

# PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—No. 6.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1829.

WHOLE No. 45.

## THE PALMYRA FREEMAN

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, IN  
PALMYRA, WAYNE CO., (N. Y.) BY  
**HADLEY & MBRIDE.**

**Conditions.**—To village subscribers, \$2.50 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, 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 discretion of the Editors.

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

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## POETRY.

The following effusion is from the pen of a Reverend gentleman, who is famous for his poetical attainments. It presents such a tender flow of fancy and of native feeling, relative to conjugal felicity, that our readers cannot but be pleased with a perusal of it.]

FOR THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

### THE HAPPY PAIR.

As o'er the hills of Macedon I stray'd,  
Where morning suns light up the dew-drenched groves;  
Where humble violets charm the sylvan maid,  
And larks and linnets woo their willing loves;  
I spied a Pair, whose manners innocently gay,  
Thaw'd down my frigid brow, and stole my heart away.

With even steps I saw them gently move,  
And saw the fiend of discord 'fore them fly—  
Each other they sustain'd in mutual love,  
As dwelt they on the topics of the sky—  
Or chum'd the notes of Eden—or press'd the nuptial kiss—  
Or felt the sacred glow of hymenial bliss.

I ask'd permission of the happy pair,  
To spend a day beneath their rural bow'r—  
They gave me leave—I was an inmate there—  
But oh! the joyous day seem'd not an hour!  
Days seem but minutes there, so swift and smooth they roll,  
And friendship's sweet effusions so enrapt the soul.

No air of affectation vex'd my eye;  
No vulgar mirth assailed my joyful ear;  
For angels breath'd celestial notes so high,  
No hateful fiend could lurk in ambush near—  
Yes—music from the skies liv'd in the ambient air.

Refin'd the ear of faith, and made a heaven there.  
'Tis said when christian shepherds roam that way,  
To tend the flocks that haunt those hills and vales,  
Test thither they repair at close of day,  
To hymn the FAITHFUL whose bounty never fails;  
To taste the symphony of holy vesper lays,  
And spend the opening morn in social prayer and praise.

\* Hy-me-ne-al.

## ANTI-MASONIC.

From the Boston Anti-Masonic Free Press.

### LETTER IV.

July 10, 1828.

SIR:—The first argument with which Masonry meets you at the threshold of controversy, is the "antiquity" of her institution. Is antiquity any proof of utility? Or longevity any proof of honor? Frailty is as old as Virtue. Despotism lives to as hoary an age as Freedom. Disease may be handed down through an hundred generations, while moral excellence becomes extinct in one. The race of giants has passed away, but the Delilahs still remain. Years are no proof of excellence. The reputation of Methuselah was neither more ripe nor rare for the growth of a thousand; nor the character of our Saviour the less perfect for its youth, nor the less glorious for the briefness of its mortal splendor. Wisdom is the gray hair, and an unspotted life, old age! Let us therefore, no longer be told of the antiquity of an institution, whose only records, like the laws of Draco, are written in blood!

Shall we be boastingly told, that the institution claims kinred with Christianity? Why clothe it then, in a Sorcerer's mysteries? Why decorate it with the disgusting symbols of savage idolatry? Christianity has no mysteries and no symbols. Religion requires no Shiboleth, but the voice of the Eternal—a voice that speaks to the heart and not to the ear; the quick feel it, and the dead hear it.—She administers no oaths of blasphemy, and wears no weapons of blood; she shows mercy and executes not vengeance;—the whole human family are her brethren; heaven is her throne, and earth her footstool, the universe her temple, and all who choose may enter it.

But what will "Antiquity" profit these "Right Worshipful" and "Royal Arch" Apostates—these "Knights of the Sword of Babylon," and the "White Eagle and Pelican," in the day of wrath when their "Babylon" shall have fallen, and the ravens plucked out the eyes of their "Rosicrucians" and "Ne Plus Ultras," and their young Eagles have eaten them? What shall a false and Pharisaical alliance with religion profit them in the day of retribution, when the "voice of a brother's blood" crieth to them from the ground for vengeance?

But what answer do they make to our accusations? What justification do they plead for their crimes? They return no answer, and offer no justification. But suddenly accuse their accusers with trying to CREATE an excitement against them, as though falsely charging a man with theft—forcibly bearing him from his family—illegally imprisoning him—hoodwinking, pinning, and kidnapping him—depriving him of liberty without even the mockery of a trial, and depriving him of life with more than savage barbarity.—were not a SUFFICIENT CAUSE OF EXCITEMENT.

Merciful Heaven!—it come to this, that a society—a band of ruffians—a privileged banditti, are suffered to exist in this country of civil and religious freedom, who claim the right of taking the life of a fellow citizen, under the pretence that he has divulged their loathsome secrets, and violated their horrible oaths—secrets that are only the toils of knavery, and oaths that are but blasphemy? Such a brotherhood of banditti, with its thousand Hydra heads do exist, and has existed, for a series of years; not however, from the "year of Eight," from which they falsely date their monstrous birth—but from the year of pagan darkness and slavish ignorance and brutal bigotry?—They have indeed travelled along the high road of time for centuries; but they have moved, like jugglers and mountebank, only by night; and, like the midnight assassin, they have always taken the shady side of the street, and walked in darkness like a pestilence! But the time is coming, and now is, when DARKNESS shall no longer shelter them; when the voice of TRUTH, like the trumpet borne before the ark of the Lord, shall shake the walls of their polluted Jericho, and level the temple of their abominations with the dust.

Our cause is mighty and will prevail.—Liberty is with us! Religion is with us!—Justice is with us! Humanity is with us! God is with us!—Who shall be able to stand against us?

LUKE DE FAUBOURG.

### LETTER V.

July 19, 1828.

We call on you, like the sons of Noah to stand up and cast the mantle of reformation over the shame and folly of your fathers. We call upon you, like the sons of Jacob, to flee from the obscene embraces of masonry—who like Potiphar's wife, violating her nuptial vows to society, seeking to gratify in secret her impure desires, and which disappointed, denounces her destined victims, as *various ragabonds*—swearing—to "oppose their interest by deranging their business, by transferring their characters after them [the bad character given them by the fraternity] wherever they go, and exposing them to the contempt of the world during their whole natural life."

We call upon you like the sons of Alcmena, the young Alcides, to rid your country of that hundred headed Hydra, infesting the social circles, and polluting the temples of religion. We call upon you to slay the Gorgons, watching at the infernal regions of masonry, to prevent the deluded victims from returning again to the peaceful habitations of life. We call upon you like the sons of Jocasta to destroy the Sphinx, sent into society by some angry deity, to scourge mankind—possessing all the cruel and leathesome properties of the brute, with only a human face, and human voice, and whose enigmas, are the secret snares laid for strangers and travelers; enigmas that the martyr Morgan, like Oedipus, has explained; and he like Oedipus has been banished to a grove sacred to the furies, for him, like Oedipus the earth has opened, and he has disappeared.

The Sphinx of old, when her enigmas were solved, committed suicide! but the modern Sphinx when her "SECRETS" were exposed, committed murder!—We call upon you, like the pious sons of Anchises, to bear your fathers from the hallowed temples of your country, consecrated to Religion and Liberty, betrayed by crafty wiles into the possession of masonry—profaned and polluted, trembling and tottering beneath the vile and reckless ambition of an unprincipled conclave—united by bonds of guilt, sealed with oaths of blasphemy!

We call upon you to redeem your country from the thrall of the mind as your fathers rescued it from the slavery of the body. We call upon you to fight the moral battles of the present age, as your fathers in a former one fought the battles of freedom. In 1776, they declared your country free and independent.—But masonry at that very moment was forging chains of slavery in secret, more galling and ignominious than those it required a war of seven years to burst asunder. We call upon you to break them! we call upon you to vanquish a cruel and insidious domestic foe, as your fathers conquered a merciless foreign foe.

Scarcely half a century after the declaration of independence, to show their power and desposition—Lo! the cannibals of masonry demand the immolation of a human victim! one too, who had fought the battles of his country, in the second "war for Independence," and shared the glory of victory which terminated!—we call upon you to avenge his doom!

We call upon you like the saints of Erin, to exterminate these venomous reptiles—these "Right Execrable Knights of the sword [and harlot] of Babylon," whose creed of crime and sacrilege bids them

Kneel and shed  
In the warm blood, their band bath poured—  
To matter o'er some text of God!  
Engraven on their reeking sword.

We call upon you in the name of justice, whose balance and sword are broken! We call upon you in the name of mercy, whose garments are stained with human gore! We call upon you in the name of religion, whose altars are polluted; we call upon you in the name of GOD, whose temples are desecrated, and whose sanctuaries are profaned!! We call upon you in the name of all that is dear to you as men and christians, to fight the good fight, finish your course, and keep the faith; and soon the ANTHROPOPHAGI OF MASONRY shall drink their LAST LULLABY from the HUMAN SKULLS of their VICTIMS.

LUKE DE FAUBOURG.

### LETTER VI.

Addressed to the most excellent and Reverend Benjamin Hutton, Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, and pastor of the Congregational Church, Canton, Massachusetts.

SIR:—I am a humble searcher after truth. I present myself before you a servant of God, accountable for the talents committed to your trust, and capable of giving the reason for your faith—willing, I hope, to enlighten those who lack knowledge: able, I know, to support the weak; ready, I am confident, at all times, to remove the doubts and confirm the belief of the wavering, and instruct the ignorant in their duty towards their fellow men, and towards their Maker.

You stand before the world, distinguished for talents, as a Minister of Religion, and exalted by honors, as a dignity of masonry.—Your duties to the church, and to the chapter, are doubtless fulfilled with a sincerity worthy of their aim, and a zeal commensurate to their importance—but the inquiry with the unenlightened, is, "How do you reconcile them?"

How do you reconcile the meek and lowly spirit of the Saviour, the Author of our divine Religion, who said of his murderers, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"—with the proud, intolerant, revengeful and blood-thirsty spirit of Solomon, the founder of masonry, who commanded Joab to be slain, even at the horns of the altar, because he had interposed to save the life of Adonijah, the guiltless brother of the king?

How do you reconcile the charity of the gospel, with the specious splendor of masonry? How do you reconcile the meek and lowly spirit of the Saviour, the Author of our divine Religion, who said of his murderers, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"—with the proud, intolerant, revengeful and blood-thirsty spirit of Solomon, the founder of masonry, who commanded Joab to be slain, even at the horns of the altar, because he had interposed to save the life of Adonijah, the guiltless brother of the king?

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How do you reconcile the injunction of the gospel, requiring you to "swear not at all,"—with the obligations of masonry, requiring you to swear to all things—with a penalty shocking to humanity, and revolting the benevolence of God?

How do you reconcile the rites of religion, with a humble tabernacle, open to all—or around a rude altar, accessible to all, the firmament only for a canopy, bright with the effulgence of meridian day,—with the rights of masonry, beneath the fretted roof of a gaudy palace, guarded by weary, open to none but a my-sue brother—closed to all human ears, and concealed from all human eyes beside, and veiled by the pall of midnight from the world?

How do you reconcile the commandment of the decalogue, restraining equality the incontinence of all—with the oaths of masonry, restricting it only to the nearest relatives of a mystic brother, and consequently allowing and inviting its indulgence—increased by a partial restriction—with all the best of the human family?

Though to the dim intellect of the feeble, these things seem palpable inconsistencies, yet to the deeper vision of the enlightened, they doubtless appear clothed in the perfection of similitude; stamped with all the proportions of moral beauty, and sealed with all the evidence of a Creator's wisdom.

It is for a master hand like yours, Sir, to couch the intellectual eye, and reveal to the benighted mind, the united beauties and united harmony of the chapter and the church, and reconcile the mysteries of masonry, with the Revelation of God.

LUKE DE FAUBOURG.

From the Anti-Masonic Beacon.

## LADIES' DEGREE, OR "HEROINE OF JERICHO."

### LECTURE.

A. It's very dark to-night?  
B. Yes; but not so dark but what I can see.  
A. What can you see?  
B. A scarlet line.  
A. Why a scarlet line?  
B. Because it saved my life in the hour of danger.

## HISTORY.

It is said that this degree of masonry has been conferred on a few females of illustrious families ever since the days of William Wallace, by whom it was instituted; but it was not until a few years since, that it has been conferred indiscriminately upon all such females as were willing to receive it, and who are not debarred by the obligation. It is believed that many worthy sisters have been rescued from situations of imminent peril, and have been the means of assisting masons of the other sex, in dilemmas of a similar character, through the instrumentality of this degree. Two instances are related of Wallace. During some part of the wars in which he was engaged, he saw a female at an upper window, giving the grand hailing sign of this degree. He immediately rode to the house, and inquired if she was in distress. She replied that her husband was in the army, and she was in great want of the necessities of life. He immediately rode away, and after the battle was ended, in which his soldiers were then engaged, he ordered a large quantity of provisions to be taken to her house, and commanded the army not to molest or disturb her.

At another time several persons of distinction were sailing in a barge for pleasure, of both sexes, and a flaw of wind upset the whole company into the water. One of the ladies, when almost exhausted, gave the "grand hailing sign of this degree," which was recognized by Wallace on the shore, who was a witness to the scene, who immediately "flew to her relief," and rescued her from a watery grave. She was the only one saved!!!!

## OBLIGATION.

I, A. B. of my own free will and accord, in the presence of the Almighty God, and these Heroines of Jericho, do hereby and hereon, most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not confer upon, or give this degree to any person in the known world [To males the obligation runs thus: I will not confer this degree upon any person in the known world, except to a worthy royal arch mason, his wife, or widow, I know them to be such.] I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not give the grand masculine word of this degree, in any other way than that in which I shall receive it. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not give the grand hailing sign of this degree, except in a case of imminent danger, or in a place of instruction; and when I see it given by another, I will fly to his or her relief, if there is not more danger of losing my own life than hope of saving his or hers. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a brother or sister, of this degree, or suffer any evil reports concerning them to be circulated, if in my power to prevent it. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will keep the secrets of a brother heroine of Jericho, as secure in my breast as in theirs. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not cheat or defraud a brother or sister of this degree, out of the value of any thing, or suffer others to do so if in my power to prevent it;—to all of which I most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, binding myself under no less a penalty than to have my head smote off, and carried away to the top of the highest mountain, should I be wilfully guilty of violating this obligation. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in the performance of the same. (Kiss the book.)

This degree is founded on the relation in the second chapter of the book of Joshua, concerning the spies whom Joshua sent to spy out the land, who were entertained by Rahab the harlot, (masons say "hostess") by whose instrumentality they escaped out of the hands of the king of Jericho, binding themselves by an oath to protect and save her and her relatives, when the children of Israel should take the city. The signs of this degree are all made with a pocket handkerchief, which represents the scarlet line by which the spies were let down from the wall of Jericho, and which Rahab hung in the window as a memorial of the covenant between them and her.

1st Sign. Put a corner of the handkerchief into the mouth, holding it in the teeth, hanging down before you; place your left hand over it, upon the

## HALL COACH.



## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

### M. KINGMAN, & CO.

HAVE established, between Palmyra and Canandaigua, A DAILY LINE OF COACHES, leaving Palmyra on the arrival of the eastern Packets, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and arriving at Canandaigua in season to take the STAGES for Albany or Buffalo. Returning, leaves Canandaigua every morning about 8 o'clock, and arrives at Palmyra in time to take the Eastern or Western PACKETS.

## MAHLON KINGMAN,

Having fitted up his LIVERY STABLE at L. Hurd's Stage House, in a superior style, he will at all times be ready to accommodate his friends and the travelling public with fine HORSES and genteel CARRIAGES, with or without drivers, on very reasonable terms. Palmyra, April 11, 1828.

You will see by our terms, that Companies must pay in advance if they expect to appear at N.Y. yearly. Please send us a communication occasionally.



abdomen, and the right hand upon the left.

**2d Sign.** Take a corner of the handkerchief between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, raising the arm so as to form a right angle with the elbow, having the hand perpendicular, the handkerchief hanging across the arm half way from the elbow to the shoulder.

**3d Sign. Grandhailing sign.** Take the handkerchief between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, straighten the whole arm and elevate the hand so as to form an angle of 45 degrees, the handkerchief hanging perpendicularly.

The grand masonic word of this degree, is "*Rahab*," and is given as follows:—Two persons place their right feet in juxtaposition; one puts her right hand on the other's left shoulder; the second the same. While performing these motions they alternately speak a single word of the following sentence: "*My life for yours*;" after which the first says, "*if ye utter not this our business*." The word is halved in a distinct whisper.

#### MASONRY IN VIRGINIA.

In our paper of Oct. 3d, we published the following recantation of masonry.—We took it from the columns of the Winchester Republican, where it could only find admittance as an advertisement.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

I take this method of publicly renouncing, forever, all the privileges and immunities of masonry. I disclaim all authority it may presume to exercise over me, and hold myself answerable only to the laws of my country and my God.

THOS. J. DEWAR, E. A.  
Winchester Va. Rep. Sept. 19, 1828.

Since then, several masonic papers in this part of the country have republished the notice, applying abusive epithets, but the last Winchester paper contains the following articles, by which it appears Mr. Dewar is a man of spirit and a true Virginian:

#### MASONIC NOTICE.

In *Hiram Lodge No. 21*, Jan. 5, 1829. Resolved, that the expulsion of Thos. J. Dewar, a Member of this Lodge, for gross unmasonic conduct, made at the October meeting, be published in the newspapers.

Extract from the minutes.

Winchester, Jan. 9, 1829.

#### TO THE PUBLIC—No. 1.

Having understood that there was an order issued from the Lodge of masons. No. 21, that I be expelled, I consider it a duty which I owe to myself, to make some defence respecting the matter.

In the first place I protest against the right of any set of men having any authority over me whatever. Every man who reads the Republican doubtless saw my renunciation, some four or five months ago, wherein I renounced the cause of free-masonry forever. This renunciation was copied into different papers. The world knew it. My cause for withdrawing will appear hereafter.

Now the public will perceive that this blow is aimed at me to injure me, merely to satisfy their revenge, as the lodge could not have had authority over me after my withdrawal. If I have committed any crime, or been guilty of any conduct which could not be swallowed by these moralists, let them, according to custom, set forth the charge authenticated, so that the world may see what I am; and unless it be sustained and published, I hold the lodge, and doubtless the public will hold it, as an instrument to injure me in my humble occupation, it being entirely confined to the goodness of the people.

I will await until next week for the charge; if not brought forth, my second number will come out the week following.

THOS. J. DEWAR.

Winchester, Jan. 9, 1829.

#### DID FREE-MASONS MURDER ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA?

Hear what Mr. Allen says on this question: he unravels the mystery, as follows:

#### MASONRY UNHOODWINKED.

To the Editor of the Free Press—It is now said by the masons that the subscriber courted masonry when in her silver slippers of innocence, and golden chain of brotherly love—that I will not deny. But now, clad in her bloody sandals, walking in midnight darkness, leaving her footsteps behind in colors that would add lustre to vermillion, I am no longer her votary.

It is a generally admitted principle that all associations, or combinations of men, having mystery for their basis, or an oath of secrecy, are a league of robbers against society, and will prey on the vitals of the community in some way or other.

The first time my feelings were hurt, when in the Lodge, was a few years since, when the visitation of the Grand Lodge took place in October. This deputation was uncommonly splendid, bringing many visitors from all the neighboring Lodges. The hall was fuller than ever I had seen it before or since. After the collation, the Master, addressing himself to the master of Legation, said, "*Right Worshipful*," a sentiment is expected from you." He arose and said, "Brethren, I give you the *Universality of masonry*, and

may her charities be no less extensive." Then the master said, "any other of the Legation?" meaning he wished a sentiment, when one arose, and feeling himself more at home than the rest, said, "I give you, brethren, Alexander of Russia,—may his throne be a gallows, his diadem a halter, and every true brother stand Jack Ketch!" I did not take the sentiment. The Rev. Paul Dean, then said, "brother, did you mean that as masonic?" his answer was, "masonic or not masonic, I would like the job!"

From that time I considered that his death was premeditated!

This led me to look more closely into the principles and bearings of masonry than before; and I became more and more dissatisfied, till I was perfectly convinced of its iniquity, upon reading Mr. Giddens' narrative, which I do believe to be entitled to full credit; and the public may rely on the correctness of the narrative, which he gives of the confinement of Capt. Morgan, and all the statements made, which every Philanthropist must look upon as one of the most wicked murders to be found on the page of history. My uninitiated readers, who read Mr. Edward Giddens' Narrative, will keep in view, that the words "*Bast*," signifies the "*high commanding powers in masonry*;" and the "*West*," the "*completion and fulfilment of the same*!"

JACOB ALLEN.

Braintree, Oct. 4, 1828.

Mrs. MORGAN.—One of the Resolves of the Dedham Convention very properly regards the unhappy situation of this amiable woman and her fatherless children, eminently entitled to public sympathies; and pledges that it will exert itself to obtain for her, by subscription, some pecuniary assistance; we trust that this pledge will be honorably redeemed; that the several delegates, on their return home will immediately set on foot the subscription in order to accomplish the object, with as much expedition as possible—but we address ourselves not to the Delegates only, but likewise to that numerous body of patriotic Citizens whose signatures animated the Convention, in the great cause of Equal Rights. It is also confidently hoped, that every humane man will bring the subject home to his own breast, and whatever may be his condition in life, that he will evidence the charitable sensibility of his soul, by casting in, like the poor but virtuous widow in the Gospel, his mite—and the more so, when he reflects that by so doing, he not only contributes to alleviate in a pecuniary way the distresses of an unhappy woman, but that in this exhibition of sympathy, he pours the balm of consolation into her wounded spirit, by thus furnishing her with the best evidence possible, that she and her murdered husband are subjects of public respect and commiseration.—*Boston Free Press*

#### Anti-masonic Declaration of Independence.

We have received a number of letters, enquiring when the document, which was agreed to by the seceding masons, who assembled at Le Roy on the fourth of July last, will be published, with the signatures attached to it. We can only answer, that we were on the committee of publication; but as the other members of the committee were on the spot where articles for publication were to be arranged and prepared for the press, it has not been convenient for us to take a part in the business. We regret, however, to learn from the letters we have received, that the enemy is infusing into the minds of anti-masons, in different directions, suspicions that all is not fair, or the publication would long since have been made. We can assure our friends, that so far as we know any thing of the matter, there is nothing wrong in the conduct of the acting members of the publishing committee.—They are, no doubt, able to explain satisfactorily. It is hoped, however, that the document may soon make its appearance, with the names of the signers, which will put suspicion at rest, and gratify many anxious enquirers. Its appearance will, we believe, give a new spring to anti-masonry.

"Is there no help for the Widow's Son?"—A late number of the Salem (N. J.) Messenger contains the following advertisement:

"Will be exposed for sale at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th day of December, 1828, the MASONIC HALL, lately erected in the town of Salem."

In addition to the foregoing, the editor of the New Jersey Palladium states, that at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of that state, usually held just about the time of the assembly of the legislature, but fifteen members attended! A less number than usually attends from Morris county alone!

"Oh dear! what can the matter be?"

#### ANTI-MASONRY IN VERMONT.

On the 9th instant a Convention of Churches was held at Danville, to take into consideration the subject of Speculative Masonry. Fifteen Churches were represented by Pastors and Delegates. After a minute and prayerful investigation of the subject, which lasted three days, a committee appointed for the purpose, presented a statement of the views of the Convention, in an able and truly christian address, which was adopted. In

this address they say they find themselves under the painful necessity of giving it their opinion, that the Masonic Institution is one that involves principles and obligations which are inconsistent with, and contrary to the plain rules of our Holy Religion, and entreat ALL who regard the suffering cause of Christ, to withdraw therefrom.—*Orleans Advocate*.

**Odd Fellows.**—We observe another pompous ceremony at Albany, at the installation of Hope Lodge, in that city. In the proceedings of this meeting, the grand lodge of the state, and lodges in other parts of the Union, are mentioned. Is it not astonishing that a secret society should get dispersed over the Union, and grand state lodges formed, before even its existence is scarce known to the public? Or is it masonry, assuming a new name? Be this as it may, we oppose ALL secret societies.—*Chaut. Phenix*.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship John Jay, capt. Holdridge, arrived at New-York on Sunday, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 14th of December, and Liverpool to the 16th.

The price of cotton had receded another 8th of a penny, and the sales had been extremely limited, but there was some revival in the demand the last two days.

The price of wheat had advanced a trifle. American flour was quoted on the 15th, at 42 to 46s. per barrel. The last general average was 74s. 4d.

By all the accounts from the continent of Europe, (says the New-York Daily Advertiser) it would seem, that the Russians have been forced to raise the siege of Silistria, and to retreat towards the Danube. The season is stated to have been very unfavorable, and the weather inclement and severe. The Grand Seigneur is said to be determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and at every hazard; and has given orders to recapture Varna, cost what it may. And if the accounts are to be relied on, that the Russian garrison consists of only 6000 men, we should think he stands a chance at least of accomplishing his object. How much dependence is to be placed upon these accounts, time will disclose. There is nothing official that we have seen from the immediate theatre of war. It is therefore, not improbable, that a good deal of allowance is to be made for newspaper and letter writer speculations. But the fair inference from the whole, undoubtedly is, that the condition of things on the part of Russia is unfavorable. The entire absence of official documents, renders it more difficult to form satisfactory conclusions; and the unofficial reports have to run such a gauntlet through the regions between Turkey and Great Britain, of newspapers, scribblers, stockjobbers and politicians, that they are always to be received with caution, and scarcely ever to be credited to their full extent.

The Earl of Liverpool, so long prime minister of Great Britain, died on the 4th of December.

The king of England continued to enjoy good health. He was to hold a court on the 14th of December.

The lord mayor of London, has invited the mayors of other cities in England, to call meetings to assist the Spanish refugees in the kingdom. This seems to indicate an inclination to take part against the two profligate sovereigns who now oppress, rather than rule the Peninsula.

The editor of the London Courier in noticing the rumors of differences of opinion in the British Cabinet—of changes of ministry, reports of negotiations with Mr. Huskisson, &c. states that they are entirely without foundation.

By the death of the Earl of Liverpool a blue ribbon becomes vacant. The title descends to his half brother, Mr. Cecil Jenkinson, M. P. for Grinstead.

The Dublin papers state that Mr. O'Gorham Mahon, who so zealously exerted himself in procuring Mr. O'Connell's return for Clare, has been removed from the commission of the peace, for using some expressions in the hearing of the military, against the Brunswick Club.

The city of Edinburgh had been much agitated by a discovery of a house in that city, kept by a Mr. Burke, where persons have been taken, murdered, and their bodies sold to surgeons. Burke and his wife have been arrested. The house occupied for this purpose is at Westport. Twelve suits of clothes are said to have been found on the premises.

From the London Courier of December 8th.—Despatches were received at the Colonial office yesterday from Gibraltar, dated 7th ult. They announce the welcome fact, that the troops had returned to the garrison, and the inhabitants to their houses, and that there were no new cases of fever. The rain had set in.

Constantinople dates of November 10, state that there is now no idea of accepting the proposals sent by the three ambassadors from Poros. The fall of Varna had produced no change in that respect. The Turks flatter themselves that the blockade of the Dardanelles will have the effect, sooner or later, of dissolving the alliance of the 6th July, because they say it exposes too much the interests of the maritime powers.

Since the raising of the siege of Silistria, Bulgaria is now as free as it was at the beginning of the campaign, with the exception of Varna, which is cut off from the principalities and left to its own re-

sources. The Grand Vizer has received orders to take Varna at any price.

The Sultan has called upon all men able to bear arms to rally round the standard. Mussulmen are commanded not to give quarters or suffer themselves to be taken prisoners.

An English paper says that Tangier has been blockaded by two of his majesty's ships of war, our consul, Mr. Douglass, having been put in close confinement. It has been notified, that if a shot or shell be directed against the town, the English will be put to death—an idle threat, which the little piratical power will not dare to execute against a single individual, for it is well aware of the terrible and signal vengeance it would bring upon it. The offence which has been given to the Tangerine authorities is not stated.

The editors of the London Courier, referring to the intelligence received of the disasters of the Russians, says the latest German papers state that Tebassan Oglou had lately arrived from Asia with 12,000 men. The recapture of Varna was to be attempted immediately—it is said, indeed, in some letters, that it has actually been effected. There is one part of the intelligence which we cannot believe—it relates to the disgrace and banishment of Omer Vrione and Hussin Pachia.

**PORTUGAL.**—There is still nothing from this wretched country but accounts of new arrests, imprisonments, confiscations and exiles. Nothing is improving but the health of Don Miguel, who still lives to do what harm he can. His career, however, we are confident, must be rapidly drawing to a close.

It is stated in a letter from Lisbon, that 19 ladies of the nobility have been sent to convents because they were suspected of entertaining sentiments favorable to the Constitutionals.

**Mexico.**—Accounts received at New-York, from Vera Cruz, as late as the 28th of December, represent the affairs of the Republic to be in a most miserable condition. The partisans of General Guerrero and Santa Anna were within a short distance from Vera Cruz, which city, it was feared, would be taken and plundered; the latter purpose appears to be the object of those who joined the fortunes of Guerrero. The state of Zacatecas has made known its determination to support the government by troops and money, and offers to form a conjunction with other states similarly disposed. In the state of Jalapa, the travelling was very dangerous, as large bands of robbers were prowling about, endeavoring to excite a popular commotion, and under its sanction, commit the most fearful enormities. The city of Mexico, the capital of the Republic, was the scene of much disturbance; and so far had insubordination proceeded that all government was at an end. It was also reported that the mob had trampled down the British flag at the Consulate, and that a number of English, French, and German inhabitants, as well as a number of Mexicans, had been robbed of their property.

The above accounts may have been exaggerated, but it is probable that they are not far from the truth. The people of Mexico are, as yet, totally uneducated, and are superstitious and bigoted in their religious faith; so there is but little hope for improvement, until some system of education is introduced among them.—*Batavia Advocate*.

From the N. Y. Morning Courier.

**Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1820 and 1823.**—General Porter has addressed the following letter to the Pension Office, in correction of an abuse, (we can call it by no other name) which has existed since the acts of 1820 and '23. Some of our readers may remember, and the remembrance cannot but arouse their indignation, that an old soldier in Connecticut was debarred from receiving his pension because he owned a gun (his sole property) which was a trophy of his valor, and his only memorial of the Revolution, Paltry and pitiful was the spirit of that man who thus construed the act, we know not and care not who he may be. Every liberal minded man will applaud General Porter for the just and generous spirit with which he has acted on this occasion.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
December 26th, 1828.

Sir—The present practice of your office, in regard to the amount of property which under the law of May 1st 1820, shall disqualify a person from receiving a pension, is deemed to be unequal on the different classes of applicants: To correct which inequality, the following rules will hereafter be observed:

The object of the Pension law is to provide for the absolute wants of the poor but meritorious soldiers of the Revolution; and the highest rate of pension is supposed to be the smallest sum that will afford a comfortable support to an individual. In accordance with this principle, the following rule has been adopted by the war department, and is hereby continued, viz.—When the whole property of the applicant consists in a yearly or fixed income, (such as annuity, bequest, rent, or charge upon lands, or any other in-

corporeal right,) which is inconvertible into capital, he shall not be deprived of a pension, unless such yearly income exceed the full yearly pension of a soldier.

In addition to which, the following rules corresponding in principle, are hereby established. 2. When the applicant's property consists in money, stock, houses, lands, or such other property as he can at pleasure convert into money or capital, it shall not deprive him of the right of pension, unless its yearly proceeds, estimating them at ten per cent on its total value, shall be equal to the amount of a full pension.

3. When the applicant's property is mixed, and consists of both species, he shall not lose his pension unless their aggregate income, estimating by the preceding rules, shall amount to a full yearly pension.

As the Pension Laws of 1818 and 1820 are not predicated on any pre-existing engagement of the Government, but were intended as a gratuitous provision for the support of individuals, for the time being, the last two regulations will not be considered as retrospective in their operation.

To obtain the benefits arising from the foregoing regulations, in every case where a claim has been rejected under the former regulations, a new declaration is deemed essentially necessary, in order to show what is the present state of the claimant's property, to prove his identity.

Very respectfully,

your obdt. servant,

P. B. PORTER.

James L. Edwards, Esq. }  
Pension Office. }

From the foregoing letter, it will be seen that the old soldier to whom we have alluded may now draw his pension, and keep his gun, which he refused to part with in 1820, poor and penniless as he was. He deserves a double reward for the exhibition of lofty feeling and a spirit chivalrous to the last. To such men and their descendants, we must look for the line of nature's nobility, for the race "*of heroes descended from heroes*."

**STEALING.**—Don't be alarmed gentlemen; though there is nothing very fascinating in the title of these lucubrations, still we are determined, with your permission, to discuss the subject hoping thereby to give that word a more extensive definition than the fashionables may be disposed to allow it. For instance: a gentleman sees a handsome pen-knife on the desk of his friend—he admires it! 'tis exactly the thing he wants: one blade is a keener for a quill—another an exquisite parer of the nails: in short, he must have it—and why not? "pen-knives are public property," so it glides into his vest pocket, and makes itself "at home."

Now this is *stealing*—downright stealing—yet, "Brutus is an honorable man." Your literary friend visits you in your library and luxuriates in the field of literature before him with the keen relish of an epicure at a feast, knocks down Virgil, in grasping at Byron, and pops Cervantes under the Waverlies. After a general survey of all your library bill of fare, he [or she] honors you by borrowing the first volume of one set—thesecond of another, and so on; now as it is an "old fashioned whim," even to think of returning borrowed books, prepare to sign your last farewell to these. And what is this but stealing? yea, most vexatious and abominable larceny? When wishing, perhaps on some important occasion, to refer to a particular book you hasten to your library and find that volume, the most valuable of the set, the only one missing. If you are resolved to regain it, after a diligent inquiry to that effect, it may perhaps be restored to you in the course of the year, after having accomplished the tour of the city upon the lending principle; yet coverless and soiled as it probably will be, you are glad to receive it. A liberal feeling sometimes visits us on viewing the vacancies of our book shelves, and could we but remember the names of such borrowers, we should be happy to forward to them the remaining volumes of the set, as being useless to us. We had rather be compelled to cut with half a pair of scissors than to lose one volume of an interesting work.

Two resolutions, having for their object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, have passed the House of Representatives, and will, in all probability, receive the sanction of the Senate. Such an event would be gratifying to the friends of liberty, and the universal freedom of the human race. We profess, as a nation, to act on those principles, and



it is, therefore, the duty of the Nation's Representatives to act upon them in all cases. A sovereign state may, from necessity, be obliged to hold in slavery thousands of their fellow beings; but the same excuse can not be offered by the members of Congress, a majority of whom are sent from the non-slaveholding states. It is to be feared, that the rapid increase of the black population of the United States will be productive of unpleasant consequences to the Union, at no late day, and a removal of as large a part as possible seems to be the most efficacious mode whereby to remedy an evil of great magnitude. The inhabitants of the Southern states feel most bitterly the curse entailed upon them by their ancestors, and every succeeding year must increase their well-grounded apprehensions. The black population in some of these states is more numerous than the white, and is increasing annually with great rapidity, and, if suffered to do so, the day may come when they will bid defiance to their present masters, and struggle for that which we are taught from infancy to believe the unalienable right of every man.—*Baltimore Advocate.*

**America and Europe Steam Boat Line.** A Canadian paper assures us, that the project of a line of steam boats, to run between Ireland and the British American colonies, has not been abandoned. The following is an extract from the Montreal Herald:—"The average passage from Liverpool to New-York is about 35 days; we think we are within bounds in calculating that from Valencia to Boston, at something about one half that period; and the number of passengers that sail between the two ports at present, forming the extreme ends of the communication between Great Britain and America, would be amply sufficient to support a line of steam boats. But it is fallacious to calculate on the present number of passengers only—make the passage short, and as far as possible certain, and it is impossible to say to what amount the intercourse will be encouraged. There are thousands of travellers in England who have exhausted the sights and wonders of the continent of Europe, and who would willingly view that of America, were it not for the uncertain duration of the voyage, and the great advantage that would accrue to Great Britain to America, and the British colonies, were they better known to one another, is so self evident, that it would be superfluous to dwell upon it."

A day or two since, a pumpkin headed "Ichabod Crane" sort of a Jonathan, came into our office, for the purpose, as he said, of "seeing us make papers." After edifying himself amazingly for an hour or two, by examining the wonderful apparatus of a printing establishment, he most needs try his skill at handling types. Jonathan accordingly laid his [paw] upon a short article put in type for insertion in the paper, and tumbled "A Dreadful Accident" into a heap of pie! "By gosh," said he, "I didn't think the tangle things would squash down so darn'd easy!" Now, aside from delaying our work, it makes the *Devil* (we don't mean Old Nick himself, but the evil one attached to our office) grumble; and we prefer to have people who favor us with their company, keep their hands, as well as the capes of their cloaks and great coats, at a proper distance from matter which is put in type; for although it requires some labor to set up types, it is a very, easy thing to upset them.—*Litchfield (Conn.) County Post.*

**Bad Affair.**—Miss Judith Toughenough, a respectable maiden lady in the town of Tewkesbury, on Tuesday morning, in climbing to a cellar closet, for the purpose of examining the condition of her favorite plant, the Bachelor's Button, and to ascertain whether it had survived the recent frosts, unfortunately made a false step, and was precipitated head foremost, into a barrel of soft soap, which had been carelessly left uncovered. Her long absence caused some alarm, and the family on searching for her, found her feet and ankles protruding from the barrel, while not a particle of her body could be seen. Her situation was truly peculiar. She was drawn forth, and in a few moments discovered symptoms of life, by hurling a pot-lid at the head of poor Susan, the cook, for leaving the barrel uncovered.

**Scarcity in Canada.**—The Quebec Gazette of Jan. 5, says, that "the alarm on account of the failure of the last wheat harvest, has increased in this District since the grain has been threshed. In some parishes it has been found, on examination, that there was actually not a sufficiency of food in the parish to last more than two or three months. A deputation consisting of the Curate, Mr. Legendre, and others, has been sent to Quebec from Lethbridge, for assistance from Government by way of a loan of money. We are sorry to hear of pressure in the country, where the poor are generally supported by the charitable contributions of individuals, has been increased by numbers of poor from the town, under the present attempts to suppress mendicancy."

In the house of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a resolution authorizing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to use their efforts to procure a law for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, passed on a second reading yesterday, after a warm debate, by a majority of 16 to 9.

# THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1829.

**MASONRY.**  
The cause which gave birth to the present opposition to free-masonry, is, we believe, well understood by every intelligent person in the country. We have seen one of the most alarming outrages committed by the members of the masonic institution—an outrage, or rather a crime, of no less magnitude than MURDER; and what is still more alarming, the perpetrators of the horrid deed have not, nor cannot, be made to atone for the demands of insulted justice! Why so? Because the members of the guilty institution are sworn to assist a brother when in difficulty, and conceal his crimes, "MURDER AND TREASON NOT EXCEPTED!" An institution that requires of its members such a concealment as this, should not be permitted to pollute the air of freedom. *Equal Rights* to all, is the motto on which our government is based. But what shall we think of an institution that protects its members in murder? Can it be said that it administers *equal rights* to all mankind—or that it is congenial with the welfare of our country? The query must be answered in the negative. Why then do Americans support it? Why do they expend liberty for the sake of upholding tyranny? Why do they adhere to the obligations of a lawless institution, which is in direct opposition to the express commands of God? Why do they expend money, health, reputation, and happiness, for the purpose of overthrowing the blood-bought liberties of our country? The reasons we cannot assign. But so it is. We see individuals of every rank in close connexion with the masonic institution—some of them filling the most responsible offices in our country—some of them our neighbors, friends, and even relatives—all engaged in the support of MURDER and TREASON! We shudder at the thought of our country's condition, and are irresistibly forced to exclaim, "Good Lord deliver us from the wrath to come!"

What still adds to the sickening scene is, to see thousands of the professed followers of God, actively engaged in the support of this blasphemous, tyrannical, and murderous institution.—We do not blame them for having joined the order; but as they are now conversant with its dangerous tendency, we think it is their duty to renounce all connexion with it. Can a Christian assign one substantial reason for supporting free-masonry? We hesitate not in saying it is impossible. Why then do they sustain it? Do they think their reputation or interest will be injured? Were they to renounce the institution, the brotherhood, it is to be expected, would vilify their characters, and injure them in every possible manner. They are sworn so to do; but should this prevent them from obeying the express command of their Heavenly Father—"have no fellowship with the unfruitful workers of darkness?" We conjure every christian mason, by all that is dear to himself, to his friends, and to his country, and by all the ties that bind man to man, and man to God, to renounce immediately all connexion with free-masonry, "the mother of harlots, and abominations of the earth." Flee, we beseech you, from the polluted Jericho, or the cloud of vengeance, which is now gathering over your guilty heads, will shortly burst asunder, and sink you down to rise no more forever."

**LEGISLATIVE.**  
On Saturday the 26th ult. Silas Wright, jr. was chosen by the legislature, Comptroller of this state, in the place of Wm. L. Marcy, appointed judge of the supreme court.  
At the same time Green C. Bronson was chosen Attorney-General of this state, vice S. A. Alcott, resigned.

**DELEGATES.**  
It will be seen by the proceedings of our County Convention, that MYRON HOLLEY, of Lyons, and LUTHER FILLMORE, of Ontario, have been appointed delegates to attend the Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Albany on the 19th inst. Every anti-mason of our county will, we think, readily concur in these appointments. These delegates are gentlemen of talent, influence, and respectability, and what is still better, substantial Anti-Masons.  
George W. Lay, Timothy Fitch, and Augustus P. Hasall, of Genesee county; S. P. Sweet, Alfred Guthrie, and A. W. Stow, of Jefferson county; Albert H. Tracy and Thaddeus Joy, of Erie county; and George H. Boughton, of Niagara county, have also been appointed delegates to attend the State Convention.

**TIOGA COUNTY.**  
A gentleman of Spencer, Tioga county, writes to us, that the anti-masons of his town have held a meeting to recommend a County Convention to appoint delegates to attend the State Convention at Albany on the 19th inst. We are pleased to perceive the spirit of patriotism which is raging in the county of Tioga. The freemen of that county have been aroused by the encroachments of the hydra-headed monster; and so ardent are they in the struggle, that nothing short of the total destruction of that monster, will appease them. Their cause is mighty, and well prevail. Liberty, Religion, Justice, and Humanity, are with them; and who shall stand against them?

**POPULARITY.**  
There are some masons who assign as a reason for not renouncing the institution, that the practice is becoming too popular! Surely, the times have altered greatly within the last two years. It was then hazardous even to express our opinion of the institution. Now it is said renunciations are getting too popular! How is it, Noodles?—is this the case?

**TOO RIDICULOUS!**  
The masonic editors of New-York and Boston, have again put in circulation the false, insulting, and ridiculous report, that Capt. William Morgan—yes, the murdered Morgan—has been

discovered in Smyrna!!! Poor Noodles! what is the use of such insulting and improbable FALSEHOODS? Do you imagine any person of common sense will credit the report? Morgan's body lies mouldering in the Batavia burying ground, and his spirit has ascended to the mansions of rest. And now you have the impudence to say he is in Smyrna, and that he has turned Turk! Surely, 'tis too ridiculous!

**MORE HELP.**  
The "Northern Light," an anti-masonic paper, has made its appearance in St. Albans, Vt. The paper is of a good size, handsomely executed, and ably conducted. The Green Mountain boys are zealous for their rights—let an evil be once perceived, and it will be soon remedied.—They have now four Free Presses.

**RENUNCIATIONS.**  
Deacon Orrin Hale, of Greece, Monroe county; Elder Enoch Barns, of Hounsfield, Jefferson county; and Levi Chase, of Fall River, Mass. have recently declared themselves free from masonic shackles. How encouraging the prospects!

**"THE CENSOR."**  
A spirited anti-masonic paper, formerly published in Adams, Jefferson county, has been removed to Watertown.

**COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
At a Convention of the anti-masonic delegates of the county of Wayne, held pursuant to public notice at E. B. Price's Hotel in Lyons, on the 28th day of January, 1829, for the purpose of appointing two suitable persons to represent said county in the State Convention at Albany on the 19th of February—Luther Fillmore was called to the chair, and Peter Valentine appointed secretary.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials, and took their seats: Arcadia—M. P. Sweet, Parshall Terry, and Peter P. Kocher.  
Butler—Joseph A. Olmsted, Amos Winegar, and Horace Peck.  
Galen—James Roy, Ananias Wells, and H. P. Jones.  
Lyons—William Voorhies, David Adams, and Abel Lyman.  
Macedon—Isaac Durfee, Ira Hill, and Joseph Cole.

Ontario—Luther Fillmore, Jesse Randolph, and Joseph Patterson.  
Palmyra—Chade Southwick and Jonathan A. Hadley.  
Rose—Peter Valentine.  
Savannah—Jonathan Beadle, Russell Palmer, and Noah Gould.  
Williamson—Samuel Brockway and Daniel Grandin.  
Walcott—George B. Brinkerhoff, Andrew Adams, and John Decker.

The objects of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, it was  
**Resolved**, That MYRON HOLLEY and LUTHER FILLMORE be delegates to represent this county in the Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Albany on the 19th of February, 1829.

The following resolutions were then read, and unanimously adopted:  
**Resolved**, That we view the institution of speculative free-masonry as dangerous to the prosperity and welfare of our country; and that we will use all just and honorable means to prostrate with the dust its haughty, wicked, and dangerous pillars.

**Resolved**, That as our forefathers purchased with their life's-blood the liberties which we now enjoy, and bequeathed them to us by their blessing, we, as their descendants, will use our best endeavors to keep them pure and untarnished from the further encroachments of all secret and midnight banditti.

**Resolved**, That we view with the deepest regret, the unfair measures resorted to by free-masons generally, to sustain their rotten institution, as it indicates that they are blind to the best interests of their country—blind to morality and religion—and blind to their present and future welfare.

**Resolved**, That as the dark veil of masonry has been rent, and the deformed features, nature, and tendencies of the institution exposed in their true, but native ugliness, it is now the duty of its well-meaning members, the clergy especially, to renounce all connexion with free-masonry, "the mother of harlots, and abominations of the earth."

**Resolved**, That we entertain the highest esteem for all masons who have had the boldness and independence of mind to renounce the institution; and that altho' the fraternity may style them "unworthy and vicious vagabonds," yet we consider that they have been guided by the dictates of conscience, and that they are deserving of the highest meed of praise.

**Resolved**, That however bitterly we may lament the awful murder of Capt. William Morgan, yet we consider him as a martyr in the cause of liberty and the free institutions of our country; and that the future historian ought, and no doubt will, record him among the best benefactors of the human race.

**Resolved**, That the titles, forms, and ceremonies of free-masonry, are better adapted to children than to those who think themselves remarkably wise, and call themselves the followers of the Son of the Most High.

**Resolved**, That it is the duty of every friend to his country, to morality, and to religion, to exert his influence in the circulation of all books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. which are calculated to disseminate truth and "light" on the nature, tendency, and ultimate result of free-masonry.

**Resolved**, That those editors of pub-

lic newspapers who have refused to publish the truth relative to the late masonic outrages, and who have, on the contrary, circulated false, improbable, and contradictory reports on the subject, are undeserving the countenance or support of an enlightened community.

**Resolved**, That those editors who have opened their columns to a free discussion of the principles and merits of free-masonry, are worthy of the responsible avocation which they fill; and that we will interest ourselves in the circulation of their papers.

**Resolved**, That a Central Corresponding Committee of seven be appointed for this county, who shall be authorized to call any subsequent meetings or conventions which they may deem expedient for the overthrow of the masonic institution.

**Resolved**, That Luther Fillmore, Isaac Durfee, Chade Southwick, Daniel Grandin, David McDowell, William Voorhies, and Ananias Wells, be said committee.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Palmyra Freeman, Wayne Sentinel, and Lyons Advertiser.

LUTHER FILLMORE, Ch'n.  
PETER VALENTINE, Sec'y.

**Anti-Masonic Reading Room.**  
E. GIDDINS, has opened an Anti-masonic Reading Room, in the rear of his anti-masonic office, in Fitzhugh-st. west of the Court House, where the principal anti-masonic news papers are regularly received, and complete files kept for reference; also, anti-masonic books and pamphlets may at all times be found there for perusal.  
As there is to be no pecuniary gain from this establishment, it will increase with the increase of subscribers; and so soon as the number of these are sufficient to defray the expense it will be furnished with the standard authors on masonry, and the most approved masonic, literary and scientific journals in the Union. Terms of subscription may be seen at the Reading Room.  
Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 1829. 6tf

**THE ANTI-MASONIC REVIEW, AND MAGAZINE,**

Published monthly in the city of New York, by HENRY DANA WARD, A. M. a Renouncing Mason. It is intended to give the true origin and history, to review the standard works and productions, and to examine the moral and religious tendency of FREE-MASONRY.  
Terms.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty-Cents after six months.

**CONTENTS OF VOL. I, NO. 1.**  
Associated efforts; free-masonry not frivolous; the peculiar hand-maid of religion; free-masonry must have a singular object; every mason helps to secure that object; Washington's opinion of the grand object; free-masonry's gifts are a debt; qualifications for membership; man and nature adapt the form of their works to the use; the body of free-masonry lean and long; its color, tongue, and eyes; a secret revealed; the fangs of free-masonry; we renounce free-masonry as an impostor; we renounce free-masonry as practicing deceit; we renounce free-masonry as of an injurious tendency; depudate and abjure it; plan of the work.

**CONTENTS OF VOL. I, NO. 2.**  
Free-masonry, a scheme of delusion, which honest men must renounce; free-masons are deceived with a counterfeit; the greatness of free-masonry; book of constitutions; free-mason's library, and Ahiman Rezon; free-masonry's divine origin, and natal day; free-masonry's self drawn portrait; free-masonry sealed in the forehead, the basest of creatures; the system deceives both its members and the community; the Romish Church ancient, and free-masonry recent; free-masonry trusts in her sons, who suddenly renounce their relation to this concealed mother; the character and abduction of Capt. William Morgan; the excitement upon this subject; subjection of the press; societies, like men, become vicious by degrees; how free-masons are deceived; formula for the public disavowal of free-masonry.

Subscriptions for the above invaluable work received at this office.

**Palmyra Cash Store,**  
(Corner of Main and Market-streets.)

**GILES S. ELY,**  
HAS on hand a 'Splendid assortment' of English French, India, and American GOODS, of the latest style; Merino, Thibet-Wool, Cashmere, Valentin Prussian, Silk, and Cotton SHAWLS; 4-4 and 5-4 black and white Bobinet Laces; Thread, Bobinet, and Gimp Laces and Footings; Bead Reticules, and Bracelets of Paris workmanship; Thread, Silk, and Cotton Floss; Morocco and Prunella SHOES and BOOTS, and a great variety of Millinery Articles. ALSO,  
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, BRANDY, GIN, Crockery, Hardware, Iron, & Steel, NAILS, AUBURN PRISON WOODENWARE; and many articles too numerous to mention, making a complete assortment, and for sale at very low prices.  
Palmyra, Dec. 29, 1828.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to this establishment for job-work, advertising, papers, &c. are hereby informed, that immediate payment must be made to  
J. A. HADLEY, Agent.  
Dec. 30, 1828.

**REMOVAL.**  
THE subscriber has removed to his new remodeled east of J. Frere, one net shop, where his customers and the public will find a comfortable supply of the first-rate

**HATS,**  
embracing every quality of black and drab beaver, napt, and wool Hats, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased at any other store in the village.  
Hats dressed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.  
Hating wool and country produce received in payment for Hats.  
Cash paid for Hating and Shipping FURS.  
GEORGE SEYMOUR.  
Palmyra, Jan. 6, 1829—3m2.

**E. PECK & CO.**  
Book-Sellers, Printers, & Book-Binders,  
(CHURCH-ST. ROCHESTER.)

**KEEP constantly for sale, a very extensive and general assortment of BOOKS,**

in almost every branch of Literature and Science, which are offered at low prices. Library companies, physicians, merchants and others, who purchase by the quantity, may rely upon being supplied on the most liberal terms.  
Also, for sale, ACCOUNT BOOKS, of every description, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Invoice Books, &c. &c. constantly on hand, or ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice.  
Also, SCHOOL BOOKS of every description in common use, of the best editions, and well bound, with which schools or merchants will be supplied cheap by the dozen.  
The highest price in Cash will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, and an extra price paid for White Rags.  
Rochester, Jan. 1829—2

**ANTI-MASONIC BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.**  
JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, the following anti-masonic publications, viz.

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

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

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

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

**—ALSO—**  
**HESELRIEGE**, or the death of Lady Wallace, with other Poems—by mica Relegonics.  
**SKETCHES** of Ancient History of the Six Nations of Indians—by David Cusick, (an Indian.)  
**HADLEY & M'BRIE.**  
Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

**CASH FOR RAGS!**  
HADLEY & M'BRIE will pay 3 cents per pound for clean cotton & linen RAGS.—January 13, 1829.

**BOARDING.**  
MRS. E. H. RVEY, from New York has taken Mr. Jarvis' new and commodious Brick House, opposite the Collector's Office, where she will be happy to accommodate 10 or 12 Gentlemen with genteel Board, on moderate terms.  
21st October, 1828. 38tf.

**ELIAS DURFEE,**



**INFORMS** his customers, that he still continues his FURNACE, and his Plough manufacturing Business, in the town of Marion, where he intends to hold himself in readiness to make any kind of

**Mill Machinery,**  
SUCH AS  
Gudgeons, Spindles, Spur Wheels, &c. and various other kinds of Castings cheap in Cash.  
Marion, 4th mo. 2d 1828. 5

**Information Wanted.**

**CHARLES STARS**, from Terrone county, town of Fintene, Ireland, being desirous of finding his brother and sister **ROBERT** and **MARY STARS** from the same place, and whom he believes are living somewhere in the states, requests them, should this notice meet their eyes, to cheer the heart of a lone brother, by writing to him immediately, directing their letter to Sackets Harbor, Jefferson co. N. Y.  
\* \* \* Publishers of papers at this state will confer a great favor upon an unfortunate foreigner by giving it a few insertions in their respective papers.  
Dec. 13, 1828.



**SIGN PAINTING, &c.**  
Business, formerly carried on by David B. Smalley, is now carried on by his son, who has removed to the opposite W. Linnell's Blacksmith shop, and two doors west of Kellogg's tavern, where he intends to carry on all the branches in his line of business, viz: all kinds of **ORNAMENTAL SIGN, HOUSES, AND CARRIAGE PAINTING.**

He feels thankful to the public for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. Those who see fit to call, may depend on having their work done to their satisfaction and on the shortest notice.

DAVID B. SMALLEY.  
Palmyra, May 7, 1828. 10

**PROPOSALS** for publishing by subscription, a periodical to be entitled **THE ANTI-FREEMASON.**

Were there nothing else against Free Masonry, the darkness in which it envelops itself is sufficient to condemn it. Saith the Saviour of mankind, "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God." If Free Masonry is good, why shun the light? Why seek the shades of concealment, the fit covering for the "works of darkness?" Why, if it is the handmaid of religion, do not its abettors spread it abroad throughout the world, and let it accompany religion wherever it goes, without confining it to one sex, and to a chosen few of that sex? A strange handmaid indeed, not to attend on its mistress better than this! Yea, and to company with those with whom religion does not—with Deists &c. with men who make no pretensions to religion!

But the opposers of Free-masonry at length have something more than mere suspicion whereon to ground their opposition. *The voice of a Morgan's blood cries aloud from the ground,* and it will not be silenced till he is avenged. Let the Masonic Fraternity inform an indignant public what has become of Morgan, and deliver up his murderers to outraged justice, or be considered participants in their crime. Where is Morgan? Until this question can be satisfactorily answered, Free-masons must expect to see the sword of justice brandished over their heads; and should they long persist in their silence, that sword, in avenging innocent blood, will fall upon them without distinction. If ye are the Israel of God, surrender the Achan for whose sake your camp is troubled; but if you refuse to do this, how can you expect to be viewed otherwise than his accomplices?

The fate of Morgan has raised a breeze in the country against Free-masonry that is rapidly increasing to a tornado, which seems destined soon to sweep every vestige of this Anti-Christian, murderous institution to the darkness whence it sprang. Free-masons themselves are renouncing, denouncing and exposing it. Churches are withdrawing their fellowship from members who persist in their adherence to it. Periodicals are starting up in every direction against it. Soon, we trust in God, will this unhallowed imposition, this heterogeneous mass of iniquity and corruption, be rooted out of existence, and "its place be found no more at all." We cannot doubt that there are some pious men among Masons. But to such we would say, "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Perceive ye not the wrath of offended heaven brooding in midnight clouds of vengeance over you, ready to break and overwhelm the Fraternity like Sodom of old? Fly, then; and your connexion with Free-masonry will receive as favorable a construction as charity can put upon it. Pious men sold slaves; pious men often do things that it is difficult to reconcile with Christianity, inasmuch as they are frail and fallible; and it is not therefore strange that pious men are Free-masons. Time was when slavery was deemed justifiable; when many who now view it with horror and detestation, thought it no harm; and the time seems at hand when many who now regard Free-masonry even as a good institution, will be led by the light of investigation to look upon it with loathing and abhorrence, as an Anti-Christian contrivance invented by the Devil to delude souls with the idea, that they can be saved by their own godliness.

Our ground of opposition to this institution will be two-fold—what can be selected from the authorized publication of the Fraternity themselves; and what Free Masons disclose who renounce it. By these means we shall be able to show to the world, that it is an evil of no ordinary magnitude, and to which public attention should be aroused.

The proposed publication will be issued semi-monthly, in a large quarto form, which will enable us to furnish it to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance. The subscription price being so small, it will the more readily get into general circulation; and as it is to be devoted particularly to the subject of Free-masonry, it is conceived that it would be more acceptable than it would be were it longer, and published more frequently. Inasmuch as too much on any one subject cannot fail to be burdensome to the reader. The proposed work will be published every other Wednesday, at No. 36, Washington-st. by

ZADOC PHILIPS.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1829.

**PROPOSALS** for publishing by subscription, a Book, entitled **THE DIVINE ORACLES VERSUS FREE-MASONRY:** Being an Easy Application of Scriptural Portraits to the Masonic Fraternity: Together with the Author's Valadictory to his Quondam Brethren of the Craft.

BY SOLOMON SOUTHWICK,  
Once a Mark Master Mason.

Henceforth Oracles are ceased, and no more, with pomp and sacrifice, shall be required at Delphos or elsewhere, at least in vain; for they shall find their mute God hath now sent his living Oracle into the world, to teach his final will.—*Milton.*

This work, which is ready for the press, will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are procured, to justify the expense.

It is perhaps due to the public to state, that the author has not aimed at a theological or spiritual application of the spiritual portraits, which he has exhibited against free-masonry; his chief aim being to keep alive in the recollection of all who have studied the Bible, or may be hereafter induced to study it, that there were in the days of the Patriarchs and Prophets, and in those of our Redeemer and his Apostles, certain Secret Combinations, of an odious description, which, if not free-masonry, so called, have been the prolific source from whence probably that and other monstrous evils, of a similar nature and tendency have sprung; and which were seriously deprecated by inspired writers, as calculated to incense the Holy Spirit.

An easy and familiar application is what he has aimed at. He has not spared the monster, nor does he ever mean to spare it, or parley with it. A war of extermination against free-masonry and all other secret and odious combinations, is the maxim of the author: And on this occasion he has exhibited it in so many odious points of view—all, however, justified by the letter and spirit of holy writ, as well as by recent facts—that he cannot but hope this little book may be greatly instrumental in crushing the Monster, even as the small pebble from the sling of David crushed one of its kindred spirits—a tyrant who felt power and forgot right.

The author flatters himself that one important object will be attained by this work.—Unwards of one hundred and forty texts, from the Divine Oracles, are levelled at the Order, as we think, with unerring aim: these with the facts and comments subjoined to each, will furnish the friends of the cause every where, and especially its pious friends, with ready arguments in support of it, and against the enemy. This, in itself, is no small point to be gained by men, even many sensible ones, who have not the leisure to search for themselves, though they may have the proper sources at hand. To all such the author is confident, this work will prove an acceptable, and he hopes an agreeable and useful companion for a winter evening.

As the portraits, or sketches, are separate from and independent of each other, the book may be taken up, and laid down, from time to time, as a source of momentary amusement. It thus accommodates itself to the taste of those who are fond of short essays or articles upon all subjects.

There are reasons in favor of publishing books against free-masonry, which ought to have great weight with all who sincerely wish to destroy so foul a nuisance. Books will find their way where newspapers will not.—There are thousands who do not take newspapers, because they think they cannot afford it, who may be induced to purchase a book, especially a low-price one. Those who take newspapers do not generally peruse them: they are read, and thrown aside, and are soon torn up and used as waste paper. Books, on the contrary, are preserved in families, and handed down to succeeding generations. Newspapers may do most in the present day; but books are indispensable to keep the light of truth alive for the benefit of posterity. Books are necessary in another important point of view. Such is the present all-powerful influence of free-masonry, that out of about one thousand newspapers, published in the United States, there are but thirty-nine, whose editors are not either free-masons, or influenced by free-masonry; and, therefore, beyond the precincts, or influence, of these thirty-nine free presses, the only means by which we can gain a hearing by the people, is through the medium of books and pamphlets. It is hoped, on these grounds, that the friends of civil liberty, who have at heart the subversion and overthrow of an institution, which is one of the most powerful and most to be dreaded foes, will every where cheerfully and promptly encourage the publication of such books, pamphlets, and tracts, as may be best calculated to promote the grand object in view.

So far as the author of the work now proposed, is personally interested in the publication of books, he has accomplished his design, which was (beside his editorial labors) to give free-masonry "three distinct knocks;" and these are—his Solemn Warning—his Fourth of July Oration—and the present work. These three blows he strikes, in special return for the many favors he has received at the hands of free-masonry—such as conspiracy against his life, conspiracy to put down his paper, and conspiracy in the terms of the obligation of the Knights of the Red Cross, to destroy him by "pointing him out to the world as an unworthy and vicious vagabond, by opposing his interests, deranging his business!" &c. The rest of this diabolical obligation may be seen in the proceedings of the Le Roy anti-masonic convention. We have been made to feel the force of it.

The price of the work to subscribers is 50 cents single, or \$4 per dozen: to be nearly printed in a duodecimo volume, and stitched in a handsome covering of a strong texture; or five shillings, if bound in boards. To non-subscribers the price will be 62 1-2 cents stitched, or 75 cts. in boards, with cloth backs.

The author frankly calls upon his friends, and the friends of the cause, to aid him in this publication. They need not be told, that the war he has declared against free-masonry has placed him in a situation, in which he has to contend with every species of calumny and opposition; and that to sustain himself, and support the sacred principles of anti-masonry, require all his own energy and character, and something more; the effectual aid, as well as cheering approbation, of all honest men.—Albany, Dec. 16th, 1828.

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR  
PUBLISHING A NEW WEEKLY PAPER,  
TO BE CALLED THE  
**Anti-Masonic Christian Herald.**

THE object of the paper will be to give a general view of the progress of evangelical religion throughout the world, while its columns will be open to a cool, and candid discussion of the principles of Free Masonry. It will readily be seen, that the present crisis demands such a publication, when we consider nearly all the religious papers in the Union, have closed their columns to this important question; and one which must be acknowledged to be deeply interesting to the church.

In the Boston Recorder of August 29th, the editor says, "we have been urged by Anti-Masons, for some time past, to open our columns to those religious men who have deserted the institution, that they may assign their reasons directly to the religious community; while others no less pious, but who remain connected with their lodges, have remonstrated against such a course. Now we consider the request of those 'anti-masons' perfectly reasonable, and in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions; and if those masons who remain are pious men, it is certain that it is not pious that skirns from the light of investigation."

The following extract from the editorial remarks, found in the Boston Recorder of Sept. 12th, fully express our views of the subject; and we trust the views of the christian community in general:

"There are persons, free from Morgan influence, and standing fair in society as moral and pious men, who have renounced Masonry.—Such men come out from the lodges, and publicly declare that the principles of the order are in their view adverse to christianity and the public good; and moreover, that the secrets of the institution are substantially before the world, in the publications of Morgan and others. It is on account of the declarations of such men, that we judge the friends of the order, must make up their minds to have the inquiry proceed. This is an enlightened community, where the cry is, 'Let every thing in which society may be concerned, be open as the day.' This is a people peculiarly jealous of their rights; and unsuasive to dominion, whether open or covert, present or in prospect. They have not suspected Masonry; but the alarm is now sounded, and we greatly mistake if the public mind is put to rest, until either alleged corruption is substantiated, or the purity of the institution placed beyond dispute. The investigation must eventually be deliberate and impartial; but it cannot be avoided.—The ancient plea of secrecy will not suffice; and if it should be offered, it would be received as a tacit acknowledgement of guilt."

**CONDITIONS.**—The paper will be equal in size and execution, to any other religious paper published in Boston; and will be issued weekly, at \$2 a year, payable in advance, \$2.50 at the end of six months; or \$3 at the end of the year. Agents who become responsible for six subscribers, shall receive the seventh copy gratis. The publication will commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. It would be desirable to commence with the first week of January, if subscribers will send in their names in season.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

Boston, Nov. 15, 1828.

**The Masonic Review,**  
AND  
**ANTI-MASONIC MAGAZINE,**  
(Thirty-two octavo pages.)

TO be published monthly, in an elegant pamphlet form, designed to show the origin, to expose the pretensions, and fully to unfold the true character and tendency of Free-Masonry. By HENRY DANA WARD, A. M. "A Master Mason." Terms—\$2.00 a year in advance—\$2.50 after six months.

The *Masonic Review* is intended to be a sword at the system of Freemasonry, while the members of the Fraternity will be treated with all possible respect. It will fully illustrate the origin, the principles, and the dangerous tendency of Freemasonry—tracing its history, dissipating its mystery, and bringing its glorious pretensions to the bar of public judgment, and its boasted light to the test of truth. It will wipe from the name of Solomon the reproach of being the First Grand Master, and from the "Holy St. Johns" the imputation of having been eminent patrons of Freemasonry. The publication will continue while republicans continue to delight in the titles of *Most Worshipful, Thrice Illustrious, &c.* and while grown men publicly parade in aprons.

New-York, Aug. 14, 1828.

The Editor has received the following from the Anti-Masonic General Corresponding Committee:—

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26, 1828,  
Mr. WARD is known to us as a zealous and able writer upon the subject of Speculative Freemasonry. He is impelled to this task by considerations of the most elevated character; and we earnestly recommend his work to the patronage of all the friends of religious truth and civil liberty.

Samuel Works, Harvey Ely,  
F. F. Backus, F. Whittlesey,  
Thurston Weed.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

THE subscriber informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business at his shop, opposite J. Kellogg's tavern, in the village of Palmyra, where he manufactures and has constantly on hand, Cast-steel Axes, (ground) of a superior quality; Draw-shaves; Chisels; Broad axes; Patent steel forks, &c.

**CUSTOM WORK,**  
of every description, done on short notice and in the best manner.

WASHINGTON LINNELL.  
Palmyra May 19, 1826. 11

**PROPOSALS**  
For publishing a Book, entitled,  
**LIGHT ON MASONRY,**  
a collection of documents upon the subject of speculative Free-masonry: embracing all the degrees on masonry, from an entered apprentice to the three illustrious order of the Cross, as published by Capt. William Morgan the martyr; and the convention of succeeding masons, held at Le Roy, July 4th and 5th, 1828.

COMPILED BY ELDER DAVID BERNARD  
Of Warsaw, Gen. co. N. Y.  
Once an Intimate Secretary in the Lodge of Perfection.

"For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known. And what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the house top."—JESUS CHRIST.

The above work, in addition to all the degrees of masonry, from an entered apprentice, to the Thrice Illustrious Order of the Holy Cross; will contain the signs, grips, and pass words of a number of the ineffable Degrees, as conferred in the "Lodge of Perfection;" and the following very interesting and important Documents:

1st, Result of a Convention of the Saratoga Baptist Association, containing Fifteen Reasons for their disfellowshipping Free-masonry.

2nd, Report of the Western Committees, appointed by the people in the counties of Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Monroe and Niagara, with an appendix, being a Narrative of Facts, in relation to the abduction and murder of Capt. Wm. Morgan, &c. &c. &c.

3d, Trials of Masonic Conspirators, who confessed themselves guilty of kidnapping Capt. William Morgan.

4th, Proceedings of the convention of succeeding masons, held at Le Roy, Feb. 19 and 20, 1828.

5th, Proceedings of the anti-masonic convention of the twelve western counties of New-York, held at Le Roy, March 6th and 7th, 1828, including their very able address to the people of the State of N. York.

6th, Important extracts from the proceedings of the legislature of New-York, relative to the masonic outrages, committed Sept. 1826, including the speech of the Hon. Mr. Cray before the Senate.

7th, Proceedings of the convention of succeeding masons held at Le Roy, July 4th and 5th, 1828, including important extracts from the *Masterly Address* of Solomon Southwick, Esq. delivered to that body, and the Oration of Herbert A. Read Esq. a seceding Knight Templar, pronounced at Le Roy, July 4th, 1828, to an assembly of about 10,000 persons.

8th, Proceedings of the Anti-Masonic New-York State convention, held at Utica, August 4th and 5th, 1828.

9th, An address to all honest masons in 8 numbers by a seceding Knight Templar.

10th, A candid appeal to professors of Religion on the subject of Speculative Free-masonry, by B. B. Hotchkiss, Ruling Elder in the 1st Presbyterian Church, in Le Roy.

11th, Renunciations of Free-masonry, by seceding masons.

12th, The great question answered, "If Free-masonry be so great an evil, why have great and good men united with, and continued to countenance the institution so long?" By a seceding mason.

13th, Masons justified in breaking their masonic oaths, and publishing the secrets of the order to the World; by a seceding mason.

14th, Facts not included in the above documents proving the truth of Morgan's abduction and murder, and the awful corruption of the masonic institution. Notes and critical remarks on the whole work, by the Compiler and Publisher, &c. &c.

A moments reflection will convince the candid that the above work is greatly needed. Many parts of this state (N. Y.) and a great part of the United States, is yet in darkness as it relates to the recent masonic outrages, and the secret mysteries, and abominations of Free-masonry; and it is not only important that the light on this subject should be spread throughout the Union, but it is necessary for the good of posterity, that the facts now in possession should be secured in such a manner as not to be easily mutilated and destroyed.

Resolution of an anti-masonic convention of Genesee county, held at Bethany, July 23, 1828, in favor of the above work. "Whereas the title and prospectus of a book entitled '*Light on Masonry*,' &c. &c. has been read to this convention;—Therefore, Resolved, that for the advancement of Light and Truth, in the great and holy cause of anti-masonry, and for the good of future generations, we deem it of the highest importance that such a work be published, and from our knowledge of the talents, character, intelligence, and zeal of Elder David Bernard, we believe him to be eminently qualified for such an undertaking; we therefore solicit him to persevere in the work without delay, as such a work is worthy of the patronage of the friends of liberty, and religion, throughout the whole civilized world.

ROBERT EARL, Jr. Pres't.  
CEPHAS A. SMITH, Sec'y.

Resolution of the Anti-Masonic New-York State Convention at Utica, August 4th, 1818, in favor of the above work—

"Whereas, the title and prospectus of a Book, entitled '*Light on Masonry*,' &c. by Elder David Bernard, has been read to the Convention, and entertaining the fullest confidence in the integrity, zeal, and ability of the compiler, & being deeply impressed with the importance of the proposed publication, to the cause of Truth and Justice: Therefore Resolved, that we recommend the compiler to proceed without delay in the publication of his Book, and we recommend it to the attention and patronage of all the friends of truth and the cause of Civil Liberty throughout the world.

JAMES HAWKS, Pres't.

Thos. C. Green, Sec's.  
Seth A. Abbey, Sec's.

**CONDITIONS.**—The above work will contain 600 pages duodecimo, printed with fair type, on good paper, and full bound. Price to subscribers, \$1 50.  
Subscriptions rec'd at this office.

**NEW-YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

NEW YORK.	Marblehead	3-4
N. Y. city banks	Worcester	do
Dutchess co b	Hamden	do
Lansingburgh	Palmyra	do
State b. Albany	Taunton	do
Bank of Albany	Springfield	do
Mech. & Far. do	All others	do
Col'm b. Albany	VERMONT.	
Troy	Burlington	3-4
Farmers, Troy	All others	do
Mohawk	NEW JERSEY.	
Newburgh	Hoboken bks	1-2
Colum. Hudson	State b. Newark	pac
Middle district	do Elizabeth town	do
Orange co	do N Brunswick	do
Catskill	Newark Ins. co	do
Geneva	Trenton b co	do
Utica	Salem	1
Albany	Pro't'n & Lom broke	do
Central	Trenton city b	do
Canandaigua	Jersey state b	stop'd
Utica branch	Franklin, J city	do
Ontario	All others	1-2
Chenango	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Jefferson co	Philadelphia bks par	do
Rochester	Lancaster	1-2
Wash. & Warren 1	Gettysburgh	5
Barker's Exchange	Silver lake	broken
Green co	Huntingdon	do
Pittsburgh	N Hope br co	do
Niagara	All others	1-2
CONNECTICUT.	DELAWARE.	
New Haven	Laurel	broken
Bridgeport	All others	1-2
Norwich	MARYLAND.	
Eagle	Baltimore bks	1-2
Derby	Port Deposit	1 1-2
All others	Som bk Snowh'l	do
RHODE ISLAND.	do br Prin's Ann	do
Burrillville	Frederick co	1
All others	Havre de Grace	do
MAINE.	Hagerstown	do
Winthrop	Upper Malboro'	do
Castine	Westminster	do
Wiscasset	Elkton	do
Hall & August	do	do
Kennebec	Farmers & br's	do
Pattamacquoddy	Annapolis	do
All others	Caroline, Denton,	do
N. HAMPSHIRE.	DIS. COLUMBIA.	
Cheshire	Franklin	broken
Concord	Alexandria mee b	do
Coos	B of Columbia	25
Exeter	All others	1
New Hampshire	VIRGINIA.	
Union	NW bank	5
Stafford	All others	1
Portsmouth	N. CAROLINA.	
Rockingham	Newbern	1 1-2
Grafton	All others	do
Conn. river	S. CAROLINA.	
MASSACHUSETTS.	Charleston bks	2
Boston bks	GEORGIA.	
Manuf. & Mec	Augusta	3
Pacific, Nantucket	All others	do
Phenix, at do	OHIO.	
Beverly	Columbus	3
Essex	All others	do
Merrimac	CANADA.	
Glocester	B of U C at York	3
Hampshire	do Kingston broke	do
Lynn Mechanics	do Other banks, C. 2 1-2	do
Me. mechanics		
Franklin		

**NEW LINE OF**



**STAGE WAGONS,**  
From Pultneyville to Palmyra.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will, on Monday the 23th inst. commence running a daily line of

**Stage Wagons,**

between the above named places, via Marion and Roger's Cross Roads: will leave Pultneyville at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Palmyra at 11, in time for passengers to take the Canandaigua stage—leave Palmyra at 3 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Pultneyville at 7. The steam boat will stop at Pultneyville on her way down for passengers on Tuesdays, and also on Fridays on her way up. He has provided good and substantial horses and carriages, and careful drivers; and intends to merit the patronage of the public.

For seats, apply at Russel Whipple's, Pultneyville, and William Hollings, Palmyra. WILLARD CALHOUN.  
Pultneyville, July 25, 1828. 21

**BLANKS.**

**WARRANTY and Quit Claim**  
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Executions, Warrants, Summons, &c. &c. for sale at the Freeman Office.

**WOOD,**

**RECEIVED** in payment for debts due the Palmyra Freeman.