

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

NEW SERIES—Vol. I.—No. 28.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1829.

Whole No. 67.

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

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

AGENTS.

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FOR SALE,

(TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.)

A TRACT OF LAND,
in the town of Kin-
zua, county of Warren, and
state of Pennsylvania—ly-
ing near the state line be-
tween N. York and Penn-
sylvania, between the Conawango and Al-
legany Rivers, about four miles from the
Conawango, and the same from Allega-
ny. The subscriber has viewed a part of
said Tract, and finds the soil to be of an
excellent quality, (being sandy and gravelly),
and, as far as it has been proved, bids
fair for a good wheat country, being
less subjected to frost than the county of
Cattaraugus or a part of Chautauque. It
lies about sixteen miles from Jamestown,
and the stage road thence to Warren,
runs within 4 or 5 miles of the Tract—
The land abounds with springs of soft wa-
ter, (no swamps near), which makes it ve-
ry healthy. The timber consists of
Beach, Sugar Maple, Ash, Oak, Chesnut,
Hickory, Bass-wood, Whitewood, some
Hemlock, and an abundance of White
Pine. Most of those who have viewed
the same, have also made pur-
chases. I have sold within six months,
between one and two thousand acres.—
My price is two dollars per acre, and I
would be willing to sell a few hundred
acres, and take it in improvements there,
as I am improving a farm, with a view to
settle on it, or I would take some good near
stock in part payment. Those who
wish to avail themselves of a good bar-
tain, will please call on the subscriber,
near Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y.

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

THOMAS POUND.
3d mo. 21, 1829. 13.

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

THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC
1829, containing 48 pages and 13 en-
gravings, showing the ceremonies perform-
ing during the initiation, passing, raising,
and exaltation of a candidate; and other
masonry practised by that pre-
tended Ancient and Honorable Institu-
tion, while assembled and at work in their
secret conclaves—by Edward Giddins.
A SOLEMN WARNING against free-
masonry, addressed to the young men of
U. States—by Solomon Southwick.
AN ORATION, delivered in Le Roy
the 4th of July, 1828, at the Conven-
tion of Seceding Free-masons—by Solo-
mon Southwick.
LE ROY OYSTER SUPPER, a po-
em—by Le Roy Bard.

J. A. HADLEY.
Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

BLANKS
WARRANTY and Quit Claim
Deeds, Mortgages, Bond, Ex-
ecutions, Warrants, Summons, &c. &c.
to be had at the Freeman Office.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

ELIAS DUFFEE.
Marion, May 13, 1829.

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

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

POETRY.

From the American Farmer.
THE FARMER.

Of all pursuits by man invented,
The ploughman is the best contented,
His calling's good, his profits high,
And on his labors all rely.

Mechanics all by him are fed—
Of him the merchants seek their bread;
His hands give meat to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king.

The milk and honey, corn and wheat,
Are by his labors made complete—
Our clothes from him must first arise,
To deck the fop or dress the wise.

We then by vote may justly state,
The ploughman ranks among the great;
More independent than them all,
That dwell upon this earthy ball.

All hail, ye farmers, young and old;
Push on your plough with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.

If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of rank in every station,
Let kings to farmers make a bow,
And every man procure a plough.

ANTI-MASONIC.

From Ward's Anti-Masonic Review.

HISTORY OF FREE-MASONRY.

The early history of free-masonry, like
Rome, is involved in obscurity. The con-
querors of the world were not satisfied
with the plain truth of their natural ori-
gin. They taught that the "Eternal City"
was founded and first ruled by the
son of Mars, whose name was Romulus;
who was taken to the gods in a tempest
of lightning, and became QUIRINUS, the
patron saint of the city, and one of the
chief gods of Rome. This was lofty and
sonorous, and unexceptionable, had it been
true.

Our modern power, which seeks, with
Roman ambition, to lord it over the whole
habitable world, also styles itself *eternal*,
as did Rome; and dedicates its origin to
Heaven; claims the wisest man for its
law giver; and some mighty thing in the
nature of the philosopher's stone for its
secret—all which is equally credible and
as well attested as that Romulus was
nursed by a wolf, or Jupiter was a god
that could save. And the masonic fables
are told, to cover the meanness of free-
masonry's origin; for she, too, sprung
from a confederacy of lawless plunder-
ers; and it mortifies the pride of the
high priests, it tops the vanity of the
grand masters, and makes the puissant
sovereigns of free-masonry to tremble for
the security of its thrones, to be told that
their boasted order, sprung from the mire
of the Rosicrucians, and spread abroad
over the face of the earth upon the li-
centious cupidity of its speculative fa-
thers; that it originated within the 18th
century, among men capable of the most
atrocious falsehoods, and base enough to
sell their reputation for money, and to
barter a good conscience for the delusion
of a lodge room; men who sold mason-
ic charters for an appearance of mystery,
but of a truth for gold.

Stone masons, in common with ninety-
one other crafts and trades in the city of
London, have been in the habit for cen-
turies, of meeting in clubs, for the pur-
pose of improvement in the elements of
their business and craft. Each craft has
its public hall, its admission fee, its coat
of arms, and its charity fund. The com-
panies are given by name in the order of
their rank, in Rees' Encyclopedia, *Art.
Company*; and out of only eighteen
whose form of government is particularly
mentioned, sixteen are governed by a
Master, two Wardens, and a various
number of other assistants. So free-ma-
son's lodges are governed; and the titles
Worshipful, and Most Worshipful, now
peculiar to masonic officers, were common
to gentlemen of the 16th and 17th cen-
turies, as Esquires and Honorable are com-
mon at the present day.

The Lord Mayor of London, at his e-
lection usually makes himself free; i. e.
becomes a member of one of the twelve
principal societies, if he were not a mem-
ber of one of them before: "for these
twelve," says the Cyclopaedia, "are not
only the oldest, but the richest; many of
them having had the honor of kings and
princes to be their members, and the ap-
partments of their hall being fit to enter-
tain a monarch." But masons are not
among the first twelve; their rank is 31,
Hall in Basing Hall-st. charter Charles
2d, 1677. Some of these societies meet
by prescriptive right; the oldest charter
is that of the Parish Clerks, A. D. 1233,
Henry 2d; the Bakers, A. D. 1307,
Edward 2d. Six were chartered in the
14th century, eighteen in the 15th cen-
tury, twelve in the 16th century, 40, and
among them the stone masons, in the

17th century, and some in the 18th cen-
tury.

Handicraft masonry, is an ancient
trade, and has ever received the fostering
attention of distinguished princes. Both
in France and in Scotland, the craft were
allowed a peculiar jurisdiction over all dis-
putes growing out of the exercise of their
trade. (Lawrie's History of masonry, p.
110, and p. 297.) This was granted
in France, A. D. 1645; and in Scotland
near two hundred years earlier, to real
builders.

In the rude times, when men, ignorant
of chirography, impressed, the seal of
their parchments with the tooth in their
head for their signature, it was usual for
master masons to give their apprentice
a grip or sign, by which he should make
himself known to any mason as a regular
entered apprentice to the trade; and an-
other when he had completed his appren-
ticeship, and passed to the rank of jour-
neyman or fellow-craft; and a third, when
by assiduity, experience, and skill, he
had himself become a master of work,
took buildings to rear, hired fellow-crafts
or journeyman, and received apprentices.
The word, the sign, and the grip, in those
unlettered ages, were certificate of the
craft to its regular taught members:—
and in Germany were common before
Free-Masonry was imported from Eng-
land. [See Prof. Robinson's Proofs, p.
54.]

Masonic historians claim the men to be
free-masons against whom the statute was
passed in the 25th of Edward 3d, and a-
gain in the reign of Henry 6th, forbidding
them to assemble in lodges and chapters.
(See F. M. Library, p. 25; Hardie's
Monitor, p. 20; Lawrie, p. 94; Ency-
clopedia Britannica, Art. Masons, Sec.
62.) Now Edward 3d, dealt with Eng-
lishmen in that day, as George 3d would
have dealt with Americans in his day, as
if they had been slaves. A plague had
swept away a fearful portion of the Eng-
lish population, & the scarcity of laborers,
caused all classes of mechanics to de-
mand an increase of wages. Edward
had several castles and magnificent edifi-
ces in building, and to make his money
hold out, must compel the masons and
mechanics to work at the old rates. He
issued such an ordinance, and enforced
it by his sheriffs. Under that ordinance,
masons were returned from the several
Counties of England to work on Windsor
Castle, as jurors were returned to serve
in the king's courts. (See Hum's His-
tory of Eng. reign of Ed. 3d.) This e-
qually agreeable to the Lords of Parli-
ament and to himself, and accordingly it
was enacted A. D. 1350, that, "as ser-
vants, not willing after the pestilence, to
serve without excessive wages, has been
required to serve in their accustomed places
at the rate they had received in the
20th year of Edward 3d; and as it is given
the King to understand in this present
Parliament, that the said servants have
paid no regard to the said ordinance,
but to their ease to withdraw from the
service of great men and others, unless
they have livery or wages to the double
or treble of that they were wont to
take in the said 20th year and before, to
the great damage of the great men, &c.
be ordained and established the things
underwritten."

Chap. 1. Fixes the day and year wages
of Farm servants.

Chap. 2. The price of threshing all
sorts of corn by the quarter.

Chap. 3. Prescribes the wages of sev-
eral sorts of artificers and laborers; among
whom Carpenters and Masons are particu-
larly specified.

Chap. 4. Requires artificers to make
oath that they will make use of their crafts
as they did in the 20th year of the same
Edward 3d. (See Ruffheads Eng. Stats.
vol. I. p. 250.)

Seventy-four years after the enactment
of this statute, which is plainly applicable
only to handicrafts, Henry 6th in Parli-
ament at Westminster, ordained that "no
confederacies and congregations shall be
made by masons in their general chapters
and assemblies, whereby the good course
and effects of the Statute of laborers,
[25th Ed. 3.] are violated and broken,
in submission of law; and if any be, they
that cause such chapters and congrega-
tions to be assembled and holden, shall
be adjudged felons." Coke's 3d Ins. p.
90.

The common pretence of free-masons,
that these statutes were levelled particu-
larly against their mystic order, by the in-
fluence of bigoted priests, because the se-
cret was not betrayed in the office of au-
ricular confession, is too shallow, after
once reading these statutes, to cover the
nakedness of the falsehood, or to conceal
the evident duplicity of its first publish-
ers. But one thing these statutes conclu-
sively shew with the aid of masonic his-
torians, viz.—that in the reign of Edward
3d, and Henry 6th, there was no free-ma-
sons in England, but stone masons; who
met in general chapters and assemblies,
not to cultivate the knowledge of a won-
derful mystery, but to impede the laws,
and to violate the statutes of their coun-
try.

With this view faithful history fully
concur. That a society claiming, the
glories of free-masonry should have exist-
ed for ages unnoticed by any writer, no-
ble or contemptible, foolish or wise, is
wholly incredible, and unworthy of belief.
The Puritans and the Presbyterians, the
Cabalists and the Rosicrucians, the Gyp-
sies and the Necromancers, the Alchym-
ists and the Jesuits, are each liberally no-
ticed in the works of various authors dur-
ing the 16th and 17th centuries; but
free-masonry has not so much as a name,
until the 18th century. To any historical
scholar, this alone is enough. We read
of the *Fraternitas Iuthorum*, or com-
pany of bricklayers; but it requires not
a lawyer to discern, that these are the
men against whom the statutes of labor-
ers was levied, in the 25 year of Edward
3d, and are not the men who have at this
day in their lodges the language of Eden,
and the mysteries of the Antediluvian.
This is irresistible truth, and I challenge
any man to turn its edge, or break its
point, or to show one particle of evidence
to the contrary, except it proceeds from
the vainglorious boastings of the mystic
order itself, which is not evidence, the
witness being confessed interested, and
standing publicly convicted of shameless
duplicity and of atrocious falsehood.—
See Illustrations of Masonry by WILLIAM
MORGAN, compared with the standard
works and authorised pretensions of the
order.

Of the same tenor it is the fact, that
Papacy and free-masonry cannot dwell
together in peace; but we hear not a word
of their disagreement, until the 18th cen-
tury. Certainly Papacy is older than 100
years; and if free-masonry be much a-
bove that, how did it previously escape a
conflict which has never ceased since
first it commenced, A. D. 1730 to 1740?
The canons of the church require free
and full confession to the priests from all
good Catholics. The oaths of free-ma-
sonry require absolute secrecy upon the
transactions of the brethren of every good
mason. Now, these canons and oaths
no where abide together without discord
and a deprivation of church privileges,
and they never could harmonize for one
moment. Therefore, the time when they
first fell out and contradicted each other,
must have been near the beginning of one
or both of them. The time is determin-
ed by the date of the first of them.

Wring and twist the brother mason may,
but there is no escape; the date is cor-
rectly stated, *seventeen hundred thirty-
eight*, issued by Clement 12th. [See
Lawrie's History, Mas. p. 122; Ency-
clopedia Britannica; Art. Mas. last edi-
tion.]

What has been said in proof, not only
that the account which free-masonry gives
of itself, is erroneous; not only that the
order was not organized by Solomon and
patronized by St. John, but that it had
no existence even in the days of Edward
3d, and Henry 6th of England. The
question becomes interesting, whence did
it originate? and who first promulgated
its falsehoods?

The Rosicrucians mania first sprung up
in Germany, A. D. 1610, nearly; and
overspread Christendom. This puff of
indefinable extravagance originated from
the writings of John Valentine Andrea, a
celebrated Theologian of Wirtemberg;—
[See Lond. Mag. 1824, Vol. 9, p. 143,]
who amused himself with tales of won-
der and mystical glory, as a literary hoax,
in the style of Munchausen's wonderful
adventures in his memoirs. The vision-
ary minds of that day took his work in
earnest. They claimed in general for
the rosy cross of philosophy, whatever
is now particularly claimed by free ma-
sonry, a heavenly origin, a magic influ-
ence, a wonderful secret and unbounded
excellence. The universal medicine
and the Philosopher's stone, were grave-
ly professed for the glory of its mystical
laboratory; and to so great a pitch of
extravagance did its vain professors run,
that modern free-masons are sober men
in the comparison. The following was
greatly admired in England by some men
of a strange fancy, and of great learn-
ing; and by others publicly professing
the black art. Among the former, the
names of Elias Ashmole, the antiquary,
stands conspicuous, and among the latter,
Wm. Lilly, the Astrologer; and some-
where between them is R. Fludd.

This Ashmole, is greatly accounted of
as a brother by masonic his origins, and is
the first accepted free-mason claimed by
Professor Robinson. Ashmole says he
was "elected" in mason's Hall, Basing
Ballstreet, A. D. 1646. [Biog. Brit.]—
This the Hall of the London Company
of Stone Masons, chartered 1677, 31
years after Ashmole's admission into its
livery, and remaining to this day, as it
ever has done, in the possession of the
stone masons, a society distant from, and
independent of modern free-masons.—
And it is evident that Ashmole was only
made free of the mason's Company as
his friend Lilly was made free of the
Salters Company, and as the Lord Mayor
is usually made free of some one of the
12 principle Companies of tradesmen or
mechanics in the city of London; and

FOREIGN.

FROM TURKEY.

The brig *Autumn*, Capt. Turner, which arrived at New-York on Saturday the 27th, sailed from Samos on the 15th of April.

The last accounts from Constantinople represent that the Sultan is very determined and resolute. He has assumed the military costume, and parades the streets the same as a European General. A firman had recently been received in Smyrna from the capital forbidding the Turks wearing all articles of luxury, such as furs, cashmere shawls, &c. On its receipt the Pacha was the first to observe obedience to the order of the Sultan, by discarding his turban, and substituting a common red cap. As he was in delicate health his physician advised him to wear something besides the cap, as he might take cold, but he resolutely refused, saying it was the will of the Sultan, which must and should be obeyed. All the Turkish nobility had followed the example of the Pacha.

It was reported at Smyrna that the Russians were making rapid advances towards the capital, but the rumor was not credited, and no fears were entertained of their being able to reach Constantinople. The present force of the Turks is represented as being much greater than is generally supposed.

A letter from Constantinople states that there are at least 600,000 Musulmans under arms in and about the capital, and in the event of the Russians making any attempt upon the city, they would meet with a very warm reception. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in the city, and the police is very effective.

The *Autumn* sailed from Malta on the 29th April, at which time the English and French Ambassadors were daily expected from Naples, on their return to Constantinople, when, it was hoped, some satisfactory arrangements would be effected.

Letters from Malta, received by the *Autumn*, mention that the British squadron under Admiral Malcom, had sailed for the Dardanelles, with, as it was surmised, hostile intentions towards the Russian.

Samuel Swartwout, who was the confidential messenger of Aaron Burr through the country, and who was arrested and sent round to Richmond with Dr. Bollman, has received from Gen. Jackson the appointment of collector of New-York; and Stukely Hays, who went down the Mississippi with Burr, has also got an office!

On the 4th of June, a young woman came to Kingston, U. C. claiming to be the wife of a Mr. Willis, portrait painter, but he refused to recognize her. The next day she poisoned herself. She was formerly of Rochester, where Willis married her. What a wretch Willis must be!

The Canton Register states that there is a spring on the Penha, the waters of which many believe make reprobates and villains of all who partake of them. We have thousands such springs here, called *whiskey stills*.

An English gunsmith has invented a species of artillery, to fix in coffin lids, which will explode and blow up any resurrectionist, who may attempt to invade the sanctity of the grave.

A monument of Chelmsford granite has been erected over the remains of Col. Pickering and his wife, in the south burying ground. Salem, Mass. next to those of his parents, a short distance from the house where he was born, as well as from that in which he died.

An extensive body of iron ore, of the first quality, has been discovered a few hundred yards from Owingsburgh, Penn. A few acres of land were recently sold to a gentleman for \$1800.

The 4th of June, the day on which the Fulton blew up, was the anniversary of the birth-day of Geo. III. to annoy whose marine force in the last war, the Fulton was expressly built. Some people like to ponder on these coincidences.

A girl in the village of Gore, U. C. is likely to lose her life from putting pins in her mouth, some of which she accidentally swallowed. The N. Y. Enquirer expresses the hope that its female readers will "not after this convert their pretty lips into pincushions." We hope so too.

It is said the new Pope, among other items of "reform," intends to abolish the celibacy of the Clergy.—This will be a very popular measure with the Roman Catholic ladies.

Generosity of La Fayette.—This good and benevolent man has ordered his lands in the United States to be sold to discharge the debts of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe has refused to permit it, but the agent has orders to proceed, at all events, to execute his instructions. This is the reason why La Fayette's land has lately been offered in the market.

An act concerning the election of Justices of the Peace.

Passed May 4, 1829.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

§ 1. Justices of the peace shall hereafter be elected by the people of the several towns of this state, at the times and in the manner prescribed by the eleventh chapter of the first part of the revised statutes, for the election of supervisors and other town officers required to be elected by ballot.

§ 2. The clerk of every town meeting, at which an election for justice of the peace shall have been had, shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit to the clerk of the county a certificate of the result of such elections, under his hand, which shall be evidence of the facts therein certified.

§ 3. The persons so elected justices of the peace, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first day of January next succeeding their election; and in case more than one justice shall be elected in any town at the same election, their term of office shall be determined by lot, in the same manner provided by law, before the commencement of such term.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

An act to preserve the purity of elections.

Passed May 5, 1829.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

§ 1. It shall not be lawful for any candidate for any elective office, with intent to promote his election, or for any other person, with intent to promote the election of any such candidate, either,

1. To provide or furnish entertainment at his expense, to any meeting of the electors, previous to, or during the election, at which he shall be a candidate; or,

2. To pay for, procure, or engage to pay for any such entertainment; or,

3. To furnish money or other property to any person, for the purpose of being expended in procuring the attendance of voters at the polls; or,

4. To engage to pay any money, or deliver any property, or otherwise compensate any person for procuring the attendance of voters at the polls; or,

5. To contribute money for any other purpose intended to promote an election of any particular person or ticket, except for defraying the expenses of printing, and the circulation of votes, handbills, and other papers previous to any such election.

§ 2. No person shall fraudulently or deceitfully change a vote of any elector by which such elector shall be prevented from voting for such candidate as he intended.

§ 3. Every person offending against the provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

MARRIED—In this village, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gear, Mr. John Ayres, to Miss Kazia Clark.

DIED—At the house of Joseph L. Horton, in this town, on the 30th ult. after a confinement of 26 hours, Mr. Francis Horton, aged 26 years.

NEW GOODS.

Latest Arrivals.

George N. Williams,

is now receiving at his old stand, in the first brick block, a general supply of **MERCHANDISE**, suitable for the season, among which will be found a choice selection of

Calicoes & Gingham, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. **ALSO,**

Silks, Battist, and Cote Palla,

ALSO—a large supply of **BROAD CLOTHS,**

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS,

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

—**ALSO**—

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

—**ALSO**—

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

N. B. All kinds of Produce taken in payment for Goods. Palmyra, 6th July, 1829. 28tf.

LIGHT ON MASONRY.

A COLLECTION of all the most important documents on the subject of speculative free-masonry: embracing the reports of the Western Committees in relation to the abduction of William Morgan; Proceedings of Conventions, Orations, Essays, &c. &c.—with all the degrees of the order conferred in a Master's Lodge, as written by Capt. William Morgan; all the degrees conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, with the appendant orders, as published by the convention of seceding masons, held at Le Roy, July 4 and 5, 1828. Also, a revelation of all the degrees conferred in the Lodge of Perfection, and fifteen degrees of a still higher order, with seven French degrees; making forty-eight degrees of free-masonry. With notes and critical remarks. By Eld DAVID BERNARD, of Warsaw, Genesee county, N. Y. once an intimate Secretary in the Lodge of Perfection, and Secretary of the Convention of seceding masons, held at Le Roy, July 4 and 5, 1828.

"For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed, and hid that shall not be made known. And what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the house tops."—*Jesus Christ.*

With two elegant engravings on steel: a likeness of Wm. Morgan, from an original painting by Cooley, and the masonic assassination of Akrop, given by Webb in his free-masons Monitor.

For sale at the office of the Palmyra Freeman—Price \$1 50.

PALMYRA

LIVERY STABLE.



M. KINGMAN,

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

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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

Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE

PLEASURE WAGGONS,

Saddle Horses, &c. &c.

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

Summer Arrangement.



M. KINGMAN,

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

DAILY LINE OF

Post Coaches,

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

Palmyra, June 23, 1828. 1y26.

Shingles.

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

Joist and Scantling.

GEO. N. WILLIAMS.

Palmyra, June 23, 1829. 26tf.

NEW

Spring and Summer GOODS.

GILES S. ELY,

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

Broad Cloths;

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

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

Also—**PERCUSSION POWDER**, for Sports-men.

Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

Job Printing.

J. A. HADLEY, HAVING supplied himself with a new and choice assortment of Job Type, is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, such as

PAMPHLETS, HAND-BILLS, CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c.

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

NEW STORE.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & HARD-WARE.

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

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE BECKWITH WISHES to invite the attention of the public to an extensive assortment of

New and Fashionable GOODS,

recently purchased in New-York with cash. They will be sold lower than has been before offered in this country. His stock of

Broad Cloths,

is much larger than usual, comprising almost all qualities and colors. Purchasers are solicited to examine for themselves—and he assures them they shall have no cause to say, that this short notice promises more than reality.

N. B.—Call at the upper store, on the north side of Main-street, in the village of Palmyra.

May, 1829. 21tf.

DR. MERWIN'S

HEPATIC DROPS

FOR DISEASED LIVER,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. HADLEY.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

TAILORING.

BURR BUTLER

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

Cloths & Summer Clothing,

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

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

Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

THE GEM,

OF

LITERATURE & SCIENCE,

is published in Rochester, Monroe, Co. N. Y. It contains 8 octavo pages, and is issued semi-monthly, printed in a neat form for binding, and on entire new type.

The proprietors of this paper have spared no expense in getting it up, and they send it forth to the public, with no other wish, than that it may meet with the patronage its merits may claim. It has thus far met with such encouragement as the proprietors could reasonably expect, and they intend as soon as sufficient patronage shall warrant it, to enlarge the paper, and embellish it with plates. The price is one dollar per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

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

EDWIN SCRANTON.

Rochester, June, 1829.

THE CABINET

OF

Instruction, Literature, & Amusement,

PUBLISHED weekly in the city of

New-York, by Theodore Burling,

at \$3 dollars per annum, in advance.

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

Goose Quills.

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

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

CHARLES HOFCHRISS, (Palmyra, N. Y.)

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

Recommendations can be procured, if requested, from those who have used these artificial legs, certifying to their superior qualities. March 24, 1829. 1y13.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.

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

"Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious by the Sun of '73" Jackson—or in other words, the storm which has agitated our political horizon being now dispelled—the publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favors already bestowed, and inform them and the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period. He has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt of every packet which arrives here or at New-York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second handed from publication in this country. For those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of the fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world, to hold "mirror up to nature," and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion which are constantly taking place, and from it to select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned, to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly. In short, no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect native merit—and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose. And last, but not the least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached.—In short, no exertion will be spared to render "The Souvenir," in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.

A portion of the contents will be as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

Philadelphia.

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

that Ashmole was not initiated, passed and raised to the Sublime degree of Master mason, as in a modern lodge of free-masons. Therefore we think the record must be wrong, which makes Ashmole a free-mason of the modern type.

It is an undeniable fact that the concealed mysteries of the Rosicrucians, and their vainglorious pretences to every thing great and good and magical, or holy, are united with the emblems and working tools of a handicraft mason, the compasses and level and square and leather apron, to form that lying wonder of the 19th century which is commonly called free-masonry. This union did not take place in one day; nor until the false philosophy of the Rosicrucians fell into merited disgrace, and the sect run out. Ashmole died A. D. 1692, and with him the last of the rosy cross philosophers; but the spirit of this order, after lingering a few years among men of less note, passed by a species of metempsychosis, into a new body, the company of masons, with whom it first appears in the early part of the 18th century.

When Ashmole died, 1692, Sir Christopher Wren was at the head of the English architects, holding the office of Deputy Surveyor of the king's buildings:—in 1693 he was made by William III. surveyor general of the public works; and in 1714 to 1718, for political considerations, he was removed from office by George I. All masonic historians call Sir Christopher Wren *Deputy Grand Master*, at the time when he was Deputy Surveyor, and *Grand Master of Free-Masons*, at the time when he was Surveyor General to the throne. But in doing this they make a very short rope to hang themselves: for by their own showing the first Grand Lodge was formed in 1717; then, how could Sir Christopher be Grand Master in 1698, 19 years before there was a Grand Lodge?

During this period the Rosicrucian pretensions were seeking, like a troubled spirit, for some resting place. The age is one of the most extravagant speculation; and moved with a strange desire of fame and money and conviviality, four companies of stone masons, who were left of those who had been associated in building the proud edifices of London after the fire of 1666, met, the lodge that had worked on St. Paul's Church, being at the head, and formed the grand Lodge of London, in February, and elected their officers June 24th, A. D. 1717. With a view to fill up their ranks, and to increase their consequence, they voted to accept men of other trades and professions, as members of the society. (Vide Preston, Smith, Lawrie, Tancred, of Lawrence Lambton, quoted in the 4th No. of the A. M. Rev. & Mag.) Three years they struggled, accommodating the Rosicrucian pretensions to the emblems of a handicraft mason and then, in 1720, burnt their papers for the benefit of the mystery. (See all the above writers.) They give out that this bonfire was made "by some too scrupulous brethren," who feared that the secrets of masonry would be exposed in the Book of Constitutions about to be published; but the smoke of that fire was not thick enough to envelope the origin of their mystic order in impenetrable obscurity. No doubt they hoped by burning their pretended parchments, to destroy all evidence disproving their claim to immemorial customs and inalienable rights, which claim was in a course of preparation for the public in dreaded Book of Constitutions. After three years more, the book came forth from the hands of Anderson and Desaguliers, or Desaguliers, and below the first strain of masonic vainglory and unearthly mystery, which is heard from any book or printed treatise!

Anderson and Desaguliers, a Scotchman and a Frenchman, in London, were the men who first published to the world, the high pretensions of free-masonry;—men of low character, and of a base spirit, whose *Book of Constitutions of Masonry*, was ushered from the Press A. D. 1723, and is hardly older than our grand fathers! [See Robinson's Proofs of a Conspiracy, p. 60; Lawrie, p. 92.]—This Volume of mock Constitutions, is the basis of all masonic history, and its delusive statements have been servilely copied and greatly magnified, until the mystic wonder has grown beyond the size and power of the fabled monster of iniquity.

Now the false spirit of the rosy cross philosophy was fairly embodied with the emblems of a mechanics society; and was brought forth in the Book of Constitutions in the form of free-masonry.—From the time of its birth the lying wonder began to run to and fro in the earth, wherever British commerce could convey it; and charters for holding masonic lodges were every where sold at a cash price, and an unusual stipend, by the Grand Lodge of London. To that Grand Lodge the inhabitants of most parts of continental Europe, of the East and West Indies, of Africa and America, paid an annual tribute for the right to confer the three degrees of Morgan's Free-Masonry! The date and Grand Master who issued the warrant is carefully recorded in Preston, Smith, Trenchard, and others, for holding lodges in all quarters of the earth. A. D. 1729. Freemasonry was first introduced into the East Indies; 1780 the Grand Lodge of Ireland was formed; 1781 a patent was sent from

England to erect a lodge at Hague; 1733, Free-masonry established itself in North America at Boston; 1736 at Cape Coast in Africa, and at Geneva in Europe; in Scotland the same year the first Grand Master was elected; and so the tripple-headed monster, ENTERED APPRENTICE, FELLOW CRAFT, and MASTER, went deceitfully round the earth while it was yet in its teens.

This is the nucleus of the history of free-masonry. Around it we shall gather distinct dissertations upon the Rosicrucians, upon the Scotch masons, upon the York masons, and upon the Ancient and Modern masons. We shall hereafter, if life is spared, trace upon it the rise of the degrees of Knighthood, the Chapters, the Councils, and the Sublime Sovereignities of Sublime free-masonry, even to that lying "under the celestial canopy of the zenith, 32° 45' North Latitude."—We will unravel the labyrinth of this boasted mystery; we will expose the falsehood of its appearances, and put the light of truth in the place of its misty darkness; that all the world may know how utterly worthless in its history is this modern Bethaven, this house of vanity; and how despicably false it is in its divine importance and assumed antiquity.

MORE ROYAL GRANDEES.

Masonry presents a strange anomaly about these days. In one section of country the order are striking their colors, and sacrificing "unessential rights and benefits." In another they are dwindling in numbers and spirit, and complacently meeting death in the natural way. Some too honest to resist conviction, yield to its force, break the iron yoke of their bondage and rejoice in their emancipation.—Others, ashamed at the exposure of its consummate folly, would fain drink the waters of Lethe and have it forgotten by themselves and unknown to the world, that they were ever haltered, blindfolded and led neither naked nor clothed, barefooted nor shod, three times round a Lodge room, and then choked with an oath of blasphemy, and gagged with an injunction of secrecy, brought to the light of three tallow candles and—made a mason! After selecting out each of these classes—the honor of the fraternity in former days—there remains a refuse who in the face of the public will, and in insolent defiance of public opinion, are determined to stem the current of popular displeasure, repudiate conscience and scorn democracy, by sustaining the institution that first weaned them from pure republican principles, and now, like the *ignis fatuus* beckons them on to ruin. These men, more than the despised, have recently proclaimed the Kings and Sovereigns to whom they ask us to bow the knee, for the ensuing year. Of the character of these noblesse we say nought with but one exception, and that for defence. The Hon. STEPHEN VAN RENSSLAER is above the disgrace which their choice would otherwise attach to him. He does not love masonry; he has taken but three degrees and desires no more, nor has he attended a lodge for years. The fraternity, knowing his urbanity, presume upon his suzerainty while they use his name in support of a cause, which names alone have supported for years past. They have for a number of years given him the first office in the grand Lodge, while he does not attend to thank them for their Royal honor, or wield the Kingly sceptre. Higher than the third degree, they cannot prevail upon him to go; hence they may not embellish the Grand Chapter, Encampment, Council, and upward, with his fair name.

The following masonic announcement is from the Masonic Record of June 15:

"GRAND LODGE.

The Rt. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York held its annual communication at the Grand Lodge Room, at Masonic Hall in the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 5th instant; the session continued until Friday afternoon. The following officers were elected:

The M. W. Stephen Van Rensselaer, G. Master.

The Rt. W. Mordecai Myres, D. G. Master.

The Rt. W. Ezra S. Cozier, Senior G. Warden.

The Rt. W. Welcome Esleek, Junior G. Warden.

The Rt. W. James Herring, G. Secretary.

The Rt. W. James Van Benschoten, G. Treasurer.

The Rt. W. and Rev. John Read of Poughkeepsie, the Rt. W. and Rev. Peter A. Overbagn, of Ulster county, the Rt. W. and Rev. A. R. Martin, of Richmond county, the Rt. W. and Rev. E. M. Johnson, of Brooklyn, G. Chaplains.

"GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

At the annual communication of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars for the State of New-York, held at St. John's Hall in the city of New-York, on Friday the 5th instant, the following Grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Ezra S. Cozier, of Utica, G. Master.

James Herring, of the city of N. York, D. G. Master.

Ambrose L. Jordan, of Hudson, G. Generalissimo.

Adiel Ely, of Watertown, Jefferson county, G. Captain General.

Levi Beardsley, of Otsego county, G. S. Warden.

Welcome Esleek, of Albany, G. J. Warden.

Richard Pennell, of the city of New-York, G. Recorder.

Rev. Joseph Prentiss, of Catskill, Greene county, Grand Prelate."

The above is all the clue that the world have to the proceedings of those august bodies. The veil of midnight secrecy interposes between us and the rest. Whatever appropriations were made to indemnify kidnappers and assassins; what measures were taken to counteract the untiring efforts of the Special Commissioner; what proceedings were adopted relative to the disclosures made by Avery Allen; what system of detraction was made to meet the case of C. D. Collden and others, who like him have yielded to the dictates of honest patriotism, all must be referred to time, the sure, though tardy gossip.—*Elucidator*.

From the Vermont Statesman.

Brilliant effects of Masonry.—The last luminous masonic act which has occurred, is the destruction of the Chittenden county Court House, by fire. It appears that a part of the Court House was occupied as a Masonic Hall, (a *Masonic Hall in a Court House!*) the Lodge met as usual, at midnight, held their carousal, took a swig or two from the old *Skull Bone*, cursed the anti-masons, set the house on fire, and went home. Now whether they had been heating their *grid-iron*, and carelessly placed it away before it was cooled, or saw the downfall of their order, and that they would have no further use for their temple, remains a secret with them, and it matters not; but the house has been consumed—Square, Trowel, Pumb, Coffin, Death's Head, &c. &c. all departed together.

"Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will aid and assist a companion R. A. Mason, when engaged in any difficulty; and expose his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in my power, whether he be RIGHT or WRONG."

It would seem that the "incorruptible Bruce" did not tell so much at the late trials at Canandaigua, but what his brother conspirators have set their advocate and eulogist, the Craftsman, to soft-soaping him, fearing he might tell more—the truth, and nothing but the truth. This *dauber* of character, whether clothed in virtue's grab, or the murderer's panoply, says that J. C. Spencer, the States' travelling Special Attorney, in an interview with "the unfortunate Bruce, whom a concatenation of circumstances has compelled to take up a residence of two years, and eight months in Ontario jail," advised the said Bruce to take an honest course!! But Bruce, the "incorruptible Bruce," he says, "declared he knew nothing more than he had already testified, and refused to be made the toy of John C. Spencer to play with." In concluding his remarks on this subject, after making Bruce, say in the interview with Mr. Spencer, that "his honesty had done him injury as well as his friends, and he knew it," he thus tenderly cautioned his worthy brother B. to stick to his integrity: "When Mr. Spencer endeavors again to induce the unfortunate Bruce to dishonor his own good name," "we trust, he will have the kindness to carry with him neither a rack nor a thumb-screw." It would no doubt make sad work, with the sympathising brotherhood, if, by any means, Bruce should consent to "take an honest course," and tell the whole truth.—*Orleans Tel*.

In looking over a newspaper printed last August, our attention was arrested by the following item of news: "E. J. Roberts has been convicted of an assault on Mr. Noah, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$150 and cost, and entered into a cognizance to keep the peace for two years."

This same E. J. Roberts is now editor of a masonic paper in Rochester, called "The Craftsman," the polar-star of the Order. Well may the Knights of the cable-tow be proud of such a chameleon!—*Liv. Reg*.

Bruce testifies that he thought Morgan went willingly away in a close carriage, in warm weather, blind-folded, and in the care of three masonic ruffians. Doubtless his throat was cut "willingly," also, in Fort Niagara, for it was the penalty of the obligation which all masons take "willingly," with a halter round their necks.

The following paragraph appeared in the Philadelphia American Sentinel:

"COM. PORTER.—The return of this gallant officer to his native country, from Mexico, says the Upland Union, is expected daily. It is said the President will confer upon him the appointment of minister to Mexico."

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1829.

INDEPENDENCE.

The 53d anniversary of our Country's Freedom, (the 4th inst.) was celebrated in this village. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. At about 9 o'clock, Capt. Gilbert's company of Dragoons marched up and down Main-street; and at 10 a procession, consisting of a Band of Music, Military Companies, Citizens, Strangers, Revolutionary Soldiers, &c. &c. formed in front of the Eagle Hotel, and proceeded down Main to Clinton-street, down Clinton to Canal-street, up Canal to Market-street, up Market to Main-street, and up Main-street to the Episcopal Church, during which time minute guns were fired. The ceremonies at the Church were, a Prayer, a Patriotic Ode, Declaration of Independence, Ode for the 4th of July, 1829, Oration, Ode, organization of a County Society, to promote the African Colonization, auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, and another Prayer. The procession then formed again in front of the Church, and returned to the Hotel, where a public dinner was provided.—No accident, as we have learned, occurred during the day.

"LIGHT ON MASONRY."

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Elder Bernard's "LIGHT ON MASONRY" is received. We have given it only a cursory perusal, but felt constrained to believe that it contains all that was promised in the prospectus. It contains forty-eight degrees of the *SUBLIME NONSENSE* practiced by the "ancient and honorable" "hand-maid of religion!" The votaries of masonry have long boasted that the secrets of their order had not, nor never would be disclosed; but the "beast" is now placed before the world, stripped of its borrowed garb of "religion," and a more loathsome, vile, and wicked thing was never invented by man.

ANTIQUITY OF MASONRY.

We recommend to the perusal of the reader, the "history of free-masonry," by H. D. Ward, to be found in the preceding columns. It will appear by the article in question, that the "ANCIENT" institution is but about one hundred years old!! What great patrons of masonry, then, St. John and King Solomon must have been!

MORE MASONIC "REFORM."

SAMUEL LEDGER, Esq. an active and respectable anti-mason, has been removed from the office of Post-Master at Pultneyville, (this county,) and Russell Whipple, a high mason, appointed. The reign Jackson masonic terror has truly commenced in this quarter.

MORE MASONRY.

It will be recollected that Mr. Charles Scitell, lately a proprietor of the Batavia "Republican Advocate," intended soon to establish a republican anti-masonic paper in the city of New-York. He proceeded to Pittsburgh for that purpose, but on his arrival found that "all-powerful free-masonry" had frustrated his design. It appears that he had had a verbal agreement with a Mr. E. Pentland, a Royal Archer, for the materials for an establishment, which were useless to the owner, and which he was anxious to sell. At the time of this agreement Mr. P. was not aware of the character of the paper which Mr. S. wished to establish; but after learning that it was anti-masonic—that it would spread "light" on a dark subject, or, in other words, that it would hold up to the people of Pennsylvania the true principles and tendencies of the dangerous institution to which he belongs—and recollecting his obligation to do every thing in his power for the benefit of the institution, and to extricate his brethren in difficulty, "recant or worse, MURDER and TREASON not excepted"—he utterly refused to dispose of the materials! Notwithstanding this circumstance, it is thought Mr. Scitell will succeed in his calculations. He has a number of anti-masonic friends in Pittsburgh, who, we believe, will not consent to be abused in this manner. Besides, Mr. S. is too patriotic to be thus foiled by a masonic knave.

NOT SO FAST!

J. G. Bennett, "assistant editor of the late New-York Enquirer," has issued proposals for publishing in the city of New-York a daily paper, to be entitled the "New-York State Enquirer." He says "the Enquirer shall be Republican in every sense of the word;" and to prove it, states he shall unite with his fellow-"republicans" in again bringing the "patriot" Jackson before the people of the United States for "re-election!" What! talk of "re-election" at this early day? Avast, Mr. Bennett!—you are certainly getting before the "spirit and manners of the age!" Don't talk about "re-election" till Jackson is done "reforming." Then, and not till then, will the people be acquainted with the "patriot's" "Republicanism;" and if they are then willing to swallow another dose of "reformation," it may be well enough for you to talk about his "re-election." Till then, 'twould be best to "hold up."

VENGEANCE!

Roberts, in his last "Craftsman," has heaped six or seven columns of abuse upon the Rev. J. Bradley. "Furthermore do I promise and swear that I will point him out to the world as an unworthy and vicious VAGABOND," &c.

FIRE.

Samuel Ledger, Esq. of Pultneyville, had a valuable farm-house consumed by fire on the evening of the 27th ult.

SUICIDE.

Mrs. Caroline Philips, of Arcadia, committed suicide, while in a fit of intoxication, on the 25th ult. by taking opium.

Another Broken Bank.—The Farmers & Mechanics Bank, at Pawtucket, R. I. is down.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

SODUS CANAL.—It is now nearly a twelve-month since we directed the attention of the public to a project for opening a lateral canal from the great Erie Canal to Lake Ontario, at Sodus Bay. A liberal charter has since been granted by the Legislature to a company to make this canal, with a capital of \$200,000, which sum exceeds by \$20,000 the maximum estimate of the Engineer of the amount necessary for its completion. A reconnaissance of the route, from Montezuma to Great Sodus Bay, was made in June, 1828, by which it was ascertained that the lowest base of the Erie Canal at Montezuma, would be the summit level of the contemplated canal. In October an accurate level of the entire route was taken by a respectable Engineer. The difficulties to be overcome are comparatively trifling, and the canal, when completed, will not be liable to any accidents which can materially interrupt its navigation, the locks only excepted. It will pass through a fertile country. The commissioners say:

"More than two hundred thousand acres of the best land in the state in its vicinity, rich in agriculture, mineral and manufacturing resources, will forthwith on its completion pass its various products through this channel to New-York, and contribute to swell the amount of its productive revenue; while its direct connection with our interior Lakes, the Cayuga, Seneca, &c. the adjacent southern counties, and the Susquehanna, secure to it forever the transit of all commercial articles from these places destined to and from Lake Ontario. In addition to which, as a steam-boat navigation may be opened from Montezuma to the head of Cayuga Lake, and by the Seneca River to the Oneida Lake, the principal Salt Works of the state, we may confidently look for the passage on the Sodus Canal of far the greater part of the salt of the state destined to a western market."

The prospective advantages are not here taken into account of the immense western commerce which will eventually pass through this canal on its way to N. York; and it is by no means an unreasonable supposition, that the principal commerce of the Ohio Canal, and the western lakes and streams, will one day pass through Lake Ontario, and prefer this as the nearest channel to the best market. The harbor at Great Sodus Bay, is by far the best on the lake; and an appropriation has been made by Congress of \$12,500 to improve the entrance. Should the proposed annual appropriations, recommended by the Engineer, be made, in six years, it is calculated that the entrance will be deepened, so as to admit vessels of the largest size navigating Lake Ontario. There are many other peculiarities, as well as great general advantages, which will be derived from opening this canal, which are noticed by the Commissioner, and which will be obvious to all who will inspect the map. The Sodus Canal will be about 25 miles long. The Company are authorised to take a toll of ten cents per ton per mile; but will perhaps never exceed double the toll of the Erie Canal. By a calculation on this principle, and a comparison of the amount of tolls received at Palmyra and Lyons, it is inferred that the toll of the Sodus Canal Company will be \$27,402 21 per annum. A revenue will also arise from the sale of water power at the disposition of the Company.

We understand that it is desired to raise half the amount of the capital in this city, and that books will be shortly open here for subscription. It appears that an investment in the stock of the canal must prove a profitable one. T. commissioners, Wm. N. Lummis, Dr. Arne, jr. Henry Towar, Joseph Fellow Wm. H. Adams, and E. R. Cook, are intelligent and active men, who take deep interest in the prosperity of the work. The amount to be raised is comparatively a small one.

BANK OF MONROE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Bank of Monroe:—Henry Dwight, of Geneva; John Greig, Henry B. Gibson, Alexander Duncan, of Canandaigua; Len Ayrault, of Moscow; James Gurnsey, of Pittsford; Abram M. Schermerhorn, James K. Livingston, Elizer Ely, Elish Johnson, Jacob G. Eljah F. Smith, Charles J. Hill, Rochester. A. M. Schermerhorn, Clerk, of the Bank of Rochester, was unanimously chosen President.—*A. Enq*.

JAMES SEYMOUR, Esq. late Sheriff of this county, has been appointed Cashier of the Bank of Rochester in place of Mr. SCHERMERHORN, has been appointed President of Bank of Monroe.—*ib*.

Small Vengeance.—The Erie County Court in Madison county, has removed for being an anti-mason. He was told, last fall, what to expect if he voted the anti-masonic ticket.

Mr. Jefferson's Works.—From Richmond Enquirer we learn that the volumes of Mr. Jefferson's works printed, and the third is now in the press. None will be circulated before the volumes are completed.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

LINES.

Is there on earth a solid pleasure,
Can there be found a real treasure
Whose worth and value, few can treasure?
Yes, there's religion.

Can there for mortals e'er be found,
A balm to heal the deepest wound
And make a broken spirit sound?
Yes, there's religion.

Is there a comfort in this vale
When stern misfortune blows a gale,
And friends and foes do us assail?
Yes, there's religion.

When we draw near our journey's end,
What then can any comfort lend,
Is there aught then, can us befriend?
Yes, there's religion.

Religion on the dying day,
Does peace and joy to us display,
Which death itself can't chase away.
O seek religion.

FOR THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

A FRAGMENT.

The day was beautiful, yet every countenance was sad; and a deep and solemn gloom appeared to hang over the place. All was silent as the chamber of death, till at length I observed a crowd, dressed in deep mourning, coming forth from a stately mansion. The knell pealed loud and long as the procession marched to the mansion of the dead. There I beheld a kind and affectionate husband in grief and tears, taking his last farewell of the dearest gift that earth could bestow. Beside him stood five weeping orphans, gazing for the last time upon their mother, till the coffin was slowly let down into the "narrow house," when all at once appeared tacitly to say, "farewell—farewell forever!" My heart was too big with grief to utter, as they silently passed along from the lonely dwelling of a once kind partner and endearing mother. They slowly retired to the vacant chamber—there sat in tears and heart-felt sighs bursting from their tender bosoms, till the golden sun reclined behind the western hills: then, sobbing still, retired to rest their weary limbs. The tears, the sighs, the sobs, of the heart-broken orphans, melted my heart into tenderness. While they were reposing upon their couches, I retired to a distant grove for meditation. I there heard the surviving parent imploring the benedictions of the Father of Mercies to rest upon his motherless offspring. To hear the petitions of the kind earthly parent to his Father and God, was enough to break the stoutest heart. The tears flowed—I knelt and silently implored the favor of God upon him and his children, till floods of glory from that Heaven to which I trust the mother's spirit flew, filled my soul with joy unspeakable. I retired and spent the night in silent praise.

There is but one pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres makes every difficulty an advancement, and every contest a victory; and this is the pursuit of VIRTUE. Sincerely to aspire after virtue, is to gain her; and zealously to labor after her wages, is to receive them. Those that seek her early, will find her before it is too late; her reward also is with her, and she will come quickly. For the breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth: where the Deity sits enthroned with unrivaled influence, every safety from danger, resource from sterility, and subjugated passion, "like the wind and storm, fulfilling his word."

INGRATITUDE.—How little do we think of a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are in youth of all anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone; when we find how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves alone, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then indeed we remember with deep sorrow the mother we have lost.

Never neglect an opportunity of assisting those who are in difficulty.

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

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

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

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

WOOL CARDING

AND

Cloth Dressing.

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

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

Most kinds of country produce received in payment, if delivered punctually by the first of January.
STEPHEN C. CARPENTER.
Macedon, May 14, 1829. 21

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-MASONIC

ALMANAC.

For the Year of our Lord

1830.

[Compiled by a seceding mason of that state.]

SHALL be published, and ready for distribution, by the middle of August next. It will contain about 40 pages, arranged according to the system of the German Almanacs, embellished with a number of cuts, illustrative of a candidate swallowing his obligations, showing masonic grips and signs, emblematical representations of masons riding on jacks, exhibiting various situations relative to the kidnapping and abduction of the Martyr Morgan, &c.

It will also contain, beside the usual astronomical calculations and other interesting matters found in the generality of Almanacs, various amusing anecdotes, useful receipts, and many facts not yet made known, in relation to the order of free-masonry.

The price will be 9 dollars per hundred, \$1 25 per dozen, 18 cents single.

Persons wishing to purchase to sell again, will please to send in their orders as soon as possible, directed to "H. A. Zellers, New-Berlin, Union co. Pa." post paid, and they shall be attended to with despatch and punctuality.

Arrangements are made to publish this Almanac in the German language.

New-Berlin, June, 1829.
N. B. Editors favorably disposed, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

J. A. HADLEY.

HAS just received and offers for sale at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, SAMUEL KIRKHAM'S system of "English Grammar in Familiar Lectures, accompanied by a Compendium; embracing a new systematic order of parsing, a new system of punctuation, exercise in false syntax, a new system of philosophical grammar in notes, and a key to the exercises: designed for the use of schools and private learners." Price 7 shillings.
Palmyra, Feb. 10, 1829.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN WINRIGHT, }
JOHN L. TALBERT, } Academical
T. HAMMOND, } Instructors.
JAMES CHUTE, }

From Mr. Blood, Principal of the Chambersburgh Academy.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

CASH FOR RAGS!

J. A. HADLEY will pay 3 cents per lb. for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.—April, 1829.

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

THE LADIES' LITERARY

PORT FOLIO.

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

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

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

NEW-YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

NEW YORK.	Marblehead	3-4
N. Y. city banks	Worcester	do
Dutchess co	Hamden	do
Laurensburgh	Falmouth	do
State b. Albany	Taunton	do
Bank of Albany	Springfield	do
Mech. & Far. do	All others	do
Col'm b. Albany	VERMONT.	do
Troy	Burlington	1-2
Farmers, Troy	All others	do
Mohawk	NEW JERSEY.	do
Newburgh	Hoboken bk	broken
Colum. Hudson	State b. Newark	paid
Middle district	do Elizabethtown	do
Orange co	do N Brunswick	do
Catskill	do Patterson	broken
Geneva	Newark Ins. co	do
Utica	Trenton b co	do
Auburn	Salem	1-2
Central	Prot'n & Lam	broken
Canandaigua	Trenton state b	do
Utica branch	Jersey city	stop'd
Ontario	Franklin, J city	do
Chenango	All others	1-2
Jefferson co	PENNSYLVANIA.	do
Rochester	Philadelphia bks	1-2
Wash. & Warren	Lancaster	1-2
Barker's Exch'ge	Gettysburgh	do
Green co	Silver lake	25
Plattsburgh	Huntingdon	broken
Niagara	N Hope br co	do
CONNECTICUT.	All others	do
New Haven	DELAWARE.	do
Bridgeport	Laurel	broken
Norwich	All others	1
Eagle	MARYLAND.	do
Derby	Baltimore bks	3-4
All others	Port Deposit	1-2
RHODE ISLAND.	Som bk Snowl	do
Burrillville	do br Prin's Ann	do
Farm. & Mech. broke	Frederick co	1
All others	Have de Grace	do
MAINE.	Hagerstown	do
Winthrop	Upper Malboro'	do
Castine	Westminster	do
Wiscasset	Elkton	do
Hall & Augusta	Cumberland	broke
Kennebec	Farmers & br's	1
Passamaquoddy	Annapolis	1
All others	DIS. COLUMBIA.	do
N. HAMPSHIRE.	Franklin	broken
Cheshire	Alexandria mec b	do
Concord	B of Columbia	25
Coos	All others	1
Exeter	VIRGINIA.	do
New Hampshire	N W bank	5
Stafford	All others	1
Portsmouth	N. CAROLINA.	do
Rockingham	Newbern	5
Grafton	All others	do
Conn. river	S. CAROLINA.	do
MASSACHUSETTS.	Charleston bks	2
Boston bks	GEORGIA.	do
Manuf. & Mec	Augusta	3
Pacific, Nantucket	All others	do
Phenix, at do	OHIO.	do
Beverly	Columbus	5
Essex	All others	do
Merrimac	CANADA.	do
Gloucester	B of U C at York	do
Hampshire	do Kingston	broken
Lynn Mechanics	do Other banks, C.	5
Mechanics		
Franklin		

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

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

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

THE N. YORK MEDICAL ACADEMY.

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

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

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

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

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

The following branches will be taught:—
1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and practice of physic.*
4. *Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Material Medica and practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at the institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art.—Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

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

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

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

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

REQUISITIONS.
The qualifications for admission into the School will be:

1. A certificate of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

TERMS.
1. When this circular was first issued the price of Tuition alone was rated at \$250, board being an extra charge. But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every person to obtain this practice, to furnish Board and Tuition both, for that sum, (\$250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.

2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect from a minister, justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resides, will receive his board and tuition, gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding. New-York, May 11, 1829.