

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1826.

Whole No. 63.

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JONATHAN A. HADLEY.

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the Editor, must be post-paid.

AGENTS.

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The Philadelphia Souvenir,

A LITERARY WORK, published every
Wednesday, embellished with
elegant engravings of remarkable
views, celebrated persons, and quarterly
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A portion of the contents of Vol. 3, which
will soon commence, will be as follows:

I. Tales, original and selected; Essays,
moral, humorous, and scientific; Poetry, or-
iginal and selected from the best American
and Foreign publications; Biographical
Sketches of distinguished persons, male and
female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. &c.—
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partment of our paper, will be furnished by
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to the public, through the medium of their
literary productions.

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titles them to colored plates of fashion.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

Philadelphia.

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

MAIL 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 morn-
ing 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 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, 1826.

Reported for the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

TRIAL OF WHITNEY & GILLIS.

THE PEOPLE,
vs.
JAMES GILLIS &
JOHN WHITNEY.

Indictment for Conspira-
cy, &c.

The Special Counsel declared his in-
tention of trying the defendants together.
The defendant Gillis, had pleaded to the
indictment, but did not appear in Court.
Mr. Griffin requested that Whitney might
be tried alone. The special counsel said
there was a connexion between the de-
fendants; and it was but justice to them
to permit them to go home as soon as pos-
sible.

Mr. Sibley objected to the trial of Gil-
lis in his absence, and appealed to the
Court to have his trial postponed, in con-
sideration of the peculiar circumstance
of the case; that Gillis had attended
three or four times ready to be tried,
from another state; that the notices of
trials which had been sent to him, had not
reached him.

The special counsel said that Gillis had
never been ready for trial, when the peo-
ple were ready; that the last term of this
court he was ready but, by some fatality,
the peoples important witnesses were not
present, though they had been subpoenaed
and attachments issued; he had been
called repeatedly but had not appeared;
Witnesses were attending at great trouble
and expense.

Mr. Sibley replied, that Gillis had never
appeared and put off his trial; that
when he appeared, the people was not
ready and on no occasion had been ready
when Gillis had appeared.

The Court remarked, that at a recent
term, the cause of Gillis was announced
to be ready for trial, the day before the
trial was to have come on, it had been
found that two of the witnesses had mys-
teriously disappeared, and therefore, the
people was not ready. The trial had
been put off, under such circumstances,
that we cannot consent to put it over a-
gain if the special counsel thinks proper
to try him in his absence.

The court also intimated an opinion,
that the defendants should be tried sepa-
rately, but would not direct. The special
counsel remarked, that the reason for try-
ing them together, was the convenience
of the witnesses and the little remaining
time in the present term.

Mr. Sibley then read an affidavit, that
John C. Cooper was a material witness
for Gillis, and had been subpoenaed, but
had not attended; and applied to put off
the trial of Gillis in consequence.

Trial postponed until afternoon.

Afternoon.—Mr. Sibley wishes to be
considered as not assenting to the trial of
Gillis in his absence.

By the consent of counsel the court

questioned the Jurymen as to their opin-
ions in relation to the guilt or innocence of

the defendants, when the following Jury
was sworn:—Nathaniel Beman, William
Otley, Jacob Emerick, David C. Bates,
Nathaniel Cargil, jr. Ward Reed, Wil-
liam H. Ellis, Joseph Northrup, and I-
saac Philips.

Mr. Whiting, District Attorney, open-
ed the cause on behalf of the people.

Mrs. Mary W. Hall sworn.—Israel
R. Hall is her husband; was Jailor of
this county in 1826, and resided in jail;
William Morgan was brought to jail on
the 11th September 1826; was confined
there; and left there on the 11th Sept.

about 9 o'clock in the evening; Mr. Law-
son came to jail early in the evening of
the 12th Sept. and asked to have conver-
sation with Morgan; said he wanted to

get Morgan out of jail; and had made
exertions to liberate him; did not know
as he could that evening; wished to have
the amount of the execution; Mr. Hall

was absent and did not like to let him go;
went out to find Mr. Hall, returned and
said he could not find him, but wished to

get Morgan; and offered to become bail
to any amount; I still refused to let him
go; he asked me if I would let him go if

Col. Sawyer said it was right, Col. Saw-
yer also urged me to let him go, I did
not consent; Mr. Chesebro, Col. Saw-
yer and a man called Foster, came and

wished to let him go; Lawson came in;
Lawson counted out the money for the
execution; I unlocked the door; after I

took the keys, Lawson stepped to the
front door and gave a whistle; when four
men came up the steps, they took out

Morgan; took him to the door, when I
heard the cry of murder; I went to the
door and saw him struggling with some

persons, but they stopped his cries; his
bat fell off; they took him to the east-
ward; it was a bright moon-light night;

they had proceeded but a few rods east
before I lost sight of them; saw a car-
riage pass the jail a moment afterwards

to the east; heard a rap on the well curb
first; saw the same carriage return a few
minutes afterwards; could not see who

drove it, could not see where it stopped,
or any person get into it; a building in-
terrupted her view.

Cross examined.—Thinks the person
who called himself Foster, was Sheldon,
thinks it was not Whitney.

Willis Turner sworn.—Saw a man car-
ried from the jail; lived at Mr. Atwa-

ters at the time; I came out after a pail
of water; Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Chesebro
passed me; Sawyer picked up a stick;

I got my water and saw three men come
down steps of jail; Sawyer gave a rap on
the well curb; as they got down to the

tavern one of the men dropped off his
bat; Mr. Osborn picked it up; Sawyer
said he could take the bat; Osborn as-

ked what the matter was, Sawyer said
they were taking a man from jail who
did not like to go; a carriage came down

that they got in; one of the men appear-
ed unwilling to go; the others urging
him on; they forced the man into the

carriage; then got in themselves; the
carriage then came back; five got into
the carriage, I think; the carriage was

Hubbard's; the carriage turned round
Kingsley's corner, which was the last I
saw of it. Heard the cry of murder

twice; and then I stopped; I saw Chese-
bro stop his mouth with a handkerchief;
horses gray; carriage close, curtains down;

Hubbard drove.

Cross examined.—Was about two rods
from Chesebro, when they put the man
in; and about one rod from the jail; did

not see any person get out of the carriage;
there was two joined them after they stop-
ped, who came from the jail; one of

them passed me, who was Sawyer; he
got into the carriage; there was three
besides Morgan who first went down

from jail; Chesebro stopped the man's
mouth before they came to the tavern;
left the pail at the well; carriage turned

round before they got in, got in on the
north side next to the jail. The carriage
overtook me before I got back to the jail.

When I was drawing water, Sawyer stood
at the jail wall with Chesebro; then three
came out of the jail; Sawyer struck on

the well curb; no one came past me ex-
cept Sawyer; saw no person further down
the street.

Richard Wells.—Resided in Canan-
daigua in 1826; heard that Morgan was
carried off. The evening that Morgan

was carried away, half after 8 o'clock I
went to visit Mr. Atwater who resides
about twenty rods this side of the jail.

After passing Kingsley's tavern shed a-
bout two rods, I met Chesebro; he said
he had been down to the jail; soon after

I heard an outcry; I stepped along; I
heard it second time; it soon died away;
I had noticed a carriage standing by the

side walk; I met Chesebro and asked
him what the cry was; he said he had
been liberating a man on an execution of

this, and that he was taken with a bail
piece and did not like to go. I saw an-
other man, who I supposed was Howard,

but now think it was Everett; some one
then remarked, that he would go into
Blossoms and take something to drink;

—don't know whether Chesebro went in or
not; I saw the carriage go down east;—
and as I came out of Blossoms saw the

same carriage return; cant say that I saw
any person on the steps of the jail at
the time I heard the outcry; but saw

some persons standing on the steps or in
front; and I supposed the cry came
from them; the cry appeared like a com-
plaint; but did not understand any words,

or know the persons about the jail; went
up to Ackley's about 9 o'clock that night;
a tavern in the north part of the village;

Everton went with me; Chesebro also
walked up until we got to Howard's—
where he joined Chesebro; don't know

whether he went into Ackley's; Sawyer
and others who went with me, were at
Ackley's I stopped in there but staid only

a short time; don't recollect that any other
persons were there; or that any stran-
gers were there; don't recollect that a

carriage passed while I was there, or while
I was going up.

Ivram Hubbard sworn.—Resided here
Sept. 1826; kept a livery stable; owned
a hack and a pair of gray horses; was

employed the 11th or 12th Sept to take
a party; they got into the carriage on jail
street, near the old mechanic's hall; a-

bout 18 rods from the jail; carriage was
in front of my stable, before I went down
there; started about 9 o'clock; was di-

rected to go in that direction by a man
passing along the side walk towards the
jail; he asked if that was the carriage

engaged for a party, and told me when
ready to drive down that street; did not
see the persons come out of the jail; o-

vertook certain persons passing down
street; supposed they were the persons
he was to carry, from his directions;

there was a conversation, but they got
in to the number of five, and told me to
drive to Rochester; did not know any of

the men; was directed by some of them
to turn round and go to Rochester; stop-
ped at Victor, Mendon, Pittsford and

Rochester, and went to Handford's lan-
ding, and arrived about day-light; went
about 200 rods beyond Handford's house,

on the road leading on the ridge; stop-
ped there at no house, in the field before
coming to the wood; there was a log

house nearer than Handford's, on another
road; stopped at at Handford's going;
a carriage passed us there, tho't it

was the stage; a four horse carriage;
thinks he met two two horse carriages
on his return; put the party down in the

street; did not see any carriage there;

one of the carriages he met was near
Handfords, don't recollect any thing the
party said when he left them; supposed

they told me they did not want to drive
any further; don't know the person who
rode out in the carriage; and has never

discovered them since to recognize them
in any manner; has never heard any
conversation or circumstance to discover

who they were; Chesebro paid me for
carriage; one person got out at Hand-
fords when we stopped there, thinks he

got a bottle of liquor and took it to the
carriage; don't know that any person
joined the party while on the journey, or

left it; one person got out in Rochester;
said he wanted to stop 5 or 6 minutes; he
came back shortly; supposes it to be the

same man who got out; has not seen him
since. It was a moon light night; was
not accompanied by a man in a sulkey;

a man passed him in a sulkey two or
three miles out of town, pretty quick;
did not know who was in it; don't recol-

lect of seeing the sulkey that night again;
don't recollect of seeing any one on the
road after leaving Brace's, until arrival at

Pittsford; don't know the horse in the sul-
key; don't know whether the man in the
sulkey had a cloak on; thinks the man

went into Handford's, went into the house
when I went after oats across the road;
has not seen that man since.

Cross examined.—Is not certain wheth-
er he turned about before the party got in
or not; did not observe any force exer-

cised to put any one of them in. I once
enquired of the passengers what time they
wished to be in Rochester; they told me

to take my own time about it; could not
procure feed at Handford's; Mrs. Han-
ford came to the door, and directed me to

go to the barn across the road, and if
there was any oats they would be there.
The party made no objection to my stop-

ping to feed; one of the hacks he met
near Handfords, he thinks was green, the
other he thinks was cinnamon or drab;

does not know whether there was any
persons in the hacks he met; stopped at
Christopher's in Rochester, on return, and

remained until after dinner; did not hear
any complaint from any in the carriage;
did not notice when they got out, that a-

ny of them was bound; stopped at Brace's
long enough to water; went into the
house; went to a spring about ten rods

distant; the passengers had been into Brace's,
and was getting into the carriage
when I came to water my horses; stopped

at Stone's in Pittsford; the bar keeper
and two or three persons I supposed
to be stage drivers, were up; I drove up

before the door and told the bar-keeper
to get a pail of water; I went into the
tavern; none of the persons in the car-

riage got out at Pittsford; staid there a-
bout 5 minutes; when I went off, some
of the stage drivers stood on the stoop;

went to Rochester on the state road from
Pittsford; at Rochester stopped at the
reservoir, just at the end of the bridge,

where I watered. I remained at Victor
a minute or two; stopt at the reservoir
in front of Beach's tavern; this was the

only stop I made in Victor. I was not re-
quested to stop by any other person, and
consulted myself and my horses about stop-

ping; no one got out of the carriage at
Victor, and no one came to the carriage;
I stopped at the trough between two tav-
erns at Mendon; don't recollect of seeing

any persons up there, or remember that
any person came to the carriage to hold
intercourse with those in it; there was

no changing of passengers in my carriage
or diminution or addition to them, during
my journey, to my knowledge. I left the

horses only to go into Stone's at Pittsford,
and to go to the spring at Brace's. Thinks
one of the carriages I met at Handford's

was either a light color, a yellow, a cin-
namon, or a drab; the other was a dark
color, should think green; Christopher

told me that he had a coach go down that
morning to the steam boat; he told me
so the last time I was in Rochester I think;

I have never before mentioned that I
supposed it to be Christopher's carriage;
that I know of; but it strikes me that I

have, and that I always supposed it was
Christopher's; cant say whether the cur-
tains of the carriage I met were up, or

whether there were any passengers in
them; don't know whether I saw Christo-
pher's carriage in the yard that day;

don't recollect particularly whether there
was any thing said about the pay at the
time I left the passengers; was first spo-

ken to by Mr. Coe, one of the stage pro-
prietors, about a carriage for a party; Coe
kept no livery stable, and often got me to

run extras and carry loads for him; Chese-
bro offered to pay me, and did afterwards
pay me; he paid me while he was in

jail; Coe directed me to get the carriage
ready immediately; Coe asked me if I
could furnish a carriage for a party that

evening; he answered in substance that
he wanted one, and a carriage that would
carry five or six persons; but did not tell

me who they were, or where they wanted
to go; the man on the side walk af-
terwards directed me where to drive.

Ira Merrill.—In Sept. 1826, was
agent for a line of stages which run
between Rochester and Canandaigua,

resided in Rochester; on the way-

bill 12th Sept. Mr. Smith took two
seats from Rochester to Canandaigua;

Burage Smith, of Rochester, took the
seats and paid for them, [way-bill is
produced] the seats were taken in the

morning; did not understand that a-
ny lady was going with Mr. Smith;
several ladies went into the stage and

extra; is not perfectly positive that
Smith paid, but believes that he did;
I saw Burage Smith afterwards and

knew him to be the man. There
were two way-bills made out on that
day, though it is usual when an extra

is sent at the same time to make but
one way-bill; when two way-bills are
made out it is usual to designate who

is to go in each carriage. In this
case I think our way-bill was made out
and that we found that all could not

go in one stage; another was made
and for the extra; thinks the passen-
gers were afterwards divided as nearly

as possible; the stage started soon
after breakfast; there were several la-
dies in the stage; there were seven la-

lies: some from the seminary at Can-
andaigua; a gentleman who has la-
dies with him usually takes seats for

all in his name.

Hamlet D. Scrantom—Knows Whit-
ney the defendant: knew him in Sept.
1826; remembers to have heard of the

Morgan abduction. On the day
that Morgan was taken away, in the
afternoon as he was going to tea, saw

Whitney near the hotel and spoke to
him; he said he came from Roches-
ter that day in search of a workman;

he was a stone cutter; he asked me if
I knew Hard & Lee, stone cutters; I
told him I did, and went with him to

their shop; he said he came in with
Burage Smith in the opposition line;
there was no one at home at Hard &

Lee's shop; thinks the door was lock-
ed; I asked him what time he should
return; he said the first opportunity;

I told him I had a letter I should like
to send by him to Rochester; he said
he would take it; he said I should

find him at Lynche's house, or at the
hotel in the course of the evening; af-
ter I had my letter written, I went in

pursuit of him but could not find
him; I went to Lynche's first and en-
quired for him; he was not there; they

had not seen him since tea; I went to
the hotel and enquired of the bar-keep-
er; I went to the stage office and en-

quired if he had taken a seat; he had
not taken it and I could not hear of
him; don't recollect who was in the of-
fice; I mentioned these circumstan-

ces. Late in the fall I saw Whitney
again, at Rochester, and enquired of
him if he had got a workman; had a

conversation with Whitney at Roches-
ter; he asked me if I saw him here
in 1826, and if I recollect what he

came for; I told him he came for a
stone cutter; he asked me how Hall
came to know that he had been there;

I had stated after Morgan's abduction,
that I had seen Whitney at Cananda-
igua the same day; I told Whitney last

fall, that I stated this incautiously, and
rather in fun; he asked me if I had
been before the court.

Chauncy H. Coe—Don't know how
Smith and Whitney went out of this
place on Sept. 1826, or how they

contemplated going; did not go out
in our line of stages; don't know how
it

gan; had heard no information that he was to be taken away previous to his abduction. On Monday evening, before Morgan was taken away, Lawson came to the house of witness and said that Morgan was put into jail, and that he Lawson, was going to Rochester as soon as possible; this was 8 or 9 o'clock in evening; he got a horse of me, & went on that night, & returned next morning about 9 o'clock: he said he had been to Rochester; he said there would be some gentlemen in from Rochester in the course of the day, who would probably call at my house for him; he went to bed as I heard, and said he was fatigued. In the afternoon of that day, some gentlemen did call, one of them was John Whitney, the defendant, and the other was Budge Smith; they enquired for Lawson; I did not know that he was in; I went to my wife, who said he was there in bed, and she called him; I can't tell where Lawson went, when he was called; I don't think he came into the bar-room, where I was; Smith and Whitney went out, but did not take notice where they went; thinks that Lawson went out of the back part of the house; don't now that Lawson went out of the house at all; is confident that he did not go through the bar-room; Smith and Whitney came out of the bar-room, and thinks they went down street; they staid but a short time, and were there no longer than was necessary to call up Lawson. Whitney came back and took tea, the other did not, neither did Lawson; Lawson called there in the evening, and asked for a cloak, mine was out, and I told him he might take my wife's, which he did; Whitney went away after taking tea; he took tea between sun down and dark; did not know which direction he came; saw a sulkey standing at my door; don't know that I saw them with their hats off, except the one that took tea and how they came there I don't know; I talked with Mr. Ketchum the next day about the persons who had been there from Rochester; Whitney I should think did not have whiskers, neither was he lame; Whitney he thinks had on drab clothes; does not know what clothes they had on; does not know that he had a frock coat; don't know that any body took tea with Whitney, and I was told during the session of this court that Whitney was at Blossom's; he was in the bar-room; Mr. Willson pointed him out to me; he asked me while standing at the bar, if I had seen Whitney; he said he was in the room; I told him I had not seen them; he then pointed him out to me; I had not seen him from the time of taking tea at my house until this time; my health was commonly good in the fall of 1826.

Several of my neighbors came in my house that evening, and some from down street, Chesebro, Sawyer, Everson Dr. Wells, and I think Hayward; neither of the persons came from Rochester, were there at that time. Mr. Ketchum of Rochester, came there the next day with Mrs. Morgan, and put up with us, and there was a wedding the next day; I cannot be mistaken as to the time, circumstances were such; Everson spoke to me, others might have been in; had a particular conversation with Sawyer; saw a sulkey standing at my door that evening and a man sitting in it; he thinks it was Smith, who was in the sulky, spoke to him, and thinks he returned the salutation; it was the man who called there in the afternoon, whom they called Budge Smith, this was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening; saw the carriage drive by; the sulkey was standing there before the carriage went by, and then the sulkey followed directly; they went to the north; does not recollect the color of the horses in the carriage; the horses head before the sulkey while standing was towards the north; saw Whitney day before yesterday, and again to-day, and recognized him as one of the men; the other was called Smith by Lawson; he was a middling sized man sandy complexion, and whiskers considerably large. I should know him if I should see him again. I am satisfied that the man who come there with Whitney in the afternoon; have no doubt of this; took no notice of the sulkey to recognize it.

Cross examined—Dont know of his own knowledge, whether Lawson was in the house at the time the man called; did not see him; has not been acquainted with either of the two persons who came, and have not seen the person in the sulkey since to his knowledge; could not be positive whether he learned at the time they were there, what their names were; did not see Lawson in company with either of

them during the day or evening; it was about 9 o'clock when Lawson came to borrow the cloak, saw neither of the persons at that time, but had conversation with Lawson during that day and evening, which was calculated to fix the day on my mind.

Mrs. Elsie Ackley—Heard of the time that Morgan was taken away, Lawson came to our house in the morning between 8 and 9 o'clock thinks it may be 9; does not know how he came; he came into the house, and wanted breakfast, and said he had been to Rochester. I got him some breakfast; he went out and was gone some time, I should think till towards noon, when he came back and went to bed; he asked me where he could lie down. I called him up in the afternoon; Mr. A. spoke to me, and told me there was a couple of gentlemen wished to see Lawson; I told him of it; he got up immediately came down and went out of the back door and went round into the street, I saw no more of him; I did not see the gentlemen who called; Lawson did not ask me who the gentlemen were, nor their business; don't recollect that she heard Lawson say anything about people calling for him that day. A stranger took tea with us that evening: there was but one, prepared tea for two; waited tea some time for another; he did not come; saw the gentleman who took tea with us; have seen him since, and think it was Whitney, but is not positive. Mrs. Morgan was at our house the next day, by which I came to fix the transaction in my mind; then learned that Morgan had been carried away the night before.

Cross examined—Lawson took breakfast after the usual time; it was about noon or a little after when he laid down; don't recollect whether it was before or after dinner; don't think he dined at our house that day; has never seen the person who took tea there, from that time till now in court, had no particular conversation with him at that time; waited on the table; thinks no person took tea that evening; stranger eat at our house almost daily; has since that time heard the name of Whitney associated with the person who took tea there. When I saw Whitney here, he was pointed out to me; has been informed by Mr. Ackley it is the same person; thinks that he had dark clothes on; could not say whether his pantaloons was woolen; thinks he had on a blue strait bodied coat. It became a subject of conversation who was there the next day; thinks she sat down at the tea table; is certain that she sat down in the room; have never heard any description of the dress of the persons, only from Ackley's testimony; don't think the person who took tea had whiskers.

John Wadsworth—Knows the time that Morgan was said to have been taken away from this place; saw that night a sulkey standing at Ackley's door between 9 and 10: was over there in the evening; saw Lawson and Sawyer come in; they appeared to be in great haste; they took something to drink and came out; they went with a quick step up street, north; I waited there, and saw them go 50 or 60 rods; did not see a carriage go by; went home. The sulkey stood in front of the house, out side of the railing a considerable time; should think a quarter of an hour; the man in it set still, and was supposed by some to be drunk; he afterwards went inside the railing, after I had crossed the street; did not see it until it went away; the last I saw of it, it was standing there.

William Pomeroy sworn—Knows the time of Morgan's abduction: saw a sulkey before Ackley's house on that evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock: did not see it drive up: the man in the sulkey I thought was tipsy. I told Ackley a man was setting in the carriage: I told him he had better speak to him and wake him up. Ackley went out and spoke to him: he jumped out of the carriage and came into the house and took some brandy and water: am positive that he went in and got something of Mr. Ackley: I followed him in, but did not know the person: do not know that I have ever seen him since: does not know Budge Smith: it stood there about three quarters of an hour: it went to the north. A carriage with two horses passed there a little before the sulkey started: don't recollect the color of the horses, nor the driver. The carriage went to the north.

Cross examined—Thinks the man in the sulkey had no great coat or cloak: thinks he had a short coat on, called a coatee. He jumped out very quick, and went immediately back. I think it stood the whole of the time the outside of the railing: was at Mr. Ackley's the whole of the evening. Dr. Wells, Col. Sawyer, and Everson, were there: don't think I saw any other person from down street: noticed no strangers with them: saw no person conversing with the man in the sulkey, except Ackley, he remarked that "all was well that ended well." I set on the stoop the same side of the house that the sulkey was. Sawyer and Dr. Wells went up street: don't know where they went to: they went upon the west side of

the street. Sawyer, Dr. Wells, and Everson came there at the time the sulkey was standing there. I think: the carriage passed, I think, while they were in there, or immediately after: think they come in while the sulkey was standing there, and after the man in it had been in, and been to the bar and gone back to the sulkey: did not see Wells and Sawyer return.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

(Remainder next week.)

THE FREEMAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1829.

APOLOGETICAL.

Having been subpoenaed as a witness to Lyons, this week, and being unable to procure a hand in our stead, we are compelled to issue to-day's paper on this diminutive sheet. We therefore wish our patrons to consider our situation, and be as "charitable" towards us as they consistently can. Our Brother Type of the Sentinel has got into hot water, and he insists upon it that we must help him out. If he keeps us at Lyons through the week, we shall again be under the painful necessity of publishing another half sheet.

MORE MASONIC VICTIMS.

A correspondent in a late number of the Boston Free Press, gives an account of two masons having been carried home dead from the Lodge in that city! Joab Hunter was the name of one of the unfortunate men. It appears that Mr. Hunter, after the news of Morgan's fate arrived in that city, was free to express his opinion that he had been murdered by masons. He had been a mason for a number of years, and spoke of the institution in disapprobating terms. This was enough. As a mason, he had violated his oath, by not speaking favorable of the order. Death was the consequence. He was coaxed into the Lodge room, and there masonically dealt with for having expressed his opinion that the institution was dangerous—that it inculcated and fostered pernicious principles. It was said, however, that he "died in a fit;" but it is evident from marks of violence inflicted on his person, and the conduct of the masons at the time of, and since the event, that this was not the case. There was black and blue mark around his neck, and his eye-balls were blood shot, and started from their sockets. The masons were with the corpse from the time it was carried home, till it was buried, and objected to its being closely examined, even by the relatives of the deceased. A female connection observing the mysterious mark around the neck, was anxious to ascertain the cause of it; but at first they treated her with contempt, and disregarded her enquiries—at last, however, they told her "it was where he hurt himself against the round of the chair, when he fell!" It is somewhat mysterious how a mark all round the neck, could have been caused by the man's falling "against the round of a chair;" but masonry is full of mysteries—the Lodge room and the grave conceal thousands of them.

The other man, a little more than two years ago, was also carried home a corpse in the dead of the night, from the same Lodge room! It was likewise said by the masons, that he died in a fit! Now, we have not the least doubt but these men were murdered. The disclosures which are daily made of the principles of masonry, justify this belief. The mystery attending the abduction and subsequent fate of Morgan, for a long time was impenetrable—in fact, all the circumstances have not yet, nor probably never will be brought to light. This outrage was known at the time, and masons were generally considered as its instigators—the people were active in investigating it—yet the principal part of the tragical and horrid affair is still veiled from the public eye. The conduct of the brotherhood in regard to these cases, was very similar; and we believe that no unprejudiced person can form any other belief, than that the Boston men were murdered. The profound silence observed by all the masonic papers of that city, would naturally strengthen this belief. The Free Press correspondent states that the name of Hunter "was only mentioned a week afterwards in the usual bill of mortality. No eulogy—no obituary notice of this much respected brother, as they styled him—no time—no place—no circumstance of his death was alluded to. All the masons appeared to say, 'Hush!' to each other, (with a whisper,) 'we have agreed to say nothing about it.'"

DELEGATES.

At the anti-masonic meeting held at Nottingham's Hotel, in this village, on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent this town in the County Convention, to be held at Lyons on Thursday next:

Israel J. Richardson, Francis Hurlbut, Stephen Ackley, Peter Ingersoll, Josiah Francis, David S. Jackways, Merritt Sherman, Elihu Durfee, William Luce, Martin Harris, Alanson Sherman, and George W. Smith.

ITEMS.

The Weedsport chirper says he is afraid of "owls." We advise him to procure a cage or band-box, and take shelter in it, for 'twould be a pity to have the weak and harmless thing injured.

The Craftsman has for a motto, "Light, Liberty, and Truth." We think that of Darkness, Tyranny, and Falsehood, or Murder and Treason, would be more apt.

At the late Charter Election in Cherry Valley, the anti-masonic ticket was elected without opposition.

New masonic Post Masters.—Augustus G. Dauby, the rancorous masonic editor of the Oneida Observer, has been appointed Post Master at Utica, vice J. Platt, removed.

Charles Butler has been appointed Post Master at Geneva, vice David Hudson, removed.

Eli Hill has been appointed Post Master at Geneseo, vice Wm. H. Spencer, removed. The last removal is a most ungracious one. Mr. Spencer has held the office for 24 years—every since the country was sufficiently settled to require a Post Office; and discharged his duty with fidelity. But he was an anti-mason, and his successor a mason. This accounts for it.

Another Bank down!

The Middle District Bank, at Poughkeepsie, has stopped payment.

Definition of reform.—"Removal of opponents and appointment of friends."—Noah.

Palmyra Cash Store.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

ALBERT CRANE,

At the building formerly occupied by A. S. L. Thompson, at the Lower Basin, is now opening a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass, And Earthen Ware, Hard-Ware, Nails, Fish, Oil, &c. &c.

which are offered at a small advance from New-York prices. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap Goods, are solicited to call and examine price and quality. Tavern Keepers and others, wishing pure Wines, Liquors, and Fresh Teas, (of this spring's importation,) will find such as cannot fail to please. Palmyra, May 25, 1829. 22tf.

NEW

Spring and Summer GOODS.

GILES S. ELY,

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

Broad Cloths;

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

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

Also—"PERCUSSION POWDER," for Sportsmen.

Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

TAILORING.

BURR BUTLER

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

Cloths & Summer Clothing,

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

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

CHARLES HOTCHKISS,

(Palmyra, N. Y.)

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

Recommendations can be procured, if requested, from those who have used these artificial legs, certifying to their superior qualities. March 24, 1829. 1y18.

ONTARIOVILLE.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the public to his NEW STORE in Ontario, where he offers for sale a general assortment of such articles as are commonly found in country stores, with the addition of

PAINTS, OILS, and DYE-STUFFS,

which he intends to sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. He would invite ALL, particularly those who have CASH to pay for goods, to call before they purchase, and examine his goods and prices. V. YEOMANS.

Ontarioville, May 19th, 1829. 21tf.

A CARD.

DOCT. WM. W. GARDNER,

HAS taken the stand lately occupied by Doct. Howland, at Ontarioville, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession, as Physician and Surgeon. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

for the accommodation of the public, at very reduced prices.

Ontarioville, May 12, 1829 20

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. Jackways 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 Jackways, called the Willson lot; thence East on the line of said Willson lot and on the Erie Canal, eight rods to a lot now or lately owned by Charles Hurlbut; thence South on the line of the last mentioned lot to Main-street; and from thence West on said street eight rods to the place of beginning; also one other lot, beginning at the South-east 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.

BY order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esquire, first Judge of Wayne Common pleas: 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

FOREIGN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The packet ship Amethyst arrived at Boston on Tuesday, the 12th, in 19 days from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st April, inclusive, four days later than was brought by the packet ship Canada. They furnish, however, but little additional intelligence.

The Duke of Wellington is said to be in a reduced state of health, in consequence of the fatigue and agitation of mind he has undergone. He was to leave the town for the country on the 20th.

Sir Humphrey Davy has had a paralytic stroke and was in a very dangerous state, but at the last accounts he was still living.

The price of grain continues to rise, and the duty on foreign corn consequently continues to rise. The rate of duty on wheat from April 10, was 16s. 8d. per quarter.

We stated, some days since, that the beneficial effects of the Roman Catholic relief bill was already experienced in the decisive tone they have enabled the British government to assume in their negotiations for the restoration of tranquility throughout Europe. The last foreign arrivals confirm our previous statements.

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland concur in representing the great benefits that, even at this early period, have accrued to that long afflicted country, from the passing of the Catholic relief bill. The Papists evince no indecent exultations on the occasion; the Protestants no object despondency, but both parties seem inclined to co-operate with each other in the promotion of a general good will and toleration. Meanwhile, numerous commercial speculations wait only till the country is settled down into a firm, decided and premature tranquility. Confidence has already extended itself more or less among all classes of the community; and many, distinguished by the strong violence of their ultra-protestantism, have now that the great question is settled, confessed that they were mistaken in their opinions.

The Morning Chronicle of the 21st says—The private letters from Paris, received to-day, gives no countenance to the rumor of the French government being concerned with this country in a joint expedition to the Morocco.

A letter from Madrid of the 2d April, states that fresh shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 25th, 30th and 31st of March. The latter, which took place in the night, spread terror and consternation through the city.—It was affirmed, that all Cadiz was submerged by the reaction of the shock at Murcia.

ORCHEULA, April 3.—The number of victims hitherto dug out of the ruins of the towns destroyed by the earthquake amounts already to more than 3,000, of that of the persons wounded or mutilated, more than double that number. The houses destroyed are between 6 and 7,000.—The wine and oil of last year are entirely lost.

New Polar Expedition.—The last English journals announce the fitting out of a new expedition to the Arctic regions, under circumstances of peculiar interest. It is projected and will be commanded by Captain Ross, who has already visited the Polar seas. The whole undertaking is at the private expense of that officer and his friends, and the expedition will be entirely under his control, fettered by no orders but such as he may issue from time to time and as emergencies may require. He goes out in the Victory, a steam vessel, of 200 tons burden, accompanied by the ship John of 320 tons, laden with fuel and other stores. The Victory is so constructed that a violent pressure of ice instead of crushing the vessel would raise it; the paddles are of a new construction and admit of being easily removed, when the vessel can be instantly rigged as a sailer. The engine is on the high pressure principle, and the oil of seals, bears, whales &c. may be used for fuel. Capt. Ross, it is expected, will first proceed to Lancaster Sound, and explore Prince Regent's Inlet. Having by this inlet arrived at the point where the examinations of Franklin and Beechy terminated, he will proceed to explore the remainder of the northern coast of the American continent. A crew of 60 men will go out in the two vessels. Capt. Parry,

a nephew of the commander, a companion of Parry in his expedition, and a highly educated and intelligent officer, will accompany the expedition. N. Y. Eve. Post.

End of the World.—They do say that this wicked world is coming to an end, after all. Professor Encke calculates that the comet which has been honored with his name, will come in contact with the earth at the termination of the period of 219,000,000 of years.—N. Y. paper.

Quick Trip.—The Steam Boat Henry Clay left this port on Friday last at 1 o'clock, P. M. for Detroit, and returned last evening at 12—making her trip in the remarkable short passage of eighty-three hours.—Buf. Pat. May 19.

THE CAPITOL.—The legislature at its late session, enacts a law by which the state assents to purchase the interests of the city and county of Albany, in the Capitol and Capitol park, for the sum of \$17,500. The original cost of the Capitol was \$116,685, of which sum it appears the city and county of Albany contributed \$37,200. The convenience of the state was argued as to the propriety of making such arrangement; either this purchase or additions to the Capitol were deemed necessary.

County Convention.



IN pursuance of a resolution passed by the last Wayne County Convention, authorizing the Central Committee for said county, to call future Conventions, when, in their judgment, the cause required it, notice is hereby given, that a **COUNTY CONVENTION** of Delegates, opposed to all "Secret Societies," will be held at E. B. Price's Hotel, in Lyons, on Thursday the 11th day of June next, to deliberate upon the most effectual means for the dissemination of correct anti-masonic intelligence in the several towns in the county.

The inhabitants of the different towns in the county, are requested to appoint as many Delegates as they conveniently can, (not under three, however,) to attend the said Convention.

DAVID McDOWELL,
LUTHER FILLMORE,
ISAAC DUFFEE,
CHAD SOUTHWICK,
DANIEL GRANDIN,
WILLIAM VOORHIES,
ANANIAS WELLS,

Central Committee for Wayne Co.
Dated May 26, 1829.

Town Meeting.



THE anti-masonic inhabitants of the town of Palmyra, are requested to meet at the house of Wm. P. Nottingham, in the village, on Wednesday the 3d of June next, at 6 o'clock P. M. to appoint delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Lyons on the 11th of the same month, pursuant to the above Notice.

Palmyra May 26, 1829.

Palmyra Cash Store.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

ALBERT CRANE,
At the building formerly occupied by S. L. Thompson, at the Lower Basin, is now opening a new and general assortment of

**Dry Goods,
Groceries,
China, Glass,
And Earthen
Ware,
Hard-Ware,
Nails,
Fish, Oil,
&c. &c.**

which are offered at a small advance from New-York prices. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap Goods, are solicited to call and examine price and quality. Tavern Keepers and others, wishing pure Wines, Liquors, and Fresh Fish, (of this spring's importation,) will find such as cannot fail to please.
Palmyra, May 25, 1829. 22tf.

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.

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

AND

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.

ONTARIOVILLE.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the public to his NEW STORE in Ontario, where he offers for sale a general assortment of such articles as are commonly found in country stores, with the addition of

PAINTS, OILS, and DYE-STUFFS,

which he intends to sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. He would invite ALL, particularly those who have CASH to pay for goods, to call before they purchase, and examine his goods and prices.
V. YEOMANS.
Ontarioville, May 19th, 1829. 21tf.

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

A CARD.

DOCT. WM. W. GARDNER,

HAS taken the stand lately occupied by Doct. Howland, at Ontarioville, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession, as Physician and Surgeon. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

for the accommodation of the public, at very reduced prices.
Ontarioville, May 12, 1829. 20

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST in Palmyra, or on the road running north to Ontario, or in Ontario, ten or twelve days since, a Red Morocco Double POCKET BOOK, containing one promissory note of forty dollars, against Wickman Sherwood, and in favor of the subscriber—together with sundry other papers. Whoever will return said Pocket Book to the subscriber, four and a half miles north of Palmyra village, or leave the same at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, shall be handsomely rewarded.
WALTER SHERWOOD.
Palmyra, May 1, 1829. 19.

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 POWER," for Sportsmen.
Palmyra, May 19, 1829. 21tf.

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.

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.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

CHARLES HOTCHKISS,

(Palmyra, N. Y.)

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

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

American System.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business. The Printing, Book-selling, and Stationary business, will be continued at Rochester, under the firm of MARSHALL, DEAN, & CO. and the manufacturing of almost every description of paper, suited to the wants of this market, will, in future, be carried on, at the "WATERLOO PAPER MILL," under the firm of CHAPIN, LUCAS, & CO.

A more extensive assortment of paper than heretofore, will be kept at the Book Store and PAPER WARE HOUSE, in Rochester; and School Books of every description, may be found at their establishment in Waterloo.

As the reputation of the "WATERLOO PAPER," stands high in the estimation of those who have used it, the friends of the late firms of MARSHALL & DEAN, and CHAPIN & LUCAS, are invited to continue their patronage.

Orders for Books or Paper will be promptly attended to at either place; and customers are particularly desired, when making orders for printing paper, to note the size in inches, and if practicable, transmit a sample of the quality wanted.

N. B. Cash paid for Rags. Merchants and others who deal in the article, are invited to give us a call.

ELIHU F. MARSHALL,
ELISHA DEAN,
EPHRAIM CHAPIN,
ALBERT LUCAS.

Rochester, April 14, 1829. 17tf.

FOR SALE.

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

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. Jackways 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 Jackways, called the Willson lot; thence East on the line of said Willson lot and on the Erie Canal, eight rods to a lot now or lately owned by Charles Hurlbut; thence South on the line of the last mentioned lot to Main-street; and from thence West on said street eight rods to the place of beginning; also one other lot, beginning at the South-east 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 Heiman 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.

AT a Surrogate's court, held for the county of Wayne, at the Surrogate's office in the town of Lyons, the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1829.
Present, GRAHAM H. CHAPIN, Surrogate.
In the matter of **ON** reading and filing the petition of Joshua Van Wagenen, administrator of the estate of Foster Jessup, late of the town of Arcadia, in the county of Wayne, deceased, and the papers accompanying the same; It was ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, appear before the said Surrogate, at his office in the town of Lyons, in the county aforesaid, on Thursday the eighteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why so much of the real estate of the said deceased should not be sold as may be sufficient to pay his debts. And it was further ordered, that a copy of this order be immediately published for four weeks successively in two of the public newspapers printed in the county of Wayne.
GRAHAM H. CHAPIN, Surrogate. 4w19.

BY order of Alexander R. Tiffany, Esquire, first Judge of Wayne Common pleas: Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of **Elizah 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

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

MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

From the Cincinnati Literary Gazette.
Pilgrim, is thy journey dear—
Are its lights extinct forever?
Still suppress that rising tear,
God forsakes the righteous never!

Storms may gather over thy path,
All the ties of life may sever—
Still, amid the fearful scath,
God forsakes the righteous never!

Pain may rack thy wasting frame,
Health desert thy couch for ever,
Faith still burns with deathless flame,
God forsakes the righteous never!

SATURDAY EVENING.

This important period is a season for thought, amendatory reflection.—The turmoil and bustle of the week; the toils and cares of business are bro't to a pause. The mind is released, as it were, from its strong and stirring hold upon the world, and has a season to look within himself, arrange its disordered garniture, and stretch itself in nourishing repose. The cares of the world are seen from a distance, and the mind pleases itself with the comfortable anticipations of a brief retirement.

We may reflect that in the week that is gone; the week that is past with the returnless ages of the flood, whether we have "done those things which we ought to have done;" whether we have not left undone those things which we ought to have done, would have bro't us a store of pleasant thoughts, the approbation of conscience, and the gratitude of the sons of men. We may reflect that so many times have we seen the sun come from his habitation of clouds, go through all the latitude of the world above, and sink away, peacefully and smilingly with the consciousness of having done his perfect work, into the western seas. We may have seen sorrow, want, and misery; and have we relieved it? have we opened our stores, that "rivers of oil" might flow into the mourning hearts of those who are quailing beneath the blanch of misfortune? Have we lifted our hand, knowing that a scanty exertion, scanty on our part, might prove a powerful aid to the sorrowing? Have we moved one step from our pathway of pleasure, that those who were feeble might walk therein? If we have, then may we take all these things into the good account, and deem that we have not lived in vain. And to attain this blessed approbation of conscience, should be the incessant aim of our lives. One evening of inward peace, is worth ages of guilt and conflict.—We may awake the admiration, and excite the envy of a short sighted world, and amid the din of popular glory, awhile forget that we are still under the reign of that inward monitor, which ceases its influence but with death. We may in the navy atmosphere of business a while forget our misdeeds, and the wrongs and ills we have inflicted; but they will return at a time like this. We are constrained to put away thoughts of the world, and to the vacancy, conscience, like a stern friend, will come in. The deeds of the week are written, either in sunlight or blood around the habitation of the soul; and as the good or bad ponderate, so are our emotions. If there is a balance of good, sufficient to throw a hiding gleam over those failings which are almost necessarily incident to us as mortals, then indeed may we enjoy that rich and nourishing calm which incites the spirit to a continuance in the path of virtue; and slumber in a "peace that passeth all understanding."

One of the most valuable habits of life, is that of completing every undertaking. The mental dissipation in which persons of talent often indulge, and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can readily be imagined. A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task, the moment its novelty is gone, or it is become encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of the most wretched imbecility. His life will inevitably be one of threds and patches. The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any undertaking, will hang over him like a spell, and will paralyze all his energies; and he will at last believe, that however fair may be his prospects, and however feasible his plans, he is fared never to succeed. The habit of finishing, ought to be formed in early youth.

Alexandria Republican.

'Tis a great deal of trouble for a man of merit to make his court assiduously, for fear of being importunate; and all the reasons drawn from custom and duty, are hardly sufficient to persuade him to make his appearance.

FOR SALE,

(TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.)



A TRACT OF LAND, in the town of Kinzua, county of Warren, and state of Pennsylvania—lying near the state line between N. York and Pennsylvania, between the Conawango and Allegany Rivers, about four miles from the Conawango, and the same from Allegany. The subscriber has viewed a part of said Tract, and finds the soil to be of an excellent quality, (being sandy and gravelly,) and, as far as it has been proved, bids fair for a good wheat country, being less subjected to frost than the county of Cattaraugus or a part of Chautauque. It lies about sixteen miles from Jamestown, and the stage from thence to Warren, runs within 4 or 5 miles of the Tract.—The land abounds with springs of soft water, (no swamps near,) which makes it very healthy. The timber consists of Beach, Sugar Maple, Ash, Oak, Chesnut, Hickory, Bass-wood, Whitewood, some Hemlock, and an abundance of White Pine. Most of those who have viewed it since my purchase, have also made purchases. 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 neastock in part payment. Those who wish to avail themselves of a good bargain, will please call on the subscriber, near Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y.

—ALSO—

The FARM the subscriber now lives on, containing 60 acres under fine improvements, well watered, with excellent buildings, lying half a mile north of the Turnpike road from Lyons to Montezuma, on a road running north to the Canal three miles. The subscriber will sell this for prompt pay. Persons wishing to purchase such a Farm, will do well to call and view the premises.

THOMAS POUND.

3d mo. 21, 1829. 3m13.

ANTI-MASONIC BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

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

THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC for 1829, containing 40 pages and 15 engravings, showing the ceremonies performed during the initiation, passing, raising, and exaltation of a candidate; and other childish mummery practised by that pretended Ancient and Honorable Institution, while assembled and at work in their secret conclaves—by Edward Giddins.

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

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

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

J. A. HADLEY.

Palmyra, Dec. 30, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now preparing a spacious

DRY DOCK,

FOR



CANAL BOATS,

at Lockville, Wayne county, which will be in readiness for the reception of new Canal Boats by the 10th of March next, and arranged with apartments for letting in from one to nine Boats at a time.

Persons wishing to have their Boats repaired, may rest assured of getting them in the Dock in most times in 20 minutes.

They will have in their employment at all times, the first-rate hands for Corking or other repairing. Also, on hand,

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Spikes, Oak Plank for Clamps, and all other Lumber which will be wanted for Boat Repairing. A share of patronage is solicited.

LUSK & McDOWELL.

Lockville, Feb. 12, 1829. 8

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to his new store, one door east of J. Francis' cabinet shop, where his old customers and the public will find a constant supply of the first-rate

HATS,

embracing every quality of black and drab beaver, bap, 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.

Hatting wool and country produce received in payment for Hats.

Cash paid for Hatting and Ship-

ping FURS.

GEORGE SEYMOUR.

Palmyra, Jan. 6, 1829.

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.

The Cabinet,

Of Literature and Instruction.

THE CABINET will be published at No. 61, Fulton-Street, New-York, on the first and sixteenth of every month. It will consist partly of original matter, and partly of selections from the Chronicle of the Times. Every second number will be accompanied with an engraving executed by a superior artist. It will comprise, as nearly as possible, the following subjects:

Topographical Descriptions—Accompanied with engravings.

Popular Tales—Original, and selected from the most approved European and American works.

Biographical Sketches—Of the lives of eminent persons of both sexes.

Historical Narratives.

Select Extracts—From new and popular publications.

Poetry—Original and select.

Anecdotes, &c. &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.—The CABINET will be printed on good medium paper, in an octavo form, and with new and handsome type. Each number will contain 16 pages of a large size, covered and stitched. A title page and general index will accompany the last number of each volume.

The price will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, payable in advance; or SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS per number, (to city subscribers) payable on delivery. It will be regularly forwarded to any part of the United States, upon the receipt of one year's subscription.

Any person acting as agent, and transmitting the subscription price for six copies, shall receive a seventh copy free of expense.

The CHRONICLE OF THE TIMES, and the CABINET, &c. will be forwarded to any person on the receipt of \$3.

Subscriptions rec'd at this office.

BLANK SUBPENSAS.—A number

of gross just printed, and for sale by

Ap'l 21. J. A. HADLEY.

TO THE ANTI-MASONIC PUBLIC.

NOW ready for the press, and will immediately be published,

A New English Reader;

being a collection of pieces, historical, biographical, religious, poetical, miscellaneous, &c. &c. and embracing very many beautiful extracts from the writers who have for the last three years combated the overgrown and iniquitous institution of FREE-MASONRY, as well as some of the most glaring accounts of the impious character, and demoralizing tendency of that institution, &c. &c.—designed for families and schools. Also, a correct

English Spelling Book,

Designed for the improvement and instruction of youth, formed after the usual plan of Spelling Books, extant; but interspersed with sound maxims, drawn from hints furnished by the Anti-masonic and other writers of the day, and containing excerpts from, and remarks upon, masonry as it is now revealed to the world, &c.

It may be considered somewhat novel, even among Anti-masons, that books should be printed especially for their benefit and patronage. But the author, impelled as well by a sense of duty to the rising generation, as to himself, has prepared the above, which he offers to the people of the United States, in the hope that as he has been obliged, from having expressed his opinion candidly and religiously, to rely upon his anti-masonic friends, for future support, that they will as soon patronize his works, as any others, if they answer the ends for which they are designed.

The great agitation in the United States relative to the institution of Free-Masonry, has taken a holy and religious hold upon the minds of the people—and altho' there may be some hypocritical pretenders among the enemies of that most corrupt and secret institution; still the great body of the people aim only at the destruction of the Order. The design of the Spelling Book in question, it will be readily seen, is firstly, "to teach the young idea," as heretofore, and then to introduce into the book, for reading lessons, some of the objectionable parts of the ceremonies of Masonry; after this, to follow up the same in the Reader; which it is hoped, will have such an impression upon the mind, that it will forever hold at bay "all secret societies, under whatever plausible pretences." It is not proposed to burthen the works with Free-masonry, but to introduce such pieces (and enough there are) as will be proper to be read in schools, for the instruction and education of the learner, both in the language, and a knowledge of the first principles of liberty.

The works will come before the public well recommended—will be printed well, of the usual size, and prices of such works. The author withholds his name at present from the public, not from any fears of the ultimate success of his works; but for reasons which will be made known in a circular, which will give a more particular description of the publications in question, together with the size, prices, &c.

Editors of the Anti-masonic papers in the United States, will publish the above in their respective papers, and also act as agents in receiving subscriptions for the works; subscription papers for which will be forwarded to them in due season, with terms, &c.

Any communications may be directed (post paid) to the Author of the New Reader and Spelling Book, New York. New York, March 7, 1829.

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, 1828.

BLANKS.

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

Palmyra, Dec. 1828.

THE LADIES' LITERARY

PORT FOLIO,

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

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.

FOR SALE,



AN improved FARM, lying in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, three miles from the Canal and Palmyra village, on the main road from Palmyra to Canandaigua. It contains one hundred acres of first-rate land—about sixty under improvement—the remainder well timbered with Whitewood, Baswood, Ash, Maple, Beach, &c. The above Farm has an excellent framed Barn and a good flamed House, both built within two years—an Orchard sufficient to make fifty barrels of cider, and bears about equally every year. The above described Farm will be sold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. DARIUS PEIRCE.

Manchester, April 5, 1829. 15tf.

CASH FOR RAGS!

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

NEW-YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

NEW YORK.	Marblehead	3-4
N. Y. city banks	Worcester	do
Dutchess co b	Hamden	dd
Lansingburgh	Falmouth	do
State b. Albany	Taunton	dd
Bank of Albany	Springfield	do
Mech. & Far. do	All others	do
Col'm b. Albany	VERMONT.	
Troy	Burlington	1-2
Farmers, Troy	All others	do
Mohawk	NEW JERSEY.	
Newburgh	Hoboken bk broken	
Colum. Hudson	State b. Newark par	
Middle district	do Elizabethtown do	
Orange co	do N Brunswick do	
Catskill	1-2 Newark Ins. co	do
Geneva	3-4 Trenton b co	do
Utica	do Salem	1-2
Auburn	do Prof'n & Lom broke	
Central	do Trenton state b	do
Canandaigua	do Jersey city stop'd	
Utica branch	do Franklin, J city do	
Ontario	do All others	1-2
Chenango	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Jefferson co	Philadelphia bks	1-2
Rochester	Lancaster	1-2
Wash. & Warren	1-12 Gettysburgh	do
Barker's Exch'ge	70 Silver lake	25
Green co	stop'd Huntingdon broken	
Plattsburgh	no sale N Hope br co	do
Niagara	do All others	
CONNECTICUT.	DELAWARE.	
New Haven	1-2 Laurel broken	
Bridgeport	par do All others	1
Norwich	MARYLAND.	
Eagle	85 a 90 Baltimore bks	3-4
Derby	broken Som bk Snowh'l	--
All others	1-25-4 do br Prin's Ann	do
RHODE ISLAND.	do Frederick co	1
Burrillville	1-2 Havre de Grace	do
All others	do Hagerstown	do
MAINE.	3-4 Upper Malboro'	do
Winthrop	broken Westminster	do
Castine	do Elkton	--
Wiscasset	do Cumberland broke	
Hall & Augusta	do Farmers & br's	1
Kennebec	do Annapolis	1
Passaquoddy	do DIS. COLUMBIA.	
All others	3-4 Franklin broken	
N. HAMPSHIRE.	3-4 Alexandria mee b	do
Cheshire	do B of Columbia	25
Concord	do Central	1
Coos	do All others	1
Exeter	no sale NEW VIRGINIA.	
New Hampshire	do NW bank	3
Union	do All others	1
Stafford	do N. CAROLINA.	
Portsmouth	do Newbern	5
Rockingham	do All others	do
Grafton	do S. CAROLINA.	
Comp river	do Charleston bks	2
MASSACHUSETTS.	do GEORGIA.	
Boston bks	3-4 Augusta	3
Manuf. & Mec	do All others	do
Pacific, Nantucket	do OHIO.	
Phenix, at do	do Columbus	5
Beverly	do All others	do
Essex	do CANADA.	
Merrimac	do B of U C at York	
Gloucester	do Kingston brok	
Hampshire	do Other banks, C.	5
Lynn Mechanics		
Mechanics		
Franklin		

N. Y. PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the N. Y. Anti-Masonic Beacon.

ASHES.			
Pot, first sort	ton	\$145	a
Pearl		187	a
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
N. Y. Superfine	bbl	6 50	a
Western Canal	7	a	7 50
Middlings, fine	5	a	6
Rye Flour	3 75	a	
Indian Meal	2 50	a	8
GRAIN.			
Wheat, N. River	bush		a
Do. Genesee	1 60	a	1 65
Rye	70	a	
Corn, Yellow, North	54	a	56
Barley, N. R.	55	a	
Oats, South and North	30	a	35
Peas, white, dry, 7 bush			
Beans, per tierce, 7 bush	7	a	9
PROVISIONS.			
Beef, Mess	bbl	9	a 9 50
— Prime	7	a	7 50
Butter, N. Y. dairy	lb	13	a 16
Hog's Lard		5	a 6
Pork, Mess	bbl	12 87	a 13
— Prime		9 50	a 11
Cheese, American	lb	5	a 7
Hams, Northern		9	a 10
SUGARS.			
St. Croix	lb	9	a 12
New-Orleans		7	a 8
Lump		15	a 16
Loaf		15	a 16
TEAS.			
Hyson	lb	80	a 1 10
Young Hyson		70	a 1 5
Hyson Skin		40	a