Green co. Plainville, Onondaga Springport, Cayuga.
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## FOR SALE.

(TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.)

**A TRACT OF LAND,**  
in the town of Kin-  
zua, county of Warren, and  
state of Pennsylvania—ly-  
ing near the state line be-  
tween N. York and Penn-  
sylvania, between the Conawango and Al-  
legany Rivers, about four miles from the  
Conawango, and the same from Allega-  
ny. The subscriber has viewed a part of  
said Tract, and finds the soil to be of an  
excellent quality, (being sandy and gravelly,  
and, as far as it has been proved, bids  
fair for a good wheat country, being  
less subjected to frost than the county of  
Cattaraugus or a part of Chautauque. It  
lies about sixteen miles from Jamestown,  
and the stage from thence to Warren,  
runs within 4 or 5 miles of the Tract.—

(no swamps near,) which makes it very  
healthy. The timber consists of  
Beach, Sugar Maple, Ash, Oak, Chesnut,  
Hickory, Bass-wood, Whitewood, some  
Hemlock, and an abundance of White  
Pine. Most of those who have viewed  
it since my purchase, have also made pur-  
chases. I have sold within six months,  
between one and two thousand acres.—  
My price is two dollars per acre, and I  
would be willing to sell a few hundred  
acres, and take it in improvements there,  
as I am improving a farm, with a view to  
settle on it, or I would take some good neat  
stock in part payment. Those who  
wish to avail themselves of a good bar-  
gain, will please call on the subscriber,  
near Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y.

## —ALSO—

**THE FARM** the subscriber  
now lives on, containing 60  
acres under fine improvements,  
well watered, with excellent build-  
ings, lying half a mile north of the Turn-  
pike road from Lyons to Montezuma, on  
a road running north to the Canal three  
miles. The subscriber will sell this low  
for prompt pay. Persons wishing to pur-  
chase such a Farm, will do well to call  
and view the premises.

THOMAS POUND.

3d mo. 21, 1829. 13.

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

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

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

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

**AN ORATION**, delivered in Le Roy  
on the 4th of July, 1828, at the Conven-  
tion of Seceding Free-masons—by Solom-  
on Southwick.

**LE ROY OYSTER SUPPER**, a po-  
em—by Le Roy Bard.

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

## BLANKS.

**WARRANTY and Quit Claim**  
Deeds, Mortgages, Bond, Ex-  
ceptions, Warrants, Summons, &c. &c.  
for sale at the Freeman Office.  
Palmyra, Dec. 1828.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

MANY able authors have written on the  
subject of diseased liver. Eminent  
physicians have used their utmost exertions  
to arrest the progress of a disease which has  
long prevailed in this section of the country;  
but, alas! their skill has often been baffled.  
No effectual remedy as yet has come to their  
knowledge. That formidable disease awaits  
many of our worthy citizens, and triumphs  
over the wisdom of the literati, while its vic-  
tims are languishing under the frowns of  
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  
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 mercurials  
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 cat-  
hulicon. 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  
trembling of the limbs, and palpitation of the  
heart. An inclination to puke, induced me  
to take about two grains of opium, to allay  
the irritation. The symptoms subsided, and  
a glow of heat covered the surface, accom-  
panied with moisture. I repeated the medi-  
cine, and finding no deleterious effects, con-  
cluded I might venture to administer it to  
patients afflicted with diseased liver. I did,  
and can say of a certainty, that it has pro-  
ven the most speedy and salutary of any thing  
I ever before used. Not wishing, however,  
to have it rest barely on my own observa-  
tions or assertions, I have prepared and left a  
quantity at the office of the Palmyra Free-  
man, in hopes that some judicious and unpre-  
judiced physician, as well as the afflicted,  
will test its validity, by giving it a fair trial;  
and if found adequate to my own expecta-  
tions and aspiring invalid's necessity, that its  
worth may be promulgated for the benefit of  
the afflicted. Printed directions will accom-  
pany each bottle, so that any person may  
manage the tincture with perfect safety.

JOHN C. MERWIN.

Marion, May 14, 1829.



The following medicines, war-  
ranted genuine, are also offered  
for sale:

**Dr. Merwin's RHEUMAT-  
IC POWDERS**, for chronic  
Rheumatism.

**JAUNDICE BITTERS**, for  
bilious complaints, a costive  
habit, indigestion, weakness, 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.

**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 highly  
favorable terms. The recommendations  
may be seen at the Freeman office.

**DR. MERWIN** keeps his office 2 miles  
north of the Marion Mineral Springs, on the  
Pulneyville road.

## POETRY.

From the Boston Free Press.

### THE HARP OF FANCY.

Breathing chord whose dulcet note,  
Oft to artless beauty rung,  
Let thy music swiftly float,  
Valleys bright, and shades among.

Innocence her song is breathing,  
In her Ivy mantled grove,  
While her fairy hands are wreathing  
Chaplets for her chosen love.

Rays of parting sunlight streaming  
On the tint enamelled dew;  
Myriads of stars are gleaming,  
In the galaxy of blue.

Deep savannas quickly gather,  
Darkling shades of coming night;  
Pansile in the ambient ether,  
Cynthia diffuses light.

Sportive on ambrosial breezes,  
Warbler's carols meet the ear;  
Every charm of nature pleases—  
Every varied form is dear.

Soothing is the silence holy,  
Of the shadowy glade and dell;  
Farewell drooping melancholy,  
Host of sorrows, fare the well!

Harp of fancy—nature's fingers  
Gently sweep thy chords along,  
Panharmonic beauty lingers,  
In thy melody of song.

## ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Le Roy Gazette.

**Interesting Renunciation.**—The fol-  
lowing is a letter from the Rev. Joshua  
Bradley, to a friend in this town, who  
has, agreeable to the permission allowed  
in it, furnished it to us for publication.—  
Mr. Bradley is a Baptist clergyman, and  
now resides in Louisville, Ky. he is well  
known in this part of the country, as for-  
merly a settled minister in Middlebury,  
in this county, and also preceptor of the  
academy at this place. When it is re-  
collected that he has been an ardent sup-  
porter of free-masonry—that some fif-  
teen years since, he wrote a book, en-  
titled the "Beauties of Free-Masonry,"  
and has delivered various masonic ora-  
tions, we must attach considerable im-  
portance to a directly contrary opinion  
and practice, and to the convictions which  
produced such a result. The letter de-

and they should pause and consider, when  
he says that this alteration of his views  
of masonry, occurred the very time when  
he was about to enter into the defence of  
the institution, to answer the objections  
urged by anti-masons.

The fraternity will feel chagrined at  
the disclosures which Mr. Bradley makes,  
and he will undoubtedly receive no small  
share of abuse from masonic presses—  
but his character is above the shafts of  
their malice. We look forward to his  
next letter with great interest:

### REV. J. BRADLEY'S RENUNCI- ATION.

Louisville, (Ky.) May 9, 1829.

My ————,  
Your letter of the 24th of March is  
now before me, in which you again wish  
me to give you my determination about  
renouncing free-masonry. This I am  
willing to do. I have before informed  
you that I have not taken any part in aid-  
ing or assisting the fraternity in any  
lodge or Chapter since 1827; yet I have  
not been so converted to anti-masonry as  
to approve of every sentence that has  
been published against this sect. But I  
have finally arrived at a fixed opinion,  
that it is my duty to renounce it *in toto*.  
But this short way of disposing of this  
subject may not satisfy you, nor the mul-  
titudes before whom I have spoken in its  
favor, and a considerable number in dif-  
ferent states, who have been influenced  
by my writings to become masons; & I am  
certainly bound to let them know, as briefly  
as possible, why I became a mason,  
and can no longer consistently sustain  
that character in the sense in which I  
have done among them. Education is  
powerful, and has more influence on the  
human mind than mankind have gene-  
rally been willing to acknowledge. This  
is seen among all the various religious de-  
nominations that abound in the world.

I was brought into existence and edu-  
cated in a region where masonry was  
cherished and respected, and where I  
never heard any cogent arguments offer-  
ed against it; I therefore was early in-  
clined to think it an institution worthy  
of my attention. After I left college in  
1799, I became acquainted with many  
masons, who were amiable, benevolent,  
and useful in society and government;—  
also, some ministers whom I highly es-  
teemed, were members and zealously en-  
gaged in recommending its morality, vir-  
tues and utility to mankind. All I read,  
heard, or saw of the denomination, had a  
tendency to incline me to join them. In  
1814, I visited Newport, R. I. where I  
was first settled in the ministry. An  
opportunity was then presented to ac-  
complish my wishes and gratify my curi-  
osity. There I took all the degrees that

I ever considered important to myself  
and others. Some terms in the obliga-  
tions and the titles of their officers, I nev-  
er liked, but these were so explained by  
those who presided, that I finally passed  
onward, as all had done who had gone  
this way before me, without much diffi-  
culty.

I then considered, and have ever since,  
that the Knighthood has no affinity to  
masonry. I never had a thought that  
masonry was religion; for God in his in-  
finite mercy had brought me by his holy  
Spirit to believe in Christ, at the age of  
about 16 years. That pure religion  
which I then experienced, has been replete  
with every thing that I or a world needs  
in time or eternity. But masonry is a  
human, and cunningly formed system of  
deception. Is it not most rightly named,  
"Speculative Free-Masonry?" Millions  
have been drawn within its veil, and led  
away captive by its false pretensions and  
exhibitions of morality, charity and brother-  
ly love. And many may still rejoice  
for a season in their delusions, despite re-  
proof, and perish without remedy.

While I lived in New-England, I saw  
nothing very alarming in the transactions  
of masons; but in 1817 I settled in Al-  
bany, N. Y. where I formed an extensive  
acquaintance with the fraternity from all  
parts of that state, and began to take an  
active part in their Lodges and Chapters,  
till May, 1826. During this period I  
tried in all laudable ways to enlighten on  
the attention of thousands, to found ac-  
ademies and educate in all the useful  
arts, the children of poor masons and their  
orphans,—to expel unworthy members,  
to lay out their large and accumulating  
funds for the benefit of those to whom  
they were obligated, and to save them-  
selves from fraud and every species of  
fraud and deception. I was well aware  
from documents procured, and from oral  
information, that the craft were in im-  
minent danger of overwhelming themselves  
in a sea of difficulties, which would rise  
and sweep through that state if not over  
the Union—bearing on its waves the in-  
iquities of many of the order, that might  
be known and seen by every individual of  
discernment. I was no prophet, neither  
the son of a prophet, nor did I need a  
messenger from the skies to inform me  
of the future destiny of the fraternity in  
New-York, or any other part of the globe,  
when I knew from history and the revela-  
tion from heaven, that the destruction of  
every society slumbered not, which would  
foster within its embraces, members, who  
would spend their funds in riotous courses  
and every scene of abomination. Many  
have done this in every country where  
masonry has been permitted to erect her  
edifice, and entice to her dark recesses  
all whom she may devour. Should any  
one consider me advancing on ground  
doubtful, and although beyond the regions  
of possibility, I would only ask masons  
to open their archives and read for them-  
selves. What occasioned the existence  
of the Lodge of Reconciliation in Eng-  
land? Was it not bringing into union  
the terrible parties of masons who had  
arrayed themselves against each other, and  
were trampling on every particle of rea-  
son and setting at naught every thing  
worthy of our existence? Who robbed  
No. 31 of her jewels, implements, chart-  
er and every book? Their Deputy Grand  
Master! What did that Lodge write to  
their Grand Master, who is the King of  
Great Britain? How did he treat that  
Lodge? English masons know, and  
some of us in this country have read the  
letters that were written upon those base  
transactions. But I will put a few ques-  
tions that can be easily answered by ma-  
sons in the state of New-York:—What  
treasurer of T. Chapter in Albany, squan-  
dered \$1450 away in a manner too injuri-  
ous to himself to be described by me? How  
many hundreds did the same individual  
receive from country brethren, for chart-  
ers, which he did not obtain, nor refund  
the money? What treasurer of the Grand  
Chapter put all his property out of his  
hands, and kept back \$5,000, which he  
had received while in office? Who were  
the representatives of about 30 lodges in  
and about the city of New-York, who  
tried all possible arts of deception upon  
the representatives from the country in  
Tammany Hall, till midnight, and then  
seized all the funds, clothing, papers and  
implements, and retired to St. John's  
Hall, and there elected officers, contrary  
to the laws of the Grand Chapter and all  
usages of masons, or any class of mankind  
under the influence of reason? About  
\$20,000 were held by them, and about  
300 country lodges treated contemptu-  
ously. Who received from June 1824 to  
to June 1825, more than \$900 for chart-  
ers, and kept the whole from the treas-  
urer? These fraudulent transactions  
were practised upon the fraternity from  
1818 to 1825, and none of the violators  
of their solemn obligations could we get  
expelled. And as to inflict any other  
penalty upon them, never entered my  
mind, or was ever hinted by any one  
with whom I associated; neither do I  
believe that any good man could be so  
blinded as to consider the fraternity pos-  
sessing power to destroy a member who

had violated their laws. When a certain  
Master mason a few years since, published  
all the lectures in a very singular way,  
that was supposed by him and some oth-  
ers impossible to be read, without his  
key: but finally the whole was found out  
by some who were not masons; what  
was the penalty inflicted upon him in  
1826? Nothing but expulsion from the  
Grand Chapter of N. York.

I cannot admit that Washington, Frank-  
lin, De Witt Clinton, and many other vir-  
tuous and discerning statesmen in Amer-  
ican, and more than 200 learned and pi-  
ous ministers of the gospel ever believed  
that the obligations imposed on them at  
their initiation and advancement in the  
order, either made them guilty of blasphem-  
y or laid them under any necessity of  
removing any violator from his family,  
country, or inflicting any corporal pun-  
ishment upon him. Therefore, I have  
not received my conviction from the ex-  
positions that anti-masons have given up-  
on the oaths or obligations taken by ma-  
sons. My conviction commenced from  
my preparations to answer some recent  
anti-masonic writers. Ever since the ex-  
citement began, I felt a strong inclination  
to defend the order.

The indescribable wickedness of some  
masons in the Morgan affair, had awaked  
up an host of new, learned and scrutini-  
sing enemies, who were penetrating every  
region around them, and seizing every  
weapon to destroy the whole fabric. In  
surveying the vast field of our occupancy,  
I found only two positions of strength or  
importance, viz:—1st, that secret socie-  
ties ought not to exist: 2d, that obliga-  
tions taken by their members are not bin-  
ding. Could these two be fairly remo-  
ved, every other might, and masonry a-  
gain rise and again triumph. In 1827 I  
was solicited to deliver an address in St.  
Louis on the 24th June; I accepted, and  
then briefly exhibited my sentiments on  
masonry, to a large congregation in which  
were a number of the order from differ-  
ent parts of the Union, of respectable  
standing and holding offices of great re-  
sponsibility in our national government.  
This discourse was approved and publish-  
ed. Some of my remarks against anti-  
masonic performances and efforts put  
forth against this mystic society, I now de-  
test. For some months I stood prepared  
to meet their advance upon the fraternity,  
spreading over the vast valley of the  
Mississippi. I almost came to the deter-  
mination to send some of my views to  
be published in your region: but my dis-  
tance from the seat of opposition, and my  
knowledge of men in the order of great  
ability and erudition than myself, who  
resided in the midst of the contest, pre-  
vented me. I fondly hoped that some  
would enter the field and come off tri-  
umphant. None have yet appeared suf-  
ficiently clothed in truth, to overthrow  
the two positions above mentioned; and I  
am now fully persuaded that they are  
founded in righteousness and cannot be  
demolished. That lively confidence,  
which once seemed to glow among ma-  
sons, now withers and must finally vanish  
away.

The commotions in the east have awa-  
kened me to consider anxiously what I  
must do as an individual. I have tried  
to persuade myself to hold a neutral po-  
sition for some months past, on account  
of the afflicting hand of Providence upon  
my wife, that must soon lodge her in the  
grave, if not removed, and my present  
residence in a city where masonry is re-  
spected and moves onward without any  
annoyance. Neutrality, in this day of  
prevalent divisions, is unpleasant and un-  
reasonable, in my estimation. There-  
fore, I am willing it should be known  
with whom I associate, for the happiness  
of mankind, and the glory of God—  
"Magna est veritas, et prevalebit."

Should my friends in your vicinity deem  
this communication of any importance to  
the public, for the promotion of anti-ma-  
sony, it is at their service. My next will  
be an address to the professors of reli-  
gion who are still in the fraternity, and  
others whom I may have grieved with my  
former publications on masonry, and my  
zeal and labor among them.

JOSHUA BRADLEY.

ONTARIO GENERAL SESSIONS.  
May 20, 1829.

THE PEOPLE, } Indictment for Conspir-  
vs } acy, &c.  
ELI BRUCE }

The opinion of the Supreme Court, o-  
verruling the objections taken to the in-  
dictment in this cause, having been read  
and filed, the District Attorney moved  
for judgment against the defendant.

The special Council offered testimony  
to aggravate the punishment, and  
Hiram B Hopkins, being sworn, testi-  
fied that Eli Bruce was Sheriff of Niagara  
County, in 1826, that witness was his  
Deputy Sheriff in the month of September,  
1826, at which time both Bruce and wit-  
ness resided in the jail. Witness was in-  
structed by Bruce to prepare an apartment  
in the jail for the reception of William  
Morgan. One evening, between 10 and  
11 o'clock, a short time previous to the  
installation at Lewiston, Bruce told wit-



ness he rather expected Morgan would be there that night. A cell in the jail was prepared for Morgan's reception, by removing some articles from it. Bruce had told witness that Morgan was to be taken from Batavia, for revealing the secrets of masonry; and that he would be sent away. It was thought then that he would be sent to Niagara, through Lockport, and that he was to be kept at Lockport, for the purpose of expediting him on his way. The time when the cell was prepared was not over six days before the installation at Lewiston. Witness understood distinctly from Bruce, that there was a plan laid to remove Morgan, in which plan Bruce was concerned. The cell which was prepared for Morgan was the most secret cell in the jail; the door to it opened upon no other, though noises could be heard from it in other cells.

On his cross examination, witness testified that he first disclosed the substance of his testimony not over two months since; he disclosed it to Mr. Spencer, when he was at Lockport the last time, and has had conversation with others in relation to it. Perhaps he may have said before that time that he knew nothing about the abduction of Morgan, as he did not see Morgan, but he has never said that he knew no person who was concerned in it—this he has said, that he knew nothing personally about the abduction. Witness has enquired what he should say, if called upon in court as a witness, and has been instructed and advised by Bruce, that he could say that he knew nothing about it, because he saw nothing of Morgan, or the transaction. Witness understood from them all that Morgan was to be put on board a British man of war, and deprived of his liberty, for the reason that he had disclosed the secrets of masonry. Witness did not understand that Morgan was to be put on board a vessel at Niagara, but that he was to be taken by Niagara for that purpose, as soon as an opportunity should offer. Witness heretofore conceived himself under such obligations as to render it improper for him to make any disclosures in relation to the transaction, and has considered himself so bound until lately. Witness now considers himself not bound by masonic obligations. His mind has been impressed with the subject so much as to cause him to reason and reflect upon the nature of such obligations, and he now considers himself absolved from masonic obligations. He began to reason upon the subject when he knew of the murder of Morgan, which was in January, 1827, and which was subsequent to the time that Bruce told him he could say he knew nothing. Witness learned that Morgan was at Fort Niagara, while at the installation at Lewiston, Sept. 14, 1826.

The Court, after consultation, sentenced Bruce to two years and four months imprisonment in the county jail.

#### MORE MASONRY.

Laban Hazeltine, an anti-mason, is removed from the office of Post-Master, at Jamestown, Chautauque co. and E. T. Foot, a mason, appointed in his place.

Dr. Waters, an anti-mason, is removed from the office of Post-Master at Coventry, Chenango co. and a mason appointed in his place.

Utica—J. Platt, an anti-mason, removed, and A. G. Dauby, a mason appointed.

Wm. M. Oliver, a senator of this state, and a mason, is appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court at Canandaigua. It is expected that Judge Oliver will consider that the interests of the "republican party" will require him to resign his seat in the Senate.

Batavia—Trumbull Cary, an anti-mason, who has probably done more than any other man to elevate the laws above the masonic grip—a man beloved wherever known, until his recent fidelity to the laws has made him odious to the Royal Order—a man still beloved by those who are not under the influence of masonic vengeance—is removed from the Post-Office at Lewiston, and Henry Franklin, a mason, appointed in his place.—*Elucidator*.

The reign of Masonic terror has commenced! Freemasonry is taking VENGEANCE upon her enemies! The wicked bear rule, and the people will be called to mourn. BATES COOKE of Lewiston, TRUMBULL CARY of Batavia, and LABAN HAZELTINE of Jamestown, have been removed from office by the Post Master General! Their offence—their only offence, consisted in supporting the laws and constitution of their country, against the violence and usurpations of free-masonry! And has it come to this? Are men of integrity and patriotism to be proscribed for opposing a dangerous secret society? Are good and faithful public servants to be oppressed and haunted down by the General Government, for raising their voices against outrage and murder? Are men to be thus punished for discharging the first and highest duties of citizens and freemen? Is the strong arm of government to be raised against the people, and in defence of conspiracy, outrage and murder? Let every freeman weigh these questions in the balance of his best judgment—and then say, how much his liberty and his

life, held by such a tenure, are worth; and how long, under such auspices, his country or its institutions can endure?—*Anti-Masonic Enquirer*.

Hiram B. Hopkins, a man of fair, unimpeachable character, who was sworn in the case of Eli Bruce, stated that it was generally known, and freely talked about, at the Lewiston Installation, by Royal Arch masons, that Morgan was the confined in Fort Niagara. With this fact staring us in the face, how full of meaning is the following toast, which was given at the installation dinner, by the reverend Orator of the day? "The enemies of free-masonry—May they find a grave six feet long, six feet deep, and six feet due east and west!" What a sentiment for a clergyman! Such are the feelings excited by the "hand maid of religion!" How well must this allusion have been understood by every trusty Royal Arch brother! Poor Morgan then lay immured in the magazine. The text was avenged! He did find a grave! It is a fearful thing to be an enemy to free-masonry!—*ib.*

"The Last Words and Dying Confession of Free-Masonry"—Dedicated to the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN!

Sir HENRY BROWN, a Knight Templar, of Batavia, has written a book of 250 pages, professing to give an impartial History of the masonic outrage and the Morgan excitement.—This volume is dedicated to the Hon. Martin Van Buren. If Sir Henry was not a zealous Templar, we should suspect him of a design to keep up the excitement! It contains many precious confessions, and upon the whole, cannot fail to help on the good work of reformation. It will go far towards sinking free masonry into contempt and oblivion.—*ib.*

The last term of our Court has exhibited some of the peculiar beauties of free-masonry. The men who have been tried and convicted, may attribute their misfortunes to their zeal for the Fraternity.—They imbibed the spirit which led them on to violate the laws, at the masonic meetings before the election. The speeches of the brotherhood, at their political caucuses, were in the highest degree inflammatory and ferocious. The worst passions were appealed to and excited. It was given out by high masons, that they intended to "talk and fight" their way through the election. They did wade through blood and perjury to carry their points; but after all, the way of transgressors is hard. One of their party is convicted of Perjury, another of an unprovoked, outrageous assault, another is bound over for Perjury, and still another has been compelled to decamp! Such are the fruits of free-masonry.—*ib.*

"And furthermore I do promise and swear to keep a master mason's secret," &c.—James C. Bradt, who was yesterday convicted of stealing 17 watches, inquired of a person whom he proposed to make a confidant, if "he was a free-mason?" The person was not a free-mason, and instead of keeping the secret, went before a magistrate and exposed the offender.—*ib.*

At the Monroe County Sessions, held last week, P. Kavanah was convicted of an assault and battery upon Frederick Whittlesey, Esq. committed at the last town meeting in Rochester. He is sentenced to 20 days imprisonment, and pay a fine of \$50. A man by the name of Allen was convicted of perjury, in swearing in his vote at the last charter election in that village, and sentenced to the state prison for 3 years. The Rochester Republican says, they were both Republicans. So much for party violence. —*Le Roy Gaz.*

If the masons are as anxious as they profess to be, to punish the Morgan conspirators, why do they slander and vilify Hiram B. Hopkins, for testifying to facts in the case, which, till within two months past, he "considered himself BOUND by his MASONIC OBLIGATIONS not to disclose."

If masons are not bound by their oaths to "derange the business, destroy the reputation," and visit with vengeance in every possible shape that masonic charity can devise, all who prove recreant to her cause, why are such men as the Hon. C. D. Colden, the Rev. Mr. Parker, Hon. Stephen Bates, &c. &c. the subjects of their bitterest malevolence, for merely giving their opinion of, and withdrawing from any participation in Speculative free masonry? The Craftsman, the text book of masonry, plainly furnishes the answer. In performing his duty, as masonry's Grand dauber of portraits with the green dregs of her vengeance pot, he thus notices the Hon. Stephen Bates, who recently renounced the Order—"Poor, contemptible, and despicable creature, he must have been aware that he was placing himself in an attitude to provoke a full history of his character." Mr. Bates' character is above impeachment, and consequently a fit subject of masonic charity and a touch from him whose slanderous pen far outvenoms all the worms of Nile.—*Orleans Tel.*

\*The "Reverend Orator" referred to is the Rev. F. H. Cummings, of Rochester.

## THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1829.

### BRUCE'S TRIAL.

We have not, till to-day, been enabled to publish the trial of Eli Bruce. Before the expiration of the time for which Bruce is sentenced, he will curse the night when he was first led into the Lodge room, divested of his wearing apparel, with a cable-tow around his neck. He was naturally an active, generous, and respectable man; but the diabolical principles of masonry obtained complete sway over his mind, and he was led to the commission of an act contrary to the laws of God and man, but in strict conformity with the laws and "ancient usages" of masonry. The institution, and not the man, is amenable for the act.

### HIRAM B. HOPKINS.

Whoever is acquainted with the history of the Morgan outrage from its commencement, is aware that the deed at first was generally approved of by the masons—they declared that Morgan had violated his masonic oath, and that the "perjured wretch" (as they called him) deserved death. They soon learned that this would not answer. The people, they perceived, were investigating the affair; and they found it to their advantage to say, that the deed had been committed by a few hot-headed masons—that they ought to suffer for it—that the institution did not approve of it—that it was confined to a few unworthy members—and that they would do every thing in their power to bring them to justice.—This is the language which they now use; but do they live up to it? Let us examine for a moment. When Edward Giddins made his disclosures, what did the masons do or say? They "deranged his business"—drove him from his residence—declared him to be an "unworthy and vicious vagabond," a knave, hypocrite, infidel, and the like. He is still persecuted in every possible manner, by the members of that institution which has "Murder for a system, Defamation for a duty, and Vengeance for a sworn obligation."

What was said by the craft when Avery Allen disclosed the name of the assassin, and the protection he received by the masons, for the faithful discharge of his duties as a mason, who plunged the dagger to the heart of Morgan? We need not state it—it must be fresh in the minds of all.

And what is the conduct of the masons since Hiram B. Hopkins rendered his testimony in the case of Bruce? The flood of masonic calumny has been let loose upon him—masonic bloodhounds attack him from every quarter—the arrows of masonic "vengeance" are aimed at him—his motives are misrepresented—his character vilified—and his "business deranged." And this is done merely because he considered that the obligations of masonry were not morally binding—that they are dangerous to a republican government—that he felt it his duty to renounce them, and to make public what he knew concerning the fate of Morgan. He was called upon as a witness, to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" and now the brotherhood are provoked to wrath, that he did not perjure himself—they are endeavoring to blast his character as a man and a christian, because he did not adhere to his oath, to "extricate a brother in difficulty, whether right or wrong, MURDER and TREASON not excepted!" Far was this from Mr. Hopkins. The duty he owed to mankind, his country, and his God, forbade that he should any longer conceal from the world what he at first considered his duty, as a mason; and to set his mind at rest, he was compelled to pursue a course which he well knew would forever ruin him in the estimation of the enthusiastic members of the institution. But not being able to withhold the dictates of conscience, he gave vent to his feelings. For this, and this alone, has he become the victim of MASONIC VENGEANCE!

To show more fully the estimation in which Mr. Hopkins is held in his own village, as well as the abuse which he receives, we make the following extract from the Niagara Courier:

"Than Mr. Hopkins, there is not an individual in this community who stands fairer. Upright in his deportment, correct in his dealings, a friend to truth and justice, a MAN and a CHRISTIAN—it was to be supposed that his reputation would have been shielded from the aspersions of the slanderer; and that even free-masons would have had sufficient respect for themselves, if not for others, to have induced them to refrain from a course of conduct other than such as should mark the man of correct principle. But such, we are grieved to say, is far from being a true statement of the case. The most vindictive and ungenerous feeling is evidenced in their treatment of him; every opportunity of insulting him is meanly improved; and even individuals who wish to be considered gentlemen, and to be cited as patterns of the rising generation, do not consider it as being derogatory to their characters, to countenance, if not openly applaud, the scurrilities played off upon him by the meaner part of the craft, and their yet meaner supporters without the pale of the institution—and who do not seem to look upon it as beneath the dignity of a man to be found among those who regard it as a duty to threaten to 'derange his business, destroy his reputation,' and otherwise visit him with the 'vengeance' of the order, 'during his whole natural life.'"

### MRS. ANNE ROYAL.

This woman, authoress of the "Tennessee," "Black Book," and "Pennsylvania," and a great writer in favor of masonry, has lately been indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, as a "common nuisance." It is said she has decamped—probably through the assistance of masons.

### REV. J. BRADLEY.

The renunciation of the Rev. Joshua Bradley, (which will be found on our first page,) makes many wry faces in this village. As might be expected, they slander and abuse him, and even say he was shunned by them as an unworthy member, when here some years since. This is a mistake. They had a general turn-out, paraded through the streets, and really had great doings on the occasion, as a token of respect towards their "respected brother," as they then called him. This makes them rather "wamble crop'd," but they cannot evade it—it is too true to be denied by any one who regards the truth.

### JACKSON AND MASONRY.

A late Boston Free Press says—"We are informed by a friend who passed the winter at Washington, that Gen. Jackson attended the Lodge meetings there, and returned the grips, signs, &c. of the Worshipfuls, with great applause. Our informant supported Jackson for the Presidency."

We thought it was strange so many masons were appointed to office, and so many anti-masons turned out. We are satisfied that the government of our country is MASONIC to the backbone.

### MISREPORT.

A report has been put in circulation by the Canada papers, that the body of Wm. Morgan was lately found on the shore of Niagara river, near the Fort, to which weights were attached. The Niagara Courier states that an inquest was held over the same body about a year since; a drunken laborer buried it close to the edge of the water; the washings of the river removed the sand from off the body; it floated down some distance; was discovered by a farmer; the coroner by whom the inquest was previously held, was again called upon; he ordered a rope to be attached to the then offensive body; after it was deposited in a hole, the rope was cut off, leaving a part of it attached to the corpse. These circumstances gave rise to the report. The Courier goes minutely into the affair, and proves satisfactorily that it is not Morgan's body.

### A MASONIC TRICK.

Some fifteen of twenty masons of Genesee co. have made affidavit that they never took that part of the Royal Arch oath, requiring them to extricate a brother, "right or wrong." Very likely—we presume they were never elevated to the "ridiculously sublime" Royal Arch degree, and of course know nothing about it. We now advise the "brotherhood of hope" to remain silent, without they can get up a better trick than this. It is another proof of the deceptive means to which they resort to keep up their rotten cause.

### THE SEASON.

The season, thus far, has been uncommonly cold. For the last week, especially, the weather has seemed better adapted to the month of October than to June. Wheat and corn require rather warmer weather than we have generally had this season. They therefore are much toward now promising as they would otherwise have been. Wheat, however, we understand, looks tolerably well, although it is believed there will not, generally speaking, be a heavy crop.—In consequence of the severity of the winter, it is thin; but it is thought the ears will be well filled. If there is not a better crop than there was last season, what will become of us all? Almost every branch of business in this country, is dependant on the products of the soil, and if wheat (the most important of products) turns out as poorly as it did last year, there will be a general break-down with the farmers themselves, as well as with the merchants and mechanics. And last, though not the least, PRIXERS, too, will fare hard. Although we are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet we can foresee that many of our craft will soon be "out of sorts" if wheat again fails.

### ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING.

The dwelling house of Dr. Post, of Manchester, Ontario county, was struck by lightning during a severe thunder storm, on Saturday night last, and much damaged. None of the inmates of the house, we are happy to learn, were seriously injured.

On the same night, the deck of a canal boat, lying in front of the Collector's office, in this village, was struck by lightning, and considerably shattered. No other injury was done.

### THE QUERY ANSWERED.

In our paper of the 2d inst. the following editorial article was published:

Anti-masonry declining!—Last fall Mr. Southwick, the anti-masonic candidate for Governor, received thirty-three thousand votes. At the late spring election, there were SIXTY THOUSAND votes given by the anti-masonic party: still the masons and their jacks say, "anti-masonry is declining!" Will some one of the federal party make a calculation of the time it will take anti-masonry to go down, at this rate, and inform us of the result?

The Vermont Luminary of the 17th, gives to the above query, the following

#### "ANSWER."

"I am neither a mason nor a jack; but as an answer to the above is solicited, a calculation has been made on the declension of anti-masonry, and the conclusion is, that as anti-masonry needs not to exist when masonry is dead, it must take about six years for it to go down, at the rate above stated."

#### A SEER."

### ANOTHER ASSISTANT.

The "National Philanthropist and Investigator," an old and respectable paper published in Boston, Mass. principally devoted to the encouragement of temperance and morality, has recently come to the bold, independent, and praise-worthy determination, to investigate the principles of the masonic institution. Its editor, William Goodell, is a gentleman of superior talents; and much benefit may be anticipated to result from the stand he has taken.

Persons residing in this quarter who wish to patronise a paper out of their own county or state,

which discourages intemperance, fosters morality, and advocates the cause of Equal Rights, would do well to become subscribers to the Philanthropist and Investigator. It is a large and elegant printed sheet; advertisements are excluded; and its terms are \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 at the expiration of the year.

### ITEMS.

The Painesville Telegraph, a valuable anti-masonic paper, printed at Painesville, Ohio, by Howes & Kelly, has been enlarged to an imperial size, and much improved in appearance.

On the 4th of July, there is to be an anti-masonic celebration at Reading, Mass. In the afternoon a lodge of youth will give an exhibition of the three first degrees of masonry.

An anti-masonic county convention was held at Watertown, Jefferson county, on the 16th.

### FOR THE FREEMAN.

### JACKSON—INDIANS—MASONRY.

President Jackson, in a talk to the Creek Indians, says—"Friends and Brothers: by permission of the Great Spirit above and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the U. States; and now speak to you as your father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children; and always speak with a straight, and not a forked tongue—that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you as my children, in the language of truth—listen. Your bad men have made my heart sick and bleed, by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia.—Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded."

This talk, so far, is very well; but suppose that the following question should here be put by one of the President's red children to their white father—whether his heart equally sickened and bled when informed that some of his bad white brethren had murdered one of his white children in New-York; and whether he thought that our peaceful mother earth had been equally stained by the white man's blood in New-York, as in Georgia? And suppose he should further ask, whether there had ever been an agent sent into the state of New-York to demand of the nation or society to which the white murderers belonged, their surrender; or to inquire into the conduct of some of his white children who had charge and command of the fortress of the U. States over which their white father presides, and in which his white child was confined contrary to the laws of white men? Perhaps this red child would be told by his white father, that the two cases were different—that the murder was committed in Georgia by his red children upon his white child, that it was committed in New-York by his white brethren upon his white child;—the one savage, the other civilized. The red child might reply—"Father: you say you love your white and your red children—why then show so much partiality? You say you always speak with a straight and not with a forked tongue. Why send an agent into one part of the United States, to demand the giving up of murderers, and hold back from another, where murder has been committed under more aggravating circumstances? You say we must surrender the murderers. This is right if murder has been committed, no matter by whom—the murderers ought to be given up by the government or society to which they belong. But I cannot perceive why the killing of one man in one part of the United States, should arouse the feelings of my white father more than the killing of one man in a different part of the same government, over which he presides as farther? Why advise the whole nation to leave their country? Does our white father suppose the whole nation is guilty of the murder of one man? If so why not advise his white brethren likewise to leave their country? for we have been told that the Grand white Scheme, together with all belonging to the Great Grand Wigwam, assented to the death of their brother white man, which has likewise stained our peaceful mother earth with blood."

RED JACKET.

### 11th OF SEPTEMBER.

There was an interesting anti-masonic convention, in Wayne county last week, the proceedings of which, we shall give next week. Among other measures, this convention resolved to commemorate the eleventh day of September, by a public celebration, to which the citizens of the county are invited. This is as it should be. That day ought to be commemorated.—On that day commenced the struggle for equal rights and the supremacy of law and liberty. On that day was a free citizen seized by free-masons in obedience to the laws of their order, carried to an American fortress and murdered. On that day, all that is dear to Freemen, was violated by a powerful secret society. And on that day let us assemble together to re-animate our patriotism and renew our pledges, to stand shoulder to shoulder in the good cause, until free-masonry be expelled from a country whose people and institutions are utterly opposed to all darkness, mysteries and abominations.—*A. M. Eng.*



**More Vengeance!**—George H. Bough ton, of Lockport, Mr. Chittenden of Adams, and Mr. Lee of Watertown, have been removed from the office of Post-Master. The duties of their respective offices have been faithfully discharged. Their offences consisted in being opposed to free-masonry!

**Solomon C. Wright**, who was concerned in the kidnapping of William Morgan, and stands indicted for perjury, is not removed from the office of Post-Master!—*Id.*

Bills of indictment have been found against Proctor and Price for false imprisonment in the case of Stephenson. Thus it appears that in ordinary cases of conspiracy and outrage, there is no difficulty in discovering and punishing the offenders. Here was an attempt to smuggle off a foreign refugee, for whose apprehension a heavy reward was offered. The ordinary operation of the laws, without difficulty, bring the perpetrators to reasonable punishment. But when a free citizen, guilty of no crime but revealing the secrets of masonry, is kidnapped and murdered, two years and a half have failed to unravel the dark mystery, or bring any considerable portion of the conspirators to punishment, and none of them to a punishment adequate to their crimes. But here is the power of masonry. Let those who cry out "masonry is already dead"—it is useless further to oppose it," look on this picture.—*Buf. Pat.*

One year since there was hardly a mason in this town who had the face to deny the truth of the *Illustrations of Masonry*. Within a short time we have observed a number of instances of members of the Fraternity who had heretofore acknowledged their truth, deny them outright. Query: Is this in obedience to a special decree of the Grand Chapter, or is it owing to short memory—a disease with which masons are frequently seized!—*Rep. Adv.*

Every body has heard of the Norton affair at Hartford. Mr. Norton was appointed Post-Master one day, and the next turned out, and Mr. Niles appointed. Both were warm Jackson men; Mr. Norton unfortunately proved not to be a mason! consequently he was reformed.

It is said that the Jacks of Monroe co. intend to petition the Grand Lodge of N. York for the Charters recently returned by the Lodges and Chapters. What have the Jacks to do with masonic Charters.

**SUPREME COURT.**—At the late term of the supreme court held in the city of New York, John Keys Paige, of Albany, James Farlee, of New York, and Thomas H. Hubbard, of Utica, were re-appointed clerks of the supreme court. At the same time, William M. Oliver, of Yates county, was appointed clerk of the supreme court under the act of the late session establishing a clerk's office at Canandaigua.

The following general rules were established by the court, viz:

I. In future the court will not hear *non enumerated motions*, except improving wills, levying fines, motions in real actions, motions in criminal cases, calling persons bound in recognizance and proceeding against persons brought up by attachment; and those motions will be heard on the regular non-enumerated days.

II. All other special motions shall be submitted with or without briefs, as counsel may elect.

III. All notices of motion shall be for the first day of term, unless sufficient cause be shown for giving notice for a latter day, and such cause shall be continued in the affidavit served.

IV. All motions notified for the first day of term, shall be submitted during the first week of term.

V. The rule of October term, 1827, so far as they conflict with the above rules, are repealed.

VI. In all cases where a motion shall be granted on payment of cost the party whose duty it shall be to pay them, shall have 20 days for that purpose, unless otherwise directed in the rule allowing the cost.

**Velocity of the earth's motion.**—The distance of the sun from the earth is 95,000,000 miles, which being the radius of the earth's orbit, we have its diameter 190,000,000 miles, and taking Van Ceulen's proportion, which is considered to be sufficiently accurate for this purpose, i. e. as 1 : 3,141, 593 : 190,000,000 : 596,902,670, the circumference of the earth's orbit;—now as the earth completes its revolution in about 365 days, we find that in one day it moves through the space 1,635,354 miles, in an hour 68,140 miles, in a minute 1136 miles, and in a short space of one second it moves through 10 miles. Perhaps it may not be considered altogether uninteresting to enlarge rather upon this subject, by giving the hourly motion of the principle planets, by which it will be seen that those nearest their centre of gravity move fastest; hence the interior planets, Mercury and Venus, will move at a greater rate than the

earth, and the superior planets will move slower, their hourly motion is as follows: Mercury 94,000, miles Venus 69,000, Mars 47,000, Jupiter 15,000, Saturn 18,000, and Uranus 15,381 miles in an hour.

**A FINE MILL-YARD.**—Massachusetts once owned almost all the western part of New-York—the whole region west of Seneca lake, except a tract of a mile in width along Niagara river. In 1787, Massachusetts sold these lands, six millions of acres, to Oliver Phelps, of Granville, Mass. and Nathaniel Gorham. In 1788, Mr. Phelps penetrated the wilderness to Canandaigua, and purchased of the Indians (among whom was the celebrated chief Red Jacket, who is still alive,) all that part of the tract which lies east of Genesee river, about two million of acres, and a space of 12 miles by 24 on the west side of the river. The land on the west side of the river was obtained in the following manner. Mr. Phelps proposed the erection of mills on the west side of the falls, (where Rochester now is) and told the Indians that he wished for a competent space around them for a mill yard. The Indians finally assented to his request, and gave him a tract about 24 miles long and 12 wide for a mill yard. When the Indians came to see the first mill that was erected and found out what a small thing it was, and how much land was requisite for a mill yard, they uttered their expression of surprise, *quash!* and added *kaushonchico!* (signifying waterfall,) a name by which they ever after called Mr. Phelps. The mill yard includes the present towns of Gates, Greece, Caledonia, Wheatland, Chili, Riga, Ogden and Parma, and the flourishing village of Rochester.

*Hampshire Gaz.*

**A Monument to the memory of Isaac Van Wart** one of the captors of the traitor Maj. Andre, was erected by the citizens of Westchester county, in this state, on the 11th inst. A large concourse of people attended, and an address was delivered by Col. Aaron Ward, of Mount Pleasant. Among those present were the venerable widow of the deceased, and twenty-one surviving relics of the Revolution. The monument is of white marble, about 18 feet high, with appropriate inscriptions on its four sides, commemorative of the event and the virtues of the man. It stands in the town of Greensburgh, in a retired valley on the Hudson. *Le-Roy Gazette.*

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** arrived here on Saturday evening, in the steam boat Swan, on his way to Massachusetts. Mr. Adams on the 14th inst. performed the melancholy office of visiting the grave of his lately deceased, who was interred at Eastchester.—*N. Y. Amer.*

**Piracy.**—Capt. Tier, late master of the schooner Hope, a passenger on board the Charleston, Ross, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th ult., reports that on the 3d April last, he was boarded by a piratical boat near cape Antonio, and robbed of every thing on board; himself and crew treated in the most shocking manner; their lives were saved through the intercession of Capt. Juan Cruz, master of the Spanish schooner Regular, who happened to come down at that time.

The Newport Mercury of Saturday last, says:—"This number completes 71 years since the Newport Mercury was first published in this town, (June, 1758, by Jos. Franklin, eldest brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

From the 1st of May to the present time 2640 passengers have arrived at the Port of New-York from Great Britain, viz:—from London, 285; Liverpool, 1,423; Bristol, 31; Rye, 419; Scotland, 285; Plymouth, 40; Ireland, 555.

Great improvements are now making in the navigation of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina. The navigation from Haywood to Fayetteville, which was before considered impracticable, is now rendered easy, and a considerable business is doing.

Week before last, on Sunday, 100 visitors arrived at Saratoga Springs.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

The Packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdredge, arrived at New-York on the 23d from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday, 24th May, bringing London and Liverpool papers from which the following is extracted.

The St. Petersburg Gazette, of April 24th gives an account of an attack of the Turks upon the village of Rasta. About 500 of the enemy crossed the Danube in boats. An action took place, in which 41 Turks were killed, among whom was the commander, Hessian Effendi Iman, of the Mosque of Lornee. The Turks took ref-

uge in their boats, 4 of which were taken and 6 sunk with the people in them, by the Russians—3 of whom were killed and 25 wounded. The article adds that—"the Flora cruising off the channel of Constantinople returned on the 17th with 2 transports which it had captured. Measures have been adopted to prevent, by the means of small vessels, the communication between the channel of Constantinople and the coast of Asia Minor. Accounts confirm from all quarters the great want of provisions, as well on the Turkish frontiers as in Constantinople."

The Petersburg Journal of May 2, states, that, with the exception of the attack upon Sizepoli, on the 18th ult. nothing remarkable had occurred by the Russians. There had been some light skirmishing, but no serious operation or regular engagement. The garrison of Jourji had made two unsuccessful attacks on the besieging force. In the second, which took place on the 9th April, the Turks employed 3000 infantry and cavalry, with some pieces of cannon; but, according to the Russian account, were driven back to the fortress with considerable loss.

Mr. Hume's motion for an alteration in the Corn Law, was supported by only 12 votes, there being 154 against it. His plan was to put an end to the existing system of graduated duties, and to establish in lieu thereof, a fixed duty of 15s. per quarters, to decrease, in the proportion of 1s. per year, until entirely abolished, and the trade thrown open.

The extensive floor cloth manufactory of Downing & Sons, at Chelsea, is destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 30,000l.

The stock of Grain at Liverpool, which amounted at the beginning of the year to 120,000 quarters, was reduced to 80,000.

Captain Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Polar Navigator, has accepted proposals offered him by the Australian Agricultural Company, and goes out in June, as Commissioner of that Association, to Port Stephens, about 90 miles northward of Sidney, the capital of New South Wales. Capt. Sir Edward Parry receives from the Australian Company 2000l per annum for 4 years, with pension of 300l for life, after the expiration of that period of service.

A general reform, it is said, is soon to take place in the Post Office service at Paris, which is intended more particularly to accelerate the communication between France, England and America.

The Dey of Algiers has refused to accept the terms of peace offered by France. The French squadron off Algiers on the 21st April, consisted of 27 sail, including 2 of the line, and 9 frigates. It is reported that the French government will forthwith make an attempt to establish a Colony in that part of Africa.

The Queen of Spain was dangerously ill.

**DR. MERWIN'S HEPATIC DROPS FOR DISEASED LIVER,**

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

**THE GEN.**

OF

**LITERATURE & SCIENCE,**

Published in Rochester, Monroe, Co. N. Y. It contains 8 octavo pages, and is issued semi-monthly, printed in a neat form for binding, and on entire new type. The proprietors of this paper have spared no expense in getting it up, and they send it forth to the public, with no other wish, than that it may meet with the patronage its merits may claim. It has thus far met with such encouragement as the proprietors could reasonably expect, and they intend as soon as sufficient patronage shall warrant it, to enlarge the paper, and embellish it with plates. The price is one dollar per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Letters and communications addressed to the subscriber, by whom the paper is printed, will receive due attention. Back numbers can be furnished to new subscribers. EDWIN SCRANTON. Rochester, June, 1829.

**THE CABINET**

OF

**Instruction, Literature, & Amusement,**

Published weekly in the city of New-York, by Theodore Burlingame, at \$3 dollars per annum, in advance.

Subscriptions received for the Cabinet by J. A. Hadley, authorized Agent.

**Goose Quills.**

CASH paid for Goose Quills at the office of the Palmyra Freeman,

**PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.**



**M. KINGMAN,**

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

**Horses, Carriages, &c.**

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

**Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, DOUBLE AND SINGLE PLEASURE WAGGONS, Saddle Horses, &c. &c.**

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

**Summer Arrangement.**



**M. KINGMAN,**

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

DAILY LINE OF

**Post Coaches,**

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

Palmyra, June 23, 1828. 1y26.

**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 20, 1829. 26tf.

NEW

**Spring and Summer GOODS.**

**GILES S. ELY,**

is now receiving a large and "splendid" assortment of fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season; and shall offer them for sale at very low prices. A beautiful assortment of

**Broad Cloths;**

new and fashionable "Foulard Prints," Gingham, a splendid lot of Silk Goods, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Rouin Kersey-mere, Drilling, &c. &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine, with the expectation that Goods and prices will please.

Also—"PERCUSSION POWDER," for Sportsmen.

Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

**TAILORING.**

**BURR BUTLER**

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has just received from New-York the Latest Fashions, together with a full and complete assortment of

**Cloths & Summer Clothing,**

including most articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors. All those wishing services in his line, are respectfully invited to call at the 2d door in the west end of the old Brick Block, where he will be found as ready to execute the orders of one sect as another, whether Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, or Methodist, Orthodox or Hicksite, mason or anti-mason.

Military Work, Cutting, and all orders in the above business, will be attended to with punctuality, neatness, and despatch.

Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

**TRIAL, &c.**

OF

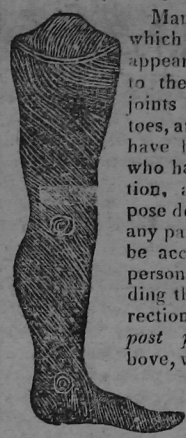
**GEO. CHAPMAN,**

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

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

**ARTIFICIAL LEGS.**

**CHARLES HOTCHKISS,**  
(Palmyra, N. Y.)



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

Recommendations can be procured, if requested, from those who have used these artificial legs, certifying to their superior qualities. March 24, 1829. 1v13.

THE

**PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.**

PUBLISHED every Wednesday, embellished with twenty elegant quarto engravings of remarkable Views, celebrated Persons, and quarterly plates of the Fashion.

"Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious by the Sun of Jackson—or in other words, the storm which has agitated our political horizon being now dispelled—the publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favors already bestowed, and inform them and the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period. He has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt of every packet which arrives here or at New-York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second handed from publication in this country. For those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of the fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world, to hold "mirror up to nature," and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion which are constantly taking place, and from it to select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned, to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly. In short, no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect native merit—and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose. And last, but not the least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest, many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached.—In short, no exertion will be spared to render "The Souvenir," in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue. A portion of the contents will be as follows:

I. Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous, and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. &c.—The original matter necessary for this department of our paper, will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public, through the medium of their literary productions.

II. The Toilet.—In addition to the usual literary matter contained in similar publications, the Proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter; places of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.

III. Miscellany.—Interesting items of intelligence, foreign and domestic occurrences, deaths, marriages, &c.

IV. Engravings.—In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with 4 splendid quarto copper-plate engravings of remarkable American or European scenery, or portraits of distinguished characters, also, one plate of the prevailing fashions, which will be sent colored, free of charge to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.

Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with twenty superior copper-plate engravings, the price of which, if purchased singly, would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.

V. Editor's department.—Notices of passing events, The Drama, New Publications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c. &c.

Terms.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to subscribers out of the city, by mail or otherwise, as may be directed. Each number will contain eight closely printed pages, and will be decorated with appropriated embellishments in addition to the above engravings.

Price of subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance; for four copies Eleven Dollars; for ten copies Twenty-five Dollars; and at the same rate for a larger number; in all cases in advance, which entitles them to colored plates of fashion.

Philadelphia. PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

Subscriptions for the above interesting literary publication, received by J. A. HADLEY.



# MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

BY MRS. OPIE.

There seems a voice in every gale,  
A tongue in every opening flower,  
Which tells, O Lord, the wonderful tale,  
Of thy indulgence, love, and power.  
The birds that rise on quivering wing  
Appear to hymn their Maker's praise,  
And all the mingling sounds of spring  
To thee a general psalm raise.

And shall thy voice, Great God, alone,  
Be mute 'midst nature's loud acclaim?  
No, let my heart with answering tone  
Breathe forth in praise thy holy name.  
And nature's debt is small to mine,  
Thou had'st her being **FOUNDED BE,**  
But—matchless proof of love divine—  
Thou gav'st **IMMORTAL** life to me.

The Savior left his heavenly throne,  
A ransom for my soul to give;  
Man's suffering state he made his own,  
And deigned to die that I might LIVE.  
But thanks and praise for love so great  
No mortal tongue can e'er express;  
Then let me, bowed before thy feet,  
In silence love Thee, Lord, and bless.

"My counsel shall stand, and I will do  
all my pleasure."

God is a being of infinite wisdom,  
and possessed of every possible excel-  
lence. Every thing lovely and desir-  
able is to be found in him; and he is  
unchangeably the same from everlast-  
ing to everlasting. His plan of gov-  
erning the world was formed in un-  
erring wisdom, and all other powers u-  
nited, can never alter one of his pur-  
poses. And it is the good pleasure of  
God to do right; it is not desirable  
that he should change. It is the pur-  
pose of God that all who repent and  
believe the gospel shall be saved, and  
who can alter it? It is his determina-  
tion that all who reject it, shall li-  
down in everlasting sorrow; and who  
can disannul it? His counsel shall  
stand; and his laws are immutable as  
his throne, and his purpose is unalter-  
ably fixed. Thus sinner, you see how  
it is with yourself. As sure as God  
can do his pleasure, and accomplish  
his purposes, you must repent or per-  
ish without remedy. There is no al-  
ternative. Submit you must—for you  
cannot withstand Omnipotence—either  
to his sceptre or his word; to his mer-  
cy or his justice; and you cannot pos-  
sibly avoid it; neither have you any  
time to waste in trifling. Choose then  
whether you will close with the offers  
of mercy, and rejoice in the goodness  
of God forever; or continue to fight  
against him, and roll sin as a sweet  
morsel under your tongue, and suffer  
the weight of his wrath. For as sure  
as God can make his good work, this  
will be the portion of all the finally im-  
penitent. He has set life and death  
before you, and commanded you to  
choose life; and if you disobey you  
must take the consequences. Be en-  
treated then to choose life, and your  
soul shall live. But if you choose  
death, blame not your Maker, if you  
should be so unhappy as to have your  
choice.—*Christian Mirror.*

Some men will follow Christ on cer-  
tain conditions, if he will not lead them  
through rough roads, if he will not en-  
join them any painful tasks, if the sun  
and wind do not annoy them, if he will  
remit a part of his plan and order.—  
But the true Christian, who has the  
spirit of Jesus, will say, as Ruth said  
to Naomi, "whither thou goest I will  
go!" whatever difficulties and dangers  
may be in the way.—*Cecil.*

**VANITY.**—There is no dilemma in  
which vanity cannot find an expedient  
to develop its form—no stream of cir-  
cumstances in which its buoyant and  
light nature will not rise to float upon  
the surface. And its ingenuity is as  
fertile as that of the player who (his  
wardrobe allowing him no other meth-  
od of playing the fop) could still ex-  
hibit the prevalent passion for distinc-  
tion, by wearing stockings of different  
colors.—*Phil. Album.*

**LOVE.**—That passion the most wor-  
shipped, yet the least divine, selfish,  
and exacting, drawing its aliment from  
destruction, and its nature from tears.

## REVIVAL.

The revival of religion still goes on  
in Le Roy, with increased interest. In  
the north part of the town there is a  
revival, and quite a number of hope-  
ful converts, under the preaching of  
the word by the Rev. R. Whiting.

Turn, sinner, turn—the day is near,  
When you at judgment must appear.

# MORTGAGE SALE.

**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 lin-  
e of Main-street, in the village of Palmy-  
ra, at the South-west corner of a lot now  
or lately owned by Jeremiah Hurlbut,  
and running from thence North on the  
line of said lot to the Erie Canal; thence  
West on said Canal to a lot now or late-  
ly owned by John Hurlbut; thence South  
on said last mentioned lot to Main-street;  
and from thence East to the place of be-  
ginning—the same being part of the lands  
whereof John Hurlbut, late of the town  
of Palmyra aforesaid, died seized; also three  
undivided seventh parts of the following  
pieces of land, situated in the town of  
Palmyra aforesaid, bounded as follows, to  
wit, one piece beginning on the North  
line of Main-street aforesaid, at the South-  
east corner of a lot now or lately owned  
by Abraham Spear, and running from  
thence North, on the line of said Spear's  
lot, to a lot claimed and occupied by  
William Jackways, called the Willson lot;  
thence East on the line of said Willson  
lot and on the Erie Canal, eight rods to  
a lot now or lately owned by Charles  
Hurlbut; thence South on the line of the  
last mentioned lot to Main-street; and  
from thence West on said street eight  
rods to the place of beginning; also one  
other lot, beginning at the South-east cor-  
ner of said Willson lot, and running North  
to mud creek, and bounded on the North  
by said creek, and on the South by said  
Canal, and running so far East as to in-  
clude one third part of the lands North  
of said Canal, whereof the said John  
Hurlbut, deceased, died seized; and also  
one other lot beginning at the North-west  
corner of a lot now or lately owned by  
John Hurlbut, and running from thence  
South on the line of said lot eighty-six  
rods, to a lot occupied and claimed by the  
said party of the first part, (to the said  
mortgage;) thence West on the line of  
the last mentioned lot, eight rods to a  
lot owned by the heirs of Zebulon 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 this 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, deceas-  
ed, 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.

# INSOLVENT NOTICE.

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

# WOOL CARDING

**Cloth Dressing.**

**THE** subscriber respectfully informs  
his old customers and the public,  
that he has rented the well known estab-  
lishment at Coonsville, in Manchester,  
Ontario county. He has also establish-  
ed a Carding Machine at Geo. Crane's  
mill, in Macedon. Those wishing to  
have their work done well, and on reason-  
able terms, will do well to call at either  
of these places. His machinery being  
nearly new and the most improved,  
he flatters himself that by the assistance  
of first rate workmen, and strict attention  
to business, he will be able to give entire  
satisfaction.

For the accommodation of the inhabi-  
tants of Ontario and Penfield, he will re-  
ceive wool and cloth at the following places:  
E. Clark's, Ontarioville; G. Robb's  
grocery, on the Ridge; at B. Ford's inn;  
and at T. B. & W. Corning's store. Wool  
and cloth left at either of the above places,  
will be returned weekly.

Most kinds of country produce re-  
ceived in payment, if delivered punctual-  
ly by the first of January.  
**STEPHEN C. CARPENTER.**  
Macedon, May 14, 1829. 21

# NEW STORE.

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

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

The public are invited to call and ex-  
amine the Goods and prices, which, I be-  
lieve, I may be justified in saying, are  
such as will meet their approbation.  
March 31, 1829. 14tf.

# Job Printing.

**J. A. HADLEY,**  
**H**AVING 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.

# KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

**J. A. HADLEY,**  
**H**AS just received and offers for sale  
at the office of the Palmyra Free-  
man, **SAMUEL KIRKHAM'S** system of  
"English Grammar in Familiar Lec-  
tures, accompanied by a Compendium;  
embracing a new systematic order of  
paring, a new system of punctuation,  
exercise in false syntax, a new system of  
philosophical grammar in notes, and a  
key to the exercises: designed for the  
use of schools and private learners."  
Priced 7 shillings.  
Palmyra, Feb. 10, 1829.

# RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

We fully concur in the sentiments ab-  
ove advanced by Dr. Ruter, in relation  
to Mr. Kirkham's Grammar.  
**JOHN WINRIGHT,**  
**JOHN L. TALBERT,** } Academics  
**T. HAMMOND,** } Instructors.  
**JAMES CHUTE,**

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Cham-  
bersburgh Academy.

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

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

Yours, very respectfully,  
**SAMUEL BLOOD.**  
Chambersburgh Academy, Feb. 1825.

# 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.

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

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

# THE LADIES' LITERARY

**PORT FOLIO,**

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

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

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

# NEW-YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

NEW YORK.	par	Marblehead	3-4
N. Y. city banks	do	Worcester	do
Dutchess co b	do	Hamden	do
Laurensburgh	do	Falmouth	do
State b. Albany	1-2	Taunton	do
Bank of Albany	do	Springfield	do
Mech. & Far. do	do	All others	do
Col'm b. Albany	do	VERMONT.	
Troy	do	Burlington	1-2
Farmers, Troy	do	All others	do
Mohawk	do	NEW JERSEY.	
Newburgh	do	Hoboken bk broken	do
Colum. Hudson broke	do	State b. Newark par	do
Middle district	do	do Elizabethtown do	do
Orange co	1-2	do N Brunswick do	do
Catskill	1-2	do Patterson broke	do
Geneva	3-4	Newark Ins. co do	do
Utica	do	do Trenton b co do	do
Auburn	do	Salem	1-2
Canandaigua	do	Prot'n & Lom broke	do
Utica branch	do	Trenton state b do	do
Ontario	do	Jersey city stop'd	do
Chenango	do	Franklin, J city do	do
Jefferson co	do	All others	1-2
Rochester	do	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Wash. & Warren 1-12	do	Philadelphia bks 1-2	do
Barker's Exch'ge 70	do	Lancaster	1-2
Green co 65a70	do	Gettysburgh do	do
Plattsburgh no sale	do	Silver lake 25	do
Niagara	do	Huntingdon broken	do
CONNECTICUT.		N Hope br co do	do
New Haven 1-2	do	All others	do
Bridgeport par	do	DELAWARE.	
Norwich do	do	Laurel broken	do
Eagle broken	do	All others	1
Derby do	do	MARYLAND.	
All others 1-2a3-4	do	Baltimore bks 3-4	do
RHODE ISLAND.		Port Deposit 1-2	do
Burrillville 1-2	do	Som bk Snow'h'l ---	do
Farm. & Mech broke	do	do br Prin's Ann do	do
All others do	do	Fredrick co 1	do
MAINE.		Havre de Grace do	do
Winthrop 3-4	do	Uppr Malboro' do	do
Castine broken	do	Westminster do	do
Wiscasset do	do	Elkton ---	do
Hall. & Augusta do	do	Cumberland broke	do
Kennebec do	do	Farmers & br's 1	do
Passamaquoddy do	do	Annapolis, 1	do
All others 3-4	do	DIS. COLUMBIA.	
N. HAMPSHIRE.		Franklin broken	do
Cheshire 3-4	do	Alexandria mec b do	do
Concord do	do	B of Columbia 25	do
Coos do	do	All others 1	do
Exeter no sale	do	VIRGINIA.	
New Hampshire do	do	NW bank 5	do
Stafford do	do	All others 1	do
Portsmouth do	do	N. CAROLINA.	
Rockingham do	do	Newbern 5	do
Grafton do	do	All others do	do
Conn. river do	do	S. CAROLINA.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Charleston bks 2	do
Boston bks 3-4	do	GEORGIA.	
Mannf. & Mect do	do	Augusta 5	do
Pacific, Nantucket do	do	All others do	do
Phenix, at do do	do	OHIO.	
Beverly do	do	Columbus 5	do
Essex do	do	All others do	do
Merrimac do	do	CANADA.	
Glooucester do	do	B of U C at York	do
Hampshire do	do	do Kingston brok	do
Lynn Mechanics do	do	do Other banks, C. 8	do
Mechanics do	do		
Franklin do	do		

# N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

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

ASHES.	ton	\$110 50 a
Pot, first sort	ton	115 a
Pearl	ton	115 a
FLOUR AND MEAL.		
N. Y. Superfine	bbl	6 87 a
Western Canal	bbl	6 75 a 7
Middlings, fine	6	a
Rye Flour	4	a
Indian Meal	2 37 a	2 50
GRAIN.		
Wheat, N. River	bush	a
Do. Genesee	1 50 a	1 52
Rye	71 a	
Corn, Yellow, North	54 a	56
Barley, N. R.	55 a	
Oats, South and North	36 a	42
Peas, white, dry, 7 bush	a	
Beans, per tierce, 7 bush	7 a	9
PROVISIONS.		
Beef, Mess	bbl 10	a 10 50
— Prime	7	a 8 50
Butter, N. Y. dairy	lb	13 a 16
Hog's Lard	5	a 6
Pork, Mess	bbl 12 50 a	13
— Prime	9 50 a	10
Cheese, American	lb	6 a 7
Hams, Northern	9 a	10
SUGARS.		
St. Croix	lb	10 a 12
New-Orleans	7 a	8
Lump	15 a	16
Loaf	17 a	19
TEAS.		
Hyson	lb	80 a 1 10
Young Hyson	70 a	1 10
Hyson Skin	40 a	75

# THE N. YORK MEDICAL ACADEMY.

**T**he happy effects of the *Botanical Sys-  
tem of Practice*, more especially of late,  
employed in the cure of diseases, are such  
as to entitle it to a high rank among modern im-  
provements. The opinion long entertained  
in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thor-  
ough experience has now demonstrated to  
be well founded; and with the number and  
variety of its salutary achievements, its repu-  
tation 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 happi-  
ness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*,  
are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and  
surgeons of the present day, for the removal  
of almost all the diseases incident to the hu-  
man 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 sci-  
ence and practice of medicine, an individ-  
ual in this city in the year 1827, procured a  
lot of ground and erected a handsome and  
convenient edifice, for an institution denomi-  
nated 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 pro-  
ductions of our own country. The course  
of treatment adopted by this institution was  
principally the result of near forty years ex-  
perience of a distinguished medical reformer;  
which course we are happy to state, has  
been crowned with signal success, and pro-  
ved 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 meas-  
ures commensurate with the importance of  
the object should be taken, to promulgate  
this valuable system of practice, and thereby  
improve and reform the noble and important  
science of medicine.

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

The building is large and commodious,  
situated in Eldrich-street, between Gard &  
Broome, and adjoining the present U. S.  
Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired  
part of the city, and has been completed at  
a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:—

1 *Anatomy.*  
2 *Surgery.*  
3 *Theory and practice of phisic.*  
4 *Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.*  
5 *Materia Medica and practical Botany.*  
6 *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attend-  
ance at the institution, will, we trust, be du-  
ly appreciated by those who wish to acquire  
a correct knowledge of the healing art.—  
Here the student will be taught all the mod-  
ern practice which is deemed necessary, in  
addition to the Botanical; and in conse-  
quence of his residing in the Institution, and  
pursuing a systematic course of studies, com-  
bining each of these departments, he may  
acquire a knowledge of both in a short space  
of time, and at a very small expense, in  
comparison to that of other Medical Institu-  
tions.

There being an Infirmary connected with  
the Academy, the students will have the  
benefit of Clinical practice, by which the  
experimental part of medicine will be ac-  
quired with the Theory.

Another advantage held out to the student  
is, that all these who conform to the rules  
and regulations of the school, and there fin-  
ish their education will have employment,  
with a generous compensation, secured them  
by the institution, to disseminate the prac-  
tice of medicine in different sections of the  
country.

There will be no specified time to com-  
plete a course of study, but whenever a stu-  
dent is qualified to pass an examination he  
will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma  
will have a decided advantage over every  
other, as it will enable to practice in every  
State in the Union without molestation.—  
Some will require one year, others two years  
to complete their studies.

For the information of some we wish to  
state that this system of practice is essen-  
tially different from that disseminated by  
Dr. Thompson.

# REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the  
School will be:

1. A certificate of a good moral charac-  
ter.  
2. A good English Education.

# TERMS.