



NEW BOOKS.

LAFAYETTE'S Tour in America in 1824 and 1825; Narrative of a Journey through the upper provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, in 1824 and 1825. &c. &c., by Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D. D., 2 vols.; Bishop Heber's Life, Irving's Conquest of Grenada, 2 vols. Sketches of Irish Character, by Mrs. S. C. all; Yesterday in Ireland; The Book of The Boudoir, by Lady Morgan; Specimens of American Poetry, with critical and biographical notices, 3 vols.; Tales of the Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman; The Collegians, in 2 vols.; Richelieu, a Tale of France; The Peace Campaigns of a Cornet; Rybent De Cruise; The New Forest; Romances of Real Life; The Rivals of Este, and other Poems, by J. G. & M. E. Brooks; Waldegrave; Memoir of the Rev. Leigh Richmond; Dick's Philosophy of Religion; Pelham, Devereux. Memoirs of Simon Bolivar, by Gen. H. L. V. Deoandrag Halstein. Barker's Parent's Monitor. Adventures of a King's Page, a novel. Young Cadet. A Useful Guide for Grocers, Distillers, Hotel and Tavern Keepers, and Dealers of every denomination, by William Beas-toll, &c. &c. for sale by MARSHALL, DEAN & CO Dec. 29, 1829.

ANNALS FOR 1830. ACKERMAN'S Forget Me-Not, (London) Talisman, Souvenir, Token, Pearl, Youths Keepsake, &c. ALSO—A great variety of juvenile books, suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, for sale by MARSHALL, DEAN & CO. Dec 25.

TO PRINTERS. MARSHALL, DEAN & Co keep constantly for sale, printers Ink, of various qualities, from the extensive manufactory of Mather, New York and Hastings & Co. Troy. Orders from a distance will be promptly met. Also for sale, a new edition of the "Printer's Guide," by C. S. Van Winkle, Typin Parchment, &c. &c. 1st Month 26 1830.

A GREAT variety of Mathematical Instruments, Also, Benjamin's Architecture, for sale at reduced prices. by MARSHALL, DEAN & Co. Feb. 23.

ROCHESTER MARKET.

THE subscribers thankful for past favors inform the inhabitants of Rochester, that they have a large and convenient smoke house, where those wishing to get their meat smoked, can have it taken from their houses and returned in good order, on reasonable terms. Likewise, the subscribers intend to keep constantly on hand, a good supply of articles in their line, such as fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, &c. also smoked hams, beef and tongues, salt pork and corn'd beef, which they will sell cheap for cash. J. A. FROST & CO. Butchers in the Rochester Market Jan. 30, 1830.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, And Removal.

THE subscribers having removed to a partnership in business and removed to the ARCADE buildings No. 1, four doors from the corner of Carroll Street, where they are receiving NEW GOODS, which, added to their former stock, comprises an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES as can be found in the village, which they will sell unusually low, and to which they invite the attention of their former customers, and the public. S. G. ANDREWS, W. S. WHITTLESEY, Rochester, June 1st 1829.

MERINO CLOTHS AND CASSIMETS.—A splendid lot of Merino Cloths and Cassimets, of new and fashionable colors, for sale low at the store of BENJ FITCH, Oct 1.

CARPETING.—1000 yards fine and superfine Scotch ingrane Carpeting, new and superb patterns, for sale at New-York prices. Call at the store of BENJ FITCH, Oct. 1.

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods.—A general assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, such as Merino and Cashmere Long and Square SHAWLS, Black and White Lace Veils, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Silks of all kinds, colours and descriptions, &c. &c. &c. for sale very low, at the store BENJ FITCH, Sept. 30.

NEW SUPPLY.

W. H. WARD & CO. Carroll st are opening their stock of GOODS, which will be found suited to the season—and the prices, to the hard times. 1 June.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr. January 18, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED, and now offered for sale, a new stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery, which will be sold low for cash, at No. 5, Buffalo st. E. MOORE, Rochester, Sept. 14, 1829.

WHEREAS my wife Ann, has left my bed and board, without any just provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. PETER SNOWERBHG February 10, 1830.

A. W. STOW, ATTORNEY, COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR, office in Carroll Street, two doors south of the Mansion House. Sept. 5.

Extract from the Connecticut Anti-Masonic State Address.

We shall now attempt, Fellow Citizens, to show you what Masonry really is; what is its object; and for what purpose it has accumulated such large funds, as it is supposed to possess. The oration before mentioned, which at the time it was pronounced, was considered by the Fraternity to be a masterly production, unfolds the gigantic plans of the Order. We believe its object is to acquire unlimited power, and to control the governments and affairs of the whole civilized world. This is a high charge and ought not to be made inconsiderately. We shall lay before you the evidence to support it,—and then judge for yourselves.—We make further extracts from the oration. Brainard asks, "What is Masonry now?" "It is extensive," he says. "It is disseminating generally through Europe, through North and South America, through Asia, elsewhere, and in some parts of Africa." And again he says, "All Lodges are one, the object in them is not only the same, but it is one." Again "It is powerful. It comprises men of rank, wealth, office and talent, in power and out of power, and that in almost every place where power is of importance; and it comprises among the other classes of the community, to the lowest in large numbers, effective men, united together, and capable of being directed by the efforts of others, so as to have the force of concert through the civilized world. They are distributed too, with the means of knowing one another, and the means of keeping secret, and the means of co-operating; in the desk, in the legislative hall, on the bench, in every gathering of men of business, in every party of pleasure, in every enterprise of government, in every domestic circle in peace and in war, among enemies and friends, in one place as well as another. So powerful indeed is it at this time, that it fears nothing from violence either public or private, for it has every means to learn it in season, to counteract, defeat and punish it. The power of the Pope has been sometimes friendly and sometimes hostile. The Government of Spain with its Inquisition has been hostile. Suppose now, that the oppression of either should rouse and unite Masonry to redress its grievances. Spain would hear the note of preparation from every quarter; at home, from all her neighbors and in her colonies; and the deepest dungeon of the Inquisition would thrum out its victim with haste. The Jesuits through their cunning, might call on the holy brotherhood, and the holy brotherhood on the Holy Alliance, and they all might come too, but in vain: for it is too late to talk of the propriety of continuing or suppressing Masonry, after the time to do so has gone by. So, good or bad, the world must take it as it is. Think of it, laugh at it, wonder at it, hate it or despise it, as occasionally presenting in little meetings a number of grave and otherwise sensible men, with aprons on; still it is not only all that I have told you, but it will continue to be; and the world in arms cannot stop it." If language means any thing, we think that we have proved by this mouth piece of the Order, that Masonry grasps at unlimited power; may more, that in his opinion, she already possesses it. For surely if the world in arms cannot stop it, then there is no limitation to its power. It is more powerful than the whole world besides. Is there not here also, full proof of the intention of Masonry to control the governments and affairs of Nations? How otherwise are we to understand the threat to the Pope and the Government of Spain. The language is plain and intelligible. If either dares to attempt the suppression of the Order, it shall feel the full weight of Masonic vengeance. The Government of any Country has a right to suppress any self-created institution within itself, which it deems hostile to the good of the Nation; and no other Government considers, that it has a right to interfere in such a case. But Brainard claims a right in Masons every where, to interfere and control such an attempt.—If this be a fair construction of his language, then the inference is irresistible; that they claim the right and avow the intention to interfere in the Governments and affairs of nations, whenever they consider the Order to be injured; that is, whenever they think proper. We might rest satisfied with this proof furnished by this great Apostle of the Order, but there is other evidence which goes to corroborate Brainard's testimony. The Secretary and Mummy of Lodge, and the high sounding titles of the leaders of the Order, are calculated to excite the wonder and to gratify the vanity of the ignorant and the weak; while masonic oaths with their penalties, must strike a dread into the minds of all who take them.—We cannot for a moment suppose that these things are any way useful to a charitable Society, whose only object is the extending and multiplying of good works; and we must look for some other solution of this enigma, the oaths, with the penalties annexed to them, are intended to prevent any disclosures of the proceedings of the Order, while secrecy, subordination and implicit obedience to Superiors fit the lower Orders of the Society to be what Brainard says they are,—effective men, united together, and capable of being directed by others, so as to have the force of concert through the whole civilized world."

But it may be asked, if such be the designs of Masonry, why was Brainard mad enough to disclose them? We answer, That the time of Masonry is come & the Most High hath doomed her to destruction. The murder of Morgan, tho' a great private calamity, has been the cause of setting on foot an enquiry into the principles and practices of Masonry, which will end only with her downfall. God brings good out of evil—and as to Mr Brainard's oration, considering him to be the organ of the Order, and considering Masonry as speaking by him, we can only say, Quem Deus Vult perdere, prius dementat. We hardly need say, Fellow Citizens, if the picture herein given be a just one, that Masonry is hostile to our Republican Institutions.—We acknowledge no power on earth, to be superior to the Constitution and Laws of our Country. These are the legally expressed will of the people, the foundation of all legitimate Government, and shall we suffer them to be controlled by any self constituted secret Society? Washington in his farewell address, cautions his country men to beware of Secret Societies, combined for political purposes, and it is more than probable, that he had in view the Masonic Order. Secret Societies have existed, under different names and forms, and in all ages of the world; they have not been found beneficial to mankind, and have one after another gone into disuse. In past ages, and in those countries, where the principles of civil liberty have not been well understood; where the Governments were arbitrary, and the people liable to be oppressed, there seems to have been some apology for such Societies. But in this enlightened age, and in this happy Country where we live under a Government of Laws, and where every man knows himself to be free and safe under its protection, there can be none. What then is to be done, Fellow Citizens? The prospect of putting down Masonry in the neighboring States is cheering. A spirit of enquiry has gone abroad, which all the arts of the Order cannot suppress. The ranks of Anti-Masonry are filling fast, with men who are not to be intimidated nor seduced; and we may say to Masons in the language of Brainard's oration, with slight variations; It is too late to talk of suppressing Anti-Masonry, or of defeating its object, after the time to do so has gone by. Think of it, laugh at it, hate it or despise it. It rests on the broad basis of public opinion, which is irresistible. The world in arms cannot stop it."

Shall Connecticut be behind her neighbors in the good work of resistance to Masonry? She has not been accustomed to let others go before her, when Freedom was in danger. The sacred fire of liberty burns no where brighter than in the bosom of her sons; and no people under Heaven have more to protect, of all that renders life desirable. Arouse then, Fellow Citizens, be firm and vigilant; follow not the example of the weak and indolent, who cry a little more sleep, a little more slumber; the danger is afar off; nor yet of those sordid men, who are looking to Masons for leaves and fishes. Be ye up and doing; be not deterred by threats, frowns, or slanders, from discharging your duty. Disseminate information, respecting Masonry, by every means in your power. Encourage the spreading of newspapers and other publications, in which the subject is discussed. Warn the young and thoughtless within your circle of acquaintance, against entering Masonic Lodges.—Assist all whom Masonry holds in bondage, to break their chains.—Put faithful Watchmen upon the walls, and trust none there, who you believe will be seduced by her abominations.—Persevere through evil report and good report; then will your rights and liberties be secure.—Our prayer to Heaven is that they may be perpetual. All which is respectfully submitted. N. D. STRONG, Chairman.

The following is the CHARTER of King David's Lodge in Rhode Island, Its Royal Titles and shocking impiety must be equally offensive to the Republican and Christian. The blasphemous farce of creating a Jew KING OF HEAVEN, and authorising other KINGS, is atheism of a most detestable kind. What will the Rev. Alfred Ely of Monson, say about the Christianity of his darling order?—Boston Free Press

From the Anti-Masonic Rhode-Islander. CHARTER OF KING DAVID'S LODGE, RHODE-ISLAND. HEALTH, STABILITY & POWER. By the Glory of the Supreme Architect of the Universe. LUX ET TENERIS.

From the East of the Grand of the Most Puissant Council of the Most Valiant Princes and Sublime Masters of the Royal Secret &c. &c. &c. under the celestial canopy of the Zenith which answers to 41 Degrees and 30 Minutes North Latitude.— TO OUR ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST VALIANT KNIGHTS AND PRINCES OF FREE ACCEPTED, AND PERFECT MASONRY OF ALL DEGREES OVER THE SURFACE OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES— WE HENRY ANDREW FRANKEN Grand Elected, Perfect, and Sublime Mason, Knight of the East, and Prince of Jerusalem, &c. &c. &c. Patriarch, Noachite Knight of the Sun, and KING OF HEAVEN &c. &c. &c. Deputy Inspector General over all Lodges, Councils, and Grand Councils of the Superior Degrees of Ancient and Modern Freemasonry over the two hemispheres, by Patent from that Grand Council of Princes of Masons, at Kingston, Jamaica, &c. &c. &c. under the most Special protection of the Most P. issant Princes, and their place and seat, DO CERTIFY and ATTEST, to all Free and Accepted Masons, &c. &c. &c.—That our Dear Brother Moses M. Hays, (of the Jewish Nation, native inhabitant and merchant of the city and Province of New York, in North America) is known and approved Master-Mason of the Blue Lodges, Grand Elected Perfect, and Sublime Mason, and Knight of the East and Prince of Jerusalem &c. &c. &c. And that having with firmness and constancy, sustained the brightness of the Grand Luminary, and given us the most solid proofs of his fervency, constancy and zeal, in support of the Royal Craft, and his submission to the Supreme Tribunal of the Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, We have initiated him Pat-

riarch, Noachite, Sovereign Knight of the Sun, and KING OF HEAVEN and farther to the highest degree of Masonry, and being convinced of his ability in the Royal Art, and to recompense him for his assiduity, and the trouble he has taken to come to the perfection of all Degrees of Masonry.— We have consented to grant him, and to appoint our said Dear Brother, Moses M. Hays, by these presents, Deputy Inspector General, and Grand Master of and over all Lodges of Royal Arch, Grand Elected and Perfect Masons, Councils of Knights of the East & Princes of Jerusalem, &c. &c. &c. Grand Councils of Knights of the Sun, and KING OF HEAVEN, &c. &c. &c. And hereby giving him full power to constitute Lodges of the Royal Arch and Perfection, also Councils, and Grand Councils, of Knights of the East and Princes of Jerusalem, &c. &c. &c. also Grand Chapters of Knights of the Sun and KING OF HEAVEN, within the distance of twenty-five leagues of any such Lodge. Chapter, Council, or G and Council already regularly established & constituted. And that he, the said Moses M. Hays, in all things, shall fully conform and behave himself to all the Rules, Statutes, and Laws conformable to all the different Degrees, and this is our patent. We therefore pray all respectable Brethren, Knights and Princes of Masons to receive our Dear Brother, Moses M. Hays in his respectable Qualities, and to entertain him favorably in every thing relative to them. We promising to have the same regard to those who shall present themselves to our Lodge and Grand Council furnished with the proper and authentic Titles. TO WHICH WE, HENRY ANDREW FRANKEN, have heretofore subscribed our Name, and affixed our Seal at Arms, and also the Grand Seal of Princes of Masons, in the place where the greatest of Treasures are deposited, the beholding of which fills us with comfort, joy and acknowledgement of all that is Great and Good, near the B. B. the 26th day of the month called Kislev, of the year 7768 of the Restoration 2269, and of the [63] Vulgar Era [1808] the 9th day of December, 1768. HENRY ANDREW FRANKEN, Prince of Masons, and Deputy G. Inspector General.

From the Boston Free Press. "DIED IN A FIT."—NO. 2. A case has been recently stated to us, which is worth repeating. In Northampton in this State, about twenty years ago, one applied to the Lodge for initiation into the wonderful secrets of Masonry. He was a stout, healthy man, and was an Irish man by birth. He went to the Lodge in perfect health, & was brought home a corpse. The masons said, "he died suddenly in a fit." Masons are "all honorable men." Washington was a mason. Lafayette was a mason, all our best men, our greatest men, our highest officers are masons, of course, masons can do no wrong, and he is a wretch that would suspect them. The man was buried, and the thing was forgotten. Nobody thought of enquiring particularly into the affair, and if they had probably nothing more would have come to light if ever thing had been told, because it is generally understood that the secrets of a Lodge Room are not to be divulged to those out of the mystical order. We do not know how occurrences of this nature may appear to Masons, but they can imagine how they appear to us. We have heard of the murder of one Captain Morgan by masons, and we have seen in what manner the Craft justify the act, by shielding the perpetrators and elevating them to higher offices in their government. We also find in public disclosures of masonry, legally and unlicensed, such oaths as the following:— 1. "Furthermore do I promise and swear, that Master Mason's SECRETS given me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, when communicated to me, Murder and Treason excepted, and they left to my own election or choice."—Master Mason's Oath. 2. "Furthermore do I promise and swear, that a companion Royal Arch Mason's secrets, given me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own murder and treason not excepted."—Royal Arch Mason's Oath. These obligations have been legally proven in Courts of justice in other States, and it is in our power to prove them in a Court of Justice in this State. Now when we know that there is a secret combination of men in the midst of us, bound together by oaths like these, who boast of possessing power where power is of any importance, and who say they can "CO-OPERATE" [for their own defence] in the desk in the Legislative Hall, on the BENCH, in every gathering of men of BUSINESS, and in every enterprise of Government" and when we see, as in the trials of the Morgan conspirators, how TRUE are these boastsings, is it surprising that we should feel alarmed? We do not know but that the man at Northampton "died in a fit," as alleged by the masons, but is not the Morgan affair, in connexion with the sanguinary character of masonic penalties, calculated to excite painful misgivings? We make no criminal charge against individuals, but may it not honestly come within the scope of our belief that the institution which has been found guilty of one murder, is not incapable of perpetrating another? Captain Morgan says in the Henry which cost him his life, in allusion to the reluctant scruples of the candidates at initiation, "although many have refused to take any kind of an obligation, and begged for the privilege of retiring, yet none have made their escape, they have been either COERCED or persuaded to submit." We feel sensible that these remarks may subject us to the base, and even threats of the zealous votaries of the order, like a similar article in another case; but as our observations bear on no individual, and are made with no malicious intent but for a good purpose and justifiable end, we shall rely on the good sense of the people to ponder on the circumstances of the case and form their own conclusions. From the N. Y. Investigator. "I was initiated into Free Masonry about the year 1800, in Cleavmont, N. H. and advanced to the degree of Past Master, after which I presided over Ham Lodge No 9, in that village, for a number of years, until I was perfectly satisfied it was a very corrupt institution. I was often shocked to see men brought in and required to acknowledge their 'trust in God,' when I was certain they

uttered a falsehood; men whose outward walk and conversation indicated a sincere trust in themselves and in the varieties of the world, rather than in the true and living God. I was disgusted with the irreverent use of prayers, and passages of Scripture. I supposed, however, that the obligations I had taken were binding on me, so far as to seal up a mouth.— I therefore did not deem it proper to express myself openly against the institution. It was not until the late outrages upon William Morgan, and the subsequent disclosures of the character of Masonry, that I became convinced of my duty to renounce, that my name may no longer be used in favor of such an anti-Christian and anti-republican institution. I am now sixty four years of age, and I have not visited a lodge for nearly twenty years. I was induced to join the institution from a false impression of its excellence and utility, derived from the professions of its members. I now renounce all further connexion with it for ever, that this, probably one of the last public acts of my life, may tend in some degree, to obviate the evils of my example during my membership with the fraternity. L. N. S. STEVENS, 385 Pearl-st. New York, Feb 15 1830.

From the Orleans Telegraph. MASONIC CONTEMPT. Of public opinion and the voice of the People. If any further proof were wanting, of the alliance between the Albany Regency or "the party," and the masonic government, the late appointments by the governor and Senate, would amount to positive evidence of the fact. As far as our knowledge extends, every man who has received an appointment at their hands, or any consequence, is a member of that Government. It will be seen that the three Masonic candidates for judges in this county have been appointed. This is one of the most barefaced acts of defiance to the people, whose rights have been trampled upon—whose fellow-citizens have been seized, deprived of liberty, and one of them life, by the members and decree of this government, for no offence known to the laws of the Republic ever offered to freedom. It is adding insult to outrage sufficiently wanting to arouse the indignation feelings of every patriot and friend of equal rights. While this county is growing under tax upon tax, to defray the expenses of the judicial proceedings against the "loyal subjects" of this government, for their participation in those outrages, other members of that government, who have sworn allegiance to, and devotedly supported it, have been appointed to the first and most dignified offices in the county. These appointments have been made in the face of the expressed and strenuously urged wishes to the contrary, of a large majority of the freemen of the county. They were re-nominated against public meeting by that majority, and their claims were boldly perseveringly, and respectfully urged before the governor and senate, by their representative. While the voice of the one was treated with sneering contempt the efforts of the other were taken as a signal to add another insult to a people bleeding at every pore, through masonic violence and outrage. But the champions of this government say it has the means of co-operating in the desk, in the legislative hall, on the Bench, "in every enterprise of government," and that it has the means to counteract, defeat and punish" all opposed to its progress and will. Freemen of Orleans! will you, can you tamely submit to such indignities from the masonic government whose laws, principles, penalties, and objects have been recently and so tragically exposed to your view? Sleep not upon your past. When the power of this government is felt, and its voice obeyed in our Legislative Hall, in opposition to your voice, bid it ask you on to a double energy, and give your arm with more than mortal strength for its destruction. Suffer it no more to sap and undermine the foundations of our republic. For more than half a century, this secret and aristocratic power has been permitted to grow up by the side of the tree of Liberty, & to draw nourishment from its roots, trunk, and branches, until it has well nigh caused the height of death to pass over it. And until it wantonly ordered the execution of one of the citizens of the republic, for a violation of its laws, did the people know its character and designs. But they are now developed. And shall this power longer trample upon their dearest rights? Spirit of '76 answer.

THINGS TO REMEMBER. Let it not be forgotten that Eli Bruce testified under oath, that he was called on to help William Morgan on to a farm in the interior of Canada; that he rode in a close covered carriage with Morgan and two other men to Fort Niagara; that Morgan was blindfolded but went willingly; that he with two or three others crossed the Niagara river with him to dispose of him to the Canadian masons, but as they refused to receive him, they returned with him and locked him up in the Magazine at Fort Niagara. These facts we wish the people to remember, and also that this same Eli Bruce (now in Canada's jail) is still in good standing and full fellowship, as a worthy brother, with the craft. Let them remember too, that the Craftsman, the mouth piece of the Fraternity says that Bruce is a persecuted man;—that his character is unimpeachable, and his integrity untarnished.—Orleans Tel.

From the Watertown Centinel. "Consistency thou art a jewel." Judge Throop, and Gov. Throop compared. Judge Throop, in 1827. "Your conduct has created, in the people of this section of the country, a strong feeling of virtuous indignation. The Court rejoiced to witness it; to be made sure that a citizen's person could be invaded by lawless violence without being felt by every individual in the community. It is a blessed spirit, and we hope that it will not subside; that it will be accompanied by ceaseless vigilance & untiring activity, until every actor in this profligate conspiracy is hunted from his hidden place and brought before the tribunals of the country to receive the punishment merited by his crime. We think we see in this public sensation the spirit which brought us into existence as a nation, and a pledge that our rights and liberties are to endure. But this is not all; your offence was not the result of passion, suddenly excited, nor the deed of one indi-

vidual. It was preconcerted, deliberated upon, and carried into effect by the dictates of the secret council and clique of many actors. It takes its deepest hues of guilt from a conspiracy." Governor Throop in 1830. "Although in some sections of the state, an unusual excitement has prevailed, I am happy to have it in my power to state, that it has originated in no desire to change our constitution, nor in a distrust in the integrity of our laws; but in an honest zeal, overflowing its proper boundaries, misdirected in its efforts and carrying into public affairs, matters properly belonging to social discipline. Such feelings cannot long exist beyond the limits of their proper sphere of action; it is a source of gratification, that in this instance they give evidence of speedily subsiding in to their natural and healthful channels." From the Boston Free Press. We insert the following letter from the bereaved widow of the Masonic victim in order that those who contributed to relieve her necessities, may realize the effects of their benevolence. Batavia, N. Y. Feb 1st, 1830. FREDERICK A. SEMNER, Esq. Sir—The liberal donation obtained through your efficient exertions, amounting to Fifty Dollars, was presented to me by Mr. George W. Harris, of this village, last week. For which you will, Sir, please accept my sincere thanks, as well in your own behalf as in the behalf of those who, in conjunction with yourself, have so munificently contributed to the alleviation of a bereaved widow and her helpless children. If, Sir, any thing could comfort the widow in her affliction that a generous, sympathizing, Christian community could bestow, comfort would be mine for though I am destitute of property and bereaved of him to whom I was accustomed to look for support for myself and my infant children, by merciless and cruel institution; though the tongue of calumny has not been idle and though every means have been employed to render wretched and miserable the few days I may be permitted to spend on earth, yet through the protection of the widow's God, him who has said, I will be a father to the fatherless, I am not forgotten but remembered by those who have hearts to feel, and can fully appreciate my necessitous situation. These, Sir, are reflections, which, when meditating upon my own helpless condition, and the more helpless condition of my children, operate as a balm to my lacerated heart and serve to reconcile me to drink with patience of the bitter cup of which cruel men have so unkindly doomed me to drink, believing that my bereavement, tho' to me, indeed, severe, will contribute to the happiness of the present, as well as future generations, in the total eradication of False Freemasonry. Yours, Sir, I am Respectfully LUCINDA MORGAN.

The statement of Avery Allen, given to the public in the form of an affidavit in relation to the secretion of Howard, the avowed murderer of William Morgan, is likely to be fully confirmed by the forthcoming testimony of respectable citizens in this city, who are in good standing, but whose consciences are not at rest.—Developments are in progress, which when completed, will make the "respectable citizen" of Wall street wish he had not sworn the "counter affidavit," in which he denied having any knowledge of the affair. Then the freemasons of New-York city will be identified with the destruction of an innocent man. We conclude, for the present, with the masonic proverb, "Time patience and perseverance will accomplish all things."—Investigator.

Anti-Masons.—May they have Solomon Southwick for their governor, Weed for their minister, and Botany Bay for their country.—Lot Clark.

Commentary. Appointment by the Gov. and Senate.—(by and with the advice and consent of the Albany Regency no doubt!)—Lot Clark, Esq. to be Public Notary, for the county of Niagara.—Niagara Cour.

Legislature of New-York. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Saturday, Feb. 20. Mr. Granger presented a resolution which after being amended by himself, on the suggestion of Messrs. Van Buren and Mann, was read as follows, and passed. Resolved, That the comptroller be directed to report to this house, copies of the lists furnished by the several banks of the city of New-York, showing the residence of the stockholders of said institutions, not residing within the state of New-York, with the amount of stock held by such stockholders, and their residence respectively. [Mr. Granger remarked that it had been said when the tax law of 1823 was passed, that it would drive from this state all foreign capital, and he wished to ascertain whether it were so. We might then set with more knowledge when the bill to repeal the tax should come up. This information would enable us to judge hereafter whether foreigners had withdrawn their stock from banks which were under the provision of the safety fund.] Mr. R. L. Smith offered the following: Monday the 22d being the anniversary of the birth of Washington, Resolved, that when this house adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Passed, ayes 62. Mr. Nichols offered a resolution to permit the Anti-Masonic State Convention to occupy the Assembly chamber on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday next. Mr. Mann hoped the resolution would pass; it was a matter of little consequence. It had been usual to grant the use of this chamber to every party on all occasions. Last year it was granted to a like sovereign Convention of men very much to the advantage of the sovereign people of this state. The Speaker said he wished some gentlemen would call for the ayes and noes. Mr. Weed thereupon called for them. Mr. Livingston said he wished the gentleman would withdraw the call; he hoped the resolution would pass unanimously. We may have favors to ask of that party hereafter. Several other members also requested that the call should be withdrawn, and Mr. Weed complied. The question was then put on the resolution, and it passed unanimously.

**ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.**  
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1830.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Feb. 18, 1830.  
**ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.**

This body assembled in the Assembly Chamber yesterday, and organized by appointing Gen. Christopher P. Bellinger of Herkimer, President; Col. Manford of Otsego, and O. Benjamin, of Ontario, Vice Presidents, and John I. Curtenius of Warren, and Evert Van Buren, of Yates, Secretaries.

Delegates appeared from 43 counties.—Mr. Whittlesey of Rochester, read a long report from the central committee, and Mr. Morris of Otsego, addressed the convention.

February 27.  
This Convention met again yesterday afternoon; several addresses were made, and a memorial adopted requesting the Legislature to repeal the act incorporating the grand chapter of this state. The convention adjourned until this afternoon.

The Republican bone and sinew of the state was there. It was a proud day for patriot hearts, devoting their best powers to a cause on the success of which depends the dearest rights of freemen. How entirely does this Convention differ in all its purposes and objects, from the hackneyed caucuses of political ambition connected with party names, and devoted to party men. These were the representatives of the yeomanry of 43 counties of this great state, selected in the primary assemblies of the people, to confer for them upon the most effectual means for suppressing a secret society, which has murdered a free citizen— which has invaded the tribunals of the law, and trampled with sacrilegious feet upon the sacred constitution of the country. Those delegates were charged with no political embassy disconnected with that absorbing result. In that object was merged all private, all local considerations. They were the people "doing their own business in their own way." The same spirit stirring cause which animated them, has passed the Allegany, and awakened the valleys of the mighty rivers of the West. It has crossed the Hudson and pervaded the soil of New England. It has run from "mountain top to mountain top," along the eastern boundaries of the union; and its resistless spread shall animate every patriot bosom on this vast continent.

"The People are coming."—The most cheering intelligence reaches us from every quarter. Indiana is rousing herself in defence of equal rights.

Masonry is Powerful.—The bargain which the Albany Regency have struck up with the Grand Chapter, has emboldened them to throw off all disguise, and openly avow a total disregard to the public will, expressed and reiterated, in the results of our elections for the last three years.—They have visited upon us the most odious Masonic appointments. They have filled the Tribunals of the law with men whom the people have rejected, and whose Masonic obligations disqualify them to sit as jurors by the solemn decision of their own counts. They have squandered the public treasure, so that by the Acting Governor's Report, the Treasury is deficient to a large amount. They have speculated upon the lands of the Farmer, sold for small arrears of Taxes; and they now propose a Direct Tax to replenish the Treasury which their extravagance has exhausted. They have stretched their power to the Capitol of our Union, and dictated all the Masonic appointments in this state. Their recent appointment of Federal Masons, and their proscription of Republicans, is a most unequivocal declaration of their determination to sustain False Freemasonry, "right or wrong," which on its part, has bargained to give them its powerful support. Fellow Citizens, a question involving the most important consequences, remains for you to decide, whether the laws which you have adopted shall be respected, or whether a Masonic Regency shall sustain themselves above its authority.

"Picking the Goose."—The cardinal maxims of the Albany Regency, have always been "the people are unfit to govern themselves. And the public is a Goose which all have a right to pick."—By virtue of these maxims, they have ruled this state with an iron auctoritary for a long period. They have changed their movements and general policy as circumstances connected with the security of their places, required. They have changed in every thing, and in every way, but in these elementary principles of their government. To these they have adhered under all circumstances; asserting the aristocratic sentiment of the first and pursuing the "main chance," embraced in the second with unshaken purpose. As Adams men, they have denounced Jackson and his friends. As Jackson men, they denounced Adams and his supporters. They have been Tariff men, and Anti Tariff. Every sectional prejudice has found a place in their political creed. The policy of the North, south, east & west has been successively adopted and abjured by them. But in all their political somersets, they have never lost sight of these fundamental maxims of their misrule, they have "picked the Goose" under all circumstances.

"Multum in Parvo."—The Regency intend satisfying masons with offices in their gift, and thus prevent them coming before the people for elective favors, well aware of the bad odour in which adhering masons stand; and it will be seen at future elections that Jacks will be used for candidates altogether, not a mason will be put in nomination for any office.—These poor Jacks will be banged through every canvass, while the masons sit, quietly shadowed by executive patronage, enjoying fat offices, and encouraging the poor animals with anticipations which they can never realize. The principle which the people have adopted in this matter is distinctly that they will vote for no mason who does not give up the institution fully and entirely, put his shoulder to the wheel and assist to roll it into oblivion. The regency will not long wield the executive patronage of this state and nation. The people intend carrying up their books to Albany "for a reckoning" at the next Governor's Election.

"My life is the property of my Country" was the language of the unfortunate Morgan in view of the fate which awaited him, prior to his patriotic undertaking to disclose to the world those unholy obligations of Freemasonry, which had for a long series of years bound the consciences of men, and controlled the operations of the government, on whose foundation had been built up a monopoly which discouraged and overwhelmed all the efforts of the uninitiated. Under these obligations no free man could successfully pursue any occupation. The blighting power of that obligation which compelled the mason to assist a brother mason, by a preference in dealing, and to throw into the hands of the brethren of the craft every advantage growing out of their occupation, situation, and business acquaintance, crushed all his hopes and prospects in life; his neighbor, possessing inferior qualifications, for the same pursuit, and inferior in intellectual attainments, passed him rapidly in the race of life, pushed forward by an unseen hand; grew rich, while his substance increased not, or reached the "steeps where fame's proud temple shone afar," while he labored at their common starting place, or had sunk upon that spot, the crushed victim of despondency. Who shall tell the many such instances of the effects of those obligations of Freemasonry which Morgan has disclosed, and for which disclosure he has paid the forfeit of his life. In the exertions which are making to banish Freemasonry and destroy the anti-republican monopolies it creates? Let every patriot remember that his "life is the property of his country."

More Facts.—The Hon. Geo. Moore, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, (a mason,) says, once while under examination as a witness before a justice, one of the parties made him a masonic sign, which he exposed immediately. He states the fact as a reason why masonry ought to become extinct. Such "reasons are as plenty as blackberries."

Good Talk.—A correspondent of the Ohio Star, says, he took a very active part in the Presidential contest, and is a Jackson man, yet he shall never lose sight of the contest between Masons and Anti Masons, until the fraternity give up their guilty secrets and agents, or the masonic institution is leveled with the ground.

Farms "in danger."—Mr. Fuller's bill on the subject of Taxed Lands, proposed that all Lands returned to the comptroller for Taxes, should be advertised and sold in the counties where they were located. It was the most important bill which has been offered for the consideration of the Legislature of this state for years, because it was a subject which reached every farm in this state. The Masonic party have defeated that bill. Will not the people hold them accountable for having voted away the rights of every landholder in the state. Let every farmer examine the list of land returned, that his farm may not pass into the hands of some Masonic speculator by sale at the Capitol in Albany, in April next.

Chenango Bank.—The Cashier of this institution says in a communication published in the Norwich Telegraph, "The affairs of the Bank are now undergoing a thorough investigation, and it is expected and believed that it will be able to resume business soon, and that no losses will be sustained by the Bank."

Judge Gardner's opinion of Matthers trial has been made to the legislature, and ordered printed.

We have received the first number of the Owego "Free Press," it is a neatly executed Anti-Masonic print.

The facts set forth in the following extract from the report of the "Special Council," coming as they do from one standing between the Masonic and Anti-Masonic party, who has by patient and laborious investigation, come to this result, ought to satisfy those who have heretofore doubted the fact of the whole Tragedy of the Morgan Outrage being the work of that Masonic Institution, whose Councils and money have indemnified its guilty agents. This relation of facts is not liable to the objection that it is an "Anti-Mason Story."

From the members of the masonic fraternity, who still adhere to it, no assistance whatever has been received, although the occasions demanding it have been frequent. With few exceptions, witnesses who still belonged to the institution, have been reluctant in their attendance at court, and apparently indisposed to testify. Difficulties which never occurred in any other prosecution, have been met at every step.—Witnesses have been secreted, they have

been sent off into Canada, and into different states of the Union. They have been apprised of process being issued to compel their attendance, and have been thereby enabled to evade its service. In one instance after a party implicated had been arrested and brought into this state, he was decoyed from the custody of the individual having him in charge, and finally escaped. These occurrences have been so numerous and various, as to forbid the belief that they are the result of individual effort alone, and they have evinced the concert of so many agents, as to indicate an extensive combination to screen from punishment those charged with a participation in the offences upon William Morgan.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Erie, N. Y. to the Editors of the Enquirer.  
Our Anti-Masons in this quarter continue firm in their principles. There are twenty Anti-Masonic papers received at this office weekly.

I have seen Roberts' Prize Address, and hope it will be circulated in Anti-Masonic papers with a few appropriate remarks. I think I have seen nothing since the abduction of Morgan, better calculated to destroy the Masonic Institution. The friends of Masonry remind me of the Physician, who in prescribing for the relief of his patient, administered a dose of poison and killed him.

"Vengeance."—We notice in the A. M. C. Herald, a strong array of certificates, establishing the good character of Elder David Bernard, who has been widely slandered by the masons. It would be a task as endless as it is useless, to contradict masonic slanders. The force and virtue of the vengeance obligation, is perfectly well understood, and has come to be a prima facia assurance of the worth of any man on whom it is exercised. All experience in this matter shows this obligation to be the first law of the order. But the day has gone by for its successful operation. It is now a harmless matter! Read it.

"You further swear, that should you ever know a Companion violate any essential part of this obligation, you will use your most decided endeavors, by the blessing of God, to bring such persons to the strictest and the most condign punishment, agreeable to the rules and usage of our ancient fraternity, and this by pointing him out to the world as an unworthy and vicious vagabond, by opposing his interest, by deranging his business, by transferring his character after him wherever he may go, and by exposing him to the contempt of the whole fraternity and the world, but of our Illustrious Order more especially, during his whole natural life.—Masonic Oath.

Encouragement to industry.—The present Lord Mayor of London was a journeyman printer.

Look over your money.—Reports unfavorable to the Brighton Bank Massachusetts, are abroad. The president is said to be the same individual who swindled the people out of 90 000 dollars in the Belchertown Bank.

A petition is before Congress to extend the Pension Law, so as to embrace the Militia, Rangers, Minute-men, Volunteers, and Seamen of every description, who served in the War of the Revolution.

A General Naval Court Martial has assembled at Washington to try a large number of officers of the higher ranks of the service now under arrest.

8000 persons of New York have petitioned the Legislature to abolish militia trainings.

Sewing Silk manufactured in Arkansas, is pronounced decidedly superior to the Italian article.

Geo. Miller and Wm. Williams, of Savannah, have been fined \$1,500, and sentenced to 9 months imprisonment, for the abduction of Rowland Stephenson. They should have obtained a summons from the Grand Lodge, and it would have paid the shot.

An extract of a letter from Florida, published in the American, says the Protestants there are in a state of great activity, and cry out for money—money. That is the cry of active people north of Florida.

Fruitful year.—The population of Upper Canada has increased, by births, during the last year by upwards of 11,000. The population of that province is one million eighty-five thousand.

Light amusements.—The Queen of Spain is passionately fond of Bull baiting; so say the English papers.

Sign of distress.—A wolf was recently taken in Potsdam; it was so exhausted by hunger that it threw up its fore paws, and offered no resistance.

A person having preached a sermon the third time, one of his hearers moved, that as it had received three readings, it should now be passed.

The new Catholic Church in Montreal is 256 feet long, 135 feet wide, and 84 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

The Banks in New-York, receive Spanish quarters of dollars at 24 cents; they weigh 23 and 1-2 cents. There are 52 Banks in that city, with a capital of \$17,830,000.

Look at this.—One hundred and eighty-two of the members of Congress are masons.

Rail Roads.—Are all the go—the day of canals has gone by. Within 25 years it is probable we may dine at Albany, and sup at Rochester.

The Oswego Canal costs the people of this state, over \$30,000, per annum, beside the loss of more than 100 miles toll on the Erie, and throws the western trade mainly into a British Channel, the Welland Canal.

"Cut off their heads."—Gov. Wolf of Pa. says he will appoint an Anti Mason to office. So say the Regency.

Worse than "the infected district."—Noah's paper says, in the city of New-York, "the houses are empty for want of tenants, real estate is depressed, and misery stalks abroad. Under whose administration pray."

Parallel.—The Bachelor's have had a splendid Ball in New-York. So have they in Rochester. "Roses ran round the room" at the former—just so at the latter. These Bachelors do the thing.

Gen. Rust is appointed superintendent of the U. S. Army at Haper's Ferry. Bad thing among masks.

Good price.—Flour was \$80 per barrel at Buenos Ayres on 6th Dec. and Doublons \$100 each. A doubloon buys 1-4 barrels.

High Reward.—The Hon. E. Austin, of the Ohio Senate, has received a letter of thanks from his constituents, for opposing a bill to charter a Lodge.

Baptists.—There are 304,827 of this denomination in the U. S.

The President's Message was published at Liverpool on the 7th Jan.

Mr. Clay was received with general acclamations at N. Orleans.

The State Anti Masonic Convention met in Pa. on the 25th inst.

The first volume of Scott's history of Scotland, was published in Philadelphia.

"Wealth is power."—The departure of Rothschild for Paris, has cast a gloom over the money market, say the English papers.

Consumption.—638 persons died of consumption in Philadelphia, and 880 in N. Y. in 1829.

Turkey.—The Capital of that Empire remains perfectly tranquil.

A petition has been presented to Congress to construct a Canal round Niagara Falls.

"Light in the East."—Anti-Masonry has found its way into the state of Maine, and is progressing rapidly. So we go.

Royalty.—The King of England is in bad health. The Emperor of Russia is well. How the Grand King of the Grand Lodge is, we are not able to state. How is he, Crosswell!

Bucktails.—Jesse Hawley and Abelard Reynolds, both square toed Republicans, of the school of Thomas Jefferson, were removed from the offices of Collector and Post Master, to make room for two "old federalists," who recently went up to the seat of the nation, to be absolved, and returned "old Republicans dyed in the wool."

West for light.—About 33 Anti-masonic papers are published in Pa.

Counterfeits. Five dollar notes of the Eagle Bank of Boston are in circulation.

The Exports from the U. S. during the year ending 20th Sept amounted to \$72,358 671, and the imports to \$74,492 27.

Intemperance.—Nineteen twentieths of the inmates of the Poor House in Montgomery co. were reduced to that situation by intemperance "To that complexion must they come at last."

The U. S. Senate sat with closed doors on Friday and Saturday last.

City.—The town of Providence, R. I. have refused to be incorporated as a city.

There are in the state of New York, 1,750 Lawyers—nearly one to every thousand of the population. How do they live.  
The Canal Commissioners have passed a way a vast sum of money during the last year. We should like to see a bill of particulars.  
\$250,000 lie idle in the Ohio Treasury.  
The following paragraph is taken from the valedictory address of James Dickson former editor of the Junieda (Pa.) Gazette; this paper will hereafter be edited by George W. Patton, and will be devoted to the investigation of Free-Masonry.  
"In the late political contest for Governor, it is well known that the Gazette took an early and decided stand for Mr Wolf, believing him to be the Democratic candidate fairly nominated in the usual manner of the party, and that I as a member of that party was bound to support it. Since the election, Mifflin county has become essentially Anti Masonic; the Democratic party have gone over on usse. To stand up against public opinion and against my party, is what I will not do—to unsay to day what I said yesterday, would be, to say the least of it, extremely unpleasant. Situated thus on the horns of dilemma, I determined to avoid it, to sell out, and to retire forever from the political arena."

purity of life. He humbly followed the precepts of his Divine Master. His death was evidence of that consolation which none but a Christian can enjoy; it was triumphant and glorious; and he is now enjoying in the reward of the just made perfect.—Alban Daily Advertiser

**VOLUNTEERS!!**  
THE monthly meeting of the Rochester Volunteers, will take place THIS EVENING. A SAWYER, O. S. March 2, 1830.

BREWSTER'S Office, }  
1st March 1830. }  
DRAWING of Class No 1 for 1830 }  
27 29 54 44 10 35 24 42. }

March! Remember March!  
The 9th of March, remember!!  
THAT on Tuesday 9th inst. the N. Y. Consolidated Lottery, extra class No. 4 for 1830 will be drawn. Capital Prize \$15,000. Also, one prize of \$5,000; one of \$2,000; one of \$1,600; one of \$1,030; five of \$1,000; and 14,610 prizes, from \$500 to \$5.—Tickets only \$5; shares in proportion. Delay not to send or call on S. C. BREWSTER.

No 19, Exchange-st. Rochester. Who has lately sold the immense number of capital prizes, as follows, viz. in class No. 18, tick. comb 1st 35 36 cap. prize \$50 000

14,	28 38 42	10,000
1,	6 85 57	10,000
17,	2 22 36	10,000
17,	13 14 25	6,000
12,	12 28 44	4,000
13,	25 29 45	2,100
	10 22 38	1,750
8,	8 48 51	1,200
11,	5 14 35	1,000
11,	2 36 44	1,000
16,	3 22 44	1,000
18,	9 26 35	1,000

All of which have been sold and the CASH promptly paid by BREWSTER. E. E. change business done as usual, and the highest price paid for Gold. 108

**NOTICE.**  
THE Supervisors of the county of Monroe, are requested to meet at the Mansion-House in Rochester, on the 11th day of March inst at 10 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the expediency of abolishing all distinction between county and town Papers, pursuant to the provisions of sec. 24 title 1 chap 20, part 1, of the Revised Statutes.  
S. L. SELDEN, Supervisor's Clerk.  
Rochester, Feb. 2, 1830. 108 1/2.

**For Sale.**  
SLIP No 31 in the Third Presbyterian Church, price \$55. Also Slip No. 24 in the Baptist Church, price \$60. Enquire at this office. February 16, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Pot and Pearl Ashes.  
CHARLES L. OGDEN.  
Rochester, Feb. 18, 1830. 110 1/4.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of H. ratio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Horatio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in and to the following described premises, viz.—All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and situated in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) in the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the Monroe county Clerk's office, distinguished as part of lot twenty-six, (26) and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot twenty-six, on Walnut Alley, thence runs westerly by said Alley, thirty eight feet; thence south, three degrees west, sixty-two feet six inches, to a stake; thence north, eighty two degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty feet and nine inches, to the east line of said lot twenty six; thence along said east line to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, being part of said lot twenty six, beginning on Elm-street, at a stake standing, thirty feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty six; thence runs north, eighty four degrees east, seventy three feet, to the west line of the first described piece; then a north, three degrees east, twenty four feet and nine inches to a stake; thence south, eighty eight degrees west, eighty-two feet, to Elm-street; thence southerly along Elm-street, thirty feet, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land, being part of town lot number sixty six, (66) and being a part of a lot purchased by Everard Peck & Co of Enos Stone, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, and being part of the lot distinguished on said map as lot number five, (5) it being the rear part, bounded on the south by Walnut street, thirty three feet, commencing at the southwest corner, to contain one sixteenth part of an acre, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, March 1, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh. ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh. ff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of H. ratio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Horatio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in and to the following described premises, viz.—All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and situated in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) in the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the Monroe county Clerk's office, distinguished as part of lot twenty-six, (26) and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot twenty-six, on Walnut Alley, thence runs westerly by said Alley, thirty eight feet; thence south, three degrees west, sixty-two feet six inches, to a stake; thence north, eighty two degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty feet and nine inches, to the east line of said lot twenty six; thence along said east line to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, being part of said lot twenty six, beginning on Elm-street, at a stake standing, thirty feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty six; thence runs north, eighty four degrees east, seventy three feet, to the west line of the first described piece; then a north, three degrees east, twenty four feet and nine inches to a stake; thence south, eighty eight degrees west, eighty-two feet, to Elm-street; thence southerly along Elm-street, thirty feet, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land, being part of town lot number sixty six, (66) and being a part of a lot purchased by Everard Peck & Co of Enos Stone, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, and being part of the lot distinguished on said map as lot number five, (5) it being the rear part, bounded on the south by Walnut street, thirty three feet, commencing at the southwest corner, to contain one sixteenth part of an acre, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, March 1, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh. ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh. ff.

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By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of H. ratio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Horatio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in and to the following described premises, viz.—All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and situated in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) in the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the Monroe county Clerk's office, distinguished as part of lot twenty-six, (26) and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot twenty-six, on Walnut Alley, thence runs westerly by said Alley, thirty eight feet; thence south, three degrees west, sixty-two feet six inches, to a stake; thence north, eighty two degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty feet and nine inches, to the east line of said lot twenty six; thence along said east line to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, being part of said lot twenty six, beginning on Elm-street, at a stake standing, thirty feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty six; thence runs north, eighty four degrees east, seventy three feet, to the west line of the first described piece; then a north, three degrees east, twenty four feet and nine inches to a stake; thence south, eighty eight degrees west, eighty-two feet, to Elm-street; thence southerly along Elm-street, thirty feet, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land, being part of town lot number sixty six, (66) and being a part of a lot purchased by Everard Peck & Co of Enos Stone, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, and being part of the lot distinguished on said map as lot number five, (5) it being the rear part, bounded on the south by Walnut street, thirty three feet, commencing at the southwest corner, to contain one sixteenth part of an acre, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, March 1, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh. ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh. ff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of H. ratio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Horatio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in and to the following described premises, viz.—All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and situated in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) in the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the Monroe county Clerk's office, distinguished as part of lot twenty-six, (26) and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot twenty-six, on Walnut Alley, thence runs westerly by said Alley, thirty eight feet; thence south, three degrees west, sixty-two feet six inches, to a stake; thence north, eighty two degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty feet and nine inches, to the east line of said lot twenty six; thence along said east line to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, being part of said lot twenty six, beginning on Elm-street, at a stake standing, thirty feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty six; thence runs north, eighty four degrees east, seventy three feet, to the west line of the first described piece; then a north, three degrees east, twenty four feet and nine inches to a stake; thence south, eighty eight degrees west, eighty-two feet, to Elm-street; thence southerly along Elm-street, thirty feet, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land, being part of town lot number sixty six, (66) and being a part of a lot purchased by Everard Peck & Co of Enos Stone, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, and being part of the lot distinguished on said map as lot number five, (5) it being the rear part, bounded on the south by Walnut street, thirty three feet, commencing at the southwest corner, to contain one sixteenth part of an acre, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, March 1, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh. ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh. ff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of H. ratio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Horatio N. Curtiss and Bill Colby, in and to the following described premises, viz.—All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and situated in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) in the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the Monroe county Clerk's office, distinguished as part

Legal Advertisements.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by John Dixon of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and Sarah Dixon his wife, to Eliza Smith of the same place, and bearing date on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May, 1826, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, at folio 474, and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe, viz:—part of Lot (No. 203) two hundred and three, on Washington street, and beginning for said part at the distance of three rods south of the north west corner thereof; running thence easterly by a line parallel with the north line of the lot to Spring Alley; thence southerly on said alley to the southern boundary line of the Allen Mill Lot; thence with said southern boundary line westerly to its intersection with Washington street; thence with said street northerly to the place of beginning, the contents more or less.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 3, 1829. 706m

ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee.  
Wm. S. Bishop, Attorney.  
The sale of the above property is hereby postponed until Tuesday, the twenty fifth day of May next, then to take place at the same place and time of day, as above mentioned. Dated December 14, 1829. ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee.  
Wm. S. Bishop, Atty.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New-York, made on the second day of November, 1829, in a certain cause then pending in said court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Eagle Tavern in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and is known as lot number thirty-nine, on the plat or plan of said village, on the south side of the Erie Canal, and is bounded east by the west line of Exchange-street, south by the north line of lot number forty, west by Pindie Alley, north by lot number thirty-eight, being sixty-six feet in front, on Exchange street, and ten rods deep, be the same more or less; and is the same lot of land conveyed by Thomas Morgan and his wife, by deed bearing date January 25th, 1827, to Ann Livingston, and by her conveyed to John T. Talman, by deed bearing date the thirtieth day of November, 1827, which deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber 10 of Deeds, at page 201. Dated November 27, 1829. ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

POSTPONEMENT.  
The sale of the real estate advertised by me in this paper for sale on the twelfth day of January, instant, is postponed until the twenty sixth day of January, instant, then to be sold in the manner specified in said notice of sale, at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 11, 1830. ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above described property is further postponed, until the twelfth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the place specified in the above notice.—Dated, January 25th, 1830. ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and executed by William B. Farnham and Wadley Favor, of the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state of New-York, to Simon B. Alcott and Ebenezer Watts, of the same place, or all the north half of that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, county of Monroe and state of New-York, and in that part of the village of Rochester heretofore called Frankfort, known as a map of said village, as Water Lots on Brown's mill race, so called, below the great Falls, south and adjoining the Cotton Manufactory lot, so called, now occupied by Silas Smith as a Flouring Mill, and bounded as follows: that is to say, the whole piece of land of which the half was intended to be mortgaged, is bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the south west corner of the said cotton manufactory lot; thence south easterly along the line of the canal one hundred feet; thence north forty seven degrees and fifty minutes (47° 50') east to the flats at the foot of the hill; thence along the foot of the hill to the south line of the said manufactory lot; thence westerly on the said south line to the place of beginning, together with the privileges of using the waters of the canal, and taking waters therefrom for the purpose of carrying mills and other machinery, to an extent not exceeding one half of two fifth parts of one quarter of all the water which shall run in the said canal. Also, all the north half of that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and in that part of the village of Rochester heretofore called Frankfort, bounded as follows: on the east by the mill race or canal in Frankfort; on the west by the east line of Mill street; on the north and south by the north and south lines respectively contained westerly to said Mill street, of the piece of land first above described, excepting and reserving the bed of the said mill race or canal, reference being had to a survey and map of said Frankfort made by Benjamin Wright; both the said described pieces of land being the same pieces of land conveyed by two separate deeds, bearing even date with the said mortgage, executed by Simon P. Alcott and Jane Ann his wife, and Ebenezer Watts and Nancy his wife, to the said William B. Farnham, Joseph Farnham and Wadley Favor, and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, the said mortgage premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Court-House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on Wednesday the seventh day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated, October 1st, 1829. A. M. SCHERMERHORN, Assignee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the sixth day of August, 1828, and executed by Henry M. Bullard, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Asa Freeman, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and lot number fifty-four, in township number one, distinguished on a map of Caladonia plat recorded in the office of the Clerk of the said county of Monroe, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in book of Deeds, Liber 4, and in a deed from Josiah Bissell, Jr. and wife, to John Biden, bearing date the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, as lot number ninety six, (96) will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Thursday the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, December 10, 1829. P. S. V. HAMOT, Assignee. S. MATHEWS, Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the sixth day of August, 1828, and executed by Henry M. Bullard, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Asa Freeman, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and lot number fifty-four, in township number one, distinguished on a map of Caladonia plat recorded in the office of the Clerk of the said county of Monroe, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in book of Deeds, Liber 4, and in a deed from Josiah Bissell, Jr. and wife, to John Biden, bearing date the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, as lot number ninety six, (96) will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Wednesday the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 29, 1830. HENRY WIDENER, Assignee. RUFUS BEACH, Atty.

TO EXONERATE FROM IMPRISONMENT. BREWER JARVIS of Perrinton, Monroe County—Insolvent Notice first published February 9, 1830. Creditors to appear before Moses Chapin, first Judge of said county, at his office in Gates, on the 24th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—February 9, 1830. 1056w

IN MATTER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE. On reading and filing the petition of Raphael Beach, Administrator of the estate of Marvin Redfield, late of Gates, deceased. It is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Marvin Redfield, deceased, be, and are hereby required to be and appear before me, Orrin E. Gibbs, Surrogate of the county of Monroe, at my office, in the village of Rochester, on Thursday the eleventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said Marvin Redfield died seized, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his debts. Dated, Rochester, Jan. 23, 1830.—O. E. GIBBS.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Benjamin Remington, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin Remington, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot number twenty four (24) in section I, being thirty-eight feet in front on River street, and extending the same width by parallel lines at right angles with the said street to the towing path of the Erie canal; the south bounds of the said thirty-eight feet being eight feet north of the south line of said lot, and parallel thereto, being the same piece of land deeded by Elisha Johnson and others, to the said Benjamin Remington, on the seventeenth day of March, 1829, be the same more or less: which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester, on the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Feb. 15, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six, thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly along said alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, page four; the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty-three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in Liber two, of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, January 25th, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Aaron Hall, and Robert A. Hall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Hall and Robert A. Hall, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, being part of Lot No. fifty nine (59) town of Brighton, county of Monroe, designated as lot No. eight (8) and nine, (9) on a map made for Johnson and Mastick, and filed in the Clerk's office, of Monroe county, being all those lots, excepting one acre from near the centre of the same, the south bounds of said acre, excepted, being three rods from the south end of said lots, and parallel thereto, and being sixteen rods in front on Alexander street, and ten rods in depth sold Miles P. Squares, the part hereby conveyed, also containing one acre:—Also, all that certain piece of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, state of New-York, and that part of the Ely homestead, so called which is known as lot No. twelve (12) thirteen (13) Section K, on River Street, on part of which homestead, said Ely now lives, and the part hereby conveyed is lot No. fifteen (15) which is thirty feet in width, on Ely-Street, and running back southward seventy-one feet, and bounded westwardly by the African Church lot—together with all singular the hereditaments, appurtenances, unto the said lot belonging or appertaining; Also, those certain pieces or parcels of land, being lot number four hundred and thirty-one, [431] four hundred and thirty-three, [433] four hundred and thirty-five, [435] and four hundred and thirty seven, [437] in Johnson & Atkinson's Tract, being all those lots as a part of Rochester, reference had to the plat & field notes, filed in the Clerk's office of Monroe, being each four rods in front, on Jefferson street, and running back at right angles, ten rods, together with all the hereditaments, thereunto belonging, which I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated February 15th 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alexander Simpson, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated and being, formerly in the town of Northampton, afterwards the town of Gates and county of Genesee, but now the town of Greece and county of Monroe, being the northwest corner of lot number one, as originally laid out & according to the plan since laid out into village lots, it being lot number six, in block number two, containing one fourth part of an acre of land, and no more; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on Wednesday, the seventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Rochester, February 23, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

At a Court of Chancery, held for the state of New York at the village of Rochester, on the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Peter Lynch, Complainant, vs. Garret Finnelly & Andrew Donalson, Defendants.

Appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant G. Finnelly resides out of the state, but within the United States; on motion of Mr. T. Childs, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered, that said Garret Finnelly cause his appearance to be entered, and notice thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance, that he cause his answer to the Complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within forty days after service of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof, that said bill of complaint may be taken as confessed: and it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said Complainant cause this order to be published in the State Paper, and in the Anti Masonic Enquirer, printed in the village of Rochester, and that the said publication be continued in each of said papers at least once in each week, for eight weeks in succession; or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said Garret Finnelly at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance. Copy. SAMUEL L. SELDEN, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY. In the matter of a Decretal or Lunatic, by Addition Gardner Esq. Vice-Chancellor of the eighth circuit. I shall expose for sale on the premises, on the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Lunatic, of, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land:—Being eighty seven acres, and one fourth of an acre, situate, lying and being in township number eleven, in the fifth range of townships in the county of Ontario, now Monroe, being lot number eighteen, of Catlin and Ferris tract, so called, in said township, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of the lot at a buttress post, running from thence, northerly, thirty eight chains and sixty one links to an iron wood; thence westerly, sixteen chains and sixty eight links, to a white oak tree, corner post; thence southerly in the west line of the township fifty one chains & eighty nine links to a white oak post; thence easterly thirty nine chains and seven links, to the place of beginning; containing the above mentioned quantity of eighty seven acres and one hundred and forty three rods of land, including all highways, if any there be, with the appurtenances: the said Lunatic being the owner of an equal undivided third part of the land, subject to the right of the said Peter Cornwell, and subject to the right of Jeremiah Keyes, the owner of the other two thirds, to the buildings and other permanent improvements made thereon by him, so far as the same has been acquired, the right of the said Lunatic therein, will be set at the sum of four hundred and twenty five dollars.—Dated February 22 1830. JOHN COLLINS, jr, committee of said Lunatic.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE. On filing the petition of James Davis and Isaac Davis, Administrators of Omer G. Davis, late of Rochester, deceased. It is ordered that all persons interested in the Estate of the said Omer G. Davis, deceased, be, and appear at my office in Rochester, before me, Orrin E. Gibbs, Surrogate of the county of Monroe, on Monday the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the deceased died seized, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his debts.—Dated, Rochester, Feb. 3, 1830. 1054w O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate.

THE creditors of Charles Richardson an insolvent debtor, and imprisoned in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Moses Chapin Esq. First Judge of Monroe county, at his office in Rochester, in the said county, on the 30th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, according to the prayer of his petition. Dated this eighth day of February 1830. 106

BY order of the Honorable Addison Gardner, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit of the state of New-York, Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Thomas Mathews, of the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, as well in his individual capacity as one of the firm of Van Slyck & Mathews, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge at his office, in the village of Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of May 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, according to the prayer of his petition. Dated February 13, 1830. 10710w

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF NEW-YORK. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery, will be held in and for the county of Monroe, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, on Monday the eighth of March next, and all those who will prosecute against any prisoners or prisoners, then being in the Goal in the said county, are to then there to prosecute as shall be just. And all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables in the said county of Monroe, are required to be then there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, recognizances, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf shall appertain to be done. Given under my hand at the village of Rochester, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Benjamin Remington, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin Remington, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot number twenty four (24) in section I, being thirty-eight feet in front on River street, and extending the same width by parallel lines at right angles with the said street to the towing path of the Erie canal; the south bounds of the said thirty-eight feet being eight feet north of the south line of said lot, and parallel thereto, being the same piece of land deeded by Elisha Johnson and others, to the said Benjamin Remington, on the seventeenth day of March, 1829, be the same more or less: which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester, on the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Feb. 15, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alexander Simpson, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated and being, formerly in the town of Northampton, afterwards the town of Gates and county of Genesee, but now the town of Greece and county of Monroe, being the northwest corner of lot number one, as originally laid out & according to the plan since laid out into village lots, it being lot number six, in block number two, containing one fourth part of an acre of land, and no more; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on Wednesday, the seventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Rochester, February 23, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six, thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly along said alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, page four; the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty-three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in Liber two, of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, January 25th, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Aaron Hall, and Robert A. Hall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Hall and Robert A. Hall, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, being part of Lot No. fifty nine (59) town of Brighton, county of Monroe, designated as lot No. eight (8) and nine, (9) on a map made for Johnson and Mastick, and filed in the Clerk's office, of Monroe county, being all those lots, excepting one acre from near the centre of the same, the south bounds of said acre, excepted, being three rods from the south end of said lots, and parallel thereto, and being sixteen rods in front on Alexander street, and ten rods in depth sold Miles P. Squares, the part hereby conveyed, also containing one acre:—Also, all that certain piece of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, state of New-York, and that part of the Ely homestead, so called which is known as lot No. twelve (12) thirteen (13) Section K, on River Street, on part of which homestead, said Ely now lives, and the part hereby conveyed is lot No. fifteen (15) which is thirty feet in width, on Ely-Street, and running back southward seventy-one feet, and bounded westwardly by the African Church lot—together with all singular the hereditaments, appurtenances, unto the said lot belonging or appertaining; Also, those certain pieces or parcels of land, being lot number four hundred and thirty-one, [431] four hundred and thirty-three, [433] four hundred and thirty-five, [435] and four hundred and thirty seven, [437] in Johnson & Atkinson's Tract, being all those lots as a part of Rochester, reference had to the plat & field notes, filed in the Clerk's office of Monroe, being each four rods in front, on Jefferson street, and running back at right angles, ten rods, together with all the hereditaments, thereunto belonging, which I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated February 15th 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alexander Simpson, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated and being, formerly in the town of Northampton, afterwards the town of Gates and county of Genesee, but now the town of Greece and county of Monroe, being the northwest corner of lot number one, as originally laid out & according to the plan since laid out into village lots, it being lot number six, in block number two, containing one fourth part of an acre of land, and no more; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on Wednesday, the seventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Rochester, February 23, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six, thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly along said alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, page four; the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty-three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in Liber two, of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, January 25th, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Aaron Hall, and Robert A. Hall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Hall and Robert A. Hall, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, being part of Lot No. fifty nine (59) town of Brighton, county of Monroe, designated as lot No. eight (8) and nine, (9) on a map made for Johnson and Mastick, and filed in the Clerk's office, of Monroe county, being all those lots, excepting one acre from near the centre of the same, the south bounds of said acre, excepted, being three rods from the south end of said lots, and parallel thereto, and being sixteen rods in front on Alexander street, and ten rods in depth sold Miles P. Squares, the part hereby conveyed, also containing one acre:—Also, all that certain piece of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, state of New-York, and that part of the Ely homestead, so called which is known as lot No. twelve (12) thirteen (13) Section K, on River Street, on part of which homestead, said Ely now lives, and the part hereby conveyed is lot No. fifteen (15) which is thirty feet in width, on Ely-Street, and running back southward seventy-one feet, and bounded westwardly by the African Church lot—together with all singular the hereditaments, appurtenances, unto the said lot belonging or appertaining; Also, those certain pieces or parcels of land, being lot number four hundred and thirty-one, [431] four hundred and thirty-three, [433] four hundred and thirty-five, [435] and four hundred and thirty seven, [437] in Johnson & Atkinson's Tract, being all those lots as a part of Rochester, reference had to the plat & field notes, filed in the Clerk's office of Monroe, being each four rods in front, on Jefferson street, and running back at right angles, ten rods, together with all the hereditaments, thereunto belonging, which I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated February 15th 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry G. Woodhull, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Henry G. Woodhull, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, viz:—All that certain parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Wheatland, county of Monroe and state of New-York—Being part of lot number nineteen, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the centre of the road on the corner of land occupied as a burying ground, and running along the road in the south west twenty-one and a half rods; thence west ten rods; thence in a northern direction to the burying ground line, thirteen rods; thence along said line to the place of beginning.—Containing one acre of ground, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 3d day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day. Dated February 15, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN Under Sheriff. 106

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six, thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly along said alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, page four; the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty-three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in Liber two, of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, January 25th, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Aaron Hall, and Robert A. Hall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Hall and Robert A. Hall, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, being part of Lot No. fifty nine (59) town of Brighton, county of Monroe, designated as lot No. eight (8) and nine, (9) on a map made for Johnson and Mastick, and filed in the Clerk's office, of Monroe county, being all those lots, excepting one acre from near the centre of the same, the south bounds of said acre, excepted, being three rods from the south end of said lots, and parallel thereto, and being sixteen rods in front on Alexander street, and ten rods in depth sold Miles P. Squares, the part hereby conveyed, also containing one acre:—Also, all that certain piece of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, state of New-York, and that part of the Ely homestead, so called which is known as lot No. twelve (12) thirteen (13) Section K, on River Street, on part of which homestead, said Ely now lives, and the part hereby conveyed is lot No. fifteen (15) which is thirty feet in width, on Ely-Street, and running back southward seventy-one feet, and bounded westwardly by the African Church lot—together with all singular the hereditaments, appurtenances, unto the said lot belonging or appertaining; Also, those certain pieces or parcels of land, being lot number four hundred and thirty-one, [431] four hundred and thirty-three, [433] four hundred and thirty-five, [435] and four hundred and thirty seven, [437] in Johnson & Atkinson's Tract, being all those lots as a part of Rochester, reference had to the plat & field notes, filed in the Clerk's office of Monroe, being each four rods in front, on Jefferson street, and running back at right angles, ten rods, together with all the hereditaments, thereunto belonging, which I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 31st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated February 15th 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six, thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly along said alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, page four; the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty-three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in Liber two, of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, January 25th, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Aaron Hall, and Robert A. Hall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Hall and Robert A. Hall, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, being part of Lot No. fifty nine (59) town of Brighton, county of Monroe, designated as

# ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1830.

VOL. 3--NO. 7--WHOLE NO. 111.

Grandin

To Village subscribers, \$2.50. To mail subscribers, \$5.00. To those who call at the office for their papers, \$2.00 payable half yearly in advance; or \$2.50 if not paid till the end of the year.

To companies of three, or more, who take their papers from the office, and pay for them on delivery, \$1.50.

No subscription taken for less period than one quarter, and a failure to notify the publishers of an intention to discontinue will be considered equivalent on the part of a subscriber to a new engagement.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

**DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.**

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholera, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Constiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acridities, headache, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the distressed; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the shallow or sickly cheek and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all disease. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

**CERTIFICATES.**

UTICA, July 17, 1829.

I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I believe, if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stages of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints.

UTICA, July 17, 1829.

I certify that I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefited by it. I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use.

UTICA, Jan 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholera. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholera, it cured it in a short time.

THOMAS BRYANT, Utica, January 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock

Dear Sir— I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in nostrums or specifics, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring myself to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health you kindly sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Yours very truly,

D. C. LANSING.

**GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.**

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomme's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes.

**DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.**

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence, for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by R. A. BUNNEL, at the store lately occupied by G. HITCHCOCK, Rochester.

**DR. J. W. SMITH & REID** have formed a partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery—Office north side Main-st. a few doors east of Blossom's tavern. Nov. 7, 1829.

**JUSTICES' BLANKS.**

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, a complete assortment of Justices' Blanks, adapted to the Revised Statutes, consisting of Summons, Executions, Warrants, Attachments, Subpoenas, Bonds for Attachment, Venues, " of Security, Confession of " for staying Execution, Judgment, " for Adjournment.

Also on hand and for sale the following Constables Blanks, Distress Warrants, Inventories, Memorandum of Appraisals, Constables' Sales, Affidavits, &c. &c.

Together with Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c. The above blanks are neatly printed, on good paper, and will be sold cheap, by the gross or dozen.

Rochester, Jan. 5, 1830.

**Valuable Grist Mill.**

THE subscriber offers for sale the Grist Mill at the junction of the Oswegatchie, or the Black River, with the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of Ogdensburg, in St. Lawrence county, formerly owned by the late Judge Nathan Ford. This Mill is four stories high, with an additional high attic story, the lower one of stone; it is fifty feet long, and forty feet wide—contains two runs of Rock and two runs of Burr Stones, with the necessary machinery for custom and merchant work, and has recently been extensively repaired. According to those who are capable of judging, the large amount of Canada custom, and the remoteness of other mills, render this one of the most valuable for custom work in the state of New York. With the Mill, the exclusive privilege of grinding grain for ten years by water power at this place, will be granted; and all who are desirous of making an investment in real estate that will be permanently and highly productive, are recommended to direct their attention to this Mill. The whole water power is now subject to a mortgage, and the principal object of the subscriber in offering to sell the best part of it is to remove this obstacle to sales of a less amount. A clear unincumbered title to the mill and its appurtenances will be made to the purchaser.

THOMAS DENNY, Ogdensburg, Jan. 29, 1830. 105-6w

N. B. The editors of the Utica Sentinel, and G. & Zette, and the Rochester Anti-Masonic Enquirer, are requested to insert the above six weeks, and forward their bills to THOMAS DENNY, Ogdensburg.

**\$50 REWARD.**

At a meeting of the Congregation and Trustees of Saint Patrick's Church, Rochester, held in the said Church, on Monday 8th March 1830, the following preamble was unanimously adopted viz—

**SACRILEGE AND REWARD.**

WHEREAS, some evil minded persons, or persons, feloniously entered and broke open the Roman Catholic Church of Rochester, and the Vestry room attached thereto on the night of Sunday the 7th inst., and maliciously damaged several articles belonging to the said church. Notice is hereby given, that any person who may give such information within one calendar month from date hereof, as will lead to the conviction by law, of the person or persons who committed this nefarious act will be paid a reward of Fifty Dollars, on application, after the said conviction, to Mr. John Sheridan, Treasurer of the said Church.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Daily Advertiser, and in the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. By order of the meeting ROBERT ELLIOT, Sec'y Rochester, March 8th 1830. 109w3

**ROCHESTER MARKET.**

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, inform the inhabitants of Rochester, that they have a large and convenient smoke house, where those wishing to get their meat smoked, can have it taken from their houses and returned in good order, on reasonable terms.

Likewise, the subscribers intend to keep constantly on hand, a good supply of articles in their line, such as fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, &c. also smoked hams, beef and tongues, salt pork and corn'd beef, which they will sell cheap for cash.

J. A. FROST & CO. Butchers in the Rochester Market. Jan. 30, 1830. 52—tf

**NEW ARRANGEMENT, And Removal.**

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership in business and removed to the ARCADE buildings No. 1 four doors from the corner of Carroll Street where they are receiving NEW GOODS, which, added to their former stock, comprises as extensive an assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES as can be found in the village, which they will sell unusually low, and to which they invite the attention of their former customers, and the public.

S. G. ANDREWS, W. S. WHITTLESEY. Rochester, June 1st. 1829. 79

**SEEDS.**

**50 BUSHELS OHIO CLOVER SEED.** of a superior quality, warranted clean from Canada thistles 30 bushels Timothy Seed, for sale at the old stand of S. Melancton Smith & Co., No. 4 Buffalo Street, by SPRAGUE & SAWYER February 16 106

**\$4 REWARD.**

TAKEN from the Mail Stage at Churchville in the town of Riga, on the 27th February, 1830, a round VELISE, containing six lbs. of brown half bleached shoe thread. The Velise had a half circle of brown hog skin, with two hoops on each end bound with silver plate; five straps with silver plated buckles. Whoever will return said Velise, together with the contents, and give information so that the person or persons who took the same, shall be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all charges paid.

THOMAS D. BALCOM, Riga, March 3, 1830.

**From the N. Y. Evening Post.**

Written by a gentleman [supposed to be the late N. H. Carter, esq.] on the voyage from New-York to Marseilles, under the impression that he would not live to reach the land, being very low with consumption—addressed to a friend in this city.

To ———

**THE CLOSING SCENE—BURIED AT SEA.**

FROM his room to the deck they brought him dressed, In his funeral rites, by his own request— With his boots and stock, and garments on, For he wish'd a child might come and lay An unstart'd hand upon his clay. Then they wrapp'd his corpse in the tarry sheet, To the dead, as Araby's spears, sweet, And prepar'd him to seek the depths below, Where waves never beat, nor tempests blow— No steeds with their nodding plumes were here, No sabled horse and no confined beer, To bear with pomp and parade away The dead—to sleep with his kindred clay— But in little group—a silent few, His companions, mixed with the hardy crew, Stood thoughtful round, 'till a prayer was said O'er the corpse of the dead unconscious dead. Then they bore his remains to the vessel's side, And committed them safe to the dark blue tide, One sudden plunge and the scene is o'er, The sea rolled on as it rolleth before. In that classical sea, whose azure vies With the green of its shores, and the blue of its skies.

In some partly case—in some coral cell— Oh! the dead shall sleep, as sweetly, as well, As if shrined in the pomp of Parian tombs, Where the east and the south breathe their rich perfumes, Nor forgotten shall be the humblest one, Though he sleep in the watery waste alone, When the trump of the Angel sounds with dread, And the sea, like the earth, gives up its dead.

**From the Ontario Messenger.**

**THE REVISED STATUTES.**

NO. 14.

The third chapter of the 3d part contains several provisions general courts of justice, and the duties &c. of certain officers. All courts are to be open to the public. No one can sit as a judge in a cause in which he is interested, or in which he would be excluded from being a juror by reason of affinity: nor can he decide a cause that was argued when he was not present, or which had been determined by him as a judge of any other court. A judge cannot practice in his own court, except where he is a party, &c. No judge can have a partner practicing in the court of which he is judge, or be interested in the costs of any suit brought in his court. No judicial officer can take any compensation for giving advice in any matter pending before him, or of which he can take cognizance, or for preparing any papers in any such matter, except where fees for the service are provided by law. Courts can not be opened or transact any business on Sunday, except to receive a verdict; but single magistrates may exercise their criminal jurisdiction in cases provided by law. Proceedings are not to be discontinued by the failure of any stated term of a court, but are to be continued at the next term: and process may be tested on the first day of the term that should have been held. An omission to adjourn a court from day to day, is not to vitiate any proceedings. Courts may order new seals whenever they are injured or destroyed. The cases in which courts of record may punish as for criminal contempts are enumerated. 1st. Disorderly behavior in its presence, tending to interrupt its proceedings or impair the respect due to its authority. 2d. Any disturbance tending to interrupt its proceedings. 3d. Willful disobedience of a lawful order or process. 4th. The unlawful refusal of a witness to be sworn or to answer a legal and proper question. 5th. The publication of a false and grossly inaccurate report of its proceedings, but not a full, true and fair account of such proceedings. [By this provision, the practice restraining publications of testimony during the pendency of a trial, will be prevented.] Punishments for contempts may be, by fine not to exceed \$250, or imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or both; and imprisonment for non payment of a fine, unless, is not to exceed 30 days. By a provision of chap. 1. of the 4th part, all such contempts are also declared misdemeanors, punishable as such. The warrant of commitment for a contempt is to set forth the particular circumstances of the offence.

Where power is given by a statute to the justices of the Supreme Court and the circuit judges or either of them, without naming Supreme Court Commissioners, the latter shall not be authorized to act. Such commissioners are prohibited from granting any order to state proceedings on a *capias*, or on an attachment; or upon an execution against the body, unless a bond be given in the latter case, that the defendant shall be forthcoming. After an application for any order has been made to a judge or commissioner, which has been refused or granted in part or conditionally, a subsequent application in the same stage of the proceedings can not be made to any other commissioner, and if made and an order be granted, it is to be revoked, and the party making it is liable to be punished for a contempt—A commissioner can not grant an order on the application of an attorney, counsellor or party residing more than 40 miles from him if within that distance there be any commissioner. Nor can he grant an order in any case conducted by a partner in whose name the co-partnership, shall be carried on. The Supreme Court has authority, by general rules, further to limit the powers of Commissioners.

In addition to the powers of Commissioners of Deeds, they may take the acknowledgment of satisfaction of judgments in the Supreme Court and in the Common Pleas. Masters and Examiners in Chancery, may be suspended from office by the Chancellor for misconduct, who is to report the fact to the Governor. The powers of Notaries public are defined,

and the cases prescribed in which their protests, under their official seals and memorandums made by them, are to be received in evidence. For official misconduct they are liable to criminal prosecution, as other officers.

Oaths and affidavits in all cases and proceedings, where they are required or authorized by law, (except on trials, oaths of office and where a statute directs them to be taken before a particular officer) may be taken before any judge of court of record, supreme court commissioner, commissioners of deeds, or clerk of any court of record; and may be read in any court of law or equity, or before any officer.

Provisions are made for continuing special proceedings commenced before any officer, in case of his death, sickness, resignation, removal, absence or other disability. Clerks of counties and of all courts are required to keep their offices open every day in the year, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. except Sundays and the fourth of July. Sheriffs are to keep an office in the village where the county courts are held, and to be kept open the same hours as last stated; and is to file a notice of the place where his office is, with the county clerk. All papers may be served at such office: or if he has not filed a notice, they may be left with the county clerk. If a Sheriff's office be vacant by his death, &c. assignments of bonds made to him may be executed by his under Sheriff or the person acting for him. Clerks of counties are to preserve indexes to the books in which deeds or mortgages are recorded or collector's bonds are entered. The Register & Assistant Register may appoint deputies who may officiate during any vacancy in the office, and who may attend the Vice Chancellor's courts. Officers of Courts of Record when sued alone, are to be exempt from arrest during the actual sitting of the court of which they are officers; but attorneys, counsellors and solicitors are not to be exempt unless employed in some cause pending and then to be heard in such court. Spirituous liquors are not to be sold in any court house while a court is sitting there; unless in such part of the building not appropriate to the court or juries as the Supervisors shall have allowed for that purpose.

Chapter 4 of the third part, treats of actions and the times of commencing them. All actions at law, and suits of equity are embraced in the chapter. The limitations upon actions relating to real estate, is the same, twenty years, in all cases, whether the suit be by the people, or persons claiming from them, or actions to try the right, or those which are merely possessory. The difficult and complicated doctrine of adverse possession, is settled; what is to constitute it, in the two cases where it was accompanied by a claim of written title, and where it is unaccompanied by such claim; its duration and effect. But the details are too technical for these numbers. The right of any one to the possession of lands is not to be effected by a descent being cast, by the person in possession dying. All actions of debt, excepting those on the judgment of some court of record, are to be brought within six years; and within the same time, actions upon judgments of courts, not being of record, (such as justices', special justices' courts, &c.) also actions of trespass on land, or for taking personal property, or for an injury to the persons or rights of any, except for assault and battery and false imprisonment, which are to be brought within four years. All actions for words spoken, including those where special damage has been sustained, are to be brought within two years. Actions against sheriffs and coroners for any liability incurred by acts in their official capacity or for any omission of duty, are to be brought within two years, except for escapes, which must be commenced within one year. In actions upon mutual, open and current accounts, the time of the last item proved, is to be deemed the time when the cause of action accrued. None of these provisions apply to suits on evidences of debt issued by moneyed corporations. [So that as to them there is no limitation.] If a person dies while he has a right to bring an action that survives to his representatives, they may prosecute after the limitation has expired, and within a year after his death. If a person be out of the State when a cause of action accrues against him the time of such absence is not to be reckoned; nor is it to be estimated when he departs from and resides out of the State, after the cause of action accrued. Suits in the name of the people, or for their benefit, are to be brought in the same time as those by individuals. Actions commenced within the prescribed time, which abate by the death of either party, may be renewed by or against his representatives, within one year after such death. The time during which the commencement of a suit shall be stayed by an injunction, is not to be estimated.—Actions must be commenced by the actual service of process, or by the issuing of a copy to the county where the defendant resided unusually, with intent to be actually served, and by its being duly returned. And the defendant may prove that means were used by the plaintiff or his attorney to prevent the service of the writ, or to keep the defendant ignorant of its having been issued, which shall bar a recovery. No person can avail himself of a disability unless it existed at the time his right of action or of entry accrued; and if there be two or more disabilities at the same time, the limitation is not to attach until they are all removed. The provisions of this title are not to apply

when the right of action has accrued before this chapter takes effect.

The presumption of payment as to sealed instruments, is to apply to all judgments of courts of record, rendered before this chapter takes effect. Judgments of courts of record, hereafter rendered are to be presumed paid after twenty years but it may be rebutted by proof of payment of part or written acknowledgment of indebtedness. And the same presumption is to apply to sealed instruments, but may be rebutted in the same manner.

When there is a concurrent remedy in equity, the limitation of a cause of action at law, is to apply to a suit in equity.—Bills for relief on the ground of fraud, are to be filed within six years after a discovery of the fraud. Bills for relief in all other cases, including trusts are to be filed within ten years after the cause of action accrues, and not after. These limitations are subject to the same exceptions arising from disabilities, as suits at law.

Chapter five of the third part, treats of suits relating to real estate. Writs of right, of dower, of entry and of assize, fines and recoveries are abolished. Ejectments may be brought in cases where a writ of right or dower, would now lie, as well as to recover the possession of land. The use of fictitious names, is abolished, together with the statement of demises, & consent rules. Suits are to be in the names of the real parties against the actual occupant, if there be one, or against some one exercising acts of ownership or claiming some interests in the premises. The manner of declaring, and of serving the declaration with notice, and the manner and the time of pleading are particularly prescribed. Provision is made to compel the attorney to produce his authority for commencing the action. Lease, entry and ouster need not be proved or confessed, except in suits between tenants in common, &c. Actual dispossession, or some act amounting to a total denial of the right of the co-tenant must be established. The verdict is to specify precisely for whom it was found, against whom, and for what property. Judgments upon verdicts become conclusive in five years. But one new trial may be granted of course, on payments of costs, and another when the court shall think the rights of the parties require it. And judgments by default, are conclusive after three years, but within five years the court may grant a new trial. Instead of an action of trespass for *mesne profits*, an action of assumpsit for use and occupation is to be brought, by way of suggestion on the record of judgment in ejectment; in which the plaintiff is to recover only for the time actually occupied, and the defendant may set off permanent improvements made by him, and he is not to be charged for the use of such improvements. If the action be for dower, Commissioners to set off the dower are to be appointed, who are to proceed as those appointed by Surrogates. Actions of ejectment can not hereafter be maintained by a mortgagee, his assignees or representatives.

**From Ward's Review.**

Anti-Masonry seeks the arena of politics. Political Anti-Masonry, coming from the great lakes, to grapple with the gigantic offspring of London corruption, asks no leave, constitutionally, to level the lodge room with the earth, to set up a gallows of the timbers, and to hang the impostor in his own cable-tow. When the knot pinches, the traitor cries out. Anti-Masonry uses politics, as Christianity used miracles, not to make converts, but to gain attention. The glorious exhibition of divine power in curing the halt, the maimed, and the blind, in stilling the tempest, and raising the dead, were not the end of our Lord's mission; but they were the means made use of by infinite wisdom, to induce busy men to study his character, and to keep his commandments. It was *Simon Magus*, who became converted by miracles; it is remarkable, that the multitudes who had not taken heed to the sermon on the mount, were swift to join in the shedding of innocent blood; while thousands afterward, imbued with the doctrine of the cross, laid down their lives in martyrdom.

He that becomes Anti-Mason, for the sake of politics, is a *Simon Magus*; but he, who, in admiration of its political sway, examines its doctrines, will suffer martyrdom sooner than abandon its principles. If the people shout the praises of Anti-Masonry, only for the power it displays, woe to the party. Power it has; but power is a slippery tie to hold together the throng of a great people; it has in itself a repulsive property, dangerous to its own existence in a republican government; breaches occur, opposition arises, and the party, by its own force, is severed and broken. Principle alone can be relied upon; thoroughly imbued, and intimately incorporated jealousy of all secret combinations, whether they conceal, or exalt themselves. This principle, political Anti-Masonry induces men to study; it brings home to the voters of our country, the question of the tendency of secret societies; and when that question is understandingly just, they will decide against the mystic brotherhoods of every name, with overwhelming majorities.

All men in this country are political.—Any thing connected with politics, will be generally canvassed. If it be dangerous to our free institutions, the reprobation of a free people will be stamped upon it; but if it be good, it will outlive its foes. We are willing to submit Free

Masonry to this order; if it abide the trial, well; otherwise, let it perish.

The wonderful vigor of the cause in the political world, is the best hope of those who aim at the destruction of Freemasonry. The array of votes is sufficient to stop the mouth of falsehood; but any thing short of the official returns, does not prevent honorable and intelligent guardians of the public from announcing the entire composure of the public mind, upon this irritating subject. Indeed the *Official Returns* do not prevent the acting governor of the state of New-York from commencing his annual message to the legislature, with assurance, that "such feelings, (hostility to masonry,) cannot long exist beyond the limits of their proper sphere of action; and it is a source of gratification, that in this instance they give evidence of speedily subsiding into their natural and healthful channels."—The limit of the Anti-Masonic sphere is SOCIAL DISCIPLINE, according to that message; and the political discipline, which returns thirty members to the assembly of New-York, in 1830, where it returned fifteen in 1829, is not healthful, but subsiding. The governor was napping, when he wrote that paragraph, or the preparation of it cost him abundance of trouble, and his wishes mastered his judgement, so far as to make him publish a most glaring error against truth, and ANTI-MASONRY. Every man who reads the newspapers, even the *Argus* and the *Enquirer*, must see, that Anti-Masonry is overflowing on every side, those limits, which the governor has fixed for the natural boundary; and it is by pointing to the votes, officially recorded, and visible to every eye, that we are able to withstand the torrent of masonic hypocrisy and lies.

At the polls, Anti-Masonry feels its strength, and it rejoices. If any join it merely for its political sway, they are despicable; but, if any, seeing its victories in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, fail to acquaint themselves with the cause of its great power, and adopt its maxims, they are neither politically wise, nor fearlessly patriotic.

The display of miraculous power in raising Lazarus, did not convert the Jews; and the astonishing vote of 51,000, for Anti-Masonry in Pennsylvania, will not make a single Freemason renounce: it is not expected; but if men, in their senses, can behold these things, and fail seriously to enquire what they mean, they are faithless to themselves, and to their generation, and to prosperity.

It makes the patriot shudder to view the headlong race of our own beloved country, in the mystery of Freemasonry. Americans are men liable to the frailties of human nature. It is not only Frenchmen who are capable of corruption in principle. The same degree of cold in America and France, marks the point at which water freezes; and the same schools of immorality, which poisoned every fountain of sound principle, in the agony of French Jacobinism, with equal certainty, will, and do poison the pure fountains of American Liberty. How has the falsehood grown! the impostor strengthened itself! the pander fattened upon the time, and innocence of the unsuspecting! How has the pride of Freemasonry increased. Its impy swollen, its offences multiplied, and its murderous arm been stretched out! Not before, but since the lesson of suffering France; not among a blind populace, but in enlightened Columbia; not in degraded Africa, but in free America! And when we attack the deceiver, do not friends warn us to be still; warn us that our business will suffer; that our character is lost and ruined? Has it come to this? Is an honest reputation sunk by speaking truth, to the shame of Freemasonry. Must the public press be tongue-tied, and the efforts of freemen be vituperatively calumniated in favor of Freemasonry? Must official power be used, and the influence of the government be bent to support this cup of madness, sweetened with folly; that it may be most respectfully presented; with all its curses and its oaths, to the lips of the rising generation? The yeomen of five states, with loud voices, already say, "No!" and this is but the first rumbling of the earthquake, that will tumble the pillars of the mystic temple to the earth—let all, who will not share the fate of Philistia's lords, escape and look not behind.

**Ward's Review.**

**From the Newark Monitor.**

**Masonic Morality.**—Suppose a number of men club together and bind themselves under penalty of death to keep the following oath. "I promise and swear that I will not steal any property belonging to any member of our society. I knowing it to belong to him." What would be thought of such an association? They would rightly be regarded as a banditti; honest people would have just cause to suspect them of having intentions to rob and plunder all who were not of their order. The literal import of the oath would justify the belief that, at least, they designated sometimes to take the property of others, else why insert the proviso "I knowing it to belong to him." If the above reasoning be good, what opinion ought we to have of an institution embracing among its members, men who stand high in the church and state, as well as highwaymen, all of whom, if they have been raised to the third degree, have taken the following oath on a Bible, square and compass: "Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not violate the chastity of a master mason's wife, mother, sister, or daughter, I KNOWING THEM TO BE SUCH."

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ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1830.

Town Meetings.—The result of the town meetings held from, have been most favorable to the cause of free principles and equal rights.

While upon this subject, we would admonish our readers that the town elections of this county are at hand. The enemy are active, and are making every endeavor to ensure success.

Grand Chapter.—We have been disappointed in not receiving a full report of the debate on the memorial relative to the Grand Chapter.

Bank Tax.—The bill to reduce the tax upon the N. Y. city banks, which was a favorite one with the Regency Bank Committee, has been rejected in the House in every one of the various shapes in which it has been submitted.

Taxes.—On the fifth day of April next, the sale of lands for taxes will be held at the Capitol in the city of Albany. Farmers would do well to look immediately into the matter, and see if any of their own farms are in danger.

On the thirteenth inst. Mr. Weed offered the following important resolution in the House, which was adopted—

Resolved, That the committees on canals and internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of imposing such countervailing tolls upon all produce and merchandise transported to or from Lake Erie, through the Oswego canal, as will be equal to the tolls that would accrue from the transportation of such produce and merchandise upon the Erie canal between Syracuse and Buffalo.

This subject is important, because the operations of the Oswego canal promise to have a material effect upon the revenue to be derived from the canals. If merchandise can be taken to the western waters through the Oswego canal and Lake Ontario, that portion of the Erie Canal between Syracuse and Buffalo, constructed at so great expense, will yield a greatly diminished revenue.

Sam Patch.—The body of this unfortunate man, was found near the mouth of the Genesee River, after being in the water about 5 months. The body was in a state of perfect preservation, not at all bloated, or in the least changed.

up the matter, Dr. Samuel S. Butler, (a mason,) was foreman. Dr. Butler said to one of the jurors, "We, (the masons) are a majority, [of the jury] we have got the staff in our own hands. Do not let us indict a single individual."

Fort Ann, Washington County.—The Argus prematurely asserted, that the Anti-Masonic candidate for Supervisor in this town, was defeated by a handsome majority. It turns out that the Anti-Mason was elected by about forty majority.

Rhode Island.—An Anti-Masonic State Convention for Rhode Island is called, to meet at Providence the last Thursday of the present month. Doubtless Anti-masonry is going down in that state.

Re-action.—We have been endeavoring to discover some rule by which the statements of the Argus, and prints of the same character, in relation to the town elections, may be reduced to the standard of truth. We have compared such statements with the actual results in several towns, and believe that the following example is about a fair average of the allowance to be made on such statements.

There is also another fact of some importance in connection with this election, viz: that last fall the masonic majority in this same town of Butternuts was 87. How long it will take Anti-Masonry to "subside into its natural and healthful channel" at this rate, we leave to the arithmetic of the Argus.

Towns.—The time is fast approaching for selecting suitable persons to manage our town affairs for the ensuing year. We ought to be actuated by principle in these selections.

Reports on Indian Affairs.—The committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, have both made reports, as was expected, in favor of the executive. The subject excites great interest among the members of Congress; and we have reason to believe that if the rights of the Cherokees are lost, it will not be for want of able and eloquent defenders.

Town Meetings in every part of the state have resulted in favor of Anti-Masonry by increased majorities. The "Grand Kings, Grand Prelates, Grand Scribes, Knights of the Sun and Moon, &c. &c." have been vanquished every where by the people, the plain people, without caps or aprons.

Items.—There were manufactured in the U. S. in 1829, (says the Treasury report,) 4,000,000 bushels salt. The same document says Liverpool salt is very pernicious in its effects upon health, and causes great

waste and destruction of Property having a tendency to putrify Beef.

Colton Duck.—The Navy report says this article is far superior to hempen canvass—that it is not subject to mill dew—is less combustible and more durable.

The Tortugas Harbor, in Florida, is sufficiently capacious to ride all the navies of Europe. Its entrance is but 120 yards wide.

Astor Case.—This great suit is decided against the state of New York.

Oratory.—Haynes has published a speech of about 7 columns which he did not deliver. That is the cheapest way to make speeches.

Anti Masonry.—All the state road counties have gone Anti-Masonic, at their town meetings the "oldhandmaid" is down in that quarter.

Missouri and Alabama are awake to the subject of equal rights. They will have no Grand Kings to rule over them.

Cash.—More than \$100,000 have been spent by Congress, in debating about abolishing the office of draftsman whose salary is \$1500.

Nobody nor Anybody.—There is a very cautious class of people, who say they are "neither Masons nor Anti-Masons." What are they?

Masonry.—A man by the name of Kennedy, a Knight Templar, who renounced Masonry in Boston, has come to his death strangely. A committee of investigation is now engaged in examining the subject.—We will give the report next week.

Intemperance.—Two hundred suicides were committed in London, last year, all the result of habitual intemperance.

Sick.—The Craftsman says the King of Bavaria has a complaint which requires the use of brimstone. How is the King of the Grand Lodge, does he play the Scotch fiddle too. How is that Crosswell.

Egypt is sending young men to France, to study naval architecture and other branches of Mechanism.

Mr. Van Buren opposed the bill for internal improvement, and voted with the South against the North in 1824.

Masonic Nabob.—Samuel Badger is appointed Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Bow down to Sam Badger all ye people of Ohio.

Old Republicans.—At the Masonic meeting in this village last week, Jacob Gould, X Grand Scribe, was principle spokesman. Pretty republican meeting that.

Another Masonic Judge!—Philo Orton, Esq. a bitter and vindictive mason, has lately, been appointed a Judge for this county.—Chauntaque Phoenix.

A labourer's wife in Haarlem, Holland, gave birth, Dec. 27, to a living child with three heads.

A petition is before Congress to extend the Pension Law, so as to embrace the Militia, Rangers, Minute men, Volunteers, and Seamen of every description, who served in the war of the Revolution.

Of 459 parents, whose children have been received into the House of Refuge at New-York 401 are known to be intemperate.

Sewing Silk manufactured in Arkansas is pronounced decidedly superior to the Italian article.

The population of France is now thirty-two millions.

New Press.—The N. Y. Courier says a printing press has been invented by Mr. James Booth, of that city, the proper speed of which may be considered 1500 sheets an hour.

Chenango Bank.—It appears from an investigation of the concerns of this institution, had before the Chancellor on the 9th inst., that the large debts due to the bank which were considered doubtful have been secured, and that the stock which was in the hands of a few individuals, and for which their stock notes were given to the bank, has been sold and distributed among a great number of respectable and bona fide purchasers thereof, which arrangement is satisfactory to the bank commissioners, and to such of the other stockholders of the institution as have appeared and examined the papers presented to the Chancellor; and it also satisfactorily appears that the bills thereof are entitled to full credit as a part of the circulating medium of the state.

Reports on Indian Affairs.—The committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, have both made reports, as was expected, in favor of the executive. The subject excites great interest among the members of Congress; and we have reason to believe that if the rights of the Cherokees are lost, it will not be for want of able and eloquent defenders.

Ontario Female Seminary.—We are gratified to learn that the trustees of this rising institution have succeeded in filling to their satisfaction, the vacancy caused in one of its most important departments by a providential dispensation, and to witness their unremitting efforts to elevate its character, and render it worthy of the liberal and undivided patronage of the extensive region of country for whose benefit it was founded. Impressed with the importance, in a seminary for the instruction of females, of placing at its head a well educated and accomplished lady, the board departed one of their number on an extensive tour of enquiry during nearly two months of the past autumn.

Ontario Female Seminary.—We are gratified to learn that the trustees of this rising institution have succeeded in filling to their satisfaction, the vacancy caused in one of its most important departments by a providential dispensation, and to witness their unremitting efforts to elevate its character, and render it worthy of the liberal and undivided patronage of the extensive region of country for whose benefit it was founded.

Kittredge's Address criticized by a Church Member.—A member of a church, says the

Philadelphia Tract Magazine, traded in spirituous liquors, and daily indulged himself in drinking to excess. He has resisted all attempts toward reformation, having determined in his mind to maintain his own ground against all opposition.

From the Boston Free Press.

MR. POINSETT.—The General Deputy Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States has arrived at New Orleans, from Mexico, to transfer his Masonic labors to this Republic.

The influence of Masonry on the Press may be seen in its fulsome praises of the General Deputy Grand High Priest. Papers of all politics unite in his glorification. They sympathize with Poinsett and condemn Mexico; they disguise from their readers the fact, that Poinsett has been the means of planting Masonic Lodges in that Republic, of shaking the government to its foundations.

The feelings of the Mexican Government, toward the Grand Masonic High Priest, may be learned from the following article taken from the Government journal on his departure.

The Mexican Gazette "El Sol," now the official paper of the Government, of the 5th Jan. says— "On Sunday, the famous Mr. Poinsett left Mexico, after having fulfilled his diplomatic mission wonderfully well. This renowned founder of Yorkism [Masonry] on flying from amongst us, was accompanied by millions of curses, and by the deputy Cerecero, who will remain without his lord and best friend."

Legislature of New-York

IN SENATE.—Friday March 12. Mr. Maynard, moved, that the vote of yesterday, refusing the committee of the whole leave to sit again on the bill commonly called the LIEN LAW, be reconsidered.

Mr. Tallmadge stated that it was his intention to have made the same motion. It appeared that this law had been petitioned for by a large number of citizens in New York as well as in other parts of the state, and it should receive that consideration which its importance deserves; it was also a subject which had some what agitated community.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 12. Mr. Savage, chairman of the bank committee, called for the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill relative to the BANK TAX, and asked for a division of the question as to first to take a vote on agreeing with the said committee in their rejection of the first section.

The question was then taken and leave was granted to sit again.

Mr. Mann hoped the house would not agree with the committee of the whole in their rejection of this section; if retained, the amendment offered the other day, by the gentleman from Schenectady, (Mr. Paige) would be offered, or some other amendment which would perhaps make it more acceptable to the house, than it was in its original form.

Mr. Savage stated that if the house should vote to retain the first section he would then offer an amendment like that proposed heretofore, by Mr. Paige, which would exempt from the tax only those banks in New York, which were under the provisions of the safety fund.

The question was then taken on agreeing with the committee of the whole in their rejection of the first section, and it was carried. So the first section was REJECTED.

The question was then announced to be on agreeing with the committee of the whole in their rejection of the rest of the sections of this bill.

Mr. Mann wished the house distinctly to understand the nature of the question. Those members who would be in favor of the bill with the amendment mentioned by Mr. Savage, or some other amendment, would vote in the negative. Those who were opposed to the bill in any possible shape would vote in the affirmative.

He should vote in the negative, with the view of adopting some amendment to make the bill acceptable.

The question was then put on agreeing with the committee of the whole in their rejection of the remaining sections, and it was carried ayes 58, noes 52, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ashley, Bailey, Blain, Brush, T. Brown, Chapin, Comstock, Croshier, Davenport, De Venux, J. Dickson, Dieffendorf, Dunham, Dunlap, Eddy Evans, Fillmore, Fitch, Ford, P. C. Goodman, Gosman, Granger, Griswold, Hammond, Hard-bergh, Hazletine, Hughson, Hull, Keep, Lansing, Latham, Lawyer, Love, Lusk, Mack, McDowell, G. Miller, J. Miller, Nicholas, Pike, Rand H. Robinson, Russell, Sheldon, W. Shephard, M. F. Sheppard, Sill, A. Smith, Speaker, Squires, Towner, Toler, Wood, White, Wilcox, Williams, Winchell—58.

Noes—Messrs. Atwater, Benedict, Bogert, Brooks, Brown of West, Buckman, Cadz, Cargill, Cuddeback, Curtis, Davis, A. Dickson, Downing, Fox, W. H. Fuller, Gansvort, Harrison, Hewitt, Hopkins, Hubbell, Jagalls, Kirby, Latham, Lawrence, Livingston, Mann, M. Carthy, Messinger, Mott, Noble, Oakley, Olivar, Orvis, Ostrander, Paige, Parker, Pattibone, Que-kenboss, Ross, Savage, R. I. Smith, Sprague, Stephens, D. Stewart, S. Stewart, Stillwell, Strong, Trous, Tutbill, Van Ness, Watson, Youngs—52.

So the whole bill was REJECTED.—Afterwards laid on the table.

Colombia.—The Constituent Congress of Colombia, was installed at Bogota on the 20th Jan. Forty seven deputies were present, and Gen. Sucre was chosen President. Gen. Bolivar on the same day issued a proclamation to the Colombians, announcing his resignation, and also sent in his message to Congress, conveying the same information.

"Release me, I entreat you, from the reproaches which await me, if I continue to occupy a station that can never be free from the charges of ambitious aim. Believe me a new magistrate is indispensable for the Republic—the people wish to ascertain if I shall ever cease to command them—the American states look upon us with a certain degree of uneasiness, which may one day bring upon Colombia evils similar to those of this war with Peru. In Europe, even, there are those who fear that my conduct will dishonor the noble cause of liberty—How many wars and conspiracies have we not been subject to, in order that my authority and person might be assailed. These blows have caused the people to suffer—and such sacrifices would have been spared—if from the beginning the legislature of Colombia had not forced upon me a burden which has borne me down more than war and all its hardships. Show yourselves, fellow citizens, worthy to represent a free people, discarding all idea that I am necessary to the Republic. If a single man were necessary to sustain a State, such a State ought not to exist, and soon would not exist. The magistracy which you shall establish will be the basis of domestic concord, a bond of fraternity, a consolation for defeated parties. All Colombians will rally round this fortunate man: he will receive them in the arms of friendship; he will form of them one family of citizens. I will obey with the most entire respect this legitimate magistrate. I will follow him as the angel of peace. I will support him with my sword and my whole strength. Every one will contribute energy, respect, and submission to your choice. I swear it Legislators—I promise it in the name of the people and of the army The Republic will be happy, if, receiving my resignation, you shall name for President a citizen beloved by the nation;—it will fall, if you persist in making me its chief. Listen to my entreaties; save the Republic. Save my glory, which is in Colombia. Dispose of the Presidency which I respectfully abdicate into your hands—From this day I am only a private citizen, armed to defend the country and to obey its government forever. I make to you a formal and solemn surrender of the supreme authority which the National Suffrages had conferred upon me."

From the reply of General Sucre, President of the Congress, made on the 22d of January, we have only time to extract what refers to Bolivar's resignation: "The devouring monster of anarchy, sir, would rage among us in Colombia, if you abandon us at this moment. You have solemnly promised to continue in the exercise of the supreme authority until Congress shall promulge a Constitution, and name its magistrates; and if on one hand you owe to Colombia, sir, and to yourself, offer weighty obstacles to carrying into effect the abdication you have made of the Presidency of the Republic; the Congress on the other, is absolutely incapable of accepting it—because that promise is enrolled in the very law by which the Congress was authorized, and it should therefore be the first religiously to respect it. As to your reputation, it can in no wise suffer for the calumnies of your detractors. The existence of this assembly is a victorious answer to all such. Continue, then, Sir, to preserve Colombia from the horrors of anarchy: leave her for a legacy, the consolidation of her laws, and then your name, already immortal, will appear still more resplendent in the pages of history, when they shall record that you postponed every thing, sacrificed every thing to the happiness of your country."

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Marriages.

MARRIED.—In Carthage, on the 17th inst by the Rev. Mr. Howard of Greece, Mr. Archibald Carter, to Mrs. Adeline Chapman, both of the former place.

Deaths.

DIED.—In Mendon on the 27th ult. suddenly Mr. Garabrant Spear, aged 46. Also, on the 15th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. Alanson Smith, aged 25.

In this village, on the 15th inst. an infant daughter of Nathan Lyman, aged three months.

NOTICE.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of GATES, are requested to meet at the Mansion House on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the Town Election.

NOTICE.

The ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICANS of the town of PERRINTON, are requested to meet in their several school districts to choose Two Delegates from each district, part of districts, 1—to meet in Town Convention, on the 25th instant, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Isaac Arnold, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for town officers.

NOTICE.

The ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICANS of the town of BRIGHTON are requested to meet at Alexander's tavern, on the 31st inst. at one o'clock P. M. to nominate town officers for the ensuing year.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED near this village, containing ninety-four acres of land, good buildings &c. Enquire at this office. Rochester, March 22d, 1830. 111m3

Farm for Sale.

88 ACRES, 40 improved, situated in Greece, near B. Kings, and near the big Ridge, and the north part of L. 124. Title perfect, and price & terms liberal. Enquire of JOSIAH BISSELL, jr. or FORD, BISSELL, & Co. Rochester, March 16th, 1830. 111w6

BREWSTER'S Office, } March 13th. } DRAWING of Extra Class No. 4— } 40 11 23 57 16 41 6 35 50 26.

NEW-YORK Consolidated Lottery.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 6, FOR 1830. To be Drawn in the City of New York on Thursday, the 25th of March 1830. 60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS. Yates & McIntyre, Managers.

Table with columns: Prize, Amount, and Odds. 1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000, 1 " " 5,000 " 5,000, 1 " " 2,500 " 2,500, 1 " " 1,995 " 1,995, 20 " " 1,000 " 20,000, 20 " " 500 " 10,000, 12351 from 100 to 5 87,355.

Not two Blanks to a Prize! Whole Tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50—Quarters \$1.25. Tickets and Shares for sale by S. C. BREWSTER, 19 Exchange street.

Who has lately sold the immense number of capital prizes, as follows: viz. in class No. 18, tick. comb 16 35 55 cap. prize. \$50,000, 14, " " 23 35 42 " " 10,000, 1, " " 6 35 57 " " 10,000, 2, " " 2 22 36 " " 10,000, 17, " " 13 14 25 " " 6,000, 12, " " 12 28 44 " " 4,000, 13, " " 25 29 45 " " 2,110, 10, " " 10 22 33 " " 1,750, 8, " " 8 45 31 " " 1,298, 11, " " 5 14 35 " " 1,000, 11, " " 2 36 44 " " 1,000, 16, " " 3 22 44 " " 1,000, 18, " " 9 26 35 " " 1,000.

All of which have been sold and the CASH promptly paid by BREWSTER. Exchange business done as usual, and at the highest price paid for Gold. 108

4000 BUSHELS OF CORN

wanted, for which the subscriber will pay Cash, on delivery at his Mill. BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Rochester, March 9 1830. 109-3w

THE ALBANY JOURNAL,

A DAILY EVENING PAPER, OPPOSED TO FREE MASONRY. WILL issue from the Press of B. D. PACKARD & CO. on Monday the 22d day of March next.

The JOURNAL will labor diligently and faithfully to vindicate Republican principles and to defend constitutional liberty.—The object of its establishment is to aid on the great work of Civil and Political reformation which the people have taken in hand. Its publishers and their immediate patrons are impelled to this enterprise by considerations which deeply affect the common interests and the common welfare of the whole community.

The JOURNAL will be published Daily at \$8 per annum, and Semi-Weekly, for the Country, at \$4 per annum, payable half-yearly.

Albany, March 4, 1830. Subscriptions for the JOURNAL received at this office.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David Bates, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said David Bates in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New York, being all that certain lot, part of a certain large tract of land known by the name of the triangular tract, and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard, and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Genesee, distinguished as lot number eleven, in the second section of town number five, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, be the contents of the same more or less—all of which above described premises, I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the Law directs on the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Inn now occupied by Silas Walbridge, in the village of Clarkson.—Dated March 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. E. POND, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard H. Johnson, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece of land, situate in the town of Penfield, county of Monroe, and state of New York, being thirty acres and fifty-one rods of land, to be taken off from the north end of the south east division of lot number seventeen, in township number thirteen, in the fourth range of townships, in Phelps and Gorham's purchase, and bounded on the north east & west by the lines of said division, and south by land in the same division, formerly conveyed by Daniel Penfield to Joseph Ailly. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, to be taken off from the north part of the south east division of said lot number seventeen, and bounded as follows: viz—on the east and west by the lines of said division, and south by a line to be run parallel to the said north line, and so far distant therefrom as to include twenty eight acres and one hundred and twenty rods of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedley Esq. including all highways, if any there be which I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the Law directs, at the house of Daniel Wilson in the town of Penfield, on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 22d, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHICKATER, Deputy Sheriff.





**DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,**  
FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholera, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Constiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obviates rheumatic pains and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headache, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the drooping; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the shallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all disease. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

**CERTIFICATES.**  
**UTICA, July 17, 1829.**  
I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stages of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints.

**T. O'NEIL.**  
**UTICA, July 17, 1829.**  
Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use.

**A. P. PAINE.**  
**UTICA, June 10, 1829.**  
I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholera. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholera, it cured it in a short time.

**GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.**  
M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes.

**HAIR REGENERATOR,**  
AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.  
DR. STERRY'S  
DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence, for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

**DOCTS. HENRY and A. G. SMITH**  
have formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic and Surgery. Their office on Court-House Square.

**ANTI-AVETUS:**  
A Sale and Speedy Remedy for Fever and Ague. Prepared by J. S. WARE, Chemist, Rochester, N. Y.  
IN a community like ours, nothing can be more perplexing and discouraging than the prevalence and relapses of the ague and fever. The farmer more particularly feels the paralyzing influence of this perpetual Incubus. Not only the sufferings of perhaps his whole family at once, nor yet the medical bills accruing therefrom, constitute the sum of his perplexities; but to these must be added the loss of their whole time, and that too at a season when time to him is the most valuable. It is when he first begins his settlement in the "New Country," when his woods must be felled, his fields cleared; and in the Spring, when his lands must be ploughed, sowed or planted, that this inveterate foe arrests his progress, consumes his money, time, and constitution, and blights his prospects. Believing that pain, expense, and loss of time may be prevented by a timely and persevering use of very simple medicine, the Subscriber offers to the public the above named remedy, warranted to cure, if not speedily, more permanently than any other now in use. This article is not offered as a universal remedy, that is, to cure every malady that may, or can attack human nature, but as a remedy for ague and fevers only; which, from considerable experience, and the testimony of several medical gentlemen, the subscriber hesitates not to declare his belief that it will generally cure.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
I hereby certify that my son, twelve years old, has been cured of the AGUE AND FEVER, in a few days, by the use of J. S. Ware's "ANTI-AVETUS." He has been afflicted with the above disease for two years past, which has resisted all medical aid.

**AARON HAZEN.**  
Handford's Landing.  
This is to certify, that I have been cured of a severe attack of the AGUE AND FEVER, by the use of J. S. Ware's "ANTI-AVETUS."  
**THOMAS LEWIN.**  
Greece.  
Mr. J. S. Ware,  
Sir—Having made use of one Box of your "ANTI-AVETUS," I am perfectly cured of the AGUE AND FEVER.  
**M. ACELTON.**

**Mr. J. S. Ware,**  
Sir—Having been persuaded to make use of your "ANTI-AVETUS," for the cure of the AGUE AND FEVER, I would inform you, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with this most appalling disease, that I am perfectly cured by taking one Box. You are at liberty to give this to the Public.  
**A. EASTMAN.**  
**Rochester, N. Y.**  
N. B. In all cases where the directions are strictly observed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded. For sale by Almy & Wilcox, Le Roy, Webster & Reynolds, Batavia, Clark & Dean, Lima, J. B. Elliot, Brockport, Robinson & Loomis, Palmyra, Dean & Crosby, Lyons. Also by the subscriber, Exchange-Street Rochester, New York.  
**J. S. WARE**  
Nov 10, 1829.

**INDIGESTION**—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressed disease, called dyspepsia or indigestion.  
A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixer, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most of dyspeptics.—These pills taken in conjunction with the elixer, increase the biliary secretion, stimulate and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative in the whole alimentary canal.

The action of the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir is not immediately purgative; but as it restores the strength of the stomach, the natural peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, by the slow but certain tonic affects communicated to the whole alimentary canal. It is perfect nonsense to attempt to cure indigestion by disturbing the natural digestive process.

Letter from a Physician, dated Richmond, August 9th, 1828.  
**Dr. C. L. SMITH.**  
I have sold three dozen of the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir and I am confident it is a most excellent remedy for dyspepsia, several gentlemen have called on me and expressed their decided belief in its efficacy; a lady in particular, who has been for six or seven years afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and debility of the stomach, is to my knowledge now enjoying tolerable good health, from the use of the Elixir. In fact, I have seen no person that has taken the Elixir in this place, but that has been greatly benefitted.

Do not fail to send me a further supply, say six dozen, or as many more as you think proper. I am Respectfully your Serv.  
**ANSON BROOKS.**  
The Elixir and Pills, are for sale by BRACE & STARR, Druggists, No. 3, Buffalo St Rochester

**BOTANI MEDICINE.**  
THE subscriber keeps for sale, a few dozens north of W. J. McCracken's Inn, a general variety of Botanic medicine of our country's production, and also medicines secured to Dr. Thompson by patent. Many of the above-mentioned preparations have proved highly useful, and if the subscriber were disposed, he could obtain numerous certificates substantiating their utility.—But this course is not preferred; the object of this note is merely to acquaint the friends of the practice, and those wishing to embrace respecting the system, where the subscriber can be found, and where such medicine can be obtained.  
**DAVID TOWER.**  
Rochester, Jan. 19, 1830.

**DR. FENN,**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.—his office in the rooms over Avery & Griffith's Store, on Exchange street, adjoining the canal, where all professional business will receive his immediate attention.  
**Rochester, Sept. 8, 1828.**

**NEW BOOKS.**  
**LAFAYETTE'S Tour in America in 1824 and 1825;**  
Narrative of a Journey through the upper provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, in 1824 and 1825, &c. &c., by Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D. D., 2 vols.; Bishop Heber's Life, Irving's Conquest of Grenada, 2 vols. Sketches of Irish Character, by Mrs. S. C. all; Yesterday in Ireland; The Book of the Boudoir, by Lady Morgan; Specimens of American Poetry, with critical and biographical notices, 3 vols.; Tales of the Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman; The Collegians, in 2 vols.; Riehelieu, a Tale of France; The Peace Campaigns of a Cornet; Rybrent De Cruse; The New Forest; Romances of Real Life; The Rivals of Este, and other Poems, by J. G. & M. E. Brooks; Waldegrave; Memoir of the Rev. Leigh Richmond; Dick's Philosophy of Religion; Pelham, Devereux; Memoirs of Simon Bolivar, by Gen. H. L. V. Duoungdr Halstein; Barker's Parent's Monitor; Adventures of a King's Page, a novel. Young Cadet; A Useful Guide for Grocers, Distillers, Hotel and Tavern Keepers, and Dealers of every denomination, by William Beattoll, &c. &c. &c. for sale by MARSHALL, DEAN & CO. Dec. 29, 1829.

**ANNUALS FOR 1830.**  
**ACKERMAN'S Forget-Me-Not, (London)**  
Talisman, Souvenir, Token, Pearl, Youth's Keepsake, &c. ALSO—A great variety of juvenile books, suitable for Christmas and New Years presents, for sale by MARSHALL, DEAN, & CO. Dec. 25.

**TO PRINTERS.**  
MARSHALL, DEAN, & Co keep constantly for sale, printers Ink, of various qualities, from the extensive manufactures of Mather, New York, and Hastings & Co. Troy. Orders from a distance will be promptly met. Also for sale, a new edition of the "Printer's Guide," by C. S. Van Winkle, Typing Parchment, &c. &c. 1st Month 26 1830.

**SACRED MUSIC.**  
BOSTON Handel and Hayden Society collection of Church Music, seventh improved edition, Reed's Musical Monitor, fifth edition, and the Music Sacra, or Utica and Springfield collection united, seventh improved edition, for sale by the dozen or single, by MARSHALL, DEAN & Co. Jan 25, 1830.

**JUSTICE'S BLANKS.**  
JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, a complete assortment of Justice's Blanks, adapted to the Revised Statutes, consisting of Summons', Executions, Warrants, Attachments, Subpoenas, Bonds for Attach. Veniris, "of Security. Confession of "for staying Ex. Judgment, "for Adjourn't.

Also on hand and for sale the following **Constables Blanks.** Distress Warrants, Inventories, Memorandum of Appraisals, Constables' Sales, Affidavits, &c. &c. Together with Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c. The above blanks are neatly printed, on good paper, and will be sold cheap, by the gross or dozen.  
**Rochester, Jan. 8, 1830.**

**WINES.**  
THE subscriber having received an Agency from the very respectable firm of March & Benson, is prepared to forward orders for **Madeira, Tinto, & Serial Wines.** to the Island of Madaria, direct, or from the importations to New-York. The Wines imported by the above House, have acquired a just celebrity, and those obtaining their supplies through this source, can rest assured, that they will receive them of superior quality, and upon low terms.  
**CHARLES L. OGDEN**  
Rochester, Jan. 18, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Pot and Pearl Ashes.  
**CHARLES L. OGDEN.**  
Rochester, Feb. 1st, 1830.

**B. H. BROWN,** will attend to any calls that he may receive in Surveying, Engineering, or Conveyancing.—Office, corner of Platt and Mill Streets.  
February 9, 1830.

**ROCHESTER MARKET.**  
THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, inform the inhabitants of Rochester, that they have a large and convenient smoke house, where those wishing to get their meat smoked, can have it taken from their houses and returned in good order, on reasonable terms.  
Likewise, the subscribers intend to keep constantly on hand, a good supply of articles in their line, such as fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, &c. also smoked hams, beef and tongues, salt pork and corn'd beef, which they will sell cheap for cash.  
**J. A. FROST & CO.**  
Butchers in the Rochester Market.  
Jan. 30, 1830.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
AND **ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**  
HARTFORD.  
THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st.  
**LEVI WARD, Jr.**  
January 18, 1829.

**For Sale.**  
SLIP No. 31 in the Third Presbyterian Church, price \$55. Also Slip No. 24 in the Baptist Church, price \$60. Enquire at this office.  
February 16, 1830.

**MERINO CLOTHS and CASSIMETS.**—A splendid lot of Merino Cloths and Cassimets, new and fashionable colors, for sale low at the store of **BENJ. FITCH,** Oct 1 Buffalo-street.

**CARPETING.**—1000 yards fine and superfine Scotch ingrain Carpeting, new and superb patterns, for sale at New-York prices. Call at the store of **BENJ. FITCH,** Oct. 1. Buffalo-street.

**FANCY and Staple Dry Goods.**—A general assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, such as Merino and Cashmere Long and Square SHAWLS, Black and White Lace Veils, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Silks of all kinds, colours and descriptions, &c. &c. &c. for sale very low, at the store of **BENJ. FITCH,** Sept. 30.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT, And Removal.**  
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership in business and removed to the ARCADE buildings No. 1, four doors from the corner of Carroll Street, where they are receiving NEW GOODS, which, added to their former stock, comprises an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, as can be found in the village, which they will sell unusually low, and to which they invite the attention of their former customers, and the public.  
**S. G. ANDREWS,**  
**W. S. WHITTLESEY.**  
Rochester, June 1st, 1829.

**FRESH.**—A quantity of very superior WHITE FISH, from Lake Superior, for sale by **ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY,** No. 40, Buffalo-st. Arcade.

**JUST RECEIVED,** and now offered for sale, a new stock of **STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,** which will be sold low for cash, at No 5, Buffalo st.  
**E. MOORE.**  
Rochester, Sept. 14, 1829.

**NEW SUPPLY.**  
**W. M. H. WARD & CO.** Carroll-st are opening their stock of GOODS, which will be found suited to the season—and the prices, to the hard times.  
1 June.

**A Farm for Sale.**  
**SITUATED** near this village, containing ninety-four acres of land, good buildings &c. Enquire at this office.  
**Rochester, March 22d, 1830.**

**DOCT. MARSH'S OFFICE** is on State Street, next door to Whipple, & Co's. ore. April 8, 1829.

**A. W. STOW,**  
ATTORNEY, COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR, office in Carroll Street, two doors south of the Mansion House.  
Sept. 8.

**New-York Bank Note Table.**

New-York	Washington b. co.	1-2
Bank of Albany	Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Rahway	1-2
Commercial b'k	all others	1-2
Bank of New York	Bank of Philadelphia	1-2
Bank of North America	B'k of Penn township	1-2
Froy bank	B'k in Chester county	do
Farmers' b'k of Troy	B'k in Delaware co	do
Mohawk bank of Schenectady	Farmers' b. Lancaster	do
Harrisburgh bank	Harrisburgh bank	do
Grange county bank	Merisworth bank	do
Bank of Utica	Easton bank	do
Dr. bank of Newburgh	German-town bank	do
Do at Itlica	Northampton do	do
Rochester bank	Farmers' b. Bucks co	do
Bank of Auburn	Lancaster bank	1
Ontario bank of Canandaigua	Reading	1
Ontario branch bank at Utica	Gettysburgh	1 a 1-2
Utica branch at Canandaigua	Chambersburgh	do
Central bank of Cherry Valley	Carlisle	do
Bank of Geneva	B'k of Pittsburgh	1 a 1-2
Rochester bank	Brownsville	do
Bank of Chenango	Greenburgh uncertain	do
Columbia bank at Hudson	Northwestern b. of Penn	do
Middle Dis't b'k	do New Hope	do
Green co b'k Casthill	All others	15 to 95
Western bank	Delaware.	
Bank of Plattsburgh	Laurel bank uncertain	
Barker's Exchange	All others	1-2 a 1
Connecticut Notes.	Ohio.	
Bridgeport bank	Bank a Chillicothe	5
Norwich bank	Do at Marietta	5
Eagle bank New-Haven	Do at Steubenville	5
Derby bank	Do at Lancaster	5
All other Connecticut notes	Farmers' & Merch' do	5
Massachusetts Notes.	B'k of St. Clairville	5
All banks in this state	Western Reserve b'k	5
Rhode Island banks	Michigan.	
Bank of New-Haven	B of Michigan Detroit	1
All other Rhode Island banks	B'k of Monroe	broke
Bank of New-York	Kentucky	
Bank of Albany	B'k of Kentucky and branches uncertain	
Bank of North America	B. of Commonwealth do	
Bank of Commerce	Tennessee.	
Bank of Plattsburgh	State bank and branch	do
Barker's Exchange	Nashville bank	do
Connecticut Notes.	Louisiana.	
Bridgeport bank	New-Orleans bank	5 a 6
Norwich bank	Mississippi.	
Derby bank	Natchez bank	5 a 6
All other Connecticut notes	Alabama.	
Massachusetts Notes.	Mobile	6 a 8
All banks in this state	Maryland	
Rhode Island banks	Baltimore banks	1 2
Bank of New-Haven	Port Deposit	2 1-2
Bank of North America	Elkton	2 1-2
Bank of Commerce	Cumberland b of Alle. gany	uncertain
Bank of Plattsburgh	Somerset & Worcester do	do
Barker's Exchange	Merch's b of Snowhill	do
Connecticut Notes.	B'k of Somerset, Princ-ess Ann	do
Bridgeport bank	All others	1
Norwich bank	Virginia.	
Derby bank	Br. b. Romney	1 a 1-2
All other Connecticut notes	NW b of Va	5
Massachusetts Notes.	All others	1
All banks in this state	District of Columbia.	
Rhode Island banks	Merch's b of Alex. and Franklin b of do	do
Bank of New-Haven	Bank of Columbia	do
Bank of North America	All others in the dist	1
Bank of Commerce	North Carolina.	
Bank of Plattsburgh	State b & branches	3
Barker's Exchange	Newbern and Cape	3
Connecticut Notes.	South Carolina	
Bridgeport bank	Charleston banks	1-2 a 2
Norwich bank	Georgia.	
Derby bank	Bank of Darien	3 a 4
All other Connecticut notes	Planters' bank	2
Massachusetts Notes.	All others	2 a 5
All banks in this state		

**From the Washington Telegraph.**  
**STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.**  
WE are indebted to an intelligent gentleman, a passenger on board the Helen McGregor, for the following interesting narrative:

On the morning of the 24th of February, the Helen McGregor stopped at Memphis to deliver freight and land a number of passengers, who resided in that section of Tennessee. The time occupied in so doing could not have exceeded three quarters of an hour. When the boat landed, I went ashore to see a gentleman with whom I had some business. I found him on the beach, and, after a short conversation, returned to the boat. I recollect looking at my watch as I passed the gangway. It was half past eight o'clock. A great number of persons were standing on what is called the boiler deck, being that part of the upper deck situated immediately over the boilers. It was crowded to excess, and presented one dense mass of human bodies. In a few minutes we sat down to breakfast in the cabin. The table, although extending the whole length of the cabin, was completely filled, there being upwards of sixty cabin passengers, among whom were several ladies and children. The number of passengers, on board, dock and cabin united, was between four and five hundred. I had almost finished my breakfast when the pilot rang his bell for the engineer to put the machinery in motion. The boat having just shoved off, I was in the act of raising my cup to my lip, the tingling of the pilot's bell yet on my ear, when I heard an explosion, resembling the discharge of a small piece of artillery—the report was perhaps louder than usual in such cases—for an exclamation was half uttered by me that the gun was well loaded, when the rushing sound of steam, and the rattling of glass in some of the cabin windows checked my speech, and told me too well what had occurred. I almost involuntarily bent my head to the floor—a vague idea seemed to shoot across my mind that more than one boiler might burst, and that by assuming this posture, the destroying matter might pass over without touching me.

The general cry of "a boiler has burst" resounded from one end of the table to the other, and, as if by a simultaneous movement, all started on their feet. Then commenced a general race to the ladies' cabin, which lay more towards the stern of the boat. All regard to order or deference of sex, seemed to be lost in the struggle for which should be first and furthest removed from the dreaded boilers. The danger had already passed away! I remained standing by the chair on which I had previously been sitting. Only one person or two staid in the cabin with me. As yet not more than half a minute had elapsed since the explosion; but in that brief space how had the scene changed! In that "drop of time" what confusion, distress, and dismay! An instant before, and all were in the quiet repose of security—another, and they were overwhelmed with alarm and consternation. It is but justice to say that in this scene of terror, the ladies exhibited a firmness worthy of all praise. No screaming, no fainting; their fears, when uttered, were for their husbands and children, not for themselves.

I advanced from my position to one of the cabin doors for the purpose of inquiring who were injured, when, just as I reached it, a man entered at the opposite one, both his hands covering his face, exclaiming "Oh God, I am lost! I am ruined!" He immediately began to tear off his clothes. When stripped he presented a most shocking and afflicting spectacle; his face was entirely black—his body without a particle of skin. He had been flayed alive. He gave me his name and place of abode—then sunk in a state of exhaustion and agony on the floor. I assisted in placing him on a mattress taken from one of the berths, and covered him with blankets. He complained of heat and cold at once oppressing him. He bore his torments with a manly fortitude, yet a convulsive shreek would occasionally burst from him. His wife, his children, were his constant theme; it was hard to die without seeing them— "it was hard to go without bidding them one farewell." Oil and cotton were applied to his wounds, but he soon became insensible to earthly misery. Before I had done tending him, the whole floor of the cabin was covered with unfortunate sufferers. Some bore up under the horrors of their situation with a degree of resolution amounting to heroism. Others were wholly overcome by the sense of pain, the suddenness of the fatal disaster, and the near approach of death, which even to them was evident—whose pangs they already felt. Some implored us, as an act of humanity, to complete the work of destruction, and free them from present suffering. One entreated the presence of a clergyman to pray for him, declaring he was not fit to die. I inquired for one, none could be had. On every side were to be heard groans and mingled exclamations of grief and despair.

Every moment running about to learn the fate of their relatives, fathers, sons, brothers; for, in this scene of unmixed calamity, it was impossible to say who were saved, or who had perished. The countenances of many were so disfigured as to be past recognition. My attention, after some time, was particularly drawn towards a poor fellow who lay unnoticed on the floor, without uttering a single word of complaint. He was a little distance removed from the rest. He was not much scalded, but one of his thighs was broken, and a principal artery had been severed, from which the blood was

gushing rapidly. He betrayed no displeasure at the apparent neglect with which he was treated—he was perfectly calm. I spoke to him, he said "he was very weak but felt himself going, it would soon be over." A gentleman ran for one of the physicians, he came, and declared that if expedient were used, he might be preserved by amputating the limb, but that to effect this, it would be necessary to remove him from the boat. Unfortunately the boat was not sufficiently near to run a plank ashore. We were obliged to wait until it could be close hauled. I stood by him calling for help; we placed him on a mattress, and bore him to the guards; there we were detained some time from the cause I have mentioned. Never did any thing appear to me so slow as the movements of those engaged in hauling the boat.

I knew, and he knew, that delay was death—that life was fast ebbing. I could not take my gaze from his face—there all was coolness and resignation. No word or gesture indicative of impatience escaped him. He perceived my loud, and, perhaps angry tone of voice, how much I was excited by what I thought the barbarous slowness of those around; he begged me not to take so much trouble; that they were doing their best. At length we got him on shore—it was too late; he was too much exhausted, and died immediately after the amputation.

So soon as I was relieved from attending on those in the cabin, I went to examine that part of the boat where the boiler had burst. It was a complete wreck—a picture of destruction. It bore ample testimony of the tremendous force of that power which the ingenuity of man has brought to his aid. The steam had given every thing a whitish hue—the boilers were displaced—the deck had fallen down—the machinery was broken and disordered. Bricks, dirt, and rubbish, were scattered about. Close by the bowsprit was a large rent, through which, I was told the boiler, after exploding, had passed out, carrying one or two men in its mouth. Several dead bodies were lying around; their fate had been an enviable one compared with that of others—they could scarcely have been conscious of a pang ere they ceased to be. On the starboard wheel house lay a human body, in which life was not extinct, though apparently, there was no sensibility remaining. The body must have been thrown from the boiler deck, a distance of thirty feet. The whole of the forehead had been blown away; the brains were still beating.—Tufts of hair, shreds of clothing, and patches of blood might be seen in every direction. A piece of skin was picked up by a gentleman on board, which appeared to have been peeled off by the force of the steam; it extended from the middle of the arm down to the tips of the fingers, the nails adhering to it. So dreadful had been the force that not a particle of the flesh adhered to it; the most skillful operator could scarcely have effected such a result. Several died from inhaling the steam or gas, whose skin was almost uninjured.

The number of lives lost, will in all probability never be distinctly known.—Many were seen flying into the river, most of whom sank to rise no more. Could the survivors have been kept together until the list of passengers was called, the loss would have been ascertained; that however, though it had been attempted, would under the circumstances have been next to impossible.

Judging from the crowd which I saw on the boiler deck immediately before the explosion, and the statement which I received as to the number of those who succeeded in swimming out after they were cast into the river, I am inclined to believe that between forty and fifty must have perished.

The cabin passengers escaped owing to the peculiar construction of the boat. Just behind the boilers were several iron posts, supporting I think, the boiler deck; across each post was a large circular plate of iron, of between one and two inches in thickness. One of those posts was placed exactly opposite the head of the boiler which burst, being the second one on the starboard side. Against this plate the head struck and penetrated to the depth of an inch, then broke and flew off at an angle, entering a cotton bale to the depth of a foot. The boiler head was in a point blank range with the breakfast table in the cabin, and had it not been obstructed by the iron post, must have made a clear sweep of those who were seated at the table.

To render any satisfactory account of the cause which produced the explosion, can hardly be expected from one who possesses no scientific or practical knowledge on the subject, and who previously thereto was paying no attention to the management of the boat. The Captain appeared very active and diligent in attending to his duty. He was on the boiler deck when the explosion occurred; was materially injured by that event, and must have been ignorant of the mismanagement, if any there was.

From the engineer alone could the true explanation be afforded; and, if indeed it was really attributable to negligence, it can scarcely be supposed he will lay the blame on himself. If I might venture a suggestion in relation thereto, I would assign the following causes:—That the water in the starboard boilers had become low in consequence of that side of the boat resting on the ground during our stay at Memphis; that the fires were kept up some time before we shoved off, that the head which burst had been cracked for a considerable time, that the boiler was extensively heated, and the water thrown in when the boat was again at

motion, was at once converted into steam, and the flues, not being sufficiently large to carry it off as quickly as it was generated, nor the boiler head of a strength capable of resisting its action; the explosion was a natural result.

I assume this proposition to be correct—that, in every case, where a boiler bursts, it is fair to infer that it proceeded from neglect, until the contrary shall be proved.

**A CABIN PASSENGER.**  
on board the *Helen M'Gregor*.  
Washington City, 26th March, 1830.

From the *Anti Masonic Intelligencer*.  
The following document was copy from "The Farmer's Monitor," [Vol. 16] Litchfield, Con. printed by T. Collier, December 17, 1830. It is a summary of an indictment against John Andrew and Robert Ramsay, "for sedition and administering unlawful oaths," and of the testimony of Quintin M'Adam, Esq. Wm. Hamilton and Quintin Stewart, given under oath from the witness' stand, or the trial, had at Ayre, Scotland, Sept. 17, 1830. The accused and the witnesses were all Free Masons, as high, at least, as Knight Templars.

The paper from which we copy, was printed more than 29 years ago. Of course, its contents are no Morgan excitement production. They show, clearly and unequivocally, that Free Masonry was as long as 1796; that it was then substantially the same in Europe that it was in 1826 in the United States, and the same that it is now. They are proof positive that the blasphemous assumptions by Free Masonry of the holy titles, and peculiar prerogatives of Deity, are halloved by antiquity of at least 34 years. They are proof positive, that the *Personification of the Great Jehovah in the Burning Bush*, is not a new thing in Masonry; that the holy name by which Deity declared himself to Moses at Mount Horeb, "I AM THAT I AM," is not a new pass-word of the Royal Arch; that the oath "to keep the secrets of a companion, murder and treason not excepted," is not an interpolation, made by seceding, nor even by adhering, masons of the nineteenth century. They are proof positive that Free Masonry did anciently, as she does now, affect to work miracles. The changing of a rod to a serpent, and a serpent to a rod; the rendering of a hand leprous, and restoring it again; and the making of water blood, she pretends to perform by the hands of her votaries, and she requires them to be given as signs for admittance through the veils of her temple into her holy of holies.

The document before us is also proof positive, that good men in other countries and of other days than ours—men who were deceived by the pretensions, and inveigled by the hyperbois of the Sorcerers, into her sacrilegious communion, have discovered the cheat and the design of her mysteries, abjured the allegiance which she had deceitfully made them swear to her, and, in defiance of her vengeance, borne testimony publicly against her.

**AIR CIRCUIT COURT.**

Wednesday, Sept 17  
This day came on the trial of John Andrew, shoemaker of Maybole, sometime teacher of a private school there; and Robert Ramsay, Cartwright there.

The libel charges them as being guilty of the crime of Sedition, and administering unlawful oaths, importing an obligation not to discover crimes which it is the duty of every good citizen and loyal subject to divulge and bring to light, in so far as they did, under the show and pretence of a meeting for Masonry, some time in the year 1796, at Maybole, along with other of their associates, most of them from Ireland, form themselves into an illegal club, or association, styling itself "The Grand Assembly of Knights Templars," which club, under the pretence of initiating into the ceremonies of Masonry, did admit various persons as members, and did at said admission perform various ceremonies, partly with a view to vilify and undermine the established religion, and partly to represent the Government of the country as oppressive and tyrannical, and did, with this view, oblige those who were admitted, to take, and did administer to them an oath, binding them, among other things, "to conceal the secrets of the order of Knights Templars, murder and treason not excepted," or an oath of such import and tendency; and more particularly charges them with administering, or causing to be administered, such oath on certain occasions libelled in the year 1796.

Mr. Clerk, counsel for the Pannels, made no objection to the relevancy of the indictment, upon which the Court pronounced the usual interlocutor, and the jury were named and sworn in.

**Evidence for the prosecution.**  
Quintin M'Adam, Esq. of Waterside, said he was a master of a lodge of Free Masons at Maybole, of which the Pannels were members, but separated themselves from it.

He was shown the following papers, one entitled "Relaxations of the Grand Assembly of Knights Templars, held at Maybole," and a printed copy of Paine's *Age of Reason*, having the name of John Andrew printed upon it. The above papers, belibelled on, were identified by this witness.

William Hamilton, Mason, in Maybole, said he was a member of a Lodge at Maybole, Royal Arch, No. 264. When he was admitted a member, a pistol was fired, and some person called out, *put him to death*. He was blindfolded at first when brought into the room, and the covering being afterwards taken from his eyes he was shown a stone jug in the corner of the room, and a bush in the jug, and a candle burning in it. He was told by the Pannel (Andrew) that it was the representation of God Almighty in the midst of a burning bush. Andrew was the master of the Lodge, and was reading the third chapter of Exodus. The witness

was desired to put off his shoes, as it was *holy ground he stood on*; the covering was put down again on the witness's face, and he was led under an arch, and after he had passed under the arch, he was desired to find the book of the law; it was taken up by some other person in the Lodge, who was called High Priest, and who said he would explain it. The witness was desired to put money on the book, to pay for explaining it to him; the book he was told was the Bible. The witness put money on the book as desired; and John Andrew made observations on the Chapter as he read it; but the witness does not positively remember any of them. Recollects that part of the chapter where the children of Israel are said to be in bondage. The passport for a Royal Arch Mason was, *I am that I am*. After the above ceremonies, the witness being taken out of the room, had his coat taken off, and tied on his shoulders in a bundle, and was then brought in a carpet with a rent in it was called *the veil of the temple*.

He was led through it, and round the room. A sword was put into his hand, and he was ordered to use it against all who opposed him as a Knight Templar. John Andrew read the 4th chapter of Exodus; the witness was desired to throw down the sword, and was told it was to be a serpent; after which he was desired to take it up again, and was told it was again a rod. Andrew poured ale and porter on the floor, and called it blood. He was shown 13 burning candles; one in the middle, he was told, represented *Jesus Christ*, the others the twelve apostles. Andrew blew out one of the candles, which he called Judas, who betrayed his master—one of them was dim, and was called Peter, who denied his master. Something on a table, under a white cloth, being uncovered, was perceived to be a human skull, which the witness was desired to take up, and view it, and was told it was a real skull of a brother called Simon Magus. Porter was poured in the skull, which the witness was desired to drink; he did so, and it was handed round the whole Knights. Andrew put the point of the sword into it, and then touched the witness's head with it, saying, *I dub thee in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*.

He took an oath to keep the secrets of the Knights Templars, murder and treason not excepted; the penalty for revealing was that his body would be runted up like a fir deal.

John Andrew was Master, at this admission, and at two others where the witness was present. The witness's impression was, that the ceremonies used were a scoffing at religion; and though he cannot say positively, he thought they had a tendency to overturn the government.—The chapter, as to relieving the children of Israel out of bondage, was no more commented on than any other in the chapter read.

**Cross Examined.**—He said he thought the design of the Lodge was against the Government, because of the words of the oath. Never heard politics discoursed of in the Lodge. He was present at three meetings. It is two twelvemonths ago, since he declared this matter.

Quintin Stewart, Tailor, in Maybole, said, he went through some parts of masonry with John Andrew, when he had no charter. He was prepared to do a Royal Arch mason, and taken to the door, where a man in the inside called out—"Put him to death" and a pistol was fired; he was blindfolded and brought into a room, and the covering removed, that he might "see the great sight, the Lord in a flame of fire in the bush, and it not consumed;" this was read by Andrew. He was commanded to put off his shoes, as the place was holy ground. He saw a thorn bush in the corner of the room, and a candle in the heart of it burning. Andrew said, "Go and deliver the children of Israel from their bondage, and the burden of their task masters." He was taken round the Royal Encampment in the middle of the room, and was then put into what they called the *dark vault*, in search of the book of the law, and a book was thrown down on the floor, and afterwards put into his hand; he was asked to explain it. The High Priest came and said he could do it upon being paid for it. The High Priest had a carpet round him, his name was Wm. Moore, an Irish man; witness gave money, and the High Priest explained the law. Thirteen candles were burning on a table, they were called *our Saviour and his twelve Apostles*. Witness was taken out of the room to be prepared to a Knight Templar. His coat was tied in a bundle on his back, and a staff put in his hand, to travel through the *sandy deserts*. He passed through the first and second veils of the temple. He was ordered to cast his staff on the ground, so that it might become a serpent, &c. He was taken round their Royal Assembly two or three times, then to a table where something was lying covered, was ordered to uncover it, and he found it to be a human skull, which he was told was the head of a brother who once tasted, heard and smelled, as we do now. Andrew poured porter into it, and gave it to the witness to drink; he drank a little of it, as did the rest. Andrew took a sword, and put the point of it into the porter, and touched the witness's head with it, and said, "I dub you, I dub you, I dub you."

The witness was shown thirteen small wands or rods in a jug, which they called *our Saviour and his Twelve Apostles*. Andrew, the Master of the Lodge commented a little on them and then took the witness's obligation to keep his secrecy. The words of the Oath were, "To keep the secrets of a Knight Templar, Murder and Treason not excepted." To the best of witness's knowledge, these were the words. Questioned, if by this oath he conceived he was bound to conceal Murder and Treason? Answered, he thought so. He was Tyler of the Lodge for a short time, and left them, because he thought no man who professed to be a Christian, ought to be a witness

to their ceremonies. Saw a paper entitled "Regulations." **Cross Questioned.** Said he left the Lodge from religious scruples. Does not remember the words "Murder or High Treason," in a Master Mason's oath. Does not remember any political conversation, hostile either to church or state. Had the regulations in his custody, and had no injunction to keep them secret. It was in the month of June last, he gave information of the oath to the Lieutenant of the county. The Advocate Depute concluded proof on the part of the prosecution. The foregoing document was read to the Convention by Dr. Leonard Beane, in confirmation of facts laid down in the Report of the Committee on the Truth of the Disclosures of Freemasonry.

Champlain or Champlain and Junction canal per mile. 6  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Oswego canal, per mile. 6  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Cayuga and Seneca canal and the lateral canal to East Cayuga village, or either of them per mile. 6  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Junction canal, and not connected with regular lines of boats for the transportation of persons on the Erie or Champlain canals, per mile. 50  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of property per mile. 2  
On each person over eight years of age transported in a boat used chiefly for the transportation of persons, per mile. 2  
On each person over twelve years of age transported in a boat used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile. 2

**IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND CARRIERS.**

It will be perceived by the following rates of toll, as established by the Canal Board, that material alterations have been made since the last year. The principal alteration is in the reduction of the toll from 2 2/40 pounds to 2,000, in conformity to the revised statutes, and the addition of a 1-2 cent per ton on merchandise going up the canal; which, a correspondent states, is an addition equal to about 12 per cent, on articles paying toll by weight on down freight, and 34 per cent, on merchandise going from tide water up the canals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK }  
Canal Room, Albany, 19th 1830 }  
**RATES OF TOLL ESTABLISHED BY THE CANAL BOARD, TO BE COLLECTED ON THE N. YORK STATE CANALS.**

**Provisions, &c.** Cts. m.  
On flour, salted beef and pork, butter and cheese, beer and cider, per ton per mile. 1 5  
On bran and ship stuffs in bulk, per ton per mile. 1 0  
**Iron, Minerals, Ores, &c.**  
On salt, manufactured in this state per ton per mile. 0 5  
On gypsum, the product of this state per ton per mile. 0 5  
On brick, sand, lime clay, earth, leached ashes, manure and iron ore per ton per mile. 0 5  
On pot and pearl ashes, mineal coal, charcoal, pig iron broken castings and scrap iron, per ton per mile. 1 0  
On stoves and all other iron castings, going to or from tide water per ton per mile. 9 0  
On copperas, going towards tide-water, per ton per mile. 1 0  
On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water per ton per mile. 1 0

**Furs, Peltry, Skins, &c.**  
On furs and peltry, (except deer, buffalo and moose skins,) per ton per mile. 3 0  
On deer, buffalo and moose skins per ton per mile. 1 5  
On sheep skins, and other raw hides of domestic animals, per ton per mile. 1 5  
**Furniture, &c.**  
On carts, wagons, sleighs, ploughs and mechanical tools necessary for the owners individual use, when accompanied by the owners, emigrating north or west for the purpose of settlement, per ton per mile. 1 0

**Stone, Slate, &c.**  
On slate and tile for roofing, per ton per mile. 1 0  
On all stone, entirely unwrought, do 0 5  
On all other stone, do 1 0

**Lumber, Wood, &c.**  
On timber, squared and round, 100 cubic feet per mile. 1 0  
On the same if carried in rafts, per 100 cubic feet per mile. 1 5  
On boards, plank, scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, and all siding, lath, and other sawed stuff less than one inch thick, (except such as is enumerated in regulations no. 21 and 39.) per 1000 feet per mile. 1 0  
On the same if transported in rafts, per ton per mile. 2 0  
On sawed lath of less than five feet in length, split lath and hoop poles, per ton per mile. 0 5  
On staves and heading, per ton per mile. 1 0  
On shingles per M. per mile. 0 2  
On the same if conveyed in rafts per M. per mile. 0 4  
On split posts and rails for fencing, per M. per mile. 4 0  
On the same if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile. 8 0  
On wood for fuel (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt which shall be exempt from toll,) and tan bark per cord per mile. 1 0  
On the same if transported in rafts, per cord per mile. 2 0  
On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, per ton per mile. 1 5

**Agricultural Production**  
On cotton, per ton per mile. 1 5  
On live cattle, sheep and hogs, per ton per mile. 1 0  
On horses, (and each horse when not weighed to be computed at 6 cwt) per ton per mile. 1 5  
On rags, per ton per mile, 1 5  
On hemp and tobacco, going towards tide water, per ton per mile. 1 0  
On all other agricultural productions of this state not particularly specified per ton per mile. 1 5

**Articles not enumerated.**  
On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing from tide water, per ton per mile. 3 5  
On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing towards tide water, per ton per mile. 1 5

**Boats and Passengers.**  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Erie Canal between Schenectady and Utica, per mile. 15  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Erie canal west of Utica, per mile. 6  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the

On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Oswego canal, per mile. 6  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Cayuga and Seneca canal and the lateral canal to East Cayuga village, or either of them per mile. 6  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Junction canal, and not connected with regular lines of boats for the transportation of persons on the Erie or Champlain canals, per mile. 50  
On boats used chiefly for the transportation of property per mile. 2  
On each person over eight years of age transported in a boat used chiefly for the transportation of persons, per mile. 2  
On each person over twelve years of age transported in a boat used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile. 2

**Resolved.** In pursuance of the provisions of the revised statutes, part first, chapter 19, title 2, section 35, that in levying charging and collecting tolls upon all the canals of this state, "the hundred weight shall consist of one hundred pounds Avordupois, and twenty such hundred pounds shall constitute a ton."

**Resolved.** That the foregoing rates of tolls be and they are hereby established, and that the same be hereafter charged and collected on the several canals of this state, in lieu of all rates of toll heretofore established upon any or either of the said canals, or any part thereof.

S. YOUNG,  
WM. C. BOUCK,  
H. SEYMOUR,  
Canal Commissioners.  
SILAS WRIGHT, Jr.  
A. C. FLAGG,  
G. C. BRONSON,  
A. KEYSER,  
Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

**The Murder of Mr Wm Miller confirmed by another Witness!!**  
A native of Belfast Ireland, now in this city, has confirmed the statement of Mr Samuel G. Anderson, before two members of the State Committee, so far as the following. He says, "he well recollects Mr William Miller—he was a Miller by trade—that he went to the Lodge and the next day was found in Lime Kiln Dock, awfully mangled! He did not see the body; but recollects that the Murder was published in the *Belfast paper*; headed "ANOTHER MURDER" in large letters. The above may be relied upon as true. But more hereafter.—*Boston Anti-Masonic Christian Herald*

**From the Boston Free Press**  
The Special Committee appointed at a numerous Convention of the County and Ward Committee from all parts of the city of Boston, and other citizens, assembled at Merchant's Hall, on the 18th March instant, for the purpose of investigating more particularly the facts in connection with the disclosures made under oath by our fellow-citizen—MR. SAMUEL G. ANDERTON, have attended to the duties assigned them and ask leave respectfully to—

**REPORT.**  
That they find MR. SAMUEL G. ANDERTON to be a man well known to many of our merchants and other citizens: & so far our committee have yet been able to ascertain, his character for truth and veracity is good and beyond any doubt, or dispute. Your Committee have not arrived at this conclusion without research and careful inquiry. They have examined a respectable number of recommendatory certificates in his favor—given by persons of known character and integrity at different periods of his life and on various occasions. They have visited that part of the city of Boston in which he lives—inquired among his neighbors of respectability, and of those who for many years have intimately known him. But after all, they have been unable to find any thing to impeach the credibility of his testimony.

Your committee therefore are unanimous in the belief, that Mr. Samuel G. Anderson, possesses a sound mind—a retentive memory—and that his character for truth and veracity are such as to render his testimony worthy, fully to be believed. Your committee take the liberty however, to mention one, or two other important considerations, in support of Mr. Anderson's disclosure. The first arises from the nature of the Masonic Institution. It will be seen, that his deposition publicly and voluntarily given signed and sworn to on the 15th inst., before a proper magistrate.—A Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, well known in Boston—exhibits a most atrocious Murder! a murder in cold blood! and a murder committed by a Royal Arch Chapter of from thirty five to forty Freemasons! This, it must be confessed, is agreeable to the OATHS and OBLIGATIONS of Free Masonry.

The second consideration is from what has been done by the fraternity. It is well known, by undoubted evidence now before the world, that if Wm MILLER was murdered as Mr Anderson has testified, that he is not the ONLY FREE MASON who has suffered the BLOODY penalties of his obligations! The institution of Freemasonry is not merely suspected; for, without the testimony of Mr. Anderson who was an eye witness, it has been proved to be guilty. Other strong circumstances might be mentioned. But your committee forbear, lest their publicity at this time might prove prejudicial to further investigation. All which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB HALL, } Special  
BEJ. W. LAMB } Committee  
ISAAC PORTER }  
City of Boston, March 23, 1830

**Union Cou. Ky. March 10.**  
One of the strangest circumstances took place here to-day that I ever heard of. About twelve or one o'clock, a very black cloud came over, from which fell a moderate shower of something black as ink; and as the ground was covered with snow, I for the first time saw black snow. Since it has dried, the corn stalks are covered with something like ashes and gunpowder. The rain was accompanied like the smoke of stone coal. After the shower (which lasted but a few minutes) was over, it commenced snowing part of which was also black. It has created some little alarm: some attribute it to a volcanic eruption.

The Portsmouth N. H. Journal complains that it has had no marriages to publish for six weeks.

**ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1830.

**Town Elections.**—We are well aware that the results of the town elections in the western counties, are looked for abroad, with deep and anxious interest. We have given them so far as received. As yet, they furnish but one constant and brilliant succession of triumphs for political Anti Masonry. The people seemed to be instinctively aware of their importance, and determined to testify in the face of the world, their continued opposition to a dangerous institution. Last spring, the tale was eagerly taken up, and industriously circulated, that "Anti-Masonry was subsiding at the West." It gained undeserved credence. The fall elections refuted the falsehood by the startling evidence of seventy thousand Anti Masonic votes. Nothing daunted by this result, the lying sentinels of the press have resumed the tale. They had high authority for this in the example of the acting Governor of this state; who, from his seat of power, dared first to renew the falsehood under his official sanction. Many who knew not to what falsehoods even men in high places would stoop, feared for the interests of our infant cause. Many placed confidence in the predictions of the false prophets. The results of our town elections must satisfy all, both friends and foes, that the opposition to Free Masonry, and to any and every political party which relies upon Free Masonry for support, in these Western Counties, is unabated, steady, determined, and overwhelming. All parties may place confidence in this fact, and calculate upon it with certainty at future elections. Even the hiring editor of the *Argus*, cannot derive from the results of the spring elections, evidence sufficient to deceive even the wilfully blind. We are now entering upon the fourth year of our political contest with Free Masonry at the polls. Yet the zeal which first prompted our Yeomanry to cite Free Masonry to this majestic tribunal, has in no measure abated. Twice in each year, spring and fall, we have regularly met the mystic array at the ballot boxes, & regularly discomfited them by increasing majorities. The spirit has not flagged, and the exertions have not slackened in these patriotic efforts of our Yeomanry, to redeem the free institutions of this land from the polluting influence of Free Masonry. The elections of the present spring have furnished further and stronger evidence of a steady, determined and unwavering purpose, to overthrow Free Masonry through the means of the ballot-boxes. Time and reflection have given their sanction to the wisdom of the determination which first made this question political. We ask all to ponder upon these facts. The proof shows, that the people of our Western Counties have certainly discovered something in Free Masonry, which has alarmed, and deeply alarmed them, for its influence upon their rights and their privileges. For three years has the matter been under investigation and discussion. Time enough has been given for any 'delusion' to be exposed and dispelled; for any 'excitement' to have been soothed and allayed; yet, with all the lights of investigation and discussion; with abundant time for cool reflection and judgment to operate, they still show by stronger evidence, at their public elections, that the threatened danger was no idle dream of a distempered imagination. This is the deliberate judgment of our Yeomanry, and they are as shrewd, as cool, as intelligent, as little 'excitable' as the Yeomanry of any other land. Let others who would condemn them, look into the evidence upon which their conduct has been predicated. Let them examine it coolly, with an honest purpose, discarding all preconceived prejudices, and determining to arrive at the truth, and perhaps before they shall have fully made up their minds to pronounce sentence of unqualified condemnation, they may come to think that the most essential rights of freemen have been nobly sustained, amidst obloquy and reproach, by this lawful and constitutional opposition to speculative Free Masonry.

**Canal Tolls.**—We have heard it asserted, that the increase of the canal tolls was made with the knowledge that it would bear hardest upon the 'infected district,' and with the intention to enlist other portions of the state in favor of the party in power, by throwing an undue proportion of the public burdens upon the western farmers. We can hardly believe that even political profligacy could go so far, and we feel sure that if it should be pushed to this point, that our eastern brethren will resent this bribe to their interests, by their deep toned indignation, at a precedent so fatal—so dangerous. It is a dangerous example to depart from the immutable principles of justice. He that is advantaged by it to-day, may be crushed to the earth by the operation of the same rule, to-morrow. It leaves every thing unstable, and entirely at the mercy of arbitrary power. This however, is a matter in which all have a common interest, if viewed in its true light. The city of New York has a stake as deep as the western section. They will appreciate this when they understand the fact, that this arbitrary and unnecessary act of power, will drive the greater portion of our produce to a more northern market. The advantages between the New York and Montreal market, are frequently balanced by a hair;

the canal, has made it for the interests of our Millers to send their flour to the more northern market. They have already made their arrangements to do so; and one or two Mills here, which manufacture each about 500 bbls. of flour per day, are shipping it to Montreal. If this continues, the tolls of thousands of bbls. of flour will be entirely lost to the Canal Fund, and the profits of the trade to the New York merchant. Strong inducements are held out to our produce merchants to give this direction to their purchases. Both their feelings and their interests at present second these inducements. Should this course of trade continue, the wise ones who conceived this project of taxing the West, will find, on closing up their accounts, the Canal Revenue diminished—the internal commerce languishing—the former clamor at being taxed, and the forwarder and merchant indignant at the diversion of trade from its accustomed channels; and then they will deeply bewail the folly and short sightedness which prompted them to punish a portion of the state for their political sins, or to raise a revenue to replenish its exhausted treasury by indirect means.

**TOWN ELECTIONS.**

**ORLEANS COUNTY.**  
At the Town Meeting which took place in this town yesterday, the regular Anti-Masonic ticket succeeded, by an overwhelming majority. Our tickets have also succeeded, by large majorities, in Games and Clarendon, which are the only towns we have heard from. We shall give particulars in our next.—*Orleans Tel.*  
*Murray*—Masonic.

**CAYUGA COUNTY.**  
*Adrian*—Masonic ticket successful.  
*Springport*—Anti-Masonic ticket elected.  
*Aurulus*—Masonic.  
*Seneca*—Anti-Masonic.  
*Brutus*—Anti-Masonic.  
*Owasco*—Masonic; majority 12.  
In this county there has been great Anti-Masonic gain since last fall.

**GENESSEE COUNTY.**  
*Le Roy*—Anti-Masonic ticket elected without opposition.  
*Stafford*—Anti-Masonic.  
*Batavia*—Anti-Masonic triumphantly; average about 170. Last spring the regular anti masonic ticket was defeated.  
*Covington*—Anti-Masonic—average majority 150.

**WARREN COUNTY.**  
*Warsaw*—Masonic.  
*Byron and Elba*—Anti-Masonic.  
*Pembroke*—Divided; Supervisor and Town Clerk masonic; Justice and some others anti masonic.  
The *Batavia Advocate* says that two thirds of the Supervisors in this county are anti masonic.

**LIVINGSTON COUNTY.**  
*Geneseo*—Anti-Masonic; 40 maj.  
*York*—Anti-Masonic; 200 maj.  
*Avon*—Anti-Masonic  
*Caledonia*—Anti-Masonic.

**WAYNE COUNTY.**  
*Lyons*—Anti-Masonic.  
*Arcadia and Palmyra*—Masonic; remainder of the county not heard from.

**ERIE COUNTY.**  
*Buffalo*—Anti-Masonic ticket elected for the first time.

**SENECA COUNTY.**  
*Waterloo*—Masonic.  
*Junius, Fayette, Tyre, Seneca Falls, Varick, and Romulus*—Anti-Masonic.

**RENSELAEER COUNTY.**  
*Berkshock* Gave 250 anti masonic votes; gain since last fall 150. *Greenbush* gave 79 anti masonic votes; gain 79.

**NIAGARA COUNTY.**  
*Lockport*—Anti-Masonic; majority 158. Last spring masonic, majority was 22; gain was 184.  
*Lewistown*—Anti-Masonic; majority 83; greater than any previous election.  
*Wilson*—Anti-Masonic; majority 45; last spring masonic by 20.  
*Someraset*—Anti-Masonic by a handsome majority; last spring by one majority only.  
*New-Fa. e. Royalton and Columbia*—Anti Masonic.  
*Niagara*—Election held last month; only eight naves to the anti masonic ticket.

*Pendleton and Hartland*—Both anti masonic towns, elected masonic Supervisors; in the first by 5, and in the last by 7 majority, owing to the remissness of the anti masons.

*Porter*—The Lieutenant from Fort Niagara led out the Soldiers to vote. Some ten or twelve of them swore in their votes, when the Farmers in indignation adjourned the election to the first of May.

**ONTARIO COUNTY.**  
We hear verbally that the county is almost entirely anti masonic. The papers furnish no particulars.

**MONROE COUNTY.**  
*Brighton*. The entire anti masonic ticket was elected in this town, by an average majority of about 150. Whole number of votes polled 950. The majority on Supervisor was 191; last spring it was 35.  
*Clarkson*. The masonic ticket elected; majority on the Supervisor 87; on the remainder of the ticket much less.  
*Chili*. Whole anti masonic ticket elected by a majority of 83.  
*Gates*. The whole anti masonic ticket was elected; majority on Supervisor 32; on Justice 56; on Collector 133. The whole number of votes polled was 1146. Great exertions had been made by the masonic party, and they were confident of success. Last spring our majority was but 3, and last fall it was against us on the assembly ticket in this town.

*Greece*. The masonic Supervisor was elected by a majority of 7. *Silas Walker* Esq. anti mason, elected Town Clerk, and anti masonic Justice elected, majority 43; part of the other ticket anti masonic. Last spring the masonic majority was over 60.  
*Hemritts*. Whole anti masonic ticket elected; majority 83. Last spring, Supervisor against us.  
*Mendon*. Whole anti masonic ticket elected; lowest majority 62; the rest of the ticket between 70 and 80. Last spring masonic ticket elected.  
*Ogden*. The masonic Supervisor was elected by



Legal Advertisements.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by John Dixon of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and Sarah Dixon his wife, to Elam Smith of the same place, and bearing date on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May, 1826, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, at folio 474, and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe, viz:—part of Lot (No. 2) two hundred and three, on Washington street, and beginning for said part at the distance of three rods south of the north west corner thereof; running thence easterly by a line parallel with the north line of the lot to Spring Alley; thence southerly on said alley to the southern boundary line of the Allen Mill Lot; thence with said southern boundary line westerly to its intersection with Washington street; thence with said street northerly to the place of beginning, be the contents more or less.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 3, 1829.

ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee. WM. S. BISHOP, Attorney. The sale of the above property is hereby postponed until Tuesday, the twenty fifth day of May next, then to take place at the same place and time of day, as above mentioned. Dated December 14, 1829.

ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee. WM. S. BISHOP, Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage, bearing date the first day of August, 1828, executed by Cheney Luce and Polly his wife, to George Terry, of all that certain parcel of land in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known as lot number six, (6) in a subdivision of great lot, number fifty, and bounded as follows:—Beginning four rods west of the west line of Oliver street, thence running westerly, on Buffalo street, six rods; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Oliver street, far enough to contain half an acre of land, the north or rear line of said lot, no fifty; excepting and reserving all that part of lot, No. six, conveyed to William Atkinson by Deed, dated May 25, 1828, and also the part conveyed to Orin Sage, which is forty feet in front and rear on the easterly side of the above described premises.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on Wednesday the 15th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated November 3d, 1829.

GEORGE TERRY, Mortgagee. WHITLESSY & MUMFORD, Attys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and executed by Daniel K. Widener and Mary Ann Widener, of the town of Chili, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, to Simon W. Schanke, of the same place, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case, made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being, in the town of Chili aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake, at the north west corner of a lot of land, formerly owned by Roswell Hart, late of Rochester, deceased, being a subdivision of mile square number (19) nineteen, in said town of Chili, thence south, seventy degrees east, two chains and eighty links to a stake; thence north, twenty degrees and thirty minutes east, two chains and twenty-one links, to a stake standing in the centre of the road; thence north, seventy degrees west following the centre of the road, to the northeast corner of a lot of land owned by Joseph Thompson, thence southerly on the line of the last mentioned lot, to the place of beginning; containing ninety-five rods of land, be the same more or less, will be sold at public auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Wednesday the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 29, 1830.

HENRY WIDENER, Assignee. RUFUS BEACH, Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the sixth day of August, 1828, and executed by Henry M. Bullard, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Asa Freeman, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, that mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and lot number fifty-four, in township number one, distinguished on a map of Caladonia plat, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the said county of Monroe, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in book of Deeds, Liber 4, and in a deed from Josiah Bissell, Jr, and wife, to John Biden, bearing date the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, as lot number ninety-six, (96) will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Thursday the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, December 10, 1829.

P. S. V. HAMOT, Assignee. S. MATHESON, Atty.

THE creditors of Charles Richardson on the insolvent debtor, and imprisoned in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Moses Chapin, Esq. First Judge of Monroe county, at his office in Rochester, in the said county, on the 30th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, according to the prayer of his petition. Dated this eighth day of February, 1830.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Horatio N. Curtis and Bill Colby, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Horatio N. Curtis and Bill Colby, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the Monroe county Clerk's office, distinguished as part of lot twenty-six, (26) and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot twenty-six, on Walnut Alley; thence running westerly by said Alley, thirty eight feet; thence south, three degrees west, sixty-two feet six inches, to a stake; thence north, eighty two degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty feet and nine inches; thence east, the line of said lot twenty-six; thence along said east line to the place of beginning.—Also, one other piece or parcel of land, being part of said lot twenty-six, beginning on Elm-street, at a stake standing thirty feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty-six; thence runs north, eighty four degrees east, seventy three feet, to the west line of the first described piece; thence north, three degrees east, twenty four feet and nine inches to a stake; thence south, eighty eight degrees west, eighty two feet, to Elm-street; thence southerly along Elm-street, thirty feet, to the place of beginning.—Also, all that other piece or parcel of land, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) and being a part of a lot of land purchased by Everard Peck & Co. of Enos Stone, reference being had to a map recorded in Liber two of deeds, page three, in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, and being part of the lot distinguished on said map as lot number five, (5) it being the rear part, bounded on the south by Walnut street, thirty three feet, commencing at the southwest corner, to contain one sixteenth part of an acre, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging—Which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, March 1, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel K. Widener, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel K. Widener, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Chili, county of Monroe and state of New-York, being lot number one, in John Smith's subdivision of lot number nineteen, (19) in the township formerly called Riga, now Chili, containing sixty-eight acres of land, according to said Smith's measurement—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, March 1, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Van Scurver, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Van Scurver, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brighton, Monroe county and state of New-York, being a part of lot number seventeen, as laid down on Johnson and Seymour's printed map of the village of East-Rochester, described as follows, viz: Thirty seven feet in width to be broken off from the north part of said lot, and to extend back west from the public square as laid down in said map, two chains and fifty links, the same width as in front, together with the right of an alley in connexion with others on the south side of the same.—Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Van Scurver, in and to the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being Mill lot A. and B. south of the Aqueduct, and to the appurtenances and appendages thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 15th 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Van Scurver, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Van Scurver, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Brighton, Monroe county and state of New-York, being a part of lot number seventeen, as laid down on Johnson and Seymour's printed map of the village of East-Rochester, described as follows, viz: Thirty seven feet in width to be broken off from the north part of said lot, and to extend back west from the public square as laid down in said map, two chains and fifty links, the same width as in front, together with the right of an alley in connexion with others on the south side of the same.—Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Van Scurver, in and to the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being Mill lot A. and B. south of the Aqueduct, and to the appurtenances and appendages thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 15th 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard H. Johnson, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece of land, situate in the town of Penfield, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being thirty acres and fifty-one rods of land, to be taken off from the north end of the south east division of lot number seventeen, in township number sixteen, in the fourth range of townships, in Fields and Gorham's purchase, and bounded on the north-east and west by the lines of said division, and south by land in the same division, for fully conveyed by Daniel Penfield to Joseph Allen. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, to be taken off from the north part of the south east division of said lot number seventeen, as aforesaid, and bounded, viz:—north, east and west by the lines of said division, and south by a line to be run parallel to the said north line, and so far distant therefrom as to include twenty eight acres and one hundred and twenty rods of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedley Esq. including all highways, if any there be, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Daniel Wilson, in the town of Penfield, on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 24, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHRISTER, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a decree of REAL ESTATE of sale, made by O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the county of Monroe, the subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Omer G. Davis, late of Rochester deceased, will sell at public auction, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next at twelve o'clock at noon, at Blossom's tavern in Rochester, all the right, title, interest and claim, to fifty acres of land, whereof the said Omer G. Davis died seized, being a part of lot No. 45, township No. 14, in the 7th range, in the town of Brighton; and a part of the same lot where Albert Wilson now lives. Also, village lot No. 478, in Johnson & Atkinson's tract, fronting on River and Henrietta street, agreeable to the map of said tract, and supposed to contain one fourth of an acre of land, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the same. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale. Rochester, 23d March, 1830. JAMES DAVIS, ISAAC DAVIS.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Hermon Bissell and Davis C. West, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Hermon Bissell and Davis C. West, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being, in that part of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, commonly called East Rochester, viz:—A piece of land four rods square, to be taken off from the north east corner of lot number twelve (12) section B. bounded north and east by the boundary lines of said lot, and west and south by lines parallel thereto—reference being had to Johnson & Seymour's printed map of said East Rochester. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe and state of New-York, more particularly known as lot number six, [6] in section A. on Johnson & Seymour's purchase, being forty feet front and rear, and one hundred and twelve feet deep, bounded on the east by Market street, so called, on the west by a lane, on the north by lot number five, on which Frederick Clark now lives, and on the south by lot number seven, reference being had to Johnson and Seymour's map of said property. Also, that certain parcel of land, lying in the town of Brighton, county and state aforesaid, known as part of lot number eleven, in Section J. bounded on the north by lots number one and ten, in said section; east by the Methodist meeting house lot; south by the south line of the meeting house lot, and continued to Canal-street; and west by Canal-street, reference being had to Johnson & Seymour's printed map of the same, on file at the office of the Clerk of Monroe county. Also, all that certain tract of land, lying in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, state of New-York, being a part of town lot number sixty six, (66) on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in Monroe county Clerk's office, Liber two of deeds, page three, being designated on said map as lot number twenty seven, formerly on Elm street, supposed to contain nineteen rods and seventeen twenty-fifths of a rod of land. Also, all that certain piece of land on the map last named, known as part of lot number twenty six, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty six, thence eastwardly seventy three feet to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six, thence northerly to Walnut aisle; thence westwardly along said Aisle, to Elm street; thence south along Elm street, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less. Also, all that certain piece of land, lying in the village of Rochester, on the east side of the village of Rochester, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, as aforesaid, being part of lot number twenty six on said map, bounded as follows: beginning at the intersection of Walnut alley and Elm street, running eastwardly along said alley, to a lot now owned by Bill Colby; thence southerly along said Colby's line about thirty seven feet; thence westwardly to Elm street, being seventy four feet south on a parallel line from the place of beginning, being the same house and lot formerly occupied by Warner & Bowen. Also, all that piece of land, situate in Brighton aforesaid, being part of the tract aforesaid, bought of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, viz: the west half of lot number eight, bounded north by Maine street, west by lot number seven, (7) south by Walnut alley, east by a line running through the centre of said lot number eight, which line is thirty three feet east of the east line of said lot seven, containing one eighth of an acre of ground, reference had to said map. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester aforesaid, bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the Genesee river, on the north side of the bridge on Buffalo street, in a line with the north side of Main street, at the distance of twenty-four feet eleven inches from the west wall of the Globe buildings, thence running westerly on the north line of Main street sixteen and one half feet, thence northerly on an extended line at right angles with the north line of Main street, eighty feet, thence eastward on an extending, or an extended line at right angles with the last mentioned line, sixteen and one half feet, thence southerly, on an extended line, parallel with the second above mentioned line, to the place of beginning—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Mansion House of H. H. Crane, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 15th, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David Bates, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said David Bates, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being all that certain lot, part of a certain large tract of land known by the name of the triangular tract, and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard, and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Genesee, distinguished as lot number eleven, in the second section of town number five, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, be the contents of the same more or less—all of which above described premises, I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the law directs on the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Inn now occupied by Silas Walbridge, in the village of Clarkson—Dated March 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said David Bates, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said David Bates, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being all that certain lot, part of a certain large tract of land known by the name of the triangular tract, and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard, and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Genesee, distinguished as lot number eleven, in the second section of town number five, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, be the contents of the same more or less—all of which above described premises, I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the law directs on the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Inn now occupied by Silas Walbridge, in the village of Clarkson—Dated March 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said David Bates, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said David Bates, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being all that certain lot, part of a certain large tract of land known by the name of the triangular tract, and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard, and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Genesee, distinguished as lot number eleven, in the second section of town number four, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, be the contents of the same more or less—all of which above described premises, I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the law directs on the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Inn now occupied by Silas Walbridge, in the village of Clarkson—Dated March 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard H. Johnson, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece of land, situate in the town of Penfield, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being thirty acres and fifty-one rods of land, to be taken off from the north end of the south east division of lot number seventeen, in township number sixteen, in the fourth range of townships, in Fields and Gorham's purchase, and bounded on the north-east and west by the lines of said division, and south by land in the same division, for fully conveyed by Daniel Penfield to Joseph Allen. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, to be taken off from the north part of the south east division of said lot number seventeen, as aforesaid, and bounded, viz:—north, east and west by the lines of said division, and south by a line to be run parallel to the said north line, and so far distant therefrom as to include twenty eight acres and one hundred and twenty rods of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedley Esq. including all highways, if any there be, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Daniel Wilson, in the town of Penfield, on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 24, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHRISTER, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a decree of REAL ESTATE of sale, made by O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the county of Monroe, the subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Omer G. Davis, late of Rochester deceased, will sell at public auction, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next at twelve o'clock at noon, at Blossom's tavern in Rochester, all the right, title, interest and claim, to fifty acres of land, whereof the said Omer G. Davis died seized, being a part of lot No. 45, township No. 14, in the 7th range, in the town of Brighton; and a part of the same lot where Albert Wilson now lives. Also, village lot No. 478, in Johnson & Atkinson's tract, fronting on River and Henrietta street, agreeable to the map of said tract, and supposed to contain one fourth of an acre of land, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the same. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale. Rochester, 23d March, 1830. JAMES DAVIS, ISAAC DAVIS.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Aaron Hall, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Hall, in and to the following described premises, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, being part of lot No. fifty nine (59) town of Brighton, county of Monroe, designated as lot No. eight (8) and nine (9) on a map made for Johnson and Mastick, and filed in the Clerk's office of Monroe county, being all those lots, excepting one acre from near the centre of the same, the south bounds of said acre excepted, being three rods from the south end of said lots, and parallel thereto, and being sixteen rods in front on Alexander street, and ten rods in depth sold Miles P. Squares, the part hereby conveyed, also containing one acre.—Also, all that certain piece of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, state of New-York, and that part of the Ely homestead, so called, which is known as lots No. twelve [12] thirteen [13] section K. on River street, on part of which homestead, said Ely now lives, and the part hereby conveyed is lot No. fifteen [15] which is thirty feet in width, on Ely street, and running back southward seventy one feet, and bounded westwardly by the African Church lot—together with all and singular the hereditaments & appurtenances, unto the said lot belonging or appertaining; Also, those certain pieces or parcels of land, being lots number four hundred and thirty one, [431] four hundred and thirty three, [433] four hundred and thirty five, [435] and four hundred and thirty seven [437] in Johnson & Atkinson's Tract, being allotted as a part of Rochester, reference had to the plat and field notes, filed in the Clerk's office of Monroe, being each four rods in front, on Jefferson street, and running back at right angles, ten rods, together with all the hereditaments, thereunto belonging, which I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 15th, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David Bates, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said David Bates, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being all that certain lot, part of a certain large tract of land known by the name of the triangular tract, and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard, and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Genesee, distinguished as lot number eleven, in the second section of town number five, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, be the contents of the same more or less—all of which above described premises, I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the law directs on the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Inn now occupied by Silas Walbridge, in the village of Clarkson—Dated March 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said David Bates, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said David Bates, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being all that certain lot, part of a certain large tract of land known by the name of the triangular tract, and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard, and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Genesee, distinguished as lot number eleven, in the second section of town number five, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, be the contents of the same more or less—all of which above described premises, I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the law directs on the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Inn now occupied by Silas Walbridge, in the village of Clarkson—Dated March 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said David Bates, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said David Bates, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being all that certain lot, part of a certain large tract of land known by the name of the triangular tract, and on a map thereof made by Richard M. Stoddard, and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Genesee, distinguished as lot number eleven, in the second section of town number four, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, be the contents of the same more or less—all of which above described premises, I shall expose to sale at public vendue as the law directs on the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Inn now occupied by Silas Walbridge, in the village of Clarkson—Dated March 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard H. Johnson, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece of land, situate in the town of Penfield, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being thirty acres and fifty-one rods of land, to be taken off from the north end of the south east division of lot number seventeen, in township number sixteen, in the fourth range of townships, in Fields and Gorham's purchase, and bounded on the north-east and west by the lines of said division, and south by land in the same division, for fully conveyed by Daniel Penfield to Joseph Allen. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, to be taken off from the north part of the south east division of said lot number seventeen, as aforesaid, and bounded, viz:—north, east and west by the lines of said division, and south by a line to be run parallel to the said north line, and so far distant therefrom as to include twenty eight acres and one hundred and twenty rods of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedley Esq. including all highways, if any there be, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Daniel Wilson, in the town of Penfield, on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated March 24, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHRISTER, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a decree of REAL ESTATE of sale, made by O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the county of Monroe, the subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Omer G. Davis, late of Rochester deceased, will sell at public auction, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next at twelve o'clock at noon, at Blossom's tavern in Rochester, all the right, title, interest and claim, to fifty acres of land, whereof the said Omer G. Davis died seized, being a part of lot No. 45, township No. 14, in the 7th range, in the town of Brighton; and a part of the same lot where Albert Wilson now lives. Also, village lot No. 478, in Johnson & Atkinson's tract, fronting on River and Henrietta street, agreeable to the map of said tract, and supposed to contain one fourth of an acre of land, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the same. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale. Rochester, 23d March, 1830. JAMES DAVIS, ISAAC DAVIS.

BY virtue of one Justices execution issued out of the Clerk's office of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Robert Ross, in my bailwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Robert Ross, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the south west corner of lot number nineteen, section five, town four, of the triangular tract, on the east line of the Lake road, and running thence east four chains and twenty seven links along the south line of the said lot, to a stake, thence north eight degrees east one chain and eighty links to a stake, thence north sixty-three degrees and thirty minutes, west three chains and fifty links to a stake, and thence south twenty seven degrees and thirty minutes, west three chains and sixty-seven links to the place of beginning containing one acre of land, be the same more or less, all of which above described premises and privileges I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house now kept by Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Saturday the twenty-second day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, April 3d, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy Sheriff.

IN CHANCERY. IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, made on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in a certain cause then pending in the said Court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Court House in the Village of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Brighton, County of Monroe, and State of New-York, distinguished as part of lot number fifty-nine, in township number thirteen, in the seventh range of townships, second division, more particularly distinguished as being part of subdivision lot number four, as surveyed by Elisha Johnson, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of John Klam's land, on the road leading eastward from the village of Rochester, by Oliver Culver, and extending westward by said road, two chains to a cross road; thence south by said cross road, seven chains and eighty nine links to a stake; thence eastward, and parallel with the first named road, two chains, to the west line of said Klam's land; thence northward, seven chains and eighty nine links, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, and fifty eight hundredths of an acre of land.—Dated April 5th, 1830.

H. GAY, Master in Chancery.

IN CHANCERY. IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of New-York, made on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in a certain cause then pending in the said Court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, known and distinguished as the south moiety, of half part of village lot number seventeen (17) in section M. being two rods in front on Clinton street, and the same width as rear, and running back from said Clinton street to Enos Stone's line, on the east line of Johnson and Seymour's tract, reference being had to Johnson and Seymour's printed map of a part of the village of Rochester, subject, however, to the right of the public in any street now laid out and improved, or ordered to be laid out and improved, over the said premises. Dated April 5th, 1830.

H. GAY, Master in Chancery.

BY order of the Honorable Addison G. Gardner, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit of the state of New-York, Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Thomas Mathews, of the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, as well in his individual capacity as one of the firm of Van Slyck & Mathews, to show cause, if any they have before the said judge at his office, in the village of Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of May 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, according to the prayer of his petition. Dated February 13, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE—Dr. Dawson's Urethritic Balm, held for the state of New-York, at the village of Rochester, on the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty. Peter Lynch, Complainant, vs. Garret Finney & Andrew Donalson, Defendants. I appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant G. Finney resides out of the state, but within the United States; on motion of Mr. T. Childs, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered, that said Garret Finney cause his appearance to be entered, and notice thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance, that he cause his answer to the Complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within forty days after service of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof, that said bill of complaint may be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said Complainant cause this order to be published in the State Paper, and in the Anti Masonic Enquirer, printed in the village of Rochester, and that the said publication be continued in each of said papers, at least once in each week, for eight weeks in succession; or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said Garret Finney at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance. Copy.—SAMUEL L. SELDEN Clerk.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy.

New-York, June 4, 1829. DR. DAWSON, Sir—The person of whom I had two bottles of URETHRITIC BALM, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for its removal was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of small rough gravel-stones from the bladder since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't. JOHN B. WATERFORD, Philadelphia, April 27, 1829. Mr. Dawson—Sir: I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passages attended with Gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it several gravel-stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant, JAMES Y. RAMAGE. S-d by Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers street; Wm. L. Rushton, 81 William-street; Geo. Dexter, Albany; S. L. Smith, 436 Grand-street, opposite Division street, and John D. Phillips, Newburgh, Agent for the county of Orange. For sale also by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo-street, Rochester. GREAT

# ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY D. N. SPRAGUE.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1830.

VOL. 3—NO. 19—WHOLE NO. 123.

TERMS.  
To Village subscribers \$2.50, for mail subscribers \$3.—payable half yearly, in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid till the end of the year.  
To companies of thirteen, or more, who take their papers from the office, and pay for them on delivery, \$2.50.  
No subscriptions taken for less period than one quarter, and a failure to notify the publishers of an intention to discontinue, will be considered equivalent, on the part of a subscriber to a new engagement.  
All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid will be promptly attended to.

**PAINTS & OILS, EYE STUFFS, &c.**  
**ANDREWS & CO.** Wholesale and Retail **DRUGGISTS**, 4 doors south of the Clinton House, ROCHESTER, N. Y., are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers, in addition to their former stock, a very large and extensive supply of every article in their line of business, making such a general and complete assortment, as will merit the attention and patronage of Physicians, Druggists, Painters, Dyers, and all others who wish to purchase any article in their line. Among their articles worthy the attention of PHYSICIANS, are Ferrocyanic, or Prus. Quinine, French and Italian Acid, Colocynth, Croton Oil, Oil Cajepout, Piperine, Ext. Beladonna, D. Stramonium, Emetic Tartar, Do Hyoscyamus, Bals Copaiba, Jujube Paste, Do Peruvian, London Blue Pill, Do Sulphur, Patent Lint, Flos Benzoin, White Mustard seed, Pyrologenic Acid, PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES, Swann's Panacea, Lee's Pills, Parker's do, Lemon Acid, James' do, Bals Honey, Coitz do, Bateman's drops, Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic, Godfrey's cordial, British oil, Thompson's eye water, Turlington's balsom, Anderson's Cough Drops, La Mot's do, Hoopers pills, Itch Ointment.



**Canal Transportation.**  
**HUDSON AND ERIE LINE.**  
**ALLEN, TIBBITS & Co.** wish to inform their friends and the public, that the HUDSON & ERIE LINE, one of the oldest established lines on the canal, will continue to run the usual season, having 21 first rate boats, fitted and furnished in superior style for carrying Freight and Passengers, being of the first class, and commanded by men of greater and experience, running night and day, (Sabbath days excepted,) in connection with Patterson & Hart's line of Tow Boats from Troy on the Hudson river. Their arrangements are such with the owners of steamboats and vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario, that they can confidently say to their patrons, that merchandise entrusted to their care, in the cities of New York, Albany, and Troy, destined for the western states, or Upper Canada, shall be forwarded with great care and despatch, not excelled by any line on the canal. They will also contract for the freighting of produce, or other property from any parts on the canal, to Troy, Albany, or New-York, and make liberal advances on the same if required, when delivered there to sell. They will also as usual run a daily line between Syracuse and Oswego. Insurance to a liberal amount, is effected on property sent by this line (lakes Erie and Ontario excepted) will be effected on the lakes if ordered. The following persons will receive property shipped by this line, unless specially assigned.  
E. F. NORTON, Buffalo.  
W. PARSONS, Lockport.  
ALLEN, TIBBITS & Co. Rochester.  
JAMES MOORE, Jr. Syracuse.  
JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE, & Co. Oswego.  
J. H. HOOKER, Troy.  
ALLEN, TIBBITS & Co. }  
JOHN C. DAVIES, Albany. }  
T. M. SOUTHWICK } Counties Slip N. Y.  
P. HART, jr. }  
April 5, 1830 123tf



**SAMUEL DRAKE.**  
Blank Book Manufacturer, Exchange-st. Rochester, directly opposite the Bank of Rochester 116tf

**PRINTING.**  
**Marshall, Dean & Co.**  
Book sellers and Printers 12 Exchange-St.  
HAVING recently enlarged, and otherwise greatly improved their establishment, are prepared to print  
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, HAND-BILLS, SHOW-BILLS, and every kind of Letter Press PRINTING, in the most modern style. They have almost every variety of Type now in use, from the smallest to the greatest, together with appropriate Cuts and Engravings. Their prices will be as low as those of any regular establishment, west of Albany. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Rochester, 5th mo 23, 1830

**SELLING OFF,** }  
**NEW GOODS,** }  
FROM India, France, Italy, Russia, Prussia, Switzerland and Great Britain, together with an elegant assortment of the best quality of American Goods, selected particularly for the independent and patriotic citizens of Monroe county—all received within the last ten days, and for sale, some at less than cost—of importation, and others but a small advance, at the store of  
**ASABEL BARBER,**  
in the Arcade Building, No. 21 Buffalo Street.  
A few desirable articles only will be mentioned viz.—Silk Goods of almost every description, such as Gros de nap, blk, colored and changeable; Gros de Indes, gros de Berlin and gros de Zan; Barrege battiste, Italianette, and blk and colored plainines; Adrianople fancy's and ginghams, a new article; printed muslins; and a variety of other goods for the Ladies summer dresses: Silk, gauze, palmirene and other dress laces; Merino, cashmere and Valencia square and long shawls; Green worsted barrege, and superior blk lace, gauze and Leonidis veils; Brown, mixed and white cotton and worsted hose and half hoes; some very fine. Gloves and mitts of all kinds; Swiss, jaconet, book and mull muslins, plain and fig'd. Thread and bobinet laces; Shell and imitation combs, by the dozen or single; blk circassian; 6-4 and 4-4 blk and myrtle green French bombazine; linen drillings; Rowin and Angola cassimere; Buff, white Marseilles and silk vestings; and a variety of other articles for gentlemen's summer wear—Common, fine and extra superfine Irish and Flemish linens; 350 pieces of calicoes and ginghams, new and elegant patterns; A superior lot of cloths, from the common \$2 grey to the \$10 golden olive; also, DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds. \*Without mentioning the "1000 indescribable," A. B. will endeavor to furnish all who may favor him with a call—Remarks touching PRICES will be made at the counter. The No. to call at is 24 Buffalo street, Arcade Building: Don't forget it! May 24.

**ANTI-ANETUS.**  
A Safe and Speedy Remedy for Fever and Ague. Prepared by J. S. WARE, Chemist, Rochester, N. Y.  
In a community like ours, nothing can be more perplexing and discouraging than the prevalence and relapses of the ague and fever. The former more particularly feels the paralyzing influence of this perpetual Incubus. Not only the sufferings of perhaps his whole family at once, nor yet the medical bills accruing therefrom, constitute the sum of his perplexities; but to these must be added the loss of their whole time, and that too at a season when time to him is the most valuable. It is when he first begins his settlement in the "New Country," when his woods must be felled, his lands cleared; and in the Spring, when his fields must be ploughed, sowed or planted, that this inveterate foe arrests his progress, consumes his money, time, and constitution, and blights his prospects. Believing that pain, expense, and loss of time may be prevented by a timely and persevering use of my simple medicine, the Subscriber offers to the public the above named remedy, being a new and safe compound, warranted to cure, if not speedily, more permanently than any other now in use. This article is not offered as a universal remedy, that is, to cure every malady that may, or can attack human nature, but as a remedy for ague and fever only; which, from considerable experience, and the testimony of several medical gentlemen, the subscriber hesitates not to declare his belief that it will generally cure.  
RECOMMENDATIONS.  
I hereby certify that my son, twelve years old, has been cured of the AGUE AND FEVER, in a few days, by the use of J. S. WARE'S "ANTI-ANETUS." He has also been afflicted with the above disease for two years past, which has resisted all medical aid.  
AARON HAZEN  
Handford's Landing.  
This is to certify, that I have been cured of a severe attack of the AGUE AND FEVER, by the use of J. S. WARE'S "ANTI-ANETUS."  
THOMAS LEWIS.  
Greece.  
Mr. J. S. Ware,  
Sir—Having made use of one Box of your "ANTI-ANETUS," I am perfectly cured of the AGUE AND FEVER.  
M. ACELTON  
Greece.  
Mr. J. S. Ware,  
Sir—Having been persuaded to make use of your "ANTI-ANETUS," for the cure of the AGUE AND FEVER, I would inform you, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with this most appalling disease, that I am perfectly cured by taking one Box. You are at liberty to give this to the public.  
A. EASTMAN.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
N. B. In all cases where the directions are strictly observed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded. For sale by Alm & Wilcox, Le Roy, Webster & Reynolds, Batavia, Clark & Dean, Lima, J. B. Elliot, Brocport, Robinson & Loomis, Palmyra, Dean & Crosby, Lyons. Also by the subscriber, Exchange-Street Rochester, New York.  
J. S. WARE.  
Nov. 10, 1829. 92-1f

**INDIGESTION.**—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U States, of that distressed disease, called dyspeptic or indigestion.  
A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixer, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspeptic are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most of dyspeptics.—These pills taken in conjunction with the elixer, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile which proves the natural purgative in the whole alimentary canal.  
The action of the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer is not immediately purgative; but as it restores the strength of the stomach, the natural peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, by the slow but certain tonical effects communicated to the whole alimentary canal. It is perfect nonsense to attempt to cure indigestion by disturbing the natural digestive process.  
Letter from a Physician, dated Richmond, August 20th, 1828.  
Dr. C. L. SMITH.  
I have sold three dozen of the Anti Dyspeptic Elixer and I am confident 'tis a most excellent remedy for dyspeptic, several gentlemen have called on me and expressed their decided belief in its efficacy; a lady in particular, who has been for six or seven years afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and debility of the stomach, is to my knowledge now enjoying tolerable good health from the use of the Elixer. In fact, I have seen no person that has taken the Elixer in this place, but that has been greatly benefited.  
Do not fail to send me a further supply, say six dozen, or as many more as you think proper. I am Respectfully your Serv.  
ANSON BROOKS.  
The Elixer and Pills, are for sale by BRACE & STARR, Druggists, No. 3, Buffalo-st Rochester.

**STARCH MANUFACTORY.**  
THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership in the manufacturing of the best Poland Starch, will in a few days be ready to deliver any moderate quantity. As we intend to manufacture the above article on a large scale, we hope to be favored with the orders of merchants in this village and neighboring country, being well satisfied that we can furnish them as low here, as it possibly can be bought in New-York.  
SAMUEL MOULSON,  
MICHAEL BOOTH,  
Rochester, April 27, 1830. 116 tf

**PAINTERS AND GILDERS.**  
will be furnished with any article they may be pleased to order. Among their present variety, are  
White Lead,  
Red Lead,  
Black Lead,  
Crome Yellow,  
Crome Green,  
King's Yellow,  
Mineral Green,  
Fig Blue,  
Yellow Ochre,  
Verdigris,  
Prussian Blue,  
Venetian Red,  
Spanish Brown,  
St. Ives Ochre,  
Paris White,  
Spanish do  
Rose Pink,  
Terra De Siena,  
Turkey Umber,  
Chinese Vermillion,  
Ivory Black,  
Litharge,  
Blue, Green, Black & Brown Smalts,  
Spirits Turpentine,  
Linsed Oil,  
Copal varnish,  
Gold and Silver Leaf,  
Bronze,  
Camel's hair pencils,  
Paint brushes of every description.

**INSTRUMENTS.**  
Scarificators,  
Catheters silver,  
Do elastic,  
Bogies,  
Evans' best thumb Lancets,  
Common do  
Spring do  
Publiken's straight,  
Do swivel,  
Tooth Forceps,  
Nipple Shells & Breast pipes,  
Rectum Borgees,  
Pocket instruments, &c. &c.

**SHOP FURNITURE.**  
And a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.  
All persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they have good and choice articles, and intend to sell them unusually low for cash, or approved credit.  
Rochester, July 1829

**W. A. RABBESON,**  
**Upholsterer & Paper Hanger.**  
No 31, Carroll-street, Rochester.  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, that he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of the most fashionable Paper Hangings, Borders, & Fire Board Prints, together with, Tickings, Hair, Moss, Feathers, Moreens, Fringes, Tassels, Cord, and every other article in the Upholstery Line, which he will dispose of as reasonable as can be afforded in the village. He tends his services in the different branches of his profession:—such as Paper-Hanging in all its varieties; cutting out, making and laying Brussels and other Carpets; making and hanging Curtains; making and repairing Beds and Mattresses of all kinds; stuffing and re-covering Sofas, Chairs, &c. stuffing and lining Pews; mounting, trimming and repairing Window Blinds, putting down India Matting and Oil Cloth; furnishing Packet and other Boats, &c. and every other department of his business. He will also hang door and other house Bells. He hopes by untiring perseverance in business, and a careful attention to the wishes of his employers, to gain a reasonable portion of public patronage. He begs leave to inform those who may favor him with their custom, that he will warrant all work done by him to be in the best and most fashionable style.  
N. B. Old Umbrellas and Parasols covered and repaired as above, in the best manner, and at short notice.  
Cash paid for old frames.  
Wanted, as above, a smart, intelligent boy, as an apprentice.  
Rochester, April 5, 1830. 113tf

**PIONEER STAGES.**  
TWO Daily Lines of Pioneer Stages from Rochester to Albany. Leave Rochester for Albany daily, (except the Sabbath) at 9 in the morning and 9 in the evening. Western stages leave, for Lewiston at 3 and for Buffalo at 4 in the morning. Office opposite the Clinton House, Exchange-st.  
R. HUNT, Agent  
Rochester Jan. 21, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
HEREBY give notice to all the manufacturers of Sole Leather in the county of Monroe, that I have been duly appointed Inspector of Leather for said county, and do hereby require every manufacturer or dealer in leather, to deliver all of their sole leather for inspection, at my office in the village of Rochester, before they sell the same, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every side of Sole Leather that they sell before being inspected, and sealed according to law.  
Office at the store of J. Gould & Co. Carroll st  
ISAAC LEONARD  
June 1, 1830 121w3.

**NOTICE.**  
EXPECTED to be absent a short time from the village I have left my tools for removing buildings with Mr. JOHN G. HONLEY, who will attend to any calls for raising or lowering buildings, and can recommend him as competent to the undertaking. Should any large building require removing, I will return and assist. Residence north end of Clinton st.  
BENJAMIN MINOR.  
Rochester, June 1, 1830.

**A Farm for Sale.**  
SITUATED near this village, containing ninety-four acres of land, good buildings &c. Enquire at this office.  
Rochester, March 22d, 1830 111m

**A Bargain.**  
A NEAT DWELLING HOUSE, situated pleasantly, and not far from the centre of business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms.  
Apply to  
G. W. DUNDAS.  
April 5; 113tf

**ROCHESTER MARKET.**  
THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, inform the inhabitants of Rochester, that they have a large and convenient smoke house, where those wishing to get their meat smoked, can have it taken from their houses and returned in good order, on reasonable terms.  
Likewise, the subscribers intend to keep constantly on hand, a good supply of articles in their line, such as fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, &c. also smoked hams, beef and tongues, salt pork and corn'd beef, which they will sell cheap for cash.  
J. A. FROST & CO.  
Butchers in the Rochester Market.  
Jan. 30, 1830. 52-1f

**WINES.**  
THE subscribers having received an Agency from the very respectable firm of Marsh & Benson, in preparation to forward orders for  
Madeira, Tinto, & Sercial Wines,  
to the Island of Madiera, direct, or from the importations to New-York. The Wines imported by the above House, have acquired a just celebrity, and those obtaining their supplies through this source, can rest assured, that they will receive them of superior quality, and upon low terms.  
CHARLES L. OGDEN.  
Rochester, Jan. 18, 1830. 102.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Pot and Pearl Ashes  
CHARLES L. OGDEN.  
Rochester, Feb. 18, 1830. 104

**MOORE'S BYRON.** &c.—Letters and Journals of Lord Byron with notices of his life, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols.  
The Exclusives, a novel, 2 vols.  
Romance of History, Spain; 2d series, 2 volumes.  
Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.—Byron.  
The Rival's; Tracy's ambition; by the author of the Collegians.  
Conversation on vegetable physiology, comprehending the elements of botany with their application to agriculture, by the author of conversations on Chemistry, with copper engravings.  
Also a new supply of Dr. Kitchener's House keeper's manual. For sale by  
5th mo. 4 MARSHALL, DEAN & Co  
ROCHESTER

**SULPHUR WATERS.**  
K. H. Van Rensselaer,  
BEG leave most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester, and the travelling world, that he has leased for a number of years, the Rochester Bathing House, & made the necessary arrangements to accommodate visitors with Sulphur and Fresh Water Baths.  
He flatters himself that the cleanliness of the establishment, together with the convenience of separate Sitting Rooms, and proper attention, will inspire him the confidence and patronage of all persons desirous of indulging in the Healthy Luxury of a Bath.  
He will establish a SHOWERING BATH, and afford the waters to patrons for drinking, fresh from the Spring.  
Visitors can be accommodated with lodging rooms when they deem it imprudent to venture in the air after bathing.  
(Open at all hours—23)

**HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company** and **ETNA Insurance Company.**  
HARTFORD.—The Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr  
Office at the store of J. Gould & Co. Carroll st  
ISAAC LEONARD  
June 1, 1830 121w3.

**Look at this.**  
THE subscriber will sell his well known lot, No. eleven, section G, on Main-st.—Also, a part of lot No. Eleven, on Clinton-st, a very pleasant situation for a small family.  
The above property is equal, as to location, to any in the village, and is well worthy the attention of the capitalist. The reasons why the property is offered, are, the subscriber is appointed one of the agents for the African Colony in Canada, and he thinks his labors will be more useful by being on the spot.  
A. STEWARD.  
May 25, 1830. 120tf

**FROM India, France, Italy, Russia, Prussia, Switzerland and Great Britain, together with an elegant assortment of the best quality of American Goods, selected particularly for the independent and patriotic citizens of Monroe county—all received within the last ten days, and for sale, some at less than cost—of importation, and others but a small advance, at the store of  
ASABEL BARBER,**  
in the Arcade Building, No. 21 Buffalo Street.  
A few desirable articles only will be mentioned viz.—Silk Goods of almost every description, such as Gros de nap, blk, colored and changeable; Gros de Indes, gros de Berlin and gros de Zan; Barrege battiste, Italianette, and blk and colored plainines; Adrianople fancy's and ginghams, a new article; printed muslins; and a variety of other goods for the Ladies summer dresses: Silk, gauze, palmirene and other dress laces; Merino, cashmere and Valencia square and long shawls; Green worsted barrege, and superior blk lace, gauze and Leonidis veils; Brown, mixed and white cotton and worsted hose and half hoes; some very fine. Gloves and mitts of all kinds; Swiss, jaconet, book and mull muslins, plain and fig'd. Thread and bobinet laces; Shell and imitation combs, by the dozen or single; blk circassian; 6-4 and 4-4 blk and myrtle green French bombazine; linen drillings; Rowin and Angola cassimere; Buff, white Marseilles and silk vestings; and a variety of other articles for gentlemen's summer wear—Common, fine and extra superfine Irish and Flemish linens; 350 pieces of calicoes and ginghams, new and elegant patterns; A superior lot of cloths, from the common \$2 grey to the \$10 golden olive; also, DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds. \*Without mentioning the "1000 indescribable," A. B. will endeavor to furnish all who may favor him with a call—Remarks touching PRICES will be made at the counter. The No. to call at is 24 Buffalo street, Arcade Building: Don't forget it! May 24.

**NEW EAST-ROCHESTER CASH STORE.**  
**O. N. BUSH & BURNELL,**  
CORNER of Main and St. Paul Streets, a few doors East of Genesee River Bridge—will exchange any part or portion of a good stock of entirely NEW GOODS, for most articles of county produce, domestic manufacture, Bank Bills or Specie.  
May 18, 1830. 119-3m.

**JOINERS TOOLS.**  
THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of Joiners tools, an article superior to any thing ever offered in this market, which will be sold at low prices.  
BOULTON & WILLIAMS.  
May 17, 1830. 118tf

**NEW GOODS FOR CASH!**  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY are opening a very splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Teas and Wines, which will be sold very cheap, and to which the attention of the public is invited.  
Rochester, May 4, 1830.

**Old Madeira Wine.**  
A CASE of very superior Madeira Wine, for sale by  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY  
Rochester, May 4, 1830.

**PORK.**  
50 BBLs. MESS PORK, Hatch's Inspection—specie—for sale for cash, by  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY.  
May 10, 1830.

**PORT and CLARET WINES,** for sale by  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY.  
May 6, 1830. 15tf

**Window Sash.**  
25,000 LIGHTS from 4 to 12 Light, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10  
WINDOW SASH, for sale in lots or at retail, cheaper than ever offered in this Market.  
GEO. A. AVERY.  
May 23d, 1830 120

**OBE,**  
Sung at Rome on the celebration of the Birth-day of WASHINGTON, on the 23d Feb. last.  
Trust—Adams and Liberty."  
When first the bold bark crossed the ocean unknown  
Which our dear native land from the old world divided,  
Her existence by Italy first had been shown,  
By Italy's hero the brave bark was guided,  
Then to Italy's land  
We will prefer our hand,  
A grateful, unfeigned affectionate land;  
For ne'er shall ingratitude tarnish our souls,  
While Columbia's free or the wide ocean rolls.

Hail! ye Patriots high! who, when darkness like night  
O'ershadow'd our country, and gloom hung upon her,  
Stepp'd forth in your greatness, your wisdom, and  
And fearlessly pledged your lives, fortunes, and honor,  
That Columbia should be independent and free,  
And her sons should to none save to God bend their knee;  
For ne'er shall ingratitude tarnish our souls,  
While Columbia's free, or the wide ocean rolls.

Great Washington, hail! in our hearts sink the sound,  
We hup not his praises, we tell not his glory;  
For we know that wherever a freeman is found,  
The return of this day shall itself tell the story  
Of the Patriot Sage,  
Who with youth and with age  
Lives first in our hearts and our history's page.  
For ne'er shall ingratitude tarnish our souls,  
While Columbia's free, or the wide ocean rolls.

In the "City Eternal," where greatness and worth,  
Where valor and freedom for ages were nourish'd  
We meet from a nation of yesterday's birth,  
Where fresh from Creation already have flourish'd  
Those virtues sublime,  
Independent of time,  
Which proclaim like Minerva, their parent deity.  
For ne'er shall ingratitude tarnish our souls,  
While Columbia's free, or the wide ocean rolls.

When we part, we may meet perhaps never again;  
But long shall this day rest with memory's treasures,  
While we at our homes with our lov'd ones remain,  
In the scenes of our cares, of our duties and pleasures.  
In our own happy land,  
Let no discord be fann'd;  
But as brothers we'll live an affectionate band  
For our Union shall ever be dear to our souls,  
While Columbia's free or the wide ocean rolls.

**THE SINGLE LADIES**  
Of Quebec, to the officers of the 66th Regt., on their departure for Montreal.  
"Farewell now, and if forever,  
So much the better, fare you well—  
Slight force is needed us to sever,  
Small good of you we have to eil,  
Though blooming spinsters first you found us,  
Unwilling spinsters we remain—  
No marriage tie with you has bound us—  
We never wish to meet again.  
Ah! Sixty-Six! ye shocking shy men,  
Ye Celibates in emerald green,  
Why, why, amongst you black-ball hymen!  
Why show such anti-social spleen?  
Full three years flitting ye have cost us,  
Of pie nice charms, a countess store—  
Our fruitless smiles have all been lost us;  
Thank Cupid, now the farce is o'er.  
Ye might be lions in the battle,  
We found you lambs when at the ball—  
Ye may be great midst cannon's rattle,  
Midst ours you have been mighty small,  
Though various victories deck your banners  
No trophies here you e'er could win;  
We hope you soon will mend your manners,  
And Montreal belles may break you in.  
Give place, then, Bersleres, to your betters—  
Blow, breezes, down the Twenty-Fourth—  
For them we fabricate soft fetters;  
Already they have proved their worth,  
We long have fished for golden gudgeons  
With each attractive, amorous bait;  
We lost our labour, cold curling-irons  
Go hang yourselves, or change your state!  
On behalf of the Ladies,  
WINFRED WINTERBOTTOM,  
who "won't be a nun."

**CANAL vs. RAIL ROAD.**  
The following humorous argument was advanced by a canal stock holder, for the purpose of putting down railways.—N. Y. Constellation.  
"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sir! Why, you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work! Every Saturday evening he must have a trip to Ohio to spend a Sunday with his sweetheart. Grave plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments will be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn into the most immeasurable liars: all their conceptions will be exaggerated by the magnified notions of distance—only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring you your fan! "Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Allegany?" "Why, indeed I don't know—I shall be engaged in town until twelve—well, I shall be there, but you must let me off time enough for the Theatre." And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, cargoes of flour, chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to slow travelling—whisking away like a set of sky-rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honor, it is only to steal off to the rocky mountains and there is no jurisdiction that can touch them. And then, sir, think of it—flying for debt! A set of bailiffs mounted on bombshells would never overtake an absconding debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvy, harum-scarum whirlingig. Give me the old, solemn, straight forward, regular Dutch canal—

three miles an hour for express, and two for jog trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for heavy loads! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop, skip and jump whimsies for me."  
From the Anti-Masonic Telegraph.  
As an act of CHARITY, (knowing that the funds of the lodge are very low, and that the "western sufferers" have not, as yet, received sufficient compensation for their trouble, loss of time and reputation, we give the following, from the Norwich Journal, a GRATUITOUS insertion.

**MASONIC.**  
The Festival of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by Norwich Lodge, on the 24th of June next. The lodge will meet at the lodge room, at G. L. Rider's, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Neighboring lodges and chapters, and the brethren generally, are invited to attend. By order,  
JOHN NOYES, Sec'y.  
Norwich, May 12, 1830.  
Remarks.—The above notice is the only one we have seen as yet, in this state, for the celebration of the Festival of St. John. It is said that a communication has been sent from the Grand Lodge to all the Lodges, Chapters and Encampments, ordering the Most Worshipful Masters, High Priests and Sir Knights of the Red Cross, to summon all the brethren under their jurisdiction to meet on St. John's Day. We doubt much whether this order will be obeyed in the "infected district." There is no help for the Widow's Son here. The sign of distress will not any more be given except by "a few weak and misguided brethren," such as Mr. Colden would call "very great Fools," not enough to bring "a poor blind candidate from darkness to light," or to represent the three ruffians, Jaccato, Jubeo and Jubatum, who knocked down and killed, "our Grand Master, Hiram Abiff," and then raise him "on the five points of fellowship."

It appears that in the course of the investigations relating to the murder of Wm Morgan, an individual was found who, Mr. Spencer was persuaded, "could disclose all the facts and circumstances of Morgan's death." It was therefore proposed to the acting Governor, "to offer strong inducements" to that individual, "to tell the WHOLE TRUTH" respecting that mysterious transaction. These strong inducements to be thus offered, were the same that had been, more than two years previously, offered in public proclamation, by De Witt Clinton, but about which, Lt. Gov. Throop, after four weeks deliberation, "did not authorize to speak definitively."  
In commenting upon this proposition, to induce a man to "tell the whole truth," the Buffalo Journal thus exclaims:—"The more one dwells on it, the more heinous and damnable it appears."  
Why such a proposition should present such a "heinous and damnable" aspect to one of the editors of that paper, is, perhaps, susceptible of a very easy and satisfactory explanation.  
A short time previous to "Morgan's death," Mr. Haskins, one of the editors of the Journal, and the one, we presume, by whom the article from which we have quoted, was written, published the following communication in the Black Rock Gazette:  
From the Black Rock Gaz.  
"MR. SALISBURY,  
"Sir—I noticed in your last paper, an inadvertent error, copied, perhaps, from other prints, respecting a wretch of the name of Morgan. The statement that this man is an expelled Mason is a mistake. He is not an expelled Mason, but an Impositor and a Swindler, against the evil designs of whom the fraternity have amply provided.  
R. W. HASKINS.  
Sept. 7, 1826.  
Five days after the date of this letter, Wm. Morgan, the "wretch," "impositor," and "swindler," mentioned in it, and against whose evil designs Mr. Haskins seems to have known that certain persons had "amply provided," was forcibly taken from the jail of this county, in the night season, hastily transported to Fort Niagara, and after a short confinement there murdered. Thus was verified with awful accuracy, the declaration, that the evil designs of this "wretch," "swindler," and "impositor" had been "amply provided" against.  
Now when this extraordinary, and as it turned out, prophetic letter is calmly viewed in connexion with the fact which happened so soon after its publication, to the individual to whom it referred, will it, we would ask, excite the least surprise in candid and rational minds, that a proposition "to offer strong inducements" to one who "could disclose all the facts and circumstances of Morgan's death," to influence him "to tell the whole truth" respecting that transaction, should appear to one of the editors of the Journal, "the more heinous and damnable, the more heinous and damnable, the more heinous and damnable it appears?"

We noticed yesterday on a letter Post marked, Tallahassee—"Free—Achilles Murat, P. Master"—it being a singular circumstance to see a Foreign Prince residing in this country, and performing the humble duties of a Post Master. [This post master's father was made, by Bonaparte, king of Naples.]  
Gideon Tomlinson, Governor of Conn. has been chosen Senator in Congress for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Calvin Willey, Esq.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of Glass, Paints, Dye-Staffs, Naval Stores, Cordages, &c. &c. Among which are the following articles, bought for cash, and for sale at prices lower than ever offered in this market:— 1000 boxes Glass, consisting of English, Crown, Champlain and Peru, Ontario, N. Y. Cylinder, &c. from 6XS to 18X22, inclusive. 100 coils tar and untar'd Hemp and Manila Rope, embracing every variety of size, kind and quality. 2 tons Oakum. 2000 lbs. English, India and American Twine. 2000 lbs. Tar, Pitch, and Rosin. 30 bbls. red, white and black Lead. 50 kegs do. ground in Oil. 40 cwt. Chalk, Whiting and Paris White. 20 do. Spanish Brown and Venetian Red. 30 bbls. Linsseed and Lamp Oil. 30 do. Spirits Turpentine. 25 Carboy's Oil Vitriol.

Dye-Woods and Stuffs.

CONSISTING OF Nicaragua Cam & Each Woods, Fustic, Madder, &c. &c. 3 Cerom's Indigo. 30 packs Gold and Silver Leaf. 3 bales heavy Duck, and Oznaburghs. Blocks of all sizes; Window Sash. Paint Cloth; Shoe and Table Brushes. Brooms, a great variety. French yellow; chrome yellow and green. Gun Copal, and gum Arabic, Blue and white Vitriol. Alum, Coppers, and Vermillion. Sal Nitre and Sal Soda. Emery, Glue, Verdigris, Prussian Blue. Smalts, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Nigalls, Tartar, Ocher. Leather, Rose Pink, Lamp Black. Sash Tools and Cords; Pallet Knives. Wood, Sponge, Borax, Olive Oil. Lignumvitæ; Prison Ware. Demijohns, Porter Bottles; Pipes. Sand and Wrapping Paper; Corks. Floor Mats, Sperm and Tallow Candles. Bed Cords, Caulking Irons and Mallets. Deck Lights, Deck Scrapers, &c. &c. GEO. A. AVERY. 115tf. May 18, 1830.

ROSSITER & KNOX.

THE Subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of ROSSITER & KNOX, occupying by S. M. SMITH & Co. They design to keep a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Groceries & Provisions. They have made arrangements in New York to be kept supplied with the choicest articles of GROCERIES, and the best of PAINTS. Paints of a superior quality they will be enabled to sell much lower than ever before offered in this western country. The old customers of W. S. ROSSITER, and the public generally, are invited to call before they purchase elsewhere. ROSSITER & KNOX, will keep at their establishment, No. 39, Exchange st., under the direction of George Johnson, a large supply of BOAT STORES of every description. Orders for Paints, Oil, Painting, Glazing, Grinding or Gilding, executed at the shortest notice. W. S. ROSSITER, W. B. KNOX. Rochester, May 11, 1830.

ANTI-AUCTION.

B. & H. Lyon HAVE removed to the corner of Buffalo and Carrol streets (the stone store called Hart's corner) where they are receiving double the stock they have kept at any former period. No labor has been spared in selecting with regard to the newest and best style, and lowest prices, and we pledge ourselves to our customers, to sell below Auction prices without the sound of a hammer or the scream of a Negro. We expect fresh goods every week during the season. Among our stock is a few cases of Leghorn Hats, at much lower rates than last fall.— A full stock of Millinery Goods. Rochester, May 4, 1830. 117.

New Store and New Goods!

THE Subscriber has taken the store formerly occupied by S. G. ANDREWS, No. 46, Carrol st. next door to the Mansion House, where he offers for sale a new and fresh stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, and Family Groceries; such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at low prices for CASH! W. BARRON WILLIAMS. May 18, 1830. 118tf.

Wonderful!—Astonishingly Wonderful!

NEW GOODS IN ROCHESTER. 18th MAY, 1830. AT THOMAS J. PATTERSON'S, No. 9, Exchange-st. will be found this singularly novel and wonderful exhibition of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, comprising almost every article in that line of trade, the examination of which, (free of charge,) will be esteemed a favor, without the expectation that purchases will be made unless prices and quality should be found to be of the most satisfactory character. The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the examination of a great variety of Black and colored Silk Goods. Black and assorted colored Palmoreens, Italianets, and other thin goods for Summer Dresses; Cambric Gingham; British and American Calicoes. Merino, Cashmere and Silk Shawls. Fancy Dress H'de's, Laces; Black and white Lace Veils; Brazilian and Shell Combs; Bead Bags; Canton, Nankin and white Artoefane Crapes; Navarino Hats and Parasols. Green Worsted Banage & Millinery Goods. There will also be found Ticking's, Shirting's, Sheetin's, Cotton Yarn's, Battings; Gent's Cravat Stocks, and Umbrellas; Broad Cloth's, Cassimer's and Sattinet's; assorted colors and qualities; Rowen Cassamers; Merino Cloths, Bombazines, and other goods for gentlemen's Summer wear; Russia Duck, Diapers; Crash and cotton do. Carpets and Floor Cloth Baisers. Also—A choice selection of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Peppers, Spice, Mollasses, &c. Merchants and Peilers can be supplied on the most reasonable terms; and orders for goods not to be found in this market, can be filled on the shortest notice, as he is receiving weekly shipments of goods from New York. T. J. PATTERSON. N. B. Do not forget T. J. Patterson, Exchange-st. and the wonderful exhibition.

MR RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of Mr. Russell, of Washington county, made in the House of Assembly, on the proposition to refer the memorial of the Convention in relation to the Grand Chapter, to the Attorney General. Mr. Russell observed, that for himself he could not have supposed the present to be a political question, had he not heard it so asserted on the floor of this house; he had thought it far other than a political question; he had thought it a question of deep interest to the community, involving important principles, closely connected with the liberties of our citizens, and the prosperity of our common country. If it had been a political question, and an effort should have been necessary to support it by party array, he did not believe his friend from Erie (Mr. Fillmore,) would have presented such a resolution to this house; he could not have thought it a party measure. What, sir, a proposition to investigate the manner in which the corporate powers conferred upon the institution in question have been exercised, & which stands charged with crimes of the greatest magnitude which can be committed, upon an individual who is entitled to the protection of our laws! Is such an investigation, founded upon such charges, to be deemed political, and opposed on party grounds? No, sir, it is an unmerited imputation upon the integrity or understanding of this house. He could not believe, he said, that such a proposition would be decided on any other grounds than its intrinsic merits; he trusted that it would be found that the gentlemen from Cayuga (Mr. Smith) and the gentleman from Cortland (Mr. Stevens) were the only gentlemen in the house who thought it a political question, or one which ought to be decided upon party grounds. But, sir, the latter gentleman appears to apprehend other difficulties in this investigation, arising from an apprehension that an inefficient committee will be appointed to investigate this subject; and that their proceedings will be dilatory. Can it be believed that a committee of this house would be dilatory in the discharge of a duty so important as that which will devolve on the committee now to be raised? There are those in this house, sir, who would not fear to do their duty upon this important investigation. Sir, a fellow citizen has fallen a sacrifice to a conspiracy formed in a secret conclave against his life, and executed in open defiance of the laws of the state. The constitutional authorities of the government have been found too feeble to bring to the bar of public justice those midnight conspirators; the administration of justice is said to have been perverted; not corrupted; and all these outrages have been committed under circumstances peculiarly aggravating, and by those who are intimately connected with this institution; and can any believe that a committee raised to investigate such charges, under such circumstances will be found dilatory in the discharge of such a duty? But, sir, to allay the apprehension of the gentleman, and entirely to remove the danger, the hon. Speaker will no doubt select a committee of whom that gentleman may be one; and then, sir, none will doubt either the efficiency or ability of the committee. But, said Mr. R. the resolution was introduced to set on foot an enquiry into the conduct of the Grand Chapter, which was incorporated on the 30th March, 1818. The object of this incorporation, as set forth in the preamble to the act, was the distribution of "charity," and is it extraordinary, or improper, to institute an enquiry into the conduct of this body, to which you have given life and power by legislative enactment? In the case before us, the power and manner of dispensing this "charity" has been conferred upon the "Grand Chapter," and how has this power and these duties been exercised? Shall we not enquire, because, as we are told, this "Chapter" has no soul? If this corporation has no soul, it is subject to dissolution for an abuse of its privileges; and its members who have souls, to punishment, for a total disregard of moral obligation. Take from those who have souls, the body which has none, and you deprive them in some degree of the ability to carry on their conspiracies, which have been directed against the life of a fellow citizen, if not against the liberties of our country. The resolution proposes the raising a committee to ascertain in what manner the "Grand Chapter" has exercised its benevolence, and distributed its "charities" for which purpose expressly the act of incorporation was granted. If under cover of this charter they have been engaged in secret and midnight conspiracies against the lives of your citizens, and the well being and good order of society; and imposing upon its members most solemn obligations to carry into execution their designs; is it not proper that those from whose hands this charter was received, should learn the use which has been made of it, and correct this alarming evil. We all know the facility with which incorporations for charitable purposes are obtained from the legislature. The objects of charity are constantly before us; our tenderest sympathies are called in action by the remotest prospects of ameliorating the condition of the sufferer; and when it was represented that the objects of the institution were purely benevolent, and its funds chiefly designed for charitable purpose, and no one at that day, not connected with the fraternity, knowing or suspecting its real designs, full faith was given to that representation, and the act of incorporation was the reasonable consequence. The deceptive guise of "charity" was thrown over the application; and it is in reference to the distribution of this "charity fund," that the people complain. If it is true that the most distinguished of our fellow citizens have belonged to and patronized the Order, it is due to them that a full, free and dispassionate investigation should take place. Are not their reputations involved in this issue? And is it not our duty, as well as our interest, to preserve the reputation of such men, if they have not participated in the crimes which have cast a gloom over the prospects of our state? Conduct this investigation in a manner calculated to free them from the criminal imputation which now rests upon them; and if the institution itself be innocent, relieve it from the condemnation under which it now labors. Withholding the usual means of investigation, will be received as evidence of guilt, both as it relates to the institution and to its individual members; and will fix irrevocably public opinion. Each has an interest in preserving the reputation of his neighbor; it adds to the common stock of national wealth; we should then be vigilant in this matter, and persevere in this important work of sustaining such reputation for the common benefit, if the facts in the case will warrant it. But it has been said, there is no charge preferred against the institution or its members, which ought to be regarded. Those of us who are not masons, and never have

been, can judge only from the knowledge we have from those who are or have been members. Taking their representations to be true, and I believe they have not been contradicted in any important particular, are there no charges against the institution? Have no crimes been committed of an aggravated nature by members of the institution, acting under its authority? Have they not been charged with "robbing the state of a citizen—a citizen of his liberty"—a wife of her husband—and a family of innocent and helpless children of the endearments and protecting care of a parent? If I am not mistaken these charges have been distinctly made by the most exalted personage in the state; and that too in the performance of official duties. Have they not been charged with corrupting the fountains of justice—with protecting the guilty from punishment due to their crimes—with inculcating principles wholly inconsistent with the free republican institutions of our country; and, indeed, sir, without descending more to detail, with violating many other social and moral obligations? Many of these charges appear upon the records of this house, if not upon the memorial before you; and will it yet be said that there are not sufficient charges before this house, to investigate which, a committee should be raised? Indeed, sir, I submit whether each individual in this community has not a right to ask whether there is no reason to suspect the institution of malconduct; and shall we not enquire into the truth or falsity of such charges? The practice in this particular has been uniform in this state, and it is desirable to preserve that uniformity.

Where there is reason to suspect that any officer of government, or any corporate body, has been guilty of official malconduct or of departing from the objects of its creation, it has ever been the practice to raise a committee in this branch of the government to inquire into the charges preferred & report a state of facts. Mr. R. said he could point to cases within the recollection of many honorable gentlemen now on this floor, which were in conformity with the practice now sought to be pursued. In 1819, the honorable gentleman who now presides over the deliberations of this house, then a member from Delaware, rose in his place, and offered a resolution to the house, directing a committee to be raised to inquire into the official conduct of one of the justices of the supreme court; and stated as the ground upon which the resolution was presented, that he had seen in a public newspaper charges against the Judge, and, sir, upon that suggestion alone an inquiry was instituted in the manner provided by this resolution; an imputation was thus thrown out; and all sought an opportunity of freeing from suspicion the spotless reputation of this virtuous man, by a free and full investigation; but, sir, not many years since it was alleged that the Utica Insurance Company had used its funds for purposes not contemplated by its charter; complaints were made, and a committee raised to investigate the truth of the charges. In 1824 it was suggested that the Bank of Niagara had violated its charter, by transgressing the powers which the charter conferred. In the same year similar charges were made against the Bank of Hudson; and about the same time like charges were preferred against the bank of Washington and Warren; and in each case the course now adopted was pursued. In point of precedent, then, these cases are unanswerable. Now, sir, why should these precedents be departed from? By adopting them no evil has been pointed out; and if the object is to give to this subject that dispassionate investigation which its importance demands, with no other object than the public good in view, no evil can be apprehended. In all the cases referred to, a statement of facts was presented by the committees, and their reports, containing such facts as had been collected by them, were then put into the hands of the law officer of the state, with instructions to institute proceedings against the parties implicated. Permit me again to ask, why should there be a departure in this particular case, from the long settled and uniform practice? It would be uncharitable to believe that any gentleman fears the truth would be developed; and none upon this floor can entertain such apprehensions, if there is no reason for the charges. Then, sir, the investigation should take the usual course. But, on the contrary, if too close an investigation may expose this "mystified idol," then, sir, the amendment must prevail; and no doubt then will be entertained but that all will be safe. Wisdom would seem to dictate the propriety of ascertaining the facts bearing upon this matter, before submitting it to this officer; he has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to disclose facts such as would warrant issuing a *quo warranto*; and this process could not issue until the facts to be put at issue should be ascertained; to do this is the object of the resolution, that the proper officer might have the proper evidence before him. It can hardly be necessary to press upon the consideration of this house the propriety of an uniform rule in the mode of inquiry into the conduct of all chartered institutions, having funds at their disposal; their prosecution is always attended with some embarrassment; and that should not be increased by adopting a new and untried course. But, sir, these are not the only reasons why the amendment of the gentleman from Tompkins (Mr. Gosman) should not prevail. Upon this floor and upon this debate, enough has been elicited to show the propriety of referring this question for investigation to such as are under no obligations, and owe no allegiance to this "chapter." It has been distinctly stated in this debate, that the individual to whom this amendment proposes to refer this question for investigation, is HIMSELF A ROYAL MASON. No personal imputation is intended by this remark; but, sir, would you refer a matter for investigation to a man who is implicated in its results? Would you ask an individual to explore and disclose the secret defects of his own title? Would you not permit him who is upon trial to enjoy the common benefit of that benign principle, which by our law extends to him who stands mute? No matter how pure and incorruptible he may be, it is contrary to the spirit of our laws, to require a man to furnish evidence against himself, or permit him to set in judgment upon his own case. Would you adopt this amendment, and thereby violate the fundamental principles of your social compact? The proposition to amend, admits the propriety of an investigation; and is it not manifest that the object of the memorial will be entirely lost, if the amendment prevails. This grand chapter was incorporated for alleged charitable purposes; and now, sir, how have these charities been dispensed? Who have been the objects of its bounty? Has it alleviated the sufferings of the innocent, or has it, by its distributions, invited the commission of crime, and lavished its accumulating treasures upon the profligate, as a reward for conspiracies formed against the peace of society and the lives of its citizens?

Under the distribution of its charities, have not the officers of justice been found too feeble to execute the laws? These are inquiries of an interesting nature to this community; and should be fearlessly pursued. The original proposition is calculated to draw forth the truth of this matter; but the amendment will conceal it. But we have been told that this measure originated with a convention held in this hall. This, sir, is partially true; the memorial before you was adopted by a convention of delegates assembled here direct from the people, for purposes intimately connected with the prosperity of their country. A free citizen had been deprived of his liberty without authority of law—had been taken from his family by persons owing allegiance to, and under authority derived from this institution; he had been incarcerated in a fortress of this government, under the immediate charge of the members of this institution—but charged with no offence known to our law; from thence, by them, he had been transferred to a secret place of execution; to advance these objects, it is alleged, the funds of the institution have been appropriated; and to protect its members, who were concerned in these outrages, all the energies of the institution were brought into operation.—Its powers were seen to control the various departments of your government, where power and influence were of the "least importance;" its "power" was always exerted to cripple the administration of justice, when brought to bear upon a member of this institution, however guilty he may have been. It was discovered too, that there were more than five hundred chapters and lodges scattered through this state, contributing their funds to aid in this work of "charity;" that large sums of money were disbursed by each for purposes hostile to the peace of society, if not to the lives of our citizens; all then operating by one common impulse, and in obedience to one common obligation, imposed upon them in secret, under circumstances quite mysterious. The most distinguished members of the institution were implicated in these scenes of violence, and the controlling and vascillating influence of this institution was thrown around the guilty violators of the law. Under such circumstances, and with a view to correct such abuses, the delegates assembled, presented this memorial. Sir, with such evidences before them, is it strange that a moral and patriotic people should look with suspicion upon the "mystic" operations of this institution? That spirit of watchfulness which has hitherto guarded the fruits of the revolution, sounded the alarm, and the people, who are always true to themselves, by one common impulse assembled, and before you are the evidences of their dispassionate inquiry, and firmness of purpose.—They sir, claim at your hands, an investigation into the conduct of this chapter. Their right to claim, by way of respectful representation, a redress of grievances, will not be denied; and, sir, permit me to ask, what such "right" is worth if we are not bound to investigate and redress the grievance complained of? The right to petition implies the duty which is thrown upon this house? The people having witnessed the evils, and performed in this matter what appertains to them, it remains to be seen, whether we shall as fearlessly perform our duty as they have theirs. I know, sir, and appreciate fearful consequences of converting this into a question of party. No indifferent observer can for one moment doubt, that there is great cause for alarm, if the tragic consequences, which followed in close succession the abduction of Morgan, shall be traced to this institution; and yet, convert it from a question of "principle," into that of "party," and that power, which is imposed in secret, and by most solemn obligation, will still the investigation, while the "hand which strikes the blow will be concealed," and thus by the exercise of party discipline the open vindication of the rights of our citizens will be prevented, and the safeguards which the institutions of our country have cast around the interest of all, will be violated with impunity; this, indeed, sir, may answer the purposes of the institution here. But there is a tribunal before whose all-searching and controlling influence this "grand chapter" will be arraigned; the ban of party cannot protect it from the approach of the people; they regard no party discipline, where it is to be imposed at the alarming sacrifice of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This call for inquiry will continue to be made, until they whose duty it is to hear, shall be roused to a proper sense of their obligations; and until this charter shall be erased from your statute book, then, and not till then, will the public tranquility be restored. Under these circumstances, sir, is it strange that the people should have assembled here, and sent forth to this house the cause of their complaint; much more strange, indeed would it have been, if these open violations of the law had been received with indifference by this community. But it has been asked, how is this institution implicated in the guilt of its unworthy members? By way of answer, it might be retorted what has the institution done to show that these guilty members were unworthy or not well qualified, or not acting in obedience to the obligations which they supposed themselves under to the institution. So far from disapproving the conduct of these members, in the crime of Morgan's abduction and murder, the allegations are distinctly set forth, and now offered to be proved, that this institution has approved this lawless violation of right, and open profanation of the laws of the state, by secreting the offenders; by transporting some of them beyond the reach of our laws; by furnishing them with money from its treasury while in exile; by mitigating the severity of their punishment, while enduring the judgment of the law upon their plea of guilty; and by various other acts, which would tend to show that there was a com-

munity of feeling and sentiment between this chapter and individuals implicated; had these various acts of recognition, been established against any individual, what rational man would doubt that such individual had originally participated in the commission of the crime. Now, sir, the question recurs, who committed these outrages? The answer is obvious—none can mistake it: the institution is chargeable with these crimes; they have been committed by its members, in obedience to most solemn obligations, cast upon them by the institution; and were they thus using their corporate funds for the charitable purpose professed in the preamble to their act of incorporation?—Was it "benevolence," sir, that induced them to abridge the liberties of a citizen; and was it in the exercise of "charity" that they took his life? If these were the "charities" which under cover of this institution, they design to dispense in this community, they were not the "charities" which the government had in view, unless indeed we can believe that it was one of those acts of sovereignty which the mystic fraternity were bringing about, by the exercise of "power," wherever "power" was desirable; and if, as is believed by many, they were then secretly in "power" in this legislature, the case becomes still more alarming, and calls more imperiously for a repeal of this charter. And now sir, what is the boon that is asked? Nothing more than that a committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of this chapter, with an anxious desire to learn whether it has been guilty or not of the imputations which have been thrown upon it, and under which it now rests. If it has been guilty as is alleged, no honorable man can ask its preservation. Seek, sir, for evidence, and when that is obtained, the exercise of unbiased judgment will lead to a correct conclusion. Is not this investigation for the benefit of all. The people require no sacrifice; but they demand an investigation; and will honorable gentlemen interpose objections which, whatever the design may be, are calculated to prevent inquiry? Will they not rather yield to the just expectations of the people, and open every avenue to investigation, that the reasonable apprehensions of the community, if groundless, may be quieted? This investigation has not sprung from a desire to disturb the repose, but to calm the agitated feelings of society, which have been awakened by a succession of crime calculated to alarm the apprehensions of the most unsuspecting. Stop this inquiry, and it will be considered an admission that there is some lurking evil, which will not bear the light, and must not be exposed to common view. Sir, be not deceived, when you are told that the amendment proposed, gives to this memorial its appropriate direction. Those who call for this investigation, do it because in their judgment a necessity exists for the inquiry; they will not be satisfied by directing the institution to set in judgment upon its own crimes. From these considerations, I am against the amendment, and in favor of the original resolution. Send this memorial to your attorney general, with directions as extensive as you please to give him, and when sir, will you hear of it again? However able, diligent, and faithful he may be, he has not the power officially to acquire the necessary information. Adopting the amendment, is but another name for rejecting the resolution. Let the committee collect the facts, and upon their report the attorney general may be required to proceed. Did a suit or ever direct an attorney to investigate his rights, without furnishing him the facts upon which such investigation was to be made? We cannot expect the attorney general to proceed unless we lay before him the evidence upon which his proceedings are to be predicated. If the "grand chapter" is innocent of the charges, it cannot be injured by an investigation; but if it is guilty, duty to all requires the examination. The most humble individual that occupies the most remote cottage in our state, is interested to detect and destroy it, equally with the most exalted personage. In this matter the interests of all are involved. Sir, should this call be neglected, it will be renewed in tones more deep and commanding. Instead of the eighty thousand who now petition, *thrice* that number will immediately be driven to the constitutional mode of redress, lest their liberties should be beaten down by an unseen but certain foe.

CHARITY.

We have received an authentic account of monies received & expended by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in 1823 Total receipts \$9133 24. Expenditures, (in which not a farthing went for charity) \$9075 83, leaving a small balance to be appropriated to the sinking fund, calculated to discharge their debt of \$100,000 incurred for building a Hall for the accommodation of their meetings to dispense charity!! One hundred thousand dollars expended in building a Masonic Hall! What charity! What a charitable institution! O Hiram!—Boston Free Press.

The Acting Governor and Special Counsel.

The Argus has put forth several columns in reply to Mr. Spencer's second letter, which so far as it is not a repetition of the first article, is distinguished by nothing but weakness and puerility. The tone of the Argus alone, is sufficient to convince one that they seek in vain for a tenable defence to the charges of Mr. Spencer. Indeed a defence to the principal charge, the disclosure of confidential communications, is not attempted, but it is sought to escape the odium of this, by endeavoring to impress upon the public mind the belief that the "moral complexion" of the propositions was of a questionable character. The propriety of seeking for evidence of guilt among accomplices, to a crime has been sanctioned by the doctrines of all writers upon criminal law, and the practice of all courts of criminal jurisdiction. "The law" says an able writer, "confesses its weakness by calling in the aid of those by whom it has been broken." The law never seeks such aid without holding out the promise of pardon, and in important cases also the offer of reward. If there was ever a case in which such inducements were proper and justifiable, the Morgan outrage is that case. This was a crime committed to punish the breach of secrecy, and it may well be supposed, was itself committed under the strongest and most terrible sanctions of secrecy which human ingenuity could devise. Though the accomplices and confidants were numerous, & the perpetration of the crime was unusually bold, yet there could be no hope of detecting its deep mystery, except by the testimony of one engaged in the transaction. Gov. Clinton fully appreciated this, when he issued his proclamation offering a pardon and a reward of \$2,000 to the individual who should disclose the dark enormity of the crime. These were offers made to accomplices—they could be made to none other, and yet we heard no complaint of the "moral complexion" of such public propositions. We heard no one suggest that the inducements to commit perjury were too strong, while all believed that they would be too weak to elicit the truth. But when Mr. Spencer had found the man upon whom they might operate to induce him to tell the truth, and he desires to know of Gov. Throop whether he will consider the act of his predecessor in the Executive chair binding upon him, the propriety of the measure begins to be doubted. Whatever the character of the proposition may be, it is not original with Mr. Spencer—it emanated from the Executive, and we believe would be binding upon his successors.—The conduct of Gov. Throop shows that however the truth in relation to the outrage should get out, he was not a man who would apply any touch stone to extract it, while he was willing, either directly or indirectly, to inform the accused of the measures that were in contemplation for the unravelling of a fearful crime. The evidence of his tenderness for the accused is certainly very remarkable, without resorting to his correspondence for proof of it. It is in vain to say that he is not responsible for disclosures made by "judicious friends," upon whom he called for counsel. If he thought it incumbent to advise with any persons "to test the correctness of his own views," the same sacredness of confidence should have extended to all his advisers as to himself. Whatever the decision as to the proposition might have been, the obligation of preserving the confidence inviolate, was not removed. Adams might have been induced to tell the truth without the inducements, whereas it was well known that no inducement would have been sufficient to elicit it, if the Fraternity should have an opportunity to refresh to his mind their lessons of peculiar morality, or to brighten the chain of the peculiar obligations with which he was bound. The effects of their intercourse with him had been experienced on a previous occasion, and the strength of the mystic bond which shackled him was strikingly exhibited. The timely communications from the Governor or his advisers were at any rate sufficient to prevent the Fraternity from receiving harm from any disclosures that Adams might make. The publishing of the correspondence unveils some of the hypocritical pretences with which the honest pursuit of justice was evaded, while it serves to show to the world the acts to which by far the larger portion of the Masons resorted to embarrass the administration of justice, and to prevent disclosures of facts, damning not only to the character of the offending members, but to the Institution of Free Masonry itself.

ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION. In pursuance of a resolution of the Anti-Masonic State Convention, held at Albany on the 25th day of February last, authorizing the State Central Committee, to call a future Convention at such time and place as they should deem most judicious.—Notice is hereby given, that a STATE CONVENTION of Delegates, opposed to Secret Societies, will be held in the village of Utica, on the 11th day of August next, to nominate suitable candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to transact such other business as the interests of Anti-Masonry may render necessary. The citizens of the several counties in this state, are requested to appoint a number of Delegates corresponding with their respective representations in the House of Assembly, to attend said Convention. HERVEY ELY, SAMUEL WORKS, F. WHITTLESEY, F. F. BACKUS, THURLOW WEED, BATES COOKE, TIMOTHY FITCH, State Central Committee.

Fire!—A two story dwelling house belonging to Mr. E. Tillotson was consumed by fire on Sunday morning. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, as it had been uninhabited for several weeks. It was insured to the amount of \$700.

It will be recollected, that at the time of the appointment of the Committee of Investigation in the Morgan affair, the masons generally professed a readiness to lend their aid to subvert the cause of Justice...

Establishment of the Journal of Health, promises as far as its circulation extends, to be eminently useful in correcting erroneous opinions and dangerous errors, both of belief and practice in many matters affecting our health and comfort...

About a week since Mr. Wm. H. Seymour's Store of Brockport, was robbed of about \$1,000. The money has since been found hidden in the vicinity...

We recommend to those who have a spare hour of a pleasant evening, to give our friend COCHRANE a call at the Castle Garden...

ITEMS.

Drawing of Class No. 5, for 1830.— 53 43 18 7 12 8 2 41.

The new and elegant packet ship Boston was struck by lightning, 6 days out of Charlestown, and burnt to the waters edge...

The old story.—The Argus copies the article of a Jack correspondent from a Washington Co. paper who says "I am no mason, but I can't think an institution bad to which Washington belonged..."

The old Albany daily puffs the Craftsman, and says "Brooks prose articles are characterized by a strong dash of good humored irony..."

A correspondent says he is a Jackson man, but not a political one. He thinks Jacksonism should not be made a political hobby for a few broken winded leaders...

John Patterson, Esq. member of the Ohio Legislature, has succeeded from Masonry, and the lodge has expelled him for unamasonic conduct...

Masonry.—The Masons destroyed the press and carried off the type of the Herkimer Republican Free Press, the paper was discontinued...

The present administration have not secured what it pretended Mr. Adams lost, viz. the colonial trade. Their pretensions in this matter have ended in smoke...

Massachusetts and Connecticut have followed the example of this state, in the suppression of foreign bills less than \$5 dollars...

Prince Leopold was to be received as King of Greece, early during the present month. France, Russia and England, have guaranteed him £2,400,000 for eight years...

Ashea are \$112 50. Genesee wheat \$1 15, flour \$5 62, rye 63 cents, corn 52 cents, mossa beef \$9 25, pork \$13 87, in New-York...

The reform in the post office department is so great that it is expected by another year, letters thrown into the office will find their place of destination, without the necessity of any direction, or superscription...

The New-York Herald has just discovered that the Albany Regency have put the treasury of the state into their pockets...

Vengeance.—The Craftsman, speaking of the Hon. Pliny Merrick's renunciation, says, "where roams that savage horde, if he were of their number, who would not immolate the miscreant..."

The health of the King of England, as appears by the last foreign news, continues to fail. The general belief is that he cannot live...

From the Buffalo Patriot. The length and fulness of Mr. Spencer's reply to Gov. Throop's attempted vindication, leave no necessity or room for comment...

Ever since Mr. Spencer engaged as Special Counsel we anticipated, and indeed predicted, that the duties of his appointment would bring him into collision with those by whom it was bestowed...

The political party now in power, either from sympathy or fear, yielded to the current of masonic influence, and though at times it made hypocritical professions of opposing the principles, it always afforded its co-operation to the measures of the institution...

From the Ontario Phoenix.—Extra. The trial of E. J. Roberts, for libelling the Jury which found John Whitney guilty as one of the abductors of Capt. William Morgan, came on at our Circuit Court yesterday afternoon...

The President renominated Wharton Rector, to be Indian Agent; but the Senate again refused to confirm the same. When this gentleman's first nomination came before the Senate, Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, a leading Jackson man, rose and spoke as follows:—

The other day, Mr. President, we had a man sent here who had seduced his wife's sister, and we rejected him unanimously. We had another sent afterwards who had been guilty of forgery, and we rejected him too...

From the New-York Pilot. Riot in Providence.—We have before us a letter relating to the recent disturbance in Providence, created by the exhibition of Free-Masonry by an Anti-Mason...

We do not pretend to decide whether Mr. Spencer from the beginning, was aware how unwelcome all his labors and exertions in the cause of public justice, were to the persons who employed him...

Fortune's Home, Pratt's office, No. 5 Arcade.—New-York CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 14, for 1830...

13395 Prizes, { 34,220 Tickets. \$136,880 20825 Blanks, } Whole Tickets \$5.—Halves 2 50.—Quarters 1 25.

NOTICE. The Young Men's Anti-Masonic Committee are requested to meet at the Committee Room, No. 7, Arcade, THIS EVENING...

ROCHESTER HAT STORE. THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, and offering for sale, a general assortment of Hatter's Stocks and Trimmings...

ROCHESTER RECESS. THE friends of this well known establishment, are respectfully informed that the same attention which has secured to it so large a share of public patronage...

CASTLE GARDEN. THIS establishment formerly under the name of the "Monroe Garden," has opened with superior claims on public attention...

ROCHESTER MUSEUM. THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that it has recently undergone a thorough repair...

LIQUORS AT COST. THE subscriber has a quantity of first quality RUM, BRANDY, and GIN, which he offers for sale, at cost...

GROGGER'S FAMILY PILLS. A. BUNNELL has just received a fresh supply of the above Pills, fully acknowledged the best in use...

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NEW FIRM. NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. No. 26 Carroll-st. The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of LYON & STRONG...

ROCHESTER PAINT STORE. ROSSITER & KNOX, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public with any quantity of Paints, Oils, Turpentine & Brushes...

New Establishment. LYON & STRONG, No. 26 Carroll-st. have just received a large and very splendid assortment of Changeable Gro'de Noples...

OIL AND GLASS. FOR sale at the old stand of S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 10 Buffalo street, 30 lbs. old Ohio LINED OIL...

MANUFACTURING. THE subscriber wishes to purchase 5 or 6 thousand pounds of WOOL. Also, Cloth exchanged for wool, and wool manufactured by the yard or on shares...

COMENS & PEASE, have received a good assortment of Hardware & Cutlery, which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment west of Albany...

Clinton-House Office, JUNE 14, 1830. DUNDAS sold in Class No. 5, Ticket Combination 7, 43, 53, a prize of \$500!

Office Clinton House, Exchange-St. June 14, 1830. NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 14, for 1830...

SCHEMIE. 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 5,000 5,000 1 2,500 2,500 1 1,995 1,995...

SCHEMIE. 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 5,000 5,000 1 2,500 2,500 1 1,995 1,995...

S. C. BREWSTER, 19 Exchange street. Who has lately sold the immense number of capital prizes, as follows: viz. in class No. 18, tick. comb. 16 35 36 cap. prize \$50,000...

All of which have been sold and the CASH promptly paid by BREWSTER. Orders for Tickets [post paid] thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the sixth day of August, 1828, and executed by Henry M. Bullard, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Asa Freeman, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and lot number fifty-four, in township number one, distinguished on a map of Caladonia plat, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Monroe, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in book of Deeds, Liber 4, and in a deed from Josiah Bissell, Jr. and wife, to John Biden, bearing date the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as lot number ninety-six, (96) will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Thursday the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, December 10, 1829.

P. S. V. HAMOT, Assignee. S. MATHEWS, Att'y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and executed by Daniel K. Widener and Mary Ann Widener, of the town of Chili, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, to Simon W. Schanke, of the same place, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case, made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, and lot number (19) nineteen, in said town of Chili, thence south, seventy degrees east, two chains and eighty links to a stake; thence north, twenty degrees and thirty minutes east, two chains and twenty-one links, to a stake standing in the centre of the road; thence north, seventy degrees west following the centre of the road, to the northeast corner of a lot of land, owned by Joseph Thompson, thence southerly on the line of the last mentioned lot, to the place of beginning; containing ninety-five rods of land; be the same more or less, will be sold at public auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Wednesday the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 29, 1830.

HENRY WIDENER, Assignee. RUFUS BEACH, Att'y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, executed by Ebenezer Eldridge, and Betsey his wife, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to William G. Ross, and Lebbeus Ross, and is claimed to be due thereon three hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents, at this date.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the house now occupied by Jonathan Baker, in the town of Penfield, in said county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated the 27th April, 1830.

WILLIAM C. ROSS, Assignee. LEBBEUS ROSS, Assignee. D. ADAMS, Attorney.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, & to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Butler Bardwell, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Butler Bardwell, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that undivided half part of a certain piece of land situate in Brighton, Monroe county, and state of New-York—Being lot number twenty-eight, in section B, reference had to Johnson and Seymour's printed map of part of Rochester; excepting six feet eight inches in width, from the westerly side of said lot, parallel to said west line, conveyed by Everard Peck and others to William Thompson, June twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, & excepting further, the southerly corner of said lot, conveyed by C. B. Stanton to Samuel L. Pierce, which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at R. Ensworth's Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day.—Dated May 3, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Enos Stone, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Enos Stone, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the seventh range of townships, Phelps & Gorham's purchase, township number thirteen, on the east side of Genesee river, viz:—One lot, distinguished on Johnson & Seymour's printed map of part of Rochester, as lot number one, in section I, containing three fourths of an acre of land—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Biden, John Biden, Jr., and Edmond Biden, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Biden in and to all those certain pieces of land, situate in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, viz: lot number forty-six, fronting on Exchange street, formerly called Mill street, and bounded by the lines of the lot, according to the platting and survey of the said village, by N. Rochester; one other of the said lots, being the north part of lot number forty-eight, fronting on the same street, and bounded on the east west and north, by the lines of the lot, according to the survey and platting, of the said village, as aforesaid, and on the south by the north line of part of the same lot heretofore conveyed to Joseph Eggleston.—Also, two other of the said lots of land, in the village aforesaid, and in lot fifty-three, township number one, short range, distinguished on a map of Cornhill, a subdivision of said lot fifty-three, as lots number thirty, (30) and thirty-two, (32) containing one acre each.—Also, the east half of two other lots, distinguished on said map of Cornhill, by numbers twenty-six, (26) and twenty-seven (27) bounded east in front on Exchange street, north on La Fayette street, west on the rear by the other half of the said lots number twenty-six and twenty-seven.—Also, two other lots of land in said village, distinguished on a map of the Caladonia plat as part of lot fifty-four, township number one, short range, as numbers seven, (7) and nine, (9) each containing one acre, more or less.—Also, nine other lots of land distinguished on a map of Cornhill aforesaid, in lot fifty-three, township number one short range, as lots numbers forty-eight (48) forty-nine, (49) fifty one, (51) fifty two, (52) eighty, (80) eighty one, (81) eighty two (82) eighty four, (84) and one hundred and thirty six, (136) each of said lots being about fifty feet front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet deep, and bounded in front on Clay street, and in rear on an alley; be the same more or less—all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester on Wednesday the seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated May 24, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Hermon Bissell in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Hermon Bissell in and to the following described premises, viz:—All those certain lots distinguished in Hudson's survey of out lots number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, on the east side of Genesee River, distinguished as lots number one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and twenty eight, one hundred and twenty nine, one hundred and thirty, and one hundred and thirty one, as subdivided by Elisha Johnson.—Also, that certain parcel of land, lying in the town of Brighton, county and state aforesaid, known as part of lot number eleven, in Section J, bounded on the north by lot number one and ten, in the said section; east by the Methodist meeting house lot; south by the south line of the meeting house lot, and continued to Canal street; and west by Canal street, reference being had to Johnson and Seymour's printed map of the same, on file at the office of the Clerk of Monroe county.—Also, all that certain tract of land, lying in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, state of New-York, being a part of town lot number sixty-six, (66) on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in Monroe County Clerk's office, Liber two of deeds, page three, being designated on said map as lot number twenty-seven, formerly on Elm street, supposed to contain nineteen rods and seventeen twenty-fifths of a rod of land.—Also, all that certain piece of land on the map last named, known as part of lot number twenty-six, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty-six, thence easterly seventy three feet to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty-six, thence northerly to Walnut aisle; thence westwardly along said aisle to Elm street; thence south along Elm street, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Also, all that certain piece of land, lying in the village of Rochester, on the east side of Genesee river on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck as aforesaid, being part of lot number twenty-six on said map, bounded as follows: beginning at the intersection of Walnut alley and Elm street, running easterly along said alley, to a lot now owned by Bill Colby; thence southerly along said Colby's line about thirty seven feet; thence westwardly to Elm street, being seventy four feet south on a parallel line from the place of beginning, being the same house and lot formerly occupied by Warner and Bowen.—Also, all that piece of land, situate in Brighton aforesaid, being part of the tract aforesaid, bought of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, viz: the west half of lot number eight, bounded north by Main street, west by lot number seven, (7) south by Walnut alley, east by a line running through the centre of said lot number eight which line is thirty three feet east of the east line of said lot seven, containing one eighth of an acre of ground, reference had to said map.—Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the village of Rochester aforesaid, bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the Genesee river, on the north side of the bridge on Buffalo street, in a line with the north side of Main street, at the distance of twenty four feet eleven inches from the west wall of the Globe buildings, thence running westerly on the north line of Main street sixteen and one half feet, thence northerly on an extended line at right angles with the north line of Main street, eighty feet, thence eastwardly on an extending, or an extended line at right angles with the last mentioned line, sixteen and one half feet, thence southerly on an extended line, parallel with the second above mentioned line, to the place of beginning—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Mansion House of H. H. Crane, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 11th, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution issued out of the Monroe county Clerk's Office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Russell Roach and William Palmer, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Russell Roach, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, viz:—All that part of lot number eleven, (11) in the second division of township number thirteen, (13) in the seventh range, included in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, which lies south of the road leading from O. Culver's inn, to the Ironquoit Landing, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Clinton House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twenty first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated June 7, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh'ff.

BY virtue of two Justices' executions issued out of the Clerk's office of Monroe county, & to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles Baker, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Charles Baker, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stake at the south west corner of a lot of land, sold by Hiel Brockway, to Harry Hyde, and on the north side of the canal, about sixteen feet from the canal, in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, county of Monroe and state of New-York, and west of the lake road or Maine street, seventy five feet and six inches, and running thence north, sixty six degrees west, about sixty feet to the lot lately sold by said Baker to Frederick Groenbury; thence by said lot running north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, thirty six feet, to a stake; thence by said lot running north, seventy six degrees west, thirty six feet; thence running south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, by said lot, thirty six feet to a stake; thence north, seventy six degrees and fifteen minutes east, by land of Hiel Brockway; thence north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, by land of said Brockway, one chain and seventy four links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, fifty links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, seventy two links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, one chain and thirteen links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, one chain and six links to the place of beginning, containing about eighteen hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less—all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Thursday the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 10, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. FORD, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Enos Stone, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Enos Stone, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that piece of land, lying in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state of New-York, beginning on the west line of Chesnut street, at the south east corner of the Peck tract, so called; thence westerly on the line of the said tract, to a lot conveyed to the Trustees of the Rochester High School, thence southerly on the line of said School lot, to the southeast corner thereof; thence westerly on the line of said school lot to Lancaster street; thence southerly on the east line of said street, to land articulated to Harvey Adams; thence easterly on the line of said Adams' lot to Chesnut street; thence northerly on the line of said street, to the place of beginning.—Also, all that piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the village of Rochester aforesaid, being one equal undivided half of the following described lands, viz:—Beginning at the intersection of Chesnut street and the state road; thence westerly on the northerly line of said state road, to Johnson & Seymour's line; thence northerly on said J. & S. line to a lot deeded to Hart; thence easterly on the south line of said Hart's lot, to Chesnut street; thence southerly on the west line of Chesnut street, to the place of beginning.—Also, one other piece of land, lying south and adjoining said state road, beginning at the northwest corner of said land, where Johnson & Seymour's line crosses said state road; thence southerly on Johnson & Seymour's line, to lands owned by James and William Wadsworth; thence east on said Wadsworth's line, till it intersects the south line of the state road; thence westerly on the line of said road, to the place of beginning, including all lands within said boundaries.—Also, all that piece of land in said village, bounded as follows: Beginning on Chesnut street, at the north east corner of said lot, and the southeast corner of a lot articulated to D. Copeland, since conveyed to Josiah Bissell, Jr.; thence westwardly at right angles with Chesnut street, to Johnson & Seymour's line; thence southerly to the south line of said lot; thence east on Chesnut street; thence north on a line of said street, to the place of beginning, to contain one quarter of an acre.—Also, that piece or parcel of land in said village, being on the main road running from Rochester to Oliver Culver's, in Brighton, beginning at the south east corner of a lot of land sold to Aaron Brown; thence northerly at right angles with said street to lands deeded to John Root; thence easterly on the line of said Root's land, to his east line; thence northerly on the line of said Root's lot, to his north line; thence easterly to Stillson street, on the same point of compass with said Root's north line; thence southerly on the west line of said Stillson street, to the north line of land articulated to Marcus Moses; thence westwardly on said Moses' line, to the west line thereof; thence southerly on said Moses' line, to Main street; thence westerly on the said main street, to the place of beginning, to contain all the lands within the above described bounds.—Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the seventh range of townships, Phelps & Gorham's purchase, township number thirteen on the east side of Genesee river, viz: One lot, distinguished on Johnson & Seymour's printed map of a part of Rochester, as lot number one, in section I, containing three fourths of an acre of land—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, May 24 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jared N. Stebbins and La Fayette Collins, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Jared N. Stebbins and La Fayette Collins, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, viz: All that certain lot of land, situate in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of lot number twenty-two, in the hundred acre tract being that part which is situate between the eastern line of the lot and store sold by Bissell & Ely, to R. Swell Hart, and the eastern line of said lot number twenty-two and bounded on the south by the north line of Buffalo street, and extending northerly fifty feet, being the east part of said lot number twenty-two, and is the stone store and premises on said street, now occupied by B. Hitch.—Also, that certain lot of land, situate in the village of Rochester and distinguished on Johnson and Seymour's map, as lot number two, in section D, containing one fourth of an acre of land, be the same more or less.—Also, the south quarter of lot number twenty-one, in the Birby tract, it being fifty two lines in front on Pennsylvania street, and same in rear, containing one fourth of an acre, reference being had to a map of the Johnson & Mastick tract, filed in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County—which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty third day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 11 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

IN pursuance of a decree of a decretal order of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New-York, made on the second day of November, 1829, in a certain case then pending in said court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Eagle Tavern in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and is known as lot number thirty-nine, on the plat or plan of said village, on the south side of the Erie Canal, and is bounded east by the west line of Exchange street, south by the north line of lot number forty, west by Pindle Alley, north by lot number thirty-eight, being sixty-six feet in front, on Exchange street, and ten rods deep, be the same more or less; and is the same lot of land conveyed by Thomas Morgan and his wife, by deed bearing date January 25th, 1827, to Ann Livingston, and by her conveyed to John T. Talmun, by deed bearing date the thirtieth day of November, 1827, which deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber 10 of deeds, at page 201.—Dated November 27 1829.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the real estate above used by me in this paper for sale on the twelfth day of January, instant, is postponed until the twenty sixth day of January, instant, then to be made in the manner specified in said notice of sale, at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 11, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above described property is further postponed, until the twelfth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the place specified in the above notice.—Dated, January 25th, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above described property, is hereby further postponed until the twelfth day of June next, at the place specified in the above notice, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated April 12, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

BY virtue of a decretal order of a decretal order of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New-York, made on the second day of November, 1829, in a certain case then pending in said court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Eagle Tavern in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and is known as lot number thirty-nine, on the plat or plan of said village, on the south side of the Erie Canal, and is bounded east by the west line of Exchange street, south by the north line of lot number forty, west by Pindle Alley, north by lot number thirty-eight, being sixty-six feet in front, on Exchange street, and ten rods deep, be the same more or less; and is the same lot of land conveyed by Thomas Morgan and his wife, by deed bearing date January 25th, 1827, to Ann Livingston, and by her conveyed to John T. Talmun, by deed bearing date the thirtieth day of November, 1827, which deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber 10 of deeds, at page 201.—Dated November 27 1829.

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ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

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ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above described property is further postponed, until the twelfth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the place specified in the above notice.—Dated, January 25th, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above described property, is hereby further postponed until the twelfth day of June next, at the place specified in the above notice, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated April 12, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

BY virtue of a decretal order of a decretal order of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New-York, made on the second day of November, 1829, in a certain case then pending in said court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Eagle Tavern in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and is known as lot number thirty-nine, on the plat or plan of said village, on the south side of the Erie Canal, and is bounded east by the west line of Exchange street, south by the north line of lot number forty, west by Pindle Alley, north by lot number thirty-eight, being sixty-six feet in front, on Exchange street, and ten rods deep, be the same more or less; and is the same lot of land conveyed by Thomas Morgan and his wife, by deed bearing date January 25th, 1827, to Ann Livingston, and by her conveyed to John T. Talmun, by deed bearing date the thirtieth day of November, 1827, which deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber 10 of deeds, at page 201.—Dated November 27 1829.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM, FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholera, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the blood. A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic pains and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acridities, headache, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the droopful; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the shallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all disease. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, July 17, 1829. I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stages of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints.

T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, July 17, 1829. I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefited by it. I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use.

A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, June 10, 1829. I certify that I was attacked with a very severe Cholera. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholera, it cured it in a short time.

THOMAS BRYANT.

UTICA, January 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock. Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in nostrums or specifics, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring myself to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health you kindly sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Yours very truly, D. C. LANSING.

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes.

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence, for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day. Sold by R. A. BUNNELL, at the store lately occupied by G. HITCHCOCK, Rochester.

Farm for Sale.

TRE Subscriber offers for sale 50 acres of first rate land, lying in the town of Gates, four miles from Rochester, a few rods from the Erie road, and about half a mile from the Canal. The land is of good quality, and about twenty acres of it are under improvement. On the premises are a good log house, and a flourishing young orchard, just beginning to bear. The above property will be sold cheap, a part of the purchase money will be required down, and remainder for 3 or 4 years credit. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the Subscriber in Brighton, two and a half miles south of the village of Rochester.

AARON ACER.

April 24, 1830.

DR. FENN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—his office is in the rooms over Avery & Griffith's Store, on Exchange street, adjoining the canal, where all professional business will receive his immediate attention.

January 13, 1829.

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# ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY D. N. SPRAGUE.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830.

VOL. 3--NO. 20--WHOLE NO. 124.

**TERMS.**  
To Village subscribers \$2.50. To mail subscribers \$3.00. To those who call at the office for their papers \$1.00. To those who pay for their papers by the year \$10.00. To those who pay for their papers by the quarter \$2.50. To those who pay for their papers by the month \$1.00. To those who pay for their papers by the week \$0.25. To those who pay for their papers by the day \$0.05. To those who pay for their papers by the hour \$0.01. To those who pay for their papers by the minute \$0.001. To those who pay for their papers by the second \$0.0001. To those who pay for their papers by the third \$0.00001. To those who pay for their papers by the fourth \$0.000001. To those who pay for their papers by the fifth \$0.0000001. To those who pay for their papers by the sixth \$0.00000001. To those who pay for their papers by the seventh \$0.000000001. To those who pay for their papers by the eighth \$0.0000000001. To those who pay for their papers by the ninth \$0.00000000001. To those who pay for their papers by the tenth \$0.000000000001.

**ANTI-ANETUS.**  
A Safe and Speedy Remedy for Fever and Ague. Prepared by J. S. WARE, Chemist, Rochester, N. Y.  
In a community like ours, nothing can be more perplexing and discouraging than the prevalence and relapses of the ague and fever. The farmer more particularly feels the paralyzing influence of this perpetual Jacobus. Not only the sufferings of perhaps his whole family at once, nor yet the medical bills accruing therefrom, constitute the sum of his perplexities; but to these must be added the loss of their whole time, and that too at a season when time to him is the most valuable. It is when he first begins his settlement in the "New Country," when his woods must be felled, his lands cleared; and in the Spring, when his fields must be ploughed, sowed or planted; that this inveterate foe arrests his progress, consumes his money, time, and constitution, and blights his prospects. Believing that pain, expense, and loss of time may be prevented by a timely and persevering use of very simple medicine, the Subscriber offers to the public the above named remedy, being a new and safe compound, warranted to cure, if not speedily, more permanently than any other now in use. This article is not offered as a universal remedy, that is, to cure every malady that may, or can attack human nature, but as a remedy for ague and fever only; which, from considerable experience, and the testimony of several medical gentlemen, the subscriber hesitates not to declare his belief that it will generally cure.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
I hereby certify that my son, twelve years old, has been cured of the AGUE AND FEVER, in a few days, by the use of J. S. WARE'S "ANTI-ANETUS." He has been afflicted with the above disease for two years past, which has resisted all medical aid.  
AARON HAZEN.

**Handford's Lending.**  
This is to certify, that I have been cured of a severe attack of the AGUE AND FEVER, by the use of J. S. WARE'S "ANTI-ANETUS."  
THOMAS LEWIN.

**Greece.**  
Mr. J. S. WARE,  
Sir—Having made use of one Box of your "ANTI-ANETUS," I am perfectly cured of the AGUE AND FEVER.  
M. ACELTON.

**Greece.**  
Mr. J. S. WARE,  
Sir—Having been persuaded to make use of your "ANTI-ANETUS," for the cure of the AGUE AND FEVER, I would inform you, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with this most appalling disease, that I am perfectly cured by taking one Box. You are at liberty to give this to the public.  
A. EASTMAN.

**Rochester, N. Y.**  
N. B. In all cases where the directions are strictly observed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded. For sale by Almy & Wilcox, Le Roy, Webster & Reynolds, Batavia, Clark & Dean, Lima, J. B. Elliot, Brockport, Robinson & Loomis, Palmyra, Dean & Crosby, Lyons. Also by the subscriber, Exchange-Street Rochester, New York.  
J. S. WARE.  
Nov. 10, 1829. 92-1f

**INDIGESTION.**—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressed disease, called dyspepsia or indigestion.  
A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixer, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most of dyspeptics.—These pills taken in conjunction with the elixer, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile which proves the natural purgative in the whole alimentary canal.  
The action of the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer is not immediately purgative; but as it restores the strength of the stomach, the natural peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, by the slow but certain tonic affects communicated to the whole alimentary canal. It is perfect nonsense to attempt to cure indigestion by disturbing the natural digestive process.  
Letter from a Physician, dated Richmond, August 20th, 1828.  
Dr. C. L. SMITH.  
I have sold three dozen of the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer and I am confident it is a most excellent remedy for dyspepsia, several gentlemen have called on me and expressed their decided belief in its efficacy; a lady in particular, who has been for six or seven years afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and debility of the stomach, is to my knowledge now enjoying tolerable good health, from the use of the Elixer. In fact, I have seen no person that has taken the Elixer in this place, but that has been greatly benefited.  
Do not fail to send me a further supply, say six dozen, or as many more as you think proper. I am Respectfully your Serv.  
ANSON BROOKS.  
The Elixer and Pills, are for sale by BRACE & STARR, Druggists, No. 3, Buffalo-st. Rochester.

**STARCH MANUFACTORY.**  
THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership in the manufacturing of the best Poland Starch, will in a few days be ready to deliver any moderate quantity. As we intend to manufacture the above article on a large scale, we hope to be favored with the orders of merchants in this village and neighboring country, being well satisfied that we can furnish them as low here, as it possibly can be bought in New-York.  
SAMUEL MOULSON,  
MICHAEL BOOTH.  
Rochester, April 27, 1830. 116 1f

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.**  
T. ANDREWS & CO. Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS, 4 doors south of the Clinton House, ROCHESTER, N. Y., are now receiving direct from New-York, in addition to their former stock, a very large and extensive supply of every article in their line of business, making such a general and complete assortment, as will merit the attention and patronage of Physicians, Druggists, Painters, Dyers, and all others who wish to purchase any article in their line. Among their articles worthy the attention of PHYSICIANS, are Ferrocyanic, or Prus. Quinine, French and Iodine, American, Colocynth, Colomel ppt. Gum Opii Turk, Do Gabbaium, Do Scammony, Do Stramonium, Emetic Tartar, Do Hyoscyamus, Bals Copaiba, Jujube a Paste, Do Peruvian, London blue Pill, Do Sulphur, Patent Lint, Flos Benzoin, White Mustard seed, Pyrologinous Acid, PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES, Swam's Panacea, Lee's Billa, Parker's do, Bacon's do, Lemon Acid, James' do, Bals Honey, Coitz do, Bateman's drops, Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic do, Godfrey's cordial, British oil, Thompsons eye water, Turlington's balsom, Anderson's Cough Harlem oil, Drops, Tooth ache drops, La Mot's do, Hoopers pills, Ith Ointment, SCARIFIATORS, Publiken's straight, Catheters silver, Do swivel, Do elastic, Bogies, Evans' best thumb Lancets, Common do, Spring do, &c &c.

**PAINTERS AND GILDERS.**  
will be furnished with any article they may be pleased to order. Among their present variety, are  
White Lead, Rose Pink, Red Lead, Terra De Siena, Black Lead, Turck Umber, Chrome Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, Crown Green, Ivory Black, King's Yellow, Litharge, Mineral Green, Blue, Green, Black & Fig Blue, Brown Smalts, Yellow Ochre, Spirits Turpentine, Verdigris, Linseed Oil, Prussian Blue, Copal varnish, Venetian Red, Gold and Silver Leaf, Spanish Brown, Bronze, Stone Ochre, Camel's hair pencils, Paris White, Paint brushes of eve Spanish do, &c description.

**SHOP FURNITURE.**  
And a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. All persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they have good and choice articles, and intend to sell them unusually low for cash, or approved credit.  
Rochester, July, 1829.

**W. A. RABBESON,**  
(From New York)  
**Upholster & Paper Hanger.**  
No. 31, Carroll-st., Rochester.  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, that he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of the most fashionable Paper Hangings, Borders, & Fire Board Prints, together with, Tickings, Hair, Moss, Feathers, Moreens, Fringes, Tassels, Cord, and every other article in the Upholstery Line, which he will dispose of as reasonable as can be afforded in the village. He tenders his services in the different branches of his profession:—such as Paper-Hanging in all its varieties; cutting out, making and laying Brussels and other Carpets; making and hanging Curtains; making and repairing Beds and Mattresses of all kinds; stuffing and re-covering Sofas, Chairs, &c. stuffing and lining Pews; mounting, trimming and repairing Window Blinds, putting down India Matting and Oil Cloth; furnishing Packet and other Boats, &c. and every other department of his business. He will also hang door and other house Bells. He hopes by untiring perseverance in business, and a careful attention to the wishes of his employers, to gain a reasonable portion of public patronage. He begs leave to inform those who may favor him with their custom, that he will warrant all work done by him to be in the best and most fashionable style.  
N. B. Old Umbrellas and Parasols covered and repaired as above, in the best manner, and at short notice.  
Cash paid for old frames.  
Wanted, as above, a smart, intelligent boy, as an apprentice.  
Rochester, April 5, 1830. 113 1f.

**PIONEER STAGES.**  
TWO Daily Lines of Pioneer Stages from Rochester to Albany. Leave Rochester for Albany daily, (except the Sabbath) at 9 in the morning and 9 in the evening. Western stages leave, for Lewiston at 3 and for Buffalo at 4 in the morning. Office opposite the Clinton House, Exchange-st.  
R. HUNT, Agent.  
Rochester Jan 21, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
I HEREBY give notice to all the manufacturers of Sole Leather in the county of Monroe, that I have been duly appointed Inspector of Leather for said county, and do hereby require every manufacturer or dealer in leather, to deliver all of their sole leather for inspection, at my office in the village of Rochester, before they sell the same, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every side of Sole Leather that they sell before being inspected and sealed according to law.  
Office at the store of J. Gould & Co. Carroll-st. ISAAC LEONARD.  
June 1, 1830. 121w3.

**NOTICE.**  
I AM EXPECTING to be absent a short time from the village, I have left my tools for removing buildings with Mr. JOHN G. BOSLEY, who will attend to any calls for raising removing or lowering buildings, and can recommend him as competent to the undertaking. Should any large building require removing, I will return and assist.  
Residence north end of Clinton-st.  
BENJAMIN MINOR.  
Rochester, June 1, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
A NEAT DWELLING HOUSE, situated pleasantly, and not far from the centre of business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to  
C. W. DUNDAS.  
April 5; 113 1f

**A Farm for Sale.**  
SITUATED near this village, containing ninety-four acres of land, good buildings &c. Enquire at this office.  
Rochester, March 22d, 1830. 111m

**A Bargain.**  
A NEAT DWELLING HOUSE, situated pleasantly, and not far from the centre of business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to  
C. W. DUNDAS.  
April 5; 113 1f

**HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company and ETNA Insurance Company.**  
HARTFORD.—The Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st.  
LEVI WARD, Jr

**ROCHESTER MARKET.**  
THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, inform the inhabitants of Rochester, that they have a large and convenient smoke house, where those wishing to get their meat smoked, can have it taken from their houses and returned in good order, on reasonable terms.  
Likewise, the subscribers intend to keep constantly on hand, a good supply of articles in their line, such as fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, &c. also smoked hams, beef and tongues, salt pork and corn'd beef, which they will sell cheap for cash.  
J. A. FROST & CO.  
Butchers in the Rochester Market.  
Jan. 30, 1830. 52-1f

**WINE.**  
THE subscriber having received an Agency from the very respectable firm of March & Benson, is prepared to forward orders for Madeira, Tinto, & Sercial Wines, to the Island of Madeira, direct, or from the importations to New-York. The Wines imported by the above House, have acquired a just celebrity, and those obtaining their supplies through this source, can rest assured, that they will receive them of superior quality, and upon low terms.  
CHARLES L. OGDEN  
Rochester, Jan 18, 1830. 102.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Pot and Pearl Ashes.  
CHARLES L. OGDEN.  
Rochester, Feb. 1st, 1830. 1f 104

**MOORE'S BYRON, &c.**—Letters and Journals of Lord Byron with notices of his life, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols.  
The Exclusives, a novel, 2 vols.  
Romance of History, Spain; 2d series; 2 volumes.  
Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.—Byron. The Rival's; Tracy's ambition; by the author of the Collegians.  
Conversation on vegetable physiology, comprehending the elements of botany with their application to agriculture, by the author of conversations on chemistry, with copper engravings.  
Also a new supply of Dr. Kitchener's House keeper's manual. For sale by 5th mo. 4 MARSHALL, DEAN & Co.

**ROCHESTER.**  
R. H. Van Rensselaer,  
BEG leave most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester, and the travelling world, that he has leased for a number of years, the Rochester Bathing House, & made the necessary arrangements to accommodate visitors with Sulphur and Fresh Water Baths.  
He flatters himself that the cleanliness of the establishment, together with the convenience of separate Sitting Rooms, and proper attention, will insure him the confidence and patronage of all persons desirous of indulging in the Healthy Luxury of a Bath.  
He will establish a SHOWERING BATH, and afford the waters to patrons for drinking, fresh from the Spring.  
Visitors can be accommodated with lodging rooms when they deem it imprudent to venture in the air after bathing.  
(Open at all hours.)

**Canal Transportation.**  
HUDSON AND ERIE LINE.  
ALLEN, TIBBITS & Co. wish to inform their friends and the public, that the HUDSON & ERIE LINE, one of the oldest established lines on the canal, will continue to run the ensuing season, having 24 first rate boats, fitted and furnished in superior style for carrying Freight and Passengers, being of the first class, and commanded by men of great care and experience, running night and day, (Sabbath days excepted,) in connection with Pattison & Hart's line of Tow Boats from Troy on the Hudson river. Their arrangements are such with the owners of steamboats and vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario, that they can confidently say to their patrons, that merchandise entrusted to their care, in the cities of New York, Albany, and Troy, destined for the western states, or Upper Canada, shall be forwarded with great care and dispatch, not excelled by any line on the canal. They will also contract for the freighting of produce, or other property, from any ports on the canal, to Troy, Albany, or New-York, and make liberal advances on the same if required, when delivered there to sell. They will also as usual run a daily line between Syracuse and Oswego. Insurance to a liberal amount, is effected on property sent by this line (Lakes Erie and Ontario excepted) will be effected on the Lakes if ordered. The following persons will receive property shipped by this line, unless specially assigned.  
E. F. NORTON, Buffalo.  
W. M. PARSONS, Lockport.  
ALLEN, TIBBITS, & Co. Rochester.  
JAMES MOORE, Jr. Syracuse.  
JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE, & Co. Oswego.  
J. H. HOOKER, Troy.  
ALLEN, TIBBITS, & Co. } Troy.  
JOHN T. DAVIES, Albany.  
T. M. SUTHTWICK, } Coenties Slip N. Y.  
P. HART, Jr. }  
April 5, 1830. 123 1f

**SAMUEL DRAKE.**  
BOOK BINDER  
AND Blank Book Manufacturer, Exchange-st. Rochester, directly opposite the Bank of Rochester 116 1f

**PRINTING.**  
Marshall, Dan & Co.  
Book sellers and Printers 12 Exchange-St.  
HAVING recently enlarged, and otherwise greatly improved their establishment, are prepared to print  
BOOKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, HAND-BILLS, SHOW-BILLS, and every kind of Letter Press PRINTING, in the most modern style. They have almost every variety of Type now in use, from the smallest to the greatest, together with appropriate Cuts and Engravings. Their prices will be as low as those of any regular establishment, west of Albany. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Rochester, 5th mo 25; 1830.

**SELLING OFF, NEW GOODS.**  
FROM India, France, Italy, Russia, Prussia, Switzerland and Great Britain, together with an elegant assortment and of the best quality of American Goods, selected particularly for the independent and patriotic citizens of Monroe county—all received within the last ten days, and for sale, some at less than cost—of importation, and others but a small advance, at the store of  
ASAHEL BARBER,  
in the Arcade Building, No. 34 Buffalo-Street.

A few desirable articles only will be mentioned viz:—Silk Goods of almost every description, such as Gros de nap, blk, colored and changeable; Gros de Indes, gros de berlin and gros de zan; Barrege battiste, Italianette, and blk and colored plaintrams; Adrianople fancy's and gingham, a new article; printed muslins; and a variety of other goods for the ladies summer dresses: Silk, gauze, palmirene and other dress hks; Merino, cashmere and Valencia square and long shawls; Green worsted barrege, and superior blk lace, gauze and Leonid's veils; Brown, mix'd and white cotton and worsted hose and half hoes; some very fine. Gloves and mitts of all kinds; Swiss, jacomet, book and mull muslins, plain and fig'd. Thread and bobinet laces; Shell and imitation combs, by the dozen or single; blk carissian; 5-1 and 4-4 blk and myrtle green French bombazine; linen drillings; Rowin and Angola cassimere; Buff, white Marseilles and silk vestings; all variety of other articles for gentlemen's summer wear—Common, fine and extra superfine Irish and Flemish linens; 350 pieces of calicoes and gingham, new and elegant patterns; A superior lot of cloths, from the common \$2 grey to the \$10 golden olive; also DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds.

\*Without mentioning the "1000 indestructibles," A. B. will endeavor to furnish all who may favor him with a call—Remarks touching prices will be made at the counter.  
\*The No. to call at is 34 Buffalo street, Arcade Building: Don't forget it! May 24.

**NEW EAST-ROCHESTER CASH STORE.**  
O. N. BUSH & BURNELL,  
CORNER of Main and St. Paul Streets, a few doors East of Genesee River Bridge—will exchange any part or portion of a good stock of entirely NEW GOODS, for most articles of county produce, domestic manufacture, Bank Bills or Specie.  
May 18, 1830. 119-3m.

**JOINERS TOOLS.**  
THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of Joiners tools, an article superior to any thing ever offered in this market, which will be sold at low prices.  
BOULTON & WILLIAMS.  
May 17, 1830. 118 1f

**NEW GOODS FOR CASH!!**  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY are opening a very splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Teas and Wines, which will be sold very cheap, and to which the attention of the public is invited.  
Rochester, May 4, 1830.

**Old Madeira Wine.**  
A CASE of very superior Madeira Wine, for sale by  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY.  
Rochester, May 4, 1830.

**PORK.**  
50 BELLS. MESS PORK, Hatch's Inspection—for sale for cash, by  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY.  
May 10, 1830.

**PORT and CLARET WINES,** for sale by  
ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY.  
May 6, 1830. 18 1f

**Window Sash.**  
25,000 LIGHTS from 4 to 12 Light, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 WINDOW SASH, for sale in lots or at retail, cheaper than ever offered in this Market.  
GEO. A. AVERY.  
May 23d, 1830. 120

**Look at this!**  
THE subscriber will sell his well known lot, No. eleven, section G, on Main-st.—Also, a part of lot No. Eleven, on Clinton-st. a very pleasant situation for a small family.  
The above property is equal, as to location, to any in the village, and is well worthy the attention of the capitalist. The reasons why the property is offered, are, the subscriber is appointed one of the agents for the African Colony in Canada, and he thinks his labors will be more useful by being on the spot.  
A. STEWARD.  
May 25, 1830. 120 1f

**THE CANOE FIGHT.**  
During the last war, there was an encounter between a party of whites and a body of Indians, in which a short & sharp action took place that has been distinguished on account of its chivalrous daring, by the title of "The Canoe Fight." The conflict which has been so designated, was confined to three white men in a canoe which was paddled by a negro, who took no other part in the action, and a canoe manned by seven Creek Indians. It took place shortly after the memorable massacre at Fort Mims, in the vicinity of that place, and happened, in consequence of attempts on the part of the white settlers to expel the Indians who were yet hovering around them. We have been requested by many of the editors of papers in other sections of the Union, to furnish the particulars of this interesting little piece of history, but were never in possession of its details, till recently. We are now, however, through the kindness of Mr. Jeremiah Austill, who, with Colonel Samuel Dale and James Smith, composed the white party to this bold contest, in possession of the facts and incidents.

For the purpose, as before mentioned, of driving the Indians from their neighborhood, a party amounting to the number of seventy two men, under the command of Col. Dale, volunteered their services. They set out on their enterprise from Fort Madison, 12 miles west of Claiborne. They proceeded downwards on the west side of the river Alabama, until they reached Brasher's Ferry eighteen miles below Claiborne, by water, where they crossed over to the east bank, and remained over night, under cover of the thick cane.

In the morning the chief part of the company commenced their march upwards on the east margin of the river, leaving Austill with a detachment of five or six, to take the canoes up the river to a place for recrossing. Three miles above, at Baillie's Shoals, Austill's party again met the company, where they sought for traces of the Indians, and discovered signs of their recent presence. They then continued their pursuit in the same direction. Austill's party continuing in the canoes, and Dale's on the land. About one mile below Randon's farm, Dale who was in advance of his company, encountered the first Indians that were seen, a party of ten in number, one of whom he killed. The others seeing the number of Dale's party behind him betook themselves to flight, leaving in the hurry of their movements, all their pack of provisions. At Randon's farm a few miles below Claiborne, the land and water parties met again. At this point they concluded to recross to the west bank of the river and ascend it upon that side, and the company commenced crossing in the two canoes. In the mean time Dale and Austill with James Smith and others who remained on the east side, were employed in a small field in kindling a fire, for the purpose of cooking the provisions which had been abandoned by the Indians. The whole party, with the exception of Dale, Austill, Smith, and the others engaged in preparing the provisions, soon reached the opposite bank of the river, having one of the canoes on their side, and leaving the other with the party who had yet to cross.

This was the critical moment. A canoe, containing eleven Indians, now shot out from behind a bend of the river. It descended rapidly, with the apparent purpose of intercepting the passage of the remaining party, and at the same instant the attention of the little band was attracted by the whoops and cries of numerous Indians, running down the high banks in their fear, gathering and surrounding three sides of the field. The party seized their weapons, and having no alternative, now rushed down the second bank of the river. They opened a rapid fire at the Indians, who were approaching the shore in the canoe, two of them leaped out and swam with their guns above water, for the shore, above a small creek that run in at the upper corner of the field. Austill and Smith dashed across the creek to attack these two as they landed; but Austill becoming entangled in the cane, fell, and rolled into the river within a few feet of them. Smith at this moment killed one, and the other fled up the bank, & Austill, immediately recovering himself, pursued the flying Indian through the cane. Col. W. Creagh, another of the party; had, at the same time with Austill and Smith, ran up the creek to cross it where it was less deep, and hearing a rustling among the brush, shot at Austill, supposing him to be one of the two Indians.

While this bye-scene was enacting, Dale and the other eight of the gallant band, were sustaining and returning a hot fire with the Indians in the canoe, who sheltered themselves in its bottom, resting their guns on its sides; and they were receiving desultory shots from those that had encompassed the field. The party were screened in a great measure, from the fire of the Indians on the land, by the bank they had ascended, and the Indians were deterred from a nearer approach, by ignorance of their numbers. To this circumstance, their wonderful escape of slaughter is chiefly to be ascribed. Austill, Smith, and Creagh, presently returned to the company and joined in the firing on the canoe, meanwhile their companions, on the opposite bank of the river, had been anxious, excited, but silent spectators of the scene; and Dale perceiving that escape would now be hopeless, the moment the feebleness of his little party was discovered, called out for assistance. Eight pushed out in the canoe to ferociously join him. They came on until they could count the number of Indians in the canoe, when the man in the bow of the boat cried out to the oarsman to back water, that the Indians were too many for them, and they returned.

Dale then, indignant at the conduct of those associates, proposed to his party, for themselves, to make the attack upon the Indian canoe, and dashed down the bank into the river, followed by Austill and Smith. These three, with a colored man, who acted as a paddler, entered the canoe and pushed into the stream. As the canoe party approached, one of the Indians fired without effect. Smith returned the fire when within about thirty feet of the Indians. Dale and Austill attempted to fire, but their priming had been wet, and their guns could not be discharged.—The white party then pressed onward in silence, and closed in with their enemies. The canoes came in contact with the bows, and Austill bore for a moment the brunt of the battle; their sterns however, presently swayed up, and Dale sprang into the end of the Indians' canoe, leaving room for free action and an equal share of the combat to his two associates. Their only weapons were their rifles, with which they fought as with clubs. The first or second blow dealt by Dale, broke the barrel of his gun, and by some means unknown to themselves, Dale exchanged his broken barrel for Smith's gun, with which they fought to the end of the scene. Near the close of the conflict, Austill was prostrated by a blow from a war club, of one of the Indians, and fell into their canoe between two of them. One aimed a second blow at his head, he fell into the river. This was the last Indian; he rose once after the blow, received another, & sunk for the last time.

Dale's party then commenced clearing the canoes of the dead bodies of the Indians, by throwing them overboard.—While so engaged, they were fired upon by the Indians from the shore; one ball struck the canoe, and another passed between Smith and Austill. In the face of this firing, however, they returned to shore for their friends, crossed the river, once more to join the main body of the party, and reached it in safety. The whole party had not lost a single man.—The only weapons remaining after the battle, were a war club and gun, wrested from the Indians by Austill.—Mobils Register.

From the Albany Evening Journal.  
Gov. Throop has appointed Victory Birdseye, of Onondaga, to supply Mr. Spencer's place as special counsel in the masonic trials. Mr. Birdseye is a man of integrity, and will do what he can to fulfill the duties of his appointment. But his professional habits and powers are unequal to the task. He cannot combat, successfully, with the army of strong counsel which is constantly arrayed in behalf of the fraternity. He will be borne down and overwhelmed by power and numbers. And with him, the public justice is baffled and put at defiance. There are but few, very few men, who can conduct themselves against such an array of able, sagacious and practised counsel, as Free Masonry keeps constantly retained. Of these few, Mr. Spencer was one. He pursued his cause fearlessly. All difficulties were met and surmounted. His legal, mental and physical powers, were equal to any and all emergencies. He had compassed and combined an extensive mass of testimony, by which, at the approaching trials, highly important developments would have been made.

All this labor, we fear, is lost. This we do not so much regret because a few deluded guilty men will escape punishment, as Free Masonry may be thus saved from exposure. The real guilt attaches to the institution, as a thorough judicious investigation would conclusively show. The highest Masonic authorities were regularly apprised of all that was passing. The institution was necessary before and after the murder. All that was done was masonically done, and for the protection of the secrets of the Craft. Every man concerned in the conspiracy (and there were hundreds of them) acted as masons. Their acts have been approved by the institution, from which, the "sufferers" (as they are called) have received protection and support.

What an easy sacrifice Mr. Spencer would have fallen, under the torrent of Masonic abuse which is lavished upon him, were the people of this state as ignorant of the principles and objects of Freemasonry now, as they were before the abduction and murder of Morgan.—He would have been crushed in public opinion, without hardly knowing the cause or the source of his ruin.—Seneca Farmer.

It is thought by many, that the Masons are under such strong obligations to Gov. Throop, as to ensure at their hands, his nomination for Governor at the ensuing election at all events. The Masonic Journals indicate this intention, throughout the state.—Seneca Farmer.

Ohio window glass in England.—The Commercial Advertiser of Cincinnati, says that a letter recently received in that City from a merchant in Liverpool, states the remarkable fact, that he has in his warehouse in Liverpool, one hundred boxes of 8 by 10 Window Glass, made on the banks of the Ohio!

**MRS. BARNEY'S LETTER.**  
 In March, 1829, Mrs. Barney was induced by the advice of some of the most respectable gentlemen of the Jackson party to visit Washington, and present to General Jackson a number of testimonials of Major Barney's merit. Among them were those of Mr. Crawford, former Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Anderson, First Comptroller of the Treasury; a large number of the Baltimore Merchants, &c.

After the removal of Major Barney, Mrs. B. addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, requesting that these testimonials should be returned, they being, she remarked, "of infinite importance to her." This request produced the subjoined letter from Mr. A. J. Donelson, to which Mrs. Barney's letter is a reply.

**Mrs. B. in answer to your request of the 18th inst. I am desired by the President to send to you the letters on file in his office, in relation to the application of Major Barney to be retained as a Naval Officer for the port of Baltimore; and, at the same time, to express his sincere regret that the rules which he had felt bound to adopt for the government of such cases did not permit the gratification of your wishes.**

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

**ANDREW J. DONELSON.**  
 22d April, 1829.

Letter from Mrs. Barney to Gen. Jackson.  
 Baltimore, June 13th, 1829.

Sir—Your note of the 22d April, addressed to me through your private Secretary, accompanying the return of my papers, which expresses your "sincere regret that the rules which you had felt bound to adopt for the government of such cases, did not permit the gratification of your wishes," affords no palliation of the injury you have inflicted on a meritorious officer and his helpless family.—It is dark and ambiguous. Knowing that the possession not alone was sufficient justification for the exercise of power; unwilling that your character for firmness should suffer by the imputation of caprice, or that your reputation for humanity should be tarnished by an act of wanton cruelty, you insinuate a cause; you hint at a binding rule, and lament that my husband is within its operation. If it were not unworthy the character of General Jackson, I ask you was it not beneath the President of these United States to insinuate, if bold assertion had been in his power. When you had adopted for your government this inexorable rule, was it not cruel in you to conceal it from those on whom it was to operate the most terrible calamities?—Why should the President of a free country be governed by secret rules? Why should he wrap himself up in the black robes of mystery, and like a volcano, be seen and felt in its effects, while the secret causes which work the ruin that surrounds, are hid within his bosom? Is this rule of which you speak law of the land; is it a construction of any articles drawn from the Constitution, or is it a rule of practice, which, having been acted upon by any of your illustrious predecessors, comes down without the force of authority upon you? Did it govern the conduct of that great man in whose mould (according to your flatterers) you were formed? The Constitution, and the laws, civil and military, will justify you, and all who obey them; and the robes of power which you wear cannot be stained by an act which finds a precedent in the conduct of any of your predecessors. Is it any old principle of new application in the art of government, which, having escaped the searching mind of Washington, and the keen vision of succeeding Presidents, has been grasped by your gigantic mind? Or is a new, wholesome principle patented to you, and for which you alone are to receive all the rewards (of glory at least), which succeeding ages never fail to bestow on the first inventor of a public blessing?

The Office Harpies who haunted your public walks and your retired moments, from the very dawn of your administration, and whose avidity for office and power made them utterly reckless of the honorable feelings and just rights of others, cried aloud for Rotation in office. Is that magical phrase, so familiar to the demagogues of all Nations & of all times, you great and most vaunted principle of Reform? If it be, by what kind of rotary motion is it, that men who have been but a few years from the boards, while others, (your friends,) remain, who date their official Calends, perhaps, from the time of Washington? What sort of adaptation of skill to machinery is that which brushes away those only who were opposed to your election, and leaves your friends in full possession?

Your official Organ would impose upon the public the belief that you had adopted the Jeffersonian rule of honesty and capacity, and that incumbents, as well as applicants were tested by that infallible touch-stone. The alleged delinquencies of one or two public officers have for this been made a color, and the dye of their avowed iniquity has been spread with industrious cunning over the skirts of every innocent victim. Even of those few who have been thus charged, their misconduct (reported) was unsuspected, until the prying eyes of their successors came to inspect the official records of their proceedings, when their degraded ingenuity, as in duty bound, could do no less than find them guilty, and therefore could not have been the cause of their dismissal. Yours, therefore, is not the Jeffersonian rule. You ask respecting incumbents and applicants, other questions than, "is he honest, is he capable?" and the answer to your questions decides the applications of your rule. By thus ascertaining what your secret rule is not, we may easily come to the discovery of what it is. Supposing you serious when you say you are controlled by a rule, and that you do not move blindly like other storms; but that you have eyes which see, and ears

which hear, and hence that I have not yet described your rule; there remains, however, but one motive which could possibly have governed you—"punishment of your political opponents, and rewards for your friends." This is your rule, and however you may wish to disguise it, or to deceive the world into the belief that your secret principle is something of a noble sort, the true one is visible to every eye, and like a red meteor, beams through your midnight administration, portending and working mischief and ruin. It was prescribed to you before you had the power to pursue it, by one to whom you were allied by a happy congeniality; whom you have neither the ability nor the wish to disobey, before whose omnipotent breath your Presidential strength lies nerveless as infancy; who, while he suffers your heart to purport its wanted palpitations, seems to have locked up the closet which confines your intellect. In this imprisonment of your mental powers, you see with his eyes, and hear with his ears. It is a misfortune for this great Nation that you were born for him, and he for you. At one and the same time, he is your minion and the monarch, your priest and your demon—your public counsellor and your bosom friend. I blush for my country when I see such unnatural formations, such a cancerous excrescence fastened upon the body politic, & the footstool of the President converted into a throne for a slave.

The injustice of your new principle of "Reform" would have been too glaring, had it been at once boldly unfolded and hence it is that it was brought out by degrees. At first it was pretended that these only who had made use of office as an engine for the electioneering purposes, were to be "removed away." But when it was discovered that there were in place very many of your own friends, who had been guilty of this unconstitutional impropriety, as you have been pleased to call it, who contrary to any feeling of gratitude or sense of duty, had stung the bosom which warmed, and the hand which fed them, making use of their office, in the gift of Mr. Adams, as the means of furthering your designs upon the Presidency, to his exclusion, and that your rule was a "two-edged sword," which, if honestly borne, would "cut upon both sides," it was soon carefully withheld, and finally gave way to a much more comprehensive scheme of reform.

It was next declared that those in office, who in violence of opposition, had offended you in one particular, (I need not name it,) should meet with condign punishment. Indeed you intimated, in your private conversation with my husband, that those who had passed that rubicon had sealed their destruction. But the misfortune attending this rule was, that there were none in office upon whom it could operate. Has the charge alluded to been fixed upon any individual of the multitude of those who have been reformed away? Was it ever even whispered in regard to my unfortunate husband?—You know that it was not.

But I boldly declare that such a rule is altogether unworthy the Presidential office of a magnanimous Nation! What! wield the public vengeance for your private wrongs! Hurl from the armory of the Nation the bolt of destruction on your private foes! Was the power, dignity, and wealth of the Union concentrated in your person, to be so misused?—Had a foreign Prince or Minister committed a like offence, with the same propriety might you have made it a cause of public quarrel, and sent from the ocean and the land hecatombs of appeasing ghosts.

The whole circumference of your rule, at length expanded itself full to the public view; and the reign of terror was unfolded, and a principle unprecedented even in the annals of tyranny, like a destroying angel ranged through the land, blowing the breath of pestilence and famine into the habitations of your enemies. Your enemies, sir? No—your political opponents. You called them enemies but were they so? Can there be no difference of opinion without enmity? Do you believe that every man who had voted for Mr. Adams, and who had not received from you any personal injury, preferred him because he hated you? Think you, sir, that there is no medium between idolatry & hate? Is it not because you think there is no such medium, but because your elevated ambition will allow of none.—This makes you look upon all those who voted against you, your bitter foes. I most firmly believe that, saving those whom you had personally made your enemies, every honest man, in giving his suffrage to Mr. Adams, obeyed the dictates of his judgement, and that many did so in violence to their warmer feelings towards you.

My husband, sir, never was your enemy. In the overflowing patriotism of his heart, he gave you the full measure of his love, for your military services. He preferred Mr. Adams for the Presidency, because he thought him qualified, and you unqualified for the station. He would have been a traitor to his country, he would have had even my scorn, and have deserved yours, had he supported you under such circumstances. He used no means to oppose you. He did a patriot's duty, in a patriot's way. For this he is proscribed—punished!—Oh, low punished! My heart bleeds as I write—Cruel Sir! Did he commit any offence worthy of punishment against God, or his country, or even against you? Blush while you read this question. Speak not, but let the crimson negative mantle on your cheek! No, sir, on the contrary, it was one of the best acts of his life. When he bared his bosom to the hostile bayonets of his enemies, he was not more in the line of his duty, than when he voted against you; and had he fallen a martyr on the field of fight, he would not more deserve a monument, than he now deserves for having been worse than martyred in support of the dearest privileges

of chartered American freemen. Careless as you are about the effects of your conduct it would be idle to inform you of the depth and quality of that misery which you have worked in the bosom of my family. Else would I tell a tale that would provoke sympathy in any thing that had a heart, or gentle drops of pity from every eye not accustomed to look upon scenes of human cruelty with composure. Besides, you were apprised of our poverty; you knew the dependence of eight little children for food and raiment upon my husband's salary. You know that, advanced in years as he was, without the means to prosecute any regular business, and without friends able to assist him, the world would be to him a barren heath, an inhospitable wild. You were able, therefore to anticipate the heart-rending scene which you may now realize as the sole work of your hand. The sickness and debility of my husband, now call upon me to vindicate his and his children's wrongs. The natural timidity of my sex vanishes before the necessity of my situation, and a spirit, sir, as proud as yours, although in a female bosom, demands justice. And at your hands I ask it. Return to him what you had rudely torn from his possession; give back to his children their former means of procuring their food and raiment; show that you can relent, and that your rule has at least one exception. The severity practiced by you in this instance is heightened because accompanied by a breach of your faith, solemnly pledged to my husband. He called upon you, and told you frankly that he did not vote for you. What was your reply? It was in substance, this, "that every citizen of the United States has a right to express his political sentiments by his vote—that no charges had been made against Major Barney; if any should be made, he should have justice done him, he should not be condemned unheard."—Then, holding him by the hand with apparent warmth, you concluded—"be assured sir, I shall be particularly cautious how I listen to assertions of applicants for office." With these assurances from you, sir, the President of the United States, my husband returned to the bosom of his family. With these reassured, he wiped away the tears of apprehension. The President was not the monster he had been represented. They would not be reduced to beggary; haggard want would not be permitted to enter the mansion where he had always been a stranger.

The husband and the father had done nothing in violence of his duty as an officer. If any malicious slanderer should arise to pour his poisonous breath into the ears of the President, the accused would not be condemned unheard, and innocence would be triumphant—they would still be happy. It was presumable also, that possessing the confidence of three successive administrations (whose testimony in his favor I presented to you,) that he was not unworthy the office he held, besides the signatures of a hundred of our first mercantile houses, established the fact of his having given perfect satisfaction in the manner he transacted the business of his office. In this state of calm security, without a moment's warning—like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, your dismissal came, and in a moment the house of joy was converted into one of mourning. Sir, was not this cruelty? The wife whom you have thus agonized, drew her being from the illustrious Chase, whose voice of thunder early broke the spell of British allegiance, when in the American Senate, he swore by Heaven, that he owed no allegiance to the British Crown—one, too, whose signature was broadly before our eyes, affixed to the Charter of our Independence. The husband and the father whom you have thus wronged, was the first born son of a Hero, whose Naval and Military renown brightens the page of our country's history from '76 to 1815, with whose achievements posterity will not condescend to compare yours; he fought amidst greater dangers, and he fought for Independence.

By the side of that father, in the second British War, fought the son; and the glorious 12th of September bears testimony to his unshaken interidity. A wife, a husband, thus deprived; a family of children drawing their existence from this double revolutionary fountain, you have recklessly, causelessly, perfidiously, and therefore inhumanly, cast helpless and destitute upon the icy bosom of the world; and the children and grand children of Judge Chase and Commodore Barney are poverty-stricken upon the soil which owes its freedom and fertility, in part, to their heroic patriotism.

Sir, I would be unworthy the title of an American matron, or an American wife, if I did not vindicate his, and my children's wrongs. In this happy land, the panoply of liberty protects all without distinction of age or sex. In the severity practiced towards my husband, (confessedly without cause,) you have injured me and my children—you have grievously injured them without achieving any correspondent good to individuals, to your country, or yourself. Silence, therefore, would be criminal even in me; and when the honest regular feeling of the People of this country (who cannot be long deluded) shall have been restored, and when party frenzy, that is poison to our National happiness, liberties and honor, shall have subsided, I have no doubt but that the exterminating system of "Reform" will be regarded as the greatest of tyrannies, though now masked under specious names, and executed with some of the formalities of patriotism and of liberty. It is possible this communication from an unhappy mother, and from a female, who until now had many reasons to love her country, will be regarded by you as unworthy of notice; if otherwise, and your inclination corresponds with your power, you have still the means of repairing the injury you have done.

I am, Sir, your obedient serv't.

**MARY BARNEY.**

**ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.**  
 ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830.

**ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.**  
 In pursuance of a resolution of the Anti-Masonic State Convention, held at Albany on the 25th day of February last, authorizing the State Central Committee, to call a future Convention at such time and place as to them should seem most judicious.—Notice is hereby given, that a STATE CONVENTION of Delegates, opposed to Secret Societies, will be holden in the Village of Utica, on the 11th day of August next, to nominate suitable candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to transact such other business as the interests of Anti-Masonry may render necessary. The citizens of the several counties in this state, are requested to appoint a number of Delegates corresponding with their respective representations in the House of Assembly, to attend said Convention.

**HERVEY ELY,**  
**SAMUEL WORKS,**  
**F. WHITTLESEY,**  
**F. F. BACKUS,**  
**THURLOW WEED,**  
**BATES COOKE,**  
**TIMOTHY FITCH,**  
 State Central Committee.

**NOTICE.**  
 An Anti-Masonic County Convention to select three Delegates to represent the County of Monroe in the Anti-Masonic State Convention, will be held at Crane's Mansion House on Saturday the tenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The different towns in the county are respectfully requested to send three Delegates each, to attend said County Convention. By order of the County Committee.  
**S. MATHEWS, Secretary.**  
 Rochester, June 22, 1830.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
 Understanding that reports are propagated, that the Small Pox has been or now is in Rochester, it is a duty due equally to the citizens and to our country friends, to state that all such rumors are wholly unfounded. Neither Small Pox nor Varioloid now exist in this village, or its immediate vicinity; and but one case of the Varioloid has occurred here for several months past.

Signed by the Trustees of the Corporation.  
**J. MEDBERY, Pres't.**  
**WM. PEASE,**  
**A. GREEN,**  
**J. CHILD,**  
**H. BISSEL,**  
 Trustees:  
 Rochester, June 19th, 1830.

**State Convention.**—The note of busy preparation for the approaching State Convention is filling the land. Every indication is full of happy auguries, promising the most auspicious results. Several of the counties have already given notice for their local conventions. In the county of Rensselaer a general meeting is called by a notice signed by a large number of the citizens of Troy. Our friends in all parts of the state, seem to feel confident of a strength daily and constantly increasing, and are ready to make effective efforts to ensure desirable results. The west will not be wanting to herself, nor disgrace the character which she has so nobly gained, and so steadily maintained. Our friends in this county, and we doubt not, will make prompt preparations to fulfil its requests.

**Morgan Trials.**—At a Special Circuit held at Lockport, before Justice Marcy, of the Supreme Court, the trial of Ezekiel Jewett was moved on Monday the 14th inst. There was some difficulty experienced in obtaining a jury who had not expressed opinions, or who did not labor under some undue bias. The panel was completed on the evening of the second day. The Niagara Courier furnishes us with the testimony taken in relation to the Jurors, which we shall publish next week. Orsamus Turner was called as a witness for the prosecution. After he had been under examination for some time, a question was put to him which he craved time to consult Counsel in relation to, before he answered. The Court adjourned to give him time. When the Court was again opened, he refused to answer, and the Court sentenced him for this contempt to thirty days imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$250, being the extent of the punishment authorized by law in such cases. On his refusal to answer a second question, he was sentenced to an additional imprisonment of 30 days, and the like sentence for a third offence of the same nature. He was then sent to jail. Eli Bruce and John Whitney had been taken to Lockport from Canandaigua jail on a habeas corpus. Bruce was called to the stand, when he refused to be sworn. When asked for his reasons for this conduct, he said he had testified once, and did not see that any good came of it, and he should not testify now. The Court sentenced him to 30 days imprisonment, for this contempt, to take effect after the expiration of his present sentence. John Whitney was then called to the stand, when he also refused to be sworn, and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$250. The Court also directed the District Attorney to prepare bills of indictment against the persons committing such contempts, that they might be further punished therefor under the Revised Statutes. Bruce and Whitney have been taken back to Canandaigua. We understand that there was much difficulty experienced in extracting testimony from two or three other witnesses. One of them refused to answer on the ground that he might criminate himself, and though the Court distinctly stated to him, that he could not now refuse to answer, unless his testimony would tend to implicate him as an accomplice in the murder of Morgan, yet the witness still persisted in his refusal to answer on this ground. The trial of Jewett was closed on Saturday, when the Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. We have not yet received the minutes of the testimony upon this trial; as soon as we do we shall lay them before our readers. Several of the witnesses appeared in Court with Counsel, distinct from the defendants counsel. We do not think it proper, in this stage of the trials, to give expression to the reflections which naturally arise at the conduct of the witnesses in this cause. The facts are submitted, and every reader can make his own comments. When the trials are all through, we shall take occasion to make them the subject of some remarks.

Isaac Hill, whose nomination to the office of 2d Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury was last winter rejected by the Senate, has been elected U. S. Senator for the state of New Hampshire, by the Legislature of that state.

**Wayne Circuit, whose professional business has detained me the present week, to notice a correspondence which appears in the Albany Argus of the 14th inst.—The correspondence alluded to, is a letter from E. Crosswell to Messrs. Vincent Mathews, D. D. Barnard and E. Griffin, requesting to know from and through what channel, they derived information of the correspondence between myself and Gov. Throop, relative to the propositions to be made to Elisha Adams to discover the facts within his knowledge concerning the death of William Morgan. Next, are the answers from the gentleman addressed, in which they say that "in the month of July or August last, we were informed that John C. Spencer Esq. had applied to his Excellency, Gov. Throop, for the sum of \$2,000, to be used by him, for the purpose of inducing Elisha Adams to become a witness in behalf of the state, on the trial of indictments then pending against a large number of individuals, for the abduction of William Morgan." They also say, "that the information above stated, was derived from one of our clients, who was indicted for a participation in the abduction of Morgan. Our client informed us, that he obtained that information from John C. Spencer himself." They then add that they have obtained information on the subject, from no other person but their client.**

It will at once occur to the most superficial observer who has paid the least attention to the publications on this subject, that no such proposition was ever made by me to Gov. Throop, as the indicted client of the counsel, stated to them he had learned from me. The suggestion to Gov. Throop contained in my letter of March 29, 1829, was this: "I propose therefore, to apprise him (Adams) that a nolle prosequi will be entered on his indictment, that he will receive a pardon and the reward offered in the proclamation of Gov. Clinton of March 19th, 1827. But I should not feel authorized to do so, without the instructions of your excellency to that effect; and I presume it will be indispensable that I should be able to produce written evidence of your directions; therefore respectfully solicit your instructions on this head." The reward offered in the proclamation of Gov. Clinton, was; "and if murdered, two thousand dollars for the discovery of the offenders, to be paid on conviction; and on the certificate of the Attorney General or officer prosecuting on the part of the State, that the persons claiming the last mentioned reward, are justly entitled to the same under this proclamation." The information which the indicted client gave his counsel, is, that I told him I had "applied to Gov. Throop for the sum of \$2,000 to be used by me for the purpose of inducing Elisha Adams to testify," &c. The client makes it an application for so much money; when it was an application to renew the offer of a reward to be paid on the conviction of the offenders. This palpable difference seems to indicate that the memory of the client was very treacherous, or that what information he had on the subject, must have come through several hands before it reached him; by which, as is usual in such cases, the original story assumed quite a new shape.

To those who know me, and to that intelligent community who have so often honored me with proofs of their confidence, it must be difficult, I should suppose, to reconcile the absurd conduct imputed to me, with their estimate of my mental powers. To suppose that a prosecuting officer, without any other assignable motive, would communicate to an indicted defendant, the means intended to be used to produce his conviction, is to attribute to such an officer not only an utter disregard of his own oath of office, but an act of stupendous folly, which none but a madman or an idiot would commit. And to add to that supposition, that in communicating the means thus to be employed, he should misstate and pervert them in such a manner as to make them utterly disgraceful to himself, is to imagine a course of conduct exceeding the faculty of any human being into whose mind a solitary ray of reason had ever penetrated. I should feel humbled by the consciousness of its being necessary to deny such monstrous absurdities to those who know me. But for the satisfaction of all who may take any interest in the matter, and to dissipate one of the machinations which have been in train for the worst of purposes, I solemnly declare under a deep sense of my responsibility to the great Searcher of hearts, that I have never communicated to any person indicted for a participation in the abduction of Morgan, or to any one implicated or even suspected to be implicated, in that abduction, any information of any correspondence or communication, with any person upon the subject of inducing Adams to testify, or of any offer to him for that purpose, or in any way directly or indirectly relating to, or connected with that subject. I have endeavored to make this declaration as broad as my knowledge of language will permit, in order to meet the statements of the indicted client; and in it there is no mental reservation or qualification whatever. The whole statement is pronounced to be utterly and absolutely without a shadow of foundation, so far as I am concerned.

**JOHN C. SPENCER.**  
 Canandaigua, June 19, 1830.

**STATISTICAL ITEMS.**  
 Expenses of the U. S. government from 1789 to 1829 was \$753,188,120. 3/4. Receipts \$753,992,634. 78. Of the receipts more than \$156,000,000 were obtained by Loan.

There are 334 newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland of which 20 are daily. There are over 800 published in the United States, of which more than 50 are daily. There are 230 in the state of New York, alone. The number of newspaper advertisements, published

**Young Men's Convention.**—This project, first started by the Young Men of Washington county, seems to meet with very favorable reception in every part of the state. The Young Men of Oneida, have already had a general meeting and appointed their delegates. The proceedings of this meeting were of a high order, characterized by talent, judgment and energy. We intended to have published at least a portion of these proceedings, but the paper containing them has been mislaid. If the Young Men, as a body, decide against Free Masonry, her fate is sealed. They constitute the corps, from which recruits are enlisted for the fraternal band, and if they refuse their annual supplies of "Entered Apprentices," the battlements of the idol temple will soon be left without a defender—her altars without a worshipper.

Roberts, disappointed in the verdict of the jury, finding his guilty, notwithstanding his maneuver of appearing without counsel, determined to try the effect of swearing to his own purity of intention in the publication of the libel. After his convictions, he furnished the Court with an affidavit of a sheet or two long, in which the old story about excitements, in general, and the Anti-Masonic excitement, in particular, fanaticism, delusion, and witchcraft, persecuting Anti-Masons, and persecuted Free Masons, was all duly sworn to; winding up with an account of his own lofty minded determination to defend Free Masonry to the last. Any number of the Craftsman indiscriminately takes, would have been just as much to the purposes as this affidavit.

There were two indictments against Roberts for libels, one for libelling the Jury which convicted John Whitney, and the other for a libel on John C. Spencer, Esq. as Special Counsel. On the first Roberts was convicted. Before he was sentenced, Mr. Whiting (District Attorney) rose and remarked, that the second indictment was found on his own (Mr. Whiting's) complaint, without the instigation of Mr. Spencer, or any one else, but wholly from a sense of public duty; that the purpose of the complaint had probably been accomplished by the defendant had taken place, as the defendant had learned that men could be punished for libels; that Mr. Spencer had assured him [Mr. W.] that he had no personal views whatever respecting the indictment for a libel on himself; and therefore, under the circumstances, he [Mr. W.] would, with leave of the Court, enter a nolle prosequi, on that indictment. The Court approved the course proposed, and granted leave.

**The Special Counsel.**—Messrs. Mathews, Griffin and Barnard of this village, counsel for the persons implicated in the Morgan outrage, state in answer to a letter from Mr. Crosswell, "that either in the month of July or August last, we were informed that John C. Spencer, Esq. had applied to his excellency Gov. Throop for the sum of 2000 dollars, to be used by him to induce Elisha Adams to become a witness in behalf of the state on the trial of indictments then pending against a large number of individuals for the abduction of William Morgan."

"That the information above stated, was derived from one of our clients, who was indicted for a participation in the abduction of Morgan. Our client informed us that he obtained that information from JOHN C. SPENCER HIMSELF. We further state, that we have never obtained any information in relation to Mr. Spencer's application to his Excellency for the sum of two thousand dollars, or any other sum, or in relation to any correspondence on that subject, from any other person. Not having had an opportunity of consulting our client since the receipt of your letter, we do not feel at liberty to give his name. If necessary, we presume he will not object to its being made public."

It will strike the most careless and superficial observer at once, that the fact which this testimony is represented to prove, to wit:—that Mr. Spencer made the disclosure himself, is not established by testimony which is admissible in any proceedings or discussions whatever. The evidence is wholly hearsay, doubtful, questionable, and suspicious upon the very face of it, because the best evidence within their reach is not produced. This fact alone would justify us in looking upon the evidence as nothing; but when we take into consideration the character and official station of Mr. Spencer, we cannot reconcile the charge in any measure with the public reputation of Mr. Spencer, for foresight and sagacity, to say nothing of his moral character. We are forced to come to the conclusion that this is one of the many devices to deceive the public, in relation to every thing connected with a high handed and daring outrage of the laws of this land. Devices which, from the commencement, have been set at work to prostrate and crush to the earth every man, whatever may be his character for mental endowments, or moral worth, who has shown any disposition to unravel the mystery of the dark transaction.

We publish Mr. Spencer's reply, this moment received, without further comment, convinced that this of itself, will set the public mind at rest, in relation to this new charge.

**From the Ontario Messenger—Extra.**  
 Messenger Office, Canandaigua, }  
 Saturday Evening, June 19, }  
 To the Editors of the Ontario Messenger:  
 I avail myself of the first moments of leisure afforded on my return from the

The U. S. in one year, was 10,105,000. The number published in Great Britain and Ireland, during same time, was 963,923. The difference is owing to heavy duties.

The number of newspapers published in the U. S. in 1775, was 37. In 1810, the number was 358.

Of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, Government holds \$7,000,000, Foreigners hold \$7,000,000.

Robbery of the Mail. On Tuesday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock, as the mail stage was going west on the Schenectady road, about three miles from this city, the Mail Bag, containing the mails for Utica, Geneva, Canandaigua, and Rochester, and places on the branch routes therefrom, was cut open by some villains, and all taken therefrom, except the bag containing the Utica mail.

The mails which are stolen contained letters and papers for the following counties: Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Ontario, Livingston, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Yates, and part of Erie.

The robbers no doubt intended to take off the large bag, but they were defeated in this, as it was secured by iron chains.

This is the first robbery or attempt at robbery ever made of any mail going west of Albany. The frequent robberies of trunks, of late, on the Schenectady and Western turnpikes, force the conviction that an organized and strong gang of robbers are prowling about, and it calls for great vigilance.

It will be seen by the advertisement that our postmaster has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the detection of the robbers.

The newspapers contained in the mails above mentioned, have since arrived in a very wet condition. We hear that the mail bags were found two or three miles from Albany, the letters broken open and mutilated, and very much defaced by exposure to the rain: the newspaper packages were unbroken, very little money, we believe, was found in the letters.

CASTLE GARDEN. Mr. Editor—An advertisement in the columns of your paper, induced me to pay a visit to the charming little spot, known by the above name.

The politeness of the Hosts, the excellence of the refreshments, and the sweetness of the music, produce all that rapturous delight which such places, when well managed, can produce.

VIATOR. DRAWING of Extra Class No. 54 for 1830. 32 37 2 19 39 21 36 6 42

THE SALEM MURDER. We copy from the Salem Register, some additional particulars of this horrid affair.

Knapp is the son-in-law of Mrs. Beckford, the niece and housekeeper of Capt. White, and has been married about three years.

He knew that Capt. W. had made a Will by which his mother would be entitled to a moderate legacy—after he had found agents who agreed to assassinate Capt. White for \$1000 which he agreed to pay, the first step was to purloin or destroy the Will: as he had free and frequent access to the house, he agreed to do this himself, and to unbar and unfasten the back window of the house, so that the assassin might gain entrance.

depart from Capt. W's house and to ride to Wenham to visit her daughters, and to spend the night with them.

He says that, all preparations being thus made, the assassin and his accomplice met about 10 o'clock in the evening in Brown-street, which passes the rear of Capt. W's Garden, and stood some time in a spot from which they could observe the movements in the house, and perceive when the family retired to bed.

The wretched criminal in a few days after the murder, found that all the designs which he expected to accomplish by the murder and the destruction of the Will, were totally frustrated.

Whether Palmer took part in the murder, or only knew the particulars from information, received from some one or other of the accomplices, the disclosures as yet made by Knapp, we learn do not determine.

From the Buffalo Patriot. CONTRAST. All our readers have seen an account of the murder of Capt. White, a very aged, respectable and worthy citizen of Salem, Mass.

The performance was finished, we believe, with entire satisfaction to all present. Several masons have acknowledged the correctness of the performances of the several evenings.

One man was committed to the watch house by the Watchmen, when about 12 o'clock, or "high twelve," to speak masonically, Sylvester S. Southworth, the editor of the Literary Subaltern, a paper noted lately for its virulence in abusing Anti-Masons, headed the mob, calling out to them saying, "follow me," which they readily did, and proceeded to the watch house broke in and liberated the person confined therein, in presence of the watchmen.

Mr. Southworth had, soon after Mr. Allyn's arrival, abused him with indecent language and threatened him in an unbecoming manner. He had followed him going over the bridge, bawling out, "Here goes the d-d liar."

Thus the people of this town have had an opportunity to test the spirit of Masonry, in connexion with its servile jacks. But in justice to a large proportion of masons, who are men of respectability, we cannot but believe that they highly disapprove of such proceedings as have been acted by the editor of the Subaltern, and other violent opposers of Anti-Masonry and good order.

The Editor of the Subaltern has, for several weeks past, published in his paper the most false, vile, scandalous and inconsistent flood of abuse against Anti-Masons and their cause, for which he has been rewarded by the increase of Masonic subscribers to his paper and we have no doubt, by direct reward from the funds of masonic "charity."

In consideration of what vile and unprincipled tools the craft make use of, to endeavor to prop up their rotten cause a little longer; such as the Literary Subaltern and Pawtucket Chronicle, the reflecting mind must be led to consider, that poor must be the cause which has no better assistance and weight of character to support it.

If the principles of Free Masonry are good and ought to be supported, why do not its members come forward like men of honor, and advance their arguments in its defence? If it cannot be defended, which we suspect is the case, why do they not give it up and acknowledge it, like honest men? But instead of supporting their cause by sound arguments, they resort to vile slanders, base calumny, and false insinuations against their opponents, especially seceding masons.

James B. Thornton, of New-Hampshire has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of Isaac Hill, (appointed on the removal of Mr. Cutts) rejected; and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

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BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Davis C. West, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Davis C. West, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Brighton county of "Monroe," and state of New-York, more particularly known as lot number six, [6] in section A. on Johnson & Seymour's purchase, being forty feet front and rear, and one hundred and twelve feet deep, bounded on the east by Market street so called, on the west by a lane, on the north by lot number five, on which Frederick Clark now lives, and on the south by lot number seven, reference being had to Johnson & Seymour's map of said property, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder as the law directs, at the Clinton House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 21st, 1830.

J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel K. Widner, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel K. Widner, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being, in the town of Chili, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being lot number one, in John Smith's subdivision of lot number nineteen, (19) in the township formerly called Riga, now Chili, containing sixty-eight acres of land, according to said Smith's measurement—which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Clinton House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day.—Dated June 21st, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 15, for 1830, to be Drawn in the City of New-York on Thursday, 24th of June, 1830, 60 number Lottery, 9 drawn ballots. Yates & M'Intyre Managers.

Table with columns for prize amounts and ticket counts. Includes entries for 1 prize of \$10,000, 2 prizes of \$3,000, etc.

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CASTLE GARDEN. THIS establishment, formerly under the name of the "Monroe Garden," has opened with superior claims on public attention, as an agreeable retreat for refreshment and amusement.

Soda Water, Ice Cream, Carbonated Sarsaparilla, Mead, Cakes, &c. of the finest qualities, ready on demand.

Price of admission, one shilling for which a ticket will be given, entitling the holder to the value of his choice, in the front, called the "Fountain of Health," or at the Bar Room in the rear of the Garden.

ROCHESTER RECESS. THE friends of this well known establishment, are respectfully informed that the same attention which has secured to it so large a share of public patronage, is continued with increased anxiety on the part of the proprietor and his assistants.

Pickled Oysters, Clams, Mops, Bologna Sausages, and a variety of refreshments in their respective seasons.

ROCHESTER MUSEUM. THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that it has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is enlarged by an additional collection of upwards of 500 specimens of nature and art.

ROCHESTER HAT STORE. THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, and offer for sale, a general assortment of Hatter's Stocks and Trimmings.

NEW FIRM. NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. NO. 26 Carroll-st. The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of LYON & STRONG, and are this day opening a new and very extensive assortment of

Fancy, Millinery, and Staple Dry Goods, of the most fashionable style. As we intend to sell for cash only, we shall consequently dispose of our goods at very low prices, and in this, and every other respect, we shall "tax" to please all those who may favor us with their custom.

ROCHESTER PAINT STORE. ROSSITER & KNOX, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public with any quantity of Paints, Oils, Turpentine & Brushes, on the most favorable terms.

LINSEED OIL. A LARGE stock of pure old Linseed Oil on hand for sale at the Rochester Oil-Mill. J. K. LIVINGSTON, May 25, 1830.

MERINO CLOTHS AND CASIMERS. A splendid lot of Merino Cloths and Casimets, new and fashionable colors, for sale low at the store of BENJ. FITCH, Oct. 1, Buffalo-street.

ROCHESTER CASH STORE. MAY 4, 1830. HILL & PEET are receiving new Spring Goods.

GREGORY'S FAMILY PILLS. R. A. BUNNELL has just received a fresh supply of the above Pills, which he acknowledges the best in use, for all Billious complaints, which he will sell cheap, at wholesale or retail, at No. 47, Buffalo-street, June 15, 1830.

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Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and executed by Daniel K. Widener and Mary Ann Widener, of the town of Chili, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, to Simon W. Schanke, of the same place, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case, made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being, in the town of Chili aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake, at the northwest corner of a lot of land, formerly owned by Roswell Hart, late of Rochester, deceased, being a subdivision of mile square number (19) nineteen, in said town of Chili, thence south, seventy degrees east, two chains and eighty links to a stake; thence north, twenty degrees and thirty minutes east, two chains and twenty-one links, to a stake standing in the centre of the road; thence north, seventy degrees west, following the centre of the road, to the northeast corner of a lot of land owned by Joseph Thompson, thence southerly on the line of the last mentioned lot, to the place of beginning, containing ninety-five rods of land, be the same more or less, will be sold at public auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Wednesday the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 29, 1830.

HENRY WIDENER, Assignee. ROBUS BEACH, A'Y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, executed by Ebenezer Eldridge and Betsey his wife, to Estus Ross, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County, in Liber seven of Mortgages, page sixty-six, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the town of Penfield, being township number thirteen, of the fourth range of townships, in the county of (formerly Ontario) now Monroe, and state of New-York, viz:—twenty-five acres of land, to be taken off from the southerly part of the northwest division of lot number forty five, in said township, and to be bounded as follows, viz:—west, on the west line of said division; east, on the east line; south, on thirty one acres and forty rods of land heretofore assured to Othnel Preston, (as a part of said division); and north, by a line to be run parallel to the north line of the aforesaid thirty one acres and forty rods of land, and so far distant therefrom as to include the aforesaid quantity of twenty five acres of land, including all highways, if any there be; which said mortgage has been duly assigned to William C. Ross, and Lebbeus Ross, and is claimed to be due thereon three hundred and twenty six dollars and eighty two cents, at this date.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the house now occupied by Jonathan Baker, in the town of Penfield, in said county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated the 27th April, 1830. WILLIAM C. ROSS, } Assignees. LEBBEUS ROSS, }

A. ADAMS, Attorney.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New-York, made on the second day of November, 1829, in a certain cause then pending in said court, will be held at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Eagle Tavern in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and is known as lot number thirty-nine, on the plat or plan of said village, on the south side of the Erie Canal, and is bounded east by the west line of Exchange-street, south by the north line of lot number forty, west by Pindale Alley, north by lot number thirty-eight, being sixty-six feet in front, on Exchange-street, and ten rods deep, be the same more or less; and is the same lot of land conveyed by Thomas Morgan and his wife, by deed bearing date January 25th, 1827, to Ann Livingston, and by her conveyed to John T. Talman, by deed bearing date the thirteenth day of November, 1827, which deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber 10 of deeds, at page 201. Dated November 27, 1829.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the real estate above used by me in this paper for sale on the twelfth day of January, instant, is postponed until the twenty-sixth day of January, instant, then to be made in the manner specified in said notice of sale, at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 11, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above described property is further postponed, until the twelfth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the place specified in the above notice.—Dated, January 25th, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above described property, is hereby further postponed until the twelfth day of next, at the place specified in the above notice, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Dated April 19, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Enos Stone, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Enos Stone, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the seventh range of townships, Phelps & Gorham's purchase, township number thirteen, on the east side of Genesee river, viz:—One lot, distinguished by Johnson & Seymour's printed map of a part of Rochester, as lot number one, in section 1, containing three fourths of an acre of land, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 17, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Enos Stone, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Enos Stone, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that piece of land, lying in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state of New-York, viz: lot number forty six, fronting on Exchange-street, formerly called Mill-street, and bounded by the lines of the lot, according to the platting and survey of the said village, by N. Rochester; one other of the said lots, being the north part of lot number forty-eight, fronting on the same street, and bounded on the east, west and north, by the lines of the lot, according to the survey and platting, of the said village, as aforesaid, and on the south by the north line of part of the same lot heretofore conveyed to Joseph Eggleston.—Also, two other of the said lots of land, in the village aforesaid, and in lot fifty three, township number one, short range, distinguished on a map of Cornhill, a subdivision of said lot fifty three, as lots number thirty, (30) and thirty two, (32) containing one acre each.—Also, the east half of two other lots, distinguished on said map of Cornhill, by numbers twenty-six, (26) and twenty-seven, (27), bounded east in front on Exchange-street, north on La Fayette street, west on the rear by the other half of the said lots number twenty six and twenty seven.—Also, two other lots of land in said village, distinguished on a map of the Caledonia plat, as part of lot fifty four, township number one, short range, as numbers seven, (7) and nine, (9) each containing one acre, more or less.—Also, nine other lots of land distinguished on a map of Cornhill aforesaid, in lot fifty three, township number one short range, as lots numbers forty eight (48) forty nine, (49) fifty one, (51) fifty two, (52) eighty, (80) eighty one, (81) eighty two, (82) eighty four, (84) and one hundred and thirty six, (136) each of said lots being about fifty feet front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet deep, and bounded in front on Clay street, and in rear on an alley; be the same more or less—all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester on Wednesday the seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated May 24, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Hermon Bissell in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Hermon Bissell in and to the following described premises, viz:—All those certain lots distinguished in Hudson's survey of out lots number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, on the east side of Genesee River, distinguished as lots number one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty one, one hundred and twenty two, one hundred and twenty three, one hundred and twenty four, one hundred and twenty five, one hundred and 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TERMS. To Village subscribers, \$2.00. To mail subscribers, \$3.00. To those who call at the office for their papers, \$2.00. To companies of thirteen, or more, who take their papers from the office, and pay for them on delivery, \$1.50. No subscriptions taken for less period than one quarter, and a failure to notify the publishers of an intention to discontinue, will be considered equivalent, on the part of a subscriber to a new engagement. All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

ANTI-ANETUS. A Safe and Speedy Remedy for Fever and Ague. Prepared by J. S. WARE, Chemist, Rochester, N. Y.

In a community like ours, nothing can be more perplexing and discouraging than the prevalence and relapses of the ague and fever. The farmer more particularly feels the paralyzing influence of this perpetual incubus. Not only the sufferings of perhaps his whole family at once, nor yet the medical bills accruing therefrom, constitute the sum of his perplexities; but to these must be added the loss of their whole time, and that too at a season when time to him is the most valuable. It is when he first begins his settlement in the "New Country," when his woods must be felled, his lands cleared; and in the Spring, when his fields must be ploughed, sowed or planted, that this inveterate foe arrests his progress, consumes his money, time, and constitution, and blights his prospects. Believing that pain, expense, and loss of time may be prevented by a timely and persevering use of very simple medicine, the Subscriber offers to the public the above named remedy, being a new and safe compound, warranted to cure, if not speedily, more permanently than any other now in use. This article is not offered as a universal remedy, that is, to cure every malady that may, or can attack human nature, but as a remedy for ague and fever only; which, from considerable experience, and the testimony of several medical gentlemen, the subscriber hesitates not to declare his belief that it will generally cure.

RECOMMENDATIONS. I hereby certify that my son, twelve years old, has been cured of the AGUE AND FEVER, in a few days, by the use of J. S. WARE'S "ANTI-ANETUS." He has been afflicted with the above disease for two years past, which has resisted all medical aid. AARON HAZEN

Handford's Landing. This is to certify, that I have been cured of a severe attack of the AGUE AND FEVER, by the use of J. S. WARE'S "ANTI-ANETUS." THOMAS LEWIN.

Mr. J. S. Ware, Sir—Having made use of one Box of your "ANTI-ANETUS," I am perfectly cured of the AGUE AND FEVER. M. ACELTON

Mr. J. S. Ware, Sir—Having been persuaded to make use of your "ANTI-ANETUS," for the cure of the AGUE AND FEVER, I would inform you, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with this most appalling disease, that I am perfectly cured by taking one Box. You are at liberty to give this to the public. A. EASTMAN.

Indigestion.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressed disease, called dyspeptic or indigestion. A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixer, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspeptic are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most of dyspeptics.—These pills taken in conjunction with the elixer, increase the biliary secretion, stimulate and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile which proves the natural purgative in the whole alimentary canal. The action of the Anti Dyspeptic Elixer is not immediately purgative; but as it restores the strength of the stomach, the natural peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, by the slow but certain tonic affects communicated to the whole alimentary canal. It is perfect nonsense to attempt to cure indigestion by disturbing the natural digestive process. Letter from a Physician, dated Richmond, August 20th, 1829. Dr. C. L. SMITH. I have sold three dozen of the Anti Dyspeptic Elixer and I am confident it is a most excellent remedy for dyspeptic, several gentlemen have called on me and expressed their decided belief in its efficacy; a lady in particular, who has been for six or seven years afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and debility of the stomach, is to my knowledge now enjoying tolerable good health from the use of the Elixer. In fact, I have seen no person that has taken the Elixer in this place, but that has been greatly benefited. Do not fail to send me a further supply, say six dozen, or as many more as you think proper. I am Respectfully your Serv. ANSON BROOKS.

The Elixer and Pills, are for sale by BRACE & STARR, Druggists, No. 3, Buffalo st. Rochester.

STARBUCH MANUFACTORY. THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership in the manufacturing of the best Poland Starch, will in a few days be ready to deliver any moderate quantity. As we intend to manufacture the above article on a large scale, we hope to be favored with the orders of merchants in this village and neighboring country, being well satisfied that we can furnish them as low here, as it possibly can be bought in New-York. SAMUEL MOULSON, MICHAEL BOOTH.

Rochester, April 27, 1830. 116 ff

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Paints Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. T. ANDREWS & CO. Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS, 4 doors south of the Clinton House, ROCHESTER N. Y., are now receiving direct from New-York, in addition to their former stock, a very large and extensive supply of every article in their line of business, making such a general and complete assortment, as will merit the attention and patronage of Physicians, Druggists, Painters, Dyers, and all others who wish to purchase any article in their line. Among their articles worthy the attention of PHYSICIANS, are Ferrocyanic, or Prus-Quinine, French and American, Iodine, Colocynth, Calomel ppt. Gum Opii Turk, Do Gabbanum, Do Scammony, Ext. Beladonna, Do Stramonium, Emetic Tartar, Do Hyoscyamus, Bals Copaiba, Jujube Paste, Do Peruvian, London Blue Pill, Do Sulphur, Patent Lint, Flos Benzoin, White Mustard seed, Purgative Acid, PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES Swain's Panacea, Lee's Pills, Parker's do, Bacon's do, Lemon Acid, James' do, Bals Honey, Coitz do, Batemans drops, Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic do, Godfrey's cordial, British oil, Thompsons eye water, Turlington's balsam, Anderson's Cough Drops, La Mot's do, Hoopess pills, Itch Ointment, INSTRUMENTS. Scarificators, Publiken's straight, Catheters silver, Do swivel, Do elastic, Tooth Forceps, Bogies, Nipple Shells & Evans' best thumb Breast pipes, Lancets, Rectum Borgees, Common do, Pocket instruments, Spring do, &c. &c.

PAINTERS AND GILDERS. will be furnished with any article they may be pleased to order. Among their present variety, are White Lead, Red Lead, Black Lead, Chrome Yellow, Crome Green, King's Yellow, Mineral Green, Fig Blue, Yellow Ochre, Verdigris, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Stone Ochre, Paris White, &c. &c. Rose Pink, Terra De Siena, Turkey Umber, Chinese Vermillion, Ivory Black, Litharge, Blue Green, Black & Brown Smalts, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Copal varnish, Gold and Silver Leaf, Bronze, Camel's hair pencils, Paint brushes of every description.

SHOP FURNITURE. And a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. All persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they have good and choice articles, and intend to sell them unusually low for cash, or approved credit. Rochester, July 1829.

W. A. RABBESON, Upholsterer & Paper Hanger. No 31, Carroll-street, Rochester. RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, that he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of the most fashionable Paper Hangings, Borders, & Fire Board Prints, together with, Tickings, Hair, Moss, Feathers, Moreens, Fringes, Tassels, Cord, and every other article in the Upholstery Line, which he will dispose of as reasonable as can be afforded in the village. He tenders his services in the different branches of his profession;—such as Paper-Hanging in all its varieties; cutting out, making and laying Brussels and other Carpets; making and hanging Curtains; making and repairing Beds and Mattresses of all kinds; stuffing and re-covering Sofas, Chairs &c. stuffing and lining Pews; mounting, trimming and repairing Window Blinds, putting down India Matting and Oil Cloth; furnishing Packets and other Boats, &c. and every other department of his business. He will also hang door and other house Bells. He hopes by untiring perseverance in business, and a careful attention to the wishes of his employers, to gain a reasonable portion of public patronage. He begs leave to inform those who may favor him with their custom, that he will warrant all work done by him to be in the best and most fashionable style. N. B. Old Umbrellas and Parasols covered and repaired as above, in the best manner, and at short notice. Cash paid for old frames. Wanted, as above, a smart, intelligent boy, as an apprentice. Rochester April 5, 1830. 113ff.

PIONEER STAGES. TWO Daily Lines of Pioneer Stages from Rochester to Albany. Leave Rochester for Albany daily (except the Sabbath) at 9 in the morning and 9 in the evening. Western stages leave for Lewiston at 3 and for Buffalo at 4 in the morning. Office opposite the Clinton House, Exchange-st. R. HUNT, Agent. Rochester Jan. 21 1830.

NOTICE. I HEREBY give notice to all the manufacturers of Sole Leather in the county of Monroe, that I have been duly appointed Inspector of Leather for said county, and do hereby require every manufacturer or dealer in leather, to deliver all of their sole leather for inspection, at my office in the village of Rochester, before they sell the same, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every side of Sole Leather that they sell before being inspected and sealed according to law. Office at the store of J. Gould & Co. Carroll-st. ISAAC LEONARD. June 1, 1830. 121w3.

NOTICE. EXPECTING to be absent a short time from the village, I have left my tools for removing buildings with Mr. JOHN G. BOSLEY, who will attend to any calls for raising or removing or lowering buildings, and can recommend him as competent to the undertaking. Should any large building require removing, I will return and assist. Residence north end of Clinton-st. BENJAMIN MINOR. Rochester, June 1, 1830.

Canal Transportation.



HUDSON AND ERIE LINE. ALLEN, TIBBITS & Co. wish to inform their friends and the public, that the HUDSON & ERIE LINE, one of the oldest established lines on the canal, will continue to run the ensuing season, having 24 first rate boats, fitted and furnished in superior style for carrying Freight and Passengers, being of the first class, and commanded by men of great care and experience, running night and day, (Sabbath-days excepted,) in connection with Pattison & Hart's line of Tow Boats from Troy on the Hudson river. Their arrangements are such with the owners of steamboats and vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario; that they can confidently say to their patrons, that merchantize entrusted to their care; in the cities of New York, Albany, and Troy, destined for the western states, or Upper Canada, shall be forwarded with great care and despatch, not excelled by any line on the canal. They will also contract for the freighting of produce, or other property, from any ports on the canal, to Troy, Albany, or New-York, and make liberal advances on the same if required, when delivered them to sell. They will also as usual run a daily line between Syracuse and Oswego. Insurance to a liberal amount, is effected on property sent by this line (Lakes Erie and Ontario excepted) will be effected on the lakes if ordered. The following persons will receive property shipped by this line, unless specially assigned.

E. F. NORTON, Buffalo. WM. PARSONS, Lockport. ALLEN, TIBBITS, & Co. Rochester. JAMES MOORE, jr. Syracuse. JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE, & Co. Oswego. J. H. HOOKER, Troy. ALLEN, TIBBITS, & Co. Albany. JOHN C. DAVIS, Albany. T. M. SOUTHWICK, Canastota Slip-N. Y. P. HART, jr. April 5, 1830. 123ff.

ROCHESTER MARKET.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, inform the inhabitants of Rochester, that they have a large and convenient smoke house, where those wishing to get their meat smoked, can have it taken from their houses and returned in good order, on reasonable terms. Likewise, the subscribers intend to keep constantly on hand, a good supply of articles in their line, such as fresh beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal, &c. also smoked hams, beef and tongues, salt pork and corn'd beef, which they will sell cheap for cash. J. A. FROST & CO. Butchers in the Rochester Market. Jan. 30 1830. 52-1f

WINE.

THE subscriber having received an Agency from the very respectable firm of March & Beison, is prepared to forward orders for Madeira, Tinto, & Sercial Wines. to the Island of Madeira, direct, or from the importations to New-York. The Wines imported by the above House, have acquired a just celebrity, and those obtaining their supplies through this source, can rest assured, that they will receive them of superior quality, and upon low terms. CHARLES L. OGDEN Rochester, Jan. 18, 1830. 102.

NOTICE. THE subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Pot and Pearl Ashes. CHARLES L. OGDEN. Rochester, Feb. 1st, 1830. 104.

MOORE'S BYRON, &c. Letters and Journals of Lord Byron with notices of his life, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols. The Exclusives, a novel, 2 vols. Romance of History, Spain; 2d series, 2 volumes. Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.—Byron. The Rival's; Tracy's ambition; by the author of the Collections. Conversation on vegetable phisology, comprehending the elements of botany with their application to agriculture, by the author of conversations on chemistry, with copper engravings. Also a new supply of Dr Kitchener's House keeper's manual. For sale by 5th mo. 4. MARSHALL, DEAN & Co. ROCHESTER.

K. H. Van Henselaer, BEG leave most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester, and the travelling world, that he has leased for a number of years, the Rochester Bathing House, & made the necessary arrangements to accommodate visitors with Sulphur and Fresh Water Baths. He flatters himself that the cleanliness of the establishment, together with the convenience of separate Sitting Rooms, and proper attention, will insure him the confidence and patronage of all persons desirous of indulging in the Healthy Luxury of a Bath. He will establish a SHOWERING BATH, and afford the waters to patrons for drinking, fresh from the Spring. Visitors can be accommodated with lodging rooms when they deem it imprudent to venture in the air after bathing. (Open at all hours.) HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company and AETNA Insurance Company, HARTFORD.—The Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr.

A Farm for Sale. SITUATED near this village, containing ninety-four acres of land, good buildings &c. Enquire at this office. Rochester, March 22d, 1830. 111m.

A Bargain. A NEAT DWELLING HOUSE, situated pleasantly, and not far from the centre of business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to C. W. DUNDAS. April 6; 113ff

PRINTING.

Marshall, Dean & Co. Book sellers and Printers 12 Exchange-St. HAVING recently enlarged, and otherwise greatly improved their establishment, are prepared to print BOOKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, HAND-BILLS, SHOW-BILLS, and every kind of Letter Press PRINTING, in the most modern style. They have almost every variety of Type now in use, from the smallest to the greatest, together with appropriate Cuts and Engravings. Their prices will be as low as those of any regular establishment, west of Albany. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Rochester, 5th mo 25, 1830.

SELLING OFF, NEW GOODS. FROM India, France, Italy, Russia, Prussia, Switzerland and Great Britain, together with an elegant assortment and of the best quality of American Goods, selected particularly for the independent and patriotic citizens of Monroe county—all received within the last ten days, and for sale, some at less than cost—of importation, and others but a small advance, at the store of ASAHEL BARBER, in the Arcade Building, No. 34 Buffalo Street. A few desirable articles only will be mentioned viz.—Silk Goods of almost every description, such as Gros de nap, blk, colored and changeable; Gros de Indics, gros de berlin and gros de zan; Barrege battiste, Italianette, and blk and colored plainirene; Adrianople fancy's and ginghams, a new article; printed muslins; and a variety of other goods for the ladies summer dresses: Silk, gauze, palmirene and other dress hks; Merino, cashmere and Valencia square and long shawls; Green worsted barrege, and superior blk lace, gauze and Leonidis veils; Brown, mix'd and white cotton and worsted hose and half hoes; some very fine. Gloves and mitts of all kinds; Swiss, jaconett, book and mull muslins, plain and fig'd; Thread and bobinet laces; Shell and imitation combs, by the dozen or single; blk circassian; 6-4 and 4-4 blk and myrtle green French bombazine; linen drillings; Rowin and Angola cassimere; Buff, white, Marcellles and silk vestings; and a variety of other articles for gentlemen's summer wear.—Common, fine and extra superfine Irish and Flemish linsens; 350 pieces of calicoes and ginghams, new and elegant patterns; A superior lot of cloths, from the common \$2 grey to the \$10 golden olive; also DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds. \*Without mentioning the 1000 indescribables, A. B. will endeavor to furnish all who may favor him with a call.—Remarks touching prices will be made at the counter. The No. to call at is 34 Buffalo street, Arcade Building: Don't FORGET it! May 24.

ANTI-AUCTION.

E. & H. Lyon HAVE removed to the corner of Buffalo and Carroll streets (the stone store called Hart's corner) where they are receiving double the stock they have kept at any former period. No labor has been spared in selecting with regard to the newest and best style, and lowest prices, and we pledge ourselves to our customers, to sell below Auction prices without the sound of a hammer or the scream of a Negro. We expect fresh goods every week during the season. Among our stock is a few cases of Lehigh Hats, at much lower rates than last fall.—A full stock of Millinery Goods. Rochester, May 4, 1830. 117.

NEW EAST-ROCHESTER CASH STORE.

O. N. BUSH & BURNELL, CORNER of Main and St. Paul Streets. A few doors East of Genesee River Bridge—will exchange any part or portion of a good stock of entirely NEW GOODS, for most articles of county produce, domestic manufactures, Bank Bills or Specie. May 18, 1830. 119-3m.

JOINERS TOOLS.

THE Subscribers have just received a large supply of Joiners tools, an article superior to any thing ever offered in this market, which will be sold at low prices. BOULTON & WILLIAMS. May 17, 1830. 118ff

Old Madeira Wine. A CASE of very superior Madeira Wine, for sale by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY. Rochester, May 4, 1830.

PORK. 50 BLS. MESS PORK, Hatch's Inspection—for sale for cash, by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY. May 10, 1830.

Window Sash. 25,000 LIGHTS from 4 to 12 Light, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 WINDOW SASH, for sale in lots or at retail, cheaper than ever offered in this Market. GEO. A. AVERY. May 23d, 1830. 120

Look at this. THE subscriber will sell his well known lot, No. eleven, section G, on Main-st.—Also, a part of lot No. Eleven, on Clinton-st. a very pleasant situation for a small family. The above property is equal, as to location, to any in the village, and is well worthy the attention of the capitalist. The reasons why the property is offered, are, the subscriber is appointed one of the agents for the African Colony in Canada, and he thinks his labors will be more useful by being on the spot. A. STEWARD. May 25, 1830. 120ff

PORT and CLARET WINES, for sale by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY. May 6, 1830.

MIDNIGHT THOUGHTS.

Fair orb, so peacefully sublime, In silence rolling high, Know'st thou of passion or of crime, Or earthly vanity?

In that bright world, can I just abide, Or murder bear his arm? With thee are wars, and kings and pride, And the loud trump's alarm?

What beings, by what motives led, Inhale thy morning breeze? Doth men upon thy mountain tread, Or float upon thy seas?

Say, whence are they, and what their fate? Whom whirls around thy ball? Their present and their future state Their hopes and fears recall.

Canst thou of a Redeemer tell, Or a Betrayer's kiss? There is a Heaven or a Hell, Eternal woe or bliss? \*God's finger to deny?

Can Infidelity exist, And gaze upon that sky? Here would I bid the Atheist, God's finger to deny?

What horrid sounds! what horrid sights! What wretched blood is spilt! With thou and all the eternal lights Shine conscious on the guilt.

Thou bear'st red murder's victims cry; Thou mark'st Lust's stealthy prey; And Avine hide his heap and sigh; And Rapine's reckless face.

In thy pole light, the Suicide By some deep, lonely lake, Or from the headlong torrent's side Doth the vain world forsake.

And often ere thy course is run, Thy cold, uncertain light Gleams, where the culprit's skeleton Swings to the winds of night.

A light cloud hangs upon thy brow, (What foul deed would it hide) 'Tis gone: thine orb, unshaded now, Looks down on human pride.

And now the midnight hour invites Thy accursed Sorceress; While to her thrice accursed rites Thou rollest on, sole witness.

Lo! underneath yon falling shower, The tottering delumb seeks Herbs, of some hidden evil power, While muttered charms she speaks:

Or where some noisome cavern yearns, Where vipers get their food, Or where the Nile's huge offspring spawns Her pestilential brood:

There, while the bubbling cauldron sings, With fiendish laughter wild, As each her proper offering flings, The haggard sisters dance:

Can an endure thy majesty, Nor thy pure presence fly? 'Tis like the sad severity Of a fond father's eye.

There, where no mortal eye can see, Nor mortal voice can tell, Wisdom hath marked thy path to be 'The Almighty's sentinel.' D.

The following lines have been generally published and admired. But as we have set out with the intention of preserving the most beautiful productions of the modern poets, we think it best to republish the following lines of Hood.—Alb. Adv.

STANZAS. I remember, I remember The house where I was born, The little window where the sun Came peeping in at morn; He never came a wink too soon, Nor brought too long a day; But now I often wish the night Had borne my breathe away.

I remember, I remember The roses red and white, The violets and the lily cups— Those flowers of living light; The lilacs where the robin built, And where my brother staid, The laburnum, on his birth day— The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember Where I was used to swing, Although the air would rush as fresh To swallow on the wing;— My spirit flew on feathers then, That is so heavy now;— And summer pool could hardly cool The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember The fir trees, dark and high; I used to think their slender spires Were close against the sky. It was childish ignorance— But now 'tis little joy To know, I'm farther off from heaven, Than when I was a boy! Thomas Hood.

THE LONELY HEART. I had a father—he is dead— A mother—she no more is mine, A sister—in her grave I tread— And brothers—they in death recline.

I had a friend—he rent the tie— I had a loved one—ruthless fate! Where is he now? and what am I? Oh God! this heart is desolate!

A GOOD WIFE. A good wife should be like three things, which 3 things she should not be like: First,—she should be like a snail always keep within her house; but she should not be like a snail, to carry all she has upon her back. Secondly,—she should be like an echo, speak when she is spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word: Thirdly,—she should be like a town clock, always keep time and regularly, but she should not be like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the town should hear her; that it may be better remembered, has been thus turned into verse:

A wife domestic, good and pure, Like snail should keep within her door: But not like snail in silver track, Place all her wealth upon her back.

A wife should be like echo true, Nor speak but when she's spoken to; But not like echo still be heard Contending for the final word.

Like a town-clock a wife should be, Keep time and regularly; But not like clock harangue so clear, That all the town hear voice may hear.

Commundrum.—The latest and best.—Why is a hot cake like a Catterpillar? Because it makes the Butter fly.

TEMPERANCE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

I now began to think of laying by some money. The printing house of Watts, near Lincoln's Inn-Fields, being a still more considerable one than that in which I worked, it was probable I might find it more advantageous to be employed there. I offered myself, and was accepted; and in this house I continued during the remainder of my stay in London.

On my entrance I worked at first as pressman, conceiving that I had need of bodily exercise, to which I had been accustomed in America, where the printers work alternately as compositors and at press. I drank nothing but water. The other workmen to the number of about 50, were great drinkers of beer. If carried occasionally, a large form of letters in each hand up and down stairs; while the rest employed both hands to carry one. They were surprised to see, by this and many other examples, that the American Aquatic, as they used to call me, was stronger than those who drank porter. The beer-boy had sufficient employment during the whole day in serving that house alone. My fellow pressman drank every day a pint of beer before breakfast, a pint with bread and cheese for dinner, one at dinner, one again about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and another after he had finished his day's work. This custom appeared to me abominable; but he had need, he said, of all this beer in order to acquire strength to work.

I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength acquired by the beer, could only be in proportion to the solid part of the barley dissolved in the water, of which the beer was composed; that there was a larger portion of flour in a penny loaf, and that consequently if he ate this loaf, and drank a pint of water with it, he would derive more strength from it than from a pint of beer. This reasoning, however, did not prevent him from drinking his accustomed quantity of beer, and paying every Saturday night a score of four or five shillings a week for this cursed beverage; an expense from which I was wholly exempt. Thus do these poor devils continue all their lives in a state of voluntary wretchedness and poverty.

My example prevailed with several of them to renounce their abominable practice of bread and cheese with beer, and they procured, like me, from a neighboring house, a good basin of warm gruel, in which was a small slice of butter, with toasted bread and nutmeg. This was a much better breakfast, which did not cost more than a pint of beer, namely three half pence, and at the same time, preserve the head clearer. Those who continued to gorge themselves with beer often lost their credit with the publican; for neglecting to pay their score. They had then recourse to me, to become security for them. I attended at the payable every Saturday evening, to take up the little sum which I had made myself answerable for; and which sometimes amounted to nearly 30 shillings a week.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser says: We do not believe there has ever been a period when there was so much building going on as at present. From careful observation, we may safely say that upwards of two hundred buildings have been commenced the present year, a large proportion of which are valuable brick ones; some of them are already finished and occupied, while others are in various stages of progress, from the digging of the cellar to the roofing of it. From present appearances we may fairly calculate upon five hundred buildings, at least, being added to our city the present year. The population of Cincinnati is estimated at 23,000, and rapidly increasing.

Virginia Gold.—It is stated in the Fredericksburgh Arena, that a gentleman just returned from the gold region, gives the following facts as having passed under his own observation. A few mornings before leaving, he visited the spot accounted most productive, and while there, one of the laborers washed in a frying pan, fifteen quarts of earth, from which lumps of gold were obtained to the value of thirty dollars. No quicksilver was used on this occasion, and therefore many of the more minute particles of gold remained in the pan. Had the best method of extracting it been practised, we are to infer that the result would have been still more favorable. At a subsequent visit to the criers in which the earth is washed, and during the hour which he remained there, thirty dollars more were collected. After this, by way of testing the best earth still further, one of the proprietors washed by hand three quarts more, in which he found thirty dollars. One piece obtained from the last washing, was worth thirty three dollars.—The results must be deemed quite flattering to those in search of the 'root of evil' in the Ancient Dominion.

Royal expenses.—A calculation has been made of the expenses paid by the nine principal nations of Europe to support their sovereigns respectively, including the families of each. The gross amount of their expenses are stated at 180,470,000 francs, which are divided as follows:—The Emperor of Russia, 45,000,000; King of France, 42,500,000; Emperor of Austria, 37,500,000; King of England, 25,000,000; Spain, 13,750,000; Prussia, 10,937,500; Portugal, 3,232,500. These expenses, when divided between the subjects of each monarchy respectively, amount to the following ratio:—Russia, 89 centimes (not quite nine-tenths of a franc); France, 1 franc 86 cents; Austria, 1 franc 34 cents; Spain, 1 franc 20 cents; England, 1 franc 20 cents; Prussia, 1 franc; Netherlands, 1 franc 20 cents; Naples, 89 cents; Portugal, 79 cents.

From the Albany Journal. PAUL CLIFFORD.

The Harper's have sent forth a new novel from the classic pen of the author of "Pelham," &c. The dedication to the London copy, is dated May, 1830; and before the middle of June, these enterprising American publishers, give their readers a stereotype addition!

We have got far enough into Paul Clifford to see that the author is fortifying the enviable reputation which his other works obtained for him. The manner, spirit and originality—all his own—

It is not generally known that the lively, heart-thrilling tale entitled "Lovers Quarrels," which appeared in our paper of Monday and Tuesday, is from the pen of Mr. Bulwar.

The Hero of this work, Paul Clifford, becomes, while an infant, the protegee of Mrs. Margery Lobkins, the hostess of the Mug, a coast and tankard resort for gentlemen who keep the road.

"Mind thy Katticism, child, reverence old age. Never steal, especially when any one be in the way. Never go enacks with them as be older than you."

These facts are drawn from the public Archives, and have not been, and cannot be, contradicted. It has been denied by his mercenaries, that Gen. Jackson has proscribed men for opinions sake—a denial which proves at least, that they condemn the principles.

When our hero was "coming out," a neighbouring chum gives a ball, in honor of that event, to which Paul is thus invited:

"Mr. William Duke gives a hop and feed in a quiet way on Monday next, and hops Mr. Paul Lobkins will be of the party. N. B. Gentlemen is expected to come in pumps?"

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself. Never spend your money before you have it.

Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. It will be dear to you. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened. Take things always by their smooth handle.

When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred. If idleness be the root of all evil, then is matrimony for something, for it sets man a poor woman to work.

"Party," says the New Orleans Advertiser, "can do any thing.—It can convert him whose election was dreaded as a curse, into a statesman and patriot of the highest order,—it can wash the blackest 'sins in lather,' and they are forgotten—

The Secretary of War has issued an order that all soldiers of the army, now under confinement for desertion shall be set at liberty. The direction is made in consequence of a late act of Congress, repealing the law which affixed the penalty of death to deserters in time of peace.

The Boston Gazette estimates the population of Boston at 67,000.

REMOVALS—THE CONTRAST.

That certainly is no Republic in fact, where opinions is not free, and particular opinions in state affairs subject men to penal consequences. The forms of a Republic may exist, but the vital principle is not there.

1. During Gen Washington's Administration of eight years, there were nine removals—viz: one in 1792—three in 1793—three in 1795—one in '96, one in '97. Of these one was a defaulter.

2. In President John Adams' Administration of four years, there were ten removals: five in 1797—two in 1798—one in 1799—two in 1800. One of these was a defaulter.

3. In President Jefferson's of eight years, there were thirty-nine: in 1803, twenty-two—in 1803, seventeen.

4. In President Madison's of eight years, there were five removals; of which, three were defaulters.

5. In President Monroe's of eight years, there were nine removals. Of these, one was for dealing in slaves. (Guinea) two for failures, one for insanity, one for misconduct, and one for quarrels with a foreign government.

6. In President John Quincy Adams' there were two removals—both for cause. (This administration has been represented as despotic. Time conquers prejudice. Mr. Adams is forever retired from public life, and even Jackson men, are now cool enough to judge fairly.)

7. In President Jackson's administration, and in the first year of it, there have been nine hundred and ninety removals! two hundred and thirty nine principal officers, the remainder Post Masters, and subordinates!—Several of these were revolutionary officers, and many of them Republicans, friends of Jefferson and Madison, who, by conspicuous services, had gained confidence when Andrew the First was yet fighting cocks in Tennessee.

These facts are drawn from the public Archives, and have not been, and cannot be, contradicted. It has been denied by his mercenaries, that Gen. Jackson has proscribed men for opinions sake—a denial which proves at least, that they condemn the principles.

From the Berks Co. Free Press. We have seen a very incorrect list of Anti Masonic Newspapers of this state published in some of the New York and Boston papers, which we take the liberty to correct by substituting the one following:—

- Anti-Masonic Register, West Chester, Chester county.
Anti-Masonic Examiner, Coatsville, Chester county.
Nonistown Free Press, Norristown, Montgomery county.
American Star, Pottstown, Montgomery county.
Bucks county Republican, Doyelstown, Bucks county.
Anti-Masonic Herald, Lancaster, Lancaster county.
Lancaster Examiner, do do, do.
Der Volkfreund, (German) do do, do.
Berks county Free Press, Reading Berks county.
Readinger Democrat, (German) Reading, Berks county.
Der Anti Freemaurer, (German) Allentown, Lehigh county.
Der Faidensbube, (German) Allentown, Lehigh county.
The Investigator, Dundaff, Susquehanna county.
The Republican, Harrisburgh, Dauphin county.
Pennsylvania Intelligencer, Dauphin county.
Der Amerikanische Bauer, (German) Dauphin county.
Political Beacon, Northumberland, Northumberland county.
The Telegraph, New-Berlin, Union county.
Der Anti Freemaurer Advocate, (German) Union county.
Junata Gazette, Lewistown, Mifflin county.
Carlisle Herald, Carlisle, Cumberland county.
The Expositor, Carlisle, Cumberland county.
York Republican, York, York county.
Republicanische Herald, (German) York, York county.
Anti-Masonic Star, Gettysburgh, Adams county.
Gettysburgh Intelligencer, (German) Adams county.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1830. ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION. In pursuance of a resolution of the Anti-Masonic State Convention, held at Albany on the 25th day of February last, authorising the State Convention to call a future Convention...

HERVEY ELY, SAMUEL WORKS, F. WHITTLESEY, F. F. BAGGUS, THURLOW WEED, BATES COOKE, TIMOTHY FITCH, State Central Committee.

NOTICE. An Anti-Masonic County Convention to select three Delegates to represent the County of Monroe in the Anti-Masonic State Convention, will be held at Crane's Mansion House on Saturday the tenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At the Court of General Sessions held in this county last week, the trial of an indictment against Luther Tucker and Henry O'Reilly, for a libel on Israel J. Richardson, of Palmyra, was brought on.

THE SALEM MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Salem Register of Thursday, giving the details of the suicide of Richard Crowninshield, jr. says his feet were resting on a resting on the floor, from which his knees were not more than a foot distant.

The prisoner took his dinner as usual between twelve and one, and after one o'clock, the turkey went in to clear away the things, when nothing unusual was perceived. A little before two o'clock, Mr. Brown the gaoler, went to the cell to carry the prisoner a note from his father, and calling to him received no answer.

Two short farewell letters written by the deceased, and dated on the day of his death which were found in his cell, were read to the jury. One of the letters was addressed to his father, and the other to his brother, one of the prisoners.

That the said Richard Crowninshield, jr. came to his death while in full possession of his faculties, by deliberately hanging himself by the neck, with two silken handkerchiefs made fast to the grates of the cell.

The effects of the prisoner, his clothing, &c. found in the cell, were folded and packed up in the neatest manner, and the bedding and books, &c. were left in the neatest order. He borrowed razors in order to shave himself only an hour or two previous to his death.

The account in the Centinel of a conversation between the deceased and his brother, overheard by the keeper about the time of the suicide, is entirely erroneous. The cells in which the brothers were confined, are not adjacent to each other, but in different stories of the prison.

We have heard many doubts expressed from various quarters, not of the professional class, as to the legal operation the prosecution of the death of R. C. jr. on account of his having been indicted as principal in the murder. We are informed that he was not according to law, the only principal; and further, that even had he lived to the trial, it is in the highest degree probable that the former indictment would have been now pres'd, and a new one found by the Grand Jury, framed on the evidence that has been developed since the present indictment was found, and so as to include all the persons accused. The statutes of the Commonwealth enact,

That if any person shall commit the crime of wilful murder,—or shall be present aiding or abetting in the commission of such crime, or, not being present, shall have been accessory thereto before the fact, by counselling, hiring or otherwise procuring the same to be done, every such offender, &c. shall suffer death.

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Porter and Wilson, the Mail-robbers, are to be executed on the 2d July.

More Mail Robberies.—On the 22d inst. the Northern Mail was robbed between Troy and Albany.

The sum of \$115 was taken from the mail and found upon Fisher. On the 20th inst. the Post Office at Springfield, Mass. was broken open in the night, and the mail bags cut open. It is believed the robbers were alarmed and retreated before they had possessed themselves of the contents of the mail.

In consequence of the continued and severe rains, a breach was made in the canal on Tuesday of last week, a few rods east of the high embankment at Irondequoit creek. The breach was a serious one, and the waters let loose made a broad and deep trench through a field of wheat, injured a thriving young orchard, and partially filled up a swamp with sand. It is expected the breach will be repaired in a few days.

King of England. The latest advices intimate that the health of the king is so bad, that his recovery is considered as hopeless.

We cannot publish the communication in relation to the Post Office at Bergen, without a responsible name.

From the Troy Budget.

"BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—One of the Compositors in this office, (Cyrenus S. Newcomb.) on Wednesday last, set up eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty ems. of solid Brevier type, in ten hours and a half. If any one can do more, let him do so and then tell of it!"

TROY BEAT BY ROCHESTER! George Dawson, an apprentice in this office, set up, of solid Burgeois type, without using a single dash line, on Friday last, twenty thousand and twenty-one ems, by daylight. In the first sixty-one minutes, he set up eighteen hundred ems. The whole was executed in a workmanlike manner, with good proof.

The Craftsman has been excessively dull since Ames left the establishment.—It is remarked frequently by its patrons, that there has not been a respectable written article in its columns, since he cut loose from the concern.

There are 110 Anti-Masonic papers published in the U. S. 38 in this state 43 in Pennsylvania 2 in Connecticut, 1 in each, Rhode Island, Maryland, Maine, Indiana, Michigan, and Alabama, 6 in Massachusetts, 5 in Vermont, 2 New-Jersey and 9 in Ohio.

Pelion on Ossa.—The Masons are adding crime to crime, and infamy to infamy, in all their overwhelming varieties. On one's refusing to testify, after he had been sworn, the Judge asked him if he meant to dare Heaven and Earth?

The New-England Methodist Conference have formed a temperance society, and recommend to their churches to refrain from wearing mourning apparel. Benedict Arnold, was a mason, and escaped from Justice by its aid.

Come bustle, bustle.—The busy note of preparation is sounding in all directions of this state, and throughout the union, for the Young Men and State Conventions; for State Conventions and the National Convention at Philadelphia.—The fetters of Free Masonry are being knocked off from the minds and limbs of a free people.

The Trustees of Sackets Harbour, offer 500 dollars for the detection of the Masonic emissary, who shot at Aaron Wheat, Esq. The Washington paper suggests that on Gov. Throop's principle, such an offer is direct bribery; and says the trustees should offer 500 lashes as an inducement to accomplices.

The difference.—The expenses of the House of Representatives in Congress, while Mr. Clay was speaker, three years, were \$134,000. Three years of Jackson speaker 348,000. Balance for Mr. Clay \$214,803.

Rochester equal to Albany.—There are in Albany three masonic papers, the Argus, Record and Advertiser; in Rochester three, the Republican, Craftsman and Examiner.

Counterfeit 5 dollar notes, of the Bank of Catskill are in circulation. The Masonic witness at Lockport refused to testify. Some refused to take the witness stand at all. When ordered by the Judge to step forward and be sworn, they replied "they did not choose."

What is the declaration of American Independence worth. Masonry tramples upon the sacred charter. Gen. Jackson's letter speaks of Masons "returning fresh from acts which they consecrate." Morgan's Murder was one of those acts, was it not, Crosswell?

We said the Examiner was part and parcel of the Craftsman, composed by the same hands, edited by the same writers, printed on the same press and sustained by the same masons. The ostensible man is angry about what he does not deny.

Mr. Editor.

Sir—There is a section in the Revised Statutes which reads thus, "In the counties of Oneida, Herkimer, Ulster, Oneida, Jefferson, Madison, Seneca and Montgomery, no manufacturer of, or dealer in, sole leather, shall be compelled to carry any sole leather owned or manufactured by him, to be inspected previous to sale; but in every other county and place in this state, for which an inspector of sole leather is or shall be appointed, no sole leather shall be sold unless it shall have been previously examined, weighed and sealed by an inspector duly authorized; and every seller who shall violate this provision, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every side of leather so illegally sold.

Now, sir, if you, or some of your professional lawyers, will be good enough to inform us what are some of the reasons which make this a wise law, or why the above exception is made in favor of those counties named? or why, in case it is to protect the purchasers, those who made the law did not extend it to other articles, upon the quality of which we are all less capable of judging than on the quality of sole leather? For instance, who would not rather trust himself purchasing a hide of sole leather, than in purchasing a hat? And yet a man may put any old stuff together, and put it off to some of us country folks for a first rate Beaver. Why this distinction; this, as we think, unwise distinction? Please give us some light on this, and you will oblige many SUBSCRIBERS.

Scottsville, June 25, 1830. We publish the queries of our correspondent without, however, being able to answer them.

Free Masonry, "with her banners torn, but flying," is making prodigious efforts to hold public opinion in darkness and bondage. Ingenuity is upon the rack, to provide new delusions for the preservation of an exposed and branded impostor. It is all labor in vain. Free Masonry is nailed, like base coin, to the counter.

This day is one of her fabled anniversaries. St. John the Evangelist is impudently claimed as one of her votaries. A more infamous cheat cannot be imagined. There is not a shadow of proof, nor the slightest pretence of proof, to justify the assumption. It is a foul reproach from which the memory of the Evangelist ought to be rescued. His name is seized upon by a sorceress to give character and currency to her juggleries. The manner in which masons affect to commemorate the birth of this Holy man, is in the highest degree offensive. It is a miserable mockery upon his life and character. Did the Evangelist or his followers ever parade the streets with Dimity Aprons, Gilded Robes, and bawble Crowns? Did they eat voluptuous dinners, and devote their nights to wine and revelry? Was St. John distinguished for gaudy dresses and ostentatious displays? Was he a gourmand or a hachannal? The absurdity of claiming the Evangelist as a Free Mason, is only equalled by its absurdity.—Albany Journal.

It is announced in a morning paper, that the Masonic Fraternity celebrate the "Anniversary of her venerated brother, St. John," at Catskill, to day. "A large number of members from this city," it is added, "will leave this morning in the steam boats, to join in the solemnities." Among the members who left this city to join in the solemnities, was NICHOLAS G. CHESEBRO, a prominent conspirator and kidnaper of Win. Morgan, for which he was imprisoned in the Canandaigua jail! This man stands high in the confidence and affections of the fraternity. He suffered in their cause, and is cherished and honored for his fidelity.

Ezekiel Jewett is acquitted. He was the officer in charge of Fort Niagara while Morgan was confined there. Turner refused to answer, as a witness, whether he applied to Jewett for permission to confine Morgan in the Fort. We submit to the public whether it is possible that Morgan could have been confined five days in Fort Niagara, without the knowledge and consent of the officer in command! But Free Masonry is "all powerful"—too powerful for law or justice to reach her, so that her votaries, commit whatever crime they may, pass unharmed through every ordeal!

In a conversation we had with a member of a secret society a few days ago, we adverted to the republican tendency of such oaths and associations. His majesty tossed up his head and said; "republicanism was all a name; it had in reality no existence, and it was of no use to preserve it." In a subsequent remark when we called him up for the observation, he said, "look at our great men—hear their professions they are loud—very noisy about republicanism—but who believes them? No one. They have not a spark of it in them—and we have as good a right to think for ourselves and do for ourselves as they.—Philo. delphia Sun

Mr. Thatcher in the Senate of Massachusetts, has brought in the subject of extrajudicial oaths before that body. The subject has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Boston Free Press informs us, that every paper in the city expanded Mr. Thatcher's motion from the proceedings of the legislature when publishing the Journals, one only [the Centinel] excepted! What does this mean? Is it not declaring more loudly than Anti Masons can, the Anti Republican character of the fraternity—that they will neither think nor let think; but that whoever flinches not down, at the sound of their masonic music, to worship the image, shall be placed in the fiery furnace of prosecution.—Sun.

Gov Harvey of N. Hampshire, in his message to the legislature, recommends abolishing imprisonment for all debts which may hereafter be contracted. The bill of the last Court, for the relief of all poor debtors has been called up.

The following pithy speech was lately made in the Senate of the U. S. by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, a warm and leading Jackson man, while the re-nomination of Wharton Rector, a fugitive from justice, was pending. What a commentary on the President of the U. S.

"The other day, Mr. President, we had a man sent here, who had seduced his wife's sister, and we rejected him unanimously. We had another sent here afterwards who had been guilty of forgery, and we rejected him too. And now we have one who has been convicted of an attempt to murder Good God, Mr. President, what man will the President send here next? My advice to him is, if he wishes to maintain his administration, and have it respected at home or abroad; if he had any respect for the opinions of the religious or moral part of the community, that in future he bestow his favors on those who have not been inmates of our penitentiaries, or fugitives from justice!"

The extravagance of the administration of Gen Jackson must have been alarming to induce Mr. Stanbury, of Ohio, a firm Jacksonian, to declare on the passage of the Maysville Road Bill— "That CONGRESS HAD TO EXERT ITS UTMOST FIRMNESS TO RESIST THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—and that EVERY MEASURE OF AN EXTRA VAGANT CHARACTER HAD EMANATED FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS."

One Good effect of the Tariff.—The town of Providence in Rhode Island, in which, and its vicinity, there is more cotton manufactured than in any other part of the Union, consumed the last year, beyond the production of their own soil, Four hundred thousand bushels of Corn! And what is still better the greater part of which was supplied from the crops of North Carolina. Raleigh Reg

The slight pivot upon which the most important events turn, often excites our wonder and carries our mind to the direction of an all-wise Providence as the governing cause. In a statement furnished by a writer in the Massachusetts Journal, we see a circumstance so slight as the omission of the word Jr. on the superscription of Knapp's letter, by which the perpetrator of the Salem murder was discovered, bring to light a deed of darkness—namely the moving of a toad in a human skull. The obstinacy of masons in compelling Morgan to sleep low which going under the Royal Arch, and in repugnance to the humiliation has produced events of as great magnitude. It has brought into the daylight of human scrutiny and examination the out door, and tyed in-door works of Masonry, which they fondly hoped was not to be seen by vulgar eyes, or known but by those who pay the price. How important are events of which we make no account! How necessary it is that we should weigh well the "portion of the part we play" in life; and seek only after righteousness and truth. Philadelphia Sun

KING PAUL I. His Royal Highness Paul dean was crowned King of the United States in Mason's Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening, in presence of the Nobility and gentry of the Masonic Empire. His Gracious Majesty's speech may be expected in the Court Journal soon.—Boston Free Press.

Anti-Masonry has nothing to fear from a free and untrammelled press. To that she owes the strength with which she has successfully contended with the gigantic force of Masonry. As free presses have increased, by the creation of new ones, or the emancipation of those before subjected to the thraldom of the order—the cause of justice, of law, of liberty and religion has advanced. Orleans Tel.

PISTAREENS. Some persons in the village, have, the past week, refused to receive pistareens at eighteen pence, their usual current value. At a trial of comparative weight of these and other coins, six pistareens, taken promisciously from a large number were found to exceed six American half dollars, or three Spanish milled dollars, the weight of half a pistareen. We are informed that they are worth more than eighteen cents as old silver, and in a few days will probably pass as they have done, for eighteen pence each.—N. Y. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Courier. Extract of another letter to the Editor, dated, Charlotte, Tenn. June 1, 1830.

About half past ten o'clock last night, our village was visited with a Tornado, the violence and destructive effects of which no pen can describe, nor can they be adequately conceived except by those who were witnesses to the awful and terrific scene. Our little town is now, literally, a heap of ruins. Many who had but yesterday a comfortable home, are now without even a place to shelter themselves, while their clothing and provisions have all been swept away in the general wreck. The wind approached the village from the south west, and although the appearance of the sky was frightful, and one constant glare of lightning inspired awe and alarm, yet no one anticipated, none could anticipate, and even now, it is difficult to realize, what the ravages of five minutes have produced. But yesterday we were at ease and comfortably situated; today, many are wandering about the streets not knowing where to go or how to procure the means of supplying their necessities. Many, who but yesterday were blessed with health and the full enjoyments of the comforts of life, are now languishing on their beds, with broken limbs and mangled bodies and some without a hope of recovery. But amidst these calamities, the hand of a protecting providence has been displayed in the almost miraculous preservation of many of our citizens.

About eighteen buildings are destroyed; the jail is nearly level with the ground.

Church and State or Republicanism bottom upwards.—Wm H Jones, Grand High Priest; Asa Child, Grand King; and John Mix Grand Scribe, constitute the "Most Excellent Grand Council of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter," of the state of Connecticut. "Most Excellent" Grand High Priest King and Scribe.

Which way Brother?—Masonic Missioners perambulate the country in all directions, whispering in the ears of the initiated. But the Brotherhod say, it has nothing to do with politics! We look upon every controvertible subject agitated at the present day, as of little consequence, compared with the importance of annihilating the Institution of speculative Free Masonry.—Yates Rep.

Seceding Masons.—It has been estimated that not far short of 2000 masons

have publicly seceded from the order, bearing testimony to its iniquity; among which are 180 ministers of the gospel of various denominations, besides many other professors of religion, and men of the very first standing for integrity and worth.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 15th inst says—"The River is nine feet below water mark. Five arrivals and six departures of steamboats since our last. There were 61 arrivals and 57 departure of canal boats between the 1st and 14th of the present month.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 9th inst mentions that Messrs. Chillon and Crockett reached that place on the 7th, and that preparations were making to give a public dinner to Senator Barton.

Among the new patents lately sealed in London, are two for improvements in steam boilers, and one for an improved method and apparatus for generating gas for illumination.

Gen. Edward Patchell of Pittsburgh, Pa has renounced Masonry. The Gen. considers it inconsistent with democratic principles. He is right. It is rank and aristocracy.

Census.—The town of Auburn contains 7,193 inhabitants. The village 3,367. The village of Erie, Pa 1,442. The village of Batavia, 1,684.

The Steamboat Henry Clay, returned yesterday from Green Bay, having been absent but thirteen days, two of which she lay by, which is at least, two days quicker than ever performed from this port before the distance being about 1800 miles.—Republican

Another Sudden death.—We regret to hear this morning of the sudden death of Francis A Livingston Esq of this city, a few days since to try a cause at Poughkeepsie, where he was taken severely sick, and died yesterday. He was a man of promise in his profession—has been District Attorney in Dutchess, & a member of the legislature from that old and respectable county. N. Y. Adv.

The Steam boat Allegany, arrived at this port from Pittsburgh on Monday last, with freight and passengers. She departed for Pittsburgh the following morning.—Warren Union

Seven hundred and eighty three passengers arrived at this port yesterday in the different vessels. The whole with the exception of forty three, were from foreign ports.—N. Y. Courier.

LAZEST FROM FRANCE. By the packet ship Edward Quessel, Capt Hawkins, we have received our Paris papers to the 3d and Havre, to the 4th of May. Although the briefly person had brought dates as late, she furnished no papers.

Portugal and the United States. We translate the following private letter, published in our latest gazette.

Lisbon, 18th April. The Charge d'Affairs of the United States of America, Mr. Brent, has really gone. The United States are now without any representative at Lisbon, as the Consul, has gone to the U. States. It is assured that he has gone to complain of Mr. Brent, and to declare that his conduct is opposed to the interests and dignity of the Americans. It is said, however, that the Charge has not neglected his own, in lending himself to make the false report which induced the recognition of Don Miguel; and it is at the same time declared, that he has neglected nothing to nullify the effects of the claims made by the Consul hear our government, relating to the American vessel unjustly captured off Terceira, and the unworthy treatment exercised towards the crew.

According to news received from Rio Janeiro, by the ship Eliza, it would seem that the Portuguese charter will be suspended during the minority of the young queen. This is a concession which it is said, the French government have obtained from Don Pedro, and with which our constitutionalists are not displeased; but, strange as it is, will you believe that the Miguelites murmur and are frightened. They say that is perfidy against themselves, perhaps they are not mistaken.

EGYPT.—A letter, dated Alexandria, Feb 28, represents the relation between France and the Pacha as most friendly and confidential, and that the public opinion is that he has promised to co-operate against Algiers, by contributing 20,000 fr. half to be paid now, and sending 20,000 cavalry and 18,000 infantry. A letter dated at Madrid, 22nd of April, says that the King is much better, though his hand is much swollen. It is said that he had determined to make his will, and one of his determinations was, that if the Queen should die, leaving a child, the Prince Francisco de Paula should have the regency of the kingdom, until the heir should arrive at a majority. The ambassadors had all gone to Aranjuez, on the news of his ill health.

FROM HAMBURG. We are indebted to Capt Treпка, of the ship Europe, for the Hamburg Reporter, Staats und Gelehrte Zeitung, Borren Halle Correspondenten, Nachrichten, and Neue-Zeitung, all to the 4th of May inclusive. We translate the following paragraphs:

Hamburg, May 4.—The new comet has a small but very brilliant nucleus, a bright body, and a pale train, about 2 1/2 deg. long. Were it not for the moonlight, it could be seen without the help of a glass. It moves very slowly to the North East, and will be visible for a considerable time. A Stockholm paper states that various medical drugs, particularly Peruvian bark, had experienced a material reduction in price; in consequence of which, the king, at the suggestion of the Counsel of Health, had removed the duties from 74 articles used in the practice of Medicine. Lubeck, May 9. On board the steamboat which arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, came passengers Count Von Schrimmekan, and the North A-

merican Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Wheaton, together with his family.

From the Maine, April 30. In Vienna a work has been published, entitled "The progress of a soul seeking after God, in the vale of tears; or the power of the knowledge of Salvation; an allegorical narrative, in 19 chapters, by Alexander Prince von Hohenlohe."

Odesa, April 10. From the 1st to the 10th inst. 33 vessels have arrived at this port, and thirteen departed. Among those which arrived yesterday, was a Greek brigantine, the "Holy Trinity," which bore the new national flag. This is the first time that the flag of regenerated Greece has waved in the harbors of Odesa.

Drawing of Extra class No. 15, for 1830. 44 2 38 59 33 7 41 43

5TH OF JULY, 1830. Fifty-Fourth Anniversary of our National Independence

ORDER OF THE DAY. A National Salute at sunrise, by Captain Lathrop's Artillery, accompanied by the ringing of the bells.

The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M. in front of the Court House, by Lt. Col. J. A. SPRAGUE, Marshal of the day, assisted by CAPT J. J. FAY, and Lt. P. B. COOKE, in the following order:—

- Martial Music. Capt C. C. Lathrop's Artillery. Capt D. N. Sprague's Light Infantry. Capt P. Kavanagh's Irish Volunteers (Infy) Capt J. Caldwell's Clinton Band; Standard Bearer; Capt S. Stone's Rifleman; Capt E. J. Mershon's Rifleman; President of the day; Vice Presidents of the day; Orator of the day, and Reader of the Declaration of Independence; Reverend Clergy; Members of the Corporation; Officers of the Courts; Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; Military Officers, in uniform; Citizens and strangers in general.

The procession will then move through the principal streets, to the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Fitzhugh street, where the following exercises will take place:

- Prayer by the Rev. The Declaration of Independence will be read by S. L. SELDEN, Esq. Oration by the Hon. D. D. BARNARD; Benediction by the Rev "Hail Columbia," by the Band; Federal Salute, by Capt Lathrop's Artillery

The procession will again be formed in the same order as before, and move to the Mansion House, to partake of a dinner prepared for the occasion by Mr. Crane. The Band, Standard Bearer, President and Vice Presidents, the Clergy members of the Corporation, officers of the Court, officers and soldiers of the Revolution and citizens and strangers in general, will assemble in front of the Mansion House, from whence they will be conducted into the line of the procession in front of the Court House, by one of the Marshals.

NOTE.—The committee, in order to correct erroneous reports, which they understand have been circulated, take this opportunity to assure the public, that all the arrangements for the observance of the day, have been concluded without reference to, or partially for, any political party whatever, and to the satisfaction of all the committee: They hope, therefore, that all who feel disposed to join with them in commemoration of the anniversary of our National birth, will do so with the same liberal feelings.

- Col. A. W. RILEY, "A. NEWTON, Maj S. H. PACKARD, Capt. C. C. LATHROP, D. N. SPRAGUE, P. KAVANAGH, J. CALDWELL, S. STONE, E. J. MERSHON, H. LEONARD, J. I. ROBBINS, P. MALEY, R. THOMPSON, G. A. SIBLEY, T. B. HOYT.

NOTICE. UNION MEETING of public worship on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July; to be held in the Grove, on the east side of the river, opposite the lower falls, between Carthage and Rochester. B. HOWARD.

NOTICE. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Knapp, a Universalist Clergyman, will preach at the Court House, next Sabbath, at 10 o'clock. A. M. June 28, 1830.

MARRIED.—In Penfield, on the 27th inst, by the Rev. Jason Corwin, Mr. Loren Race of Pittsford, to Miss Esther Bayles of Mendon.

Deaths. DIED.—In this village, on Thursday last, of a lingering Consumption, Mrs. Abigail L. Billings, aged 40 formerly of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS. THE members of the Rochester Vol unteers are requested to rendezvous, at Witbeck's, on Monday, July 5, at 9 o'clock, A. M. armed, and equipped for parade. By order of the Captain, June 29. H. TAYLOR, O. S.

NOTICE.—The Supervisors of Monroe County, are requested to meet at the Mansion House, in Rochester, on Tuesday the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the subject of a new County Jail. S. L. SELDON, Sup's. Clerk. Rochester, June 28, 1830.

MR. HART, THE CELEBRATED MAN-SALAMANDER, OR FIRE EATER

HAS arrived in Rochester, and will make his first appearance at the Circus, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 29, and go through with his unrivalled performances of the EIGHTH WONDER. Mr. Hart handles red hot iron, dimes upon live coals, swallows liquid fire, &c. in all which there can be no deception, as he submits to the closest scrutiny from any of the audience. The Company of Equestrians will perform on the same evening, in a splendid manner. June 29.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION, OF FANCY GLASS BLOWING, at the Rochester Museum, by Mr. Smith, late of Peal's Museum, N. Y. to remain until the 5th of July. The exhibition will show how glass can be formed into any figure of art or nature. Mr. Smith will take a piece of common glass and spin it as fine as a human hair, at the rate of 5000 yards a minute; or he will make dogs, ships, birds, deer, or a glass pen, (which he warrants to write well) or any thing the company wish to see made. The articles made will be for sale. Spectators may be seen at the door. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission to the Museum and Exhibition, 25 cents only.

The Post Rider's Call. LONG time I've rode through thick and thin, Through cold and heat your news bring; And now three years and a half's run out, My pay is ready I have no doubt, And if my pay is ready by the day, My dunning Printer I can pay; And it will help to buy some cider, To cheer the heart of your Post Rider. C. GILBERT.

TO LAND CLEARERS. THE subscriber having erected a pearling oven, takes this method of informing the public, that he will pay a fair price in cash for any quantity of Black S-lts, delivered at his ashery, five miles west of Rochester, on the Buffalo Road. Also, for sale, as above, his farm and ashery, consisting of fifty acres of good land, one half under good improvement, with a good well of excellent water, a fine young orchard of grafted fruit trees, and in all respects a desirable situation, it being a good stand for the above business connected with a dry good, grocery and shoe store, is well worth the attention of any one who wishes to make a good bargain. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. MORDICA CROWNOVER. Gates, June 21, 1830. 125w6

ONE CENT REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3th inst. John G. Bradock, an indentured apprentice at the farming business. Said John is about 18 years of age; had on when he left me, a brown coat, and linen pantaloons; is about 5 feet high, and a fair complexion. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in Penfield, at four mile creek, but will pay no other charges. ABRAM FOSTER. Penfield, June 28, 1830. 125w3\*

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 6, for 1830, to be Drawn in the City of New York on Thursday, July 1st, 1830, 60 number Lottery, 9 drawn ballots. Yates & M'Intyre Managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. 1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000; 1 6,000 6,000; 1 2,500 2,500; 1 1,270 1,270; 10 1,000 10,000; 10 500 5,000; 20 250 5,000; 40 100 4,000; 51 50 2,550; 51 40 2,040; 51 25 1,275; 102 20 2,040; 1580 10 15,300; 1442 5 57,375

1835 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets. \$136,880 20825 Blanks, Tickets \$5.—Halves \$2 50.—Quarters \$1 25.

For sale by S. C. BREWSTER, 19 Exchange street. Who has lately sold the immense number of capital prizes, as follows: viz. In class No. 18, comb 16 35 85 cap. prize \$50,000 3, " " 9 40 42, " " 30,000 14, " " 23 34 42, " " 10,000 14, " " 6 36 57, " " 10,000 17, " " 2 22 56, " " 6,000 12, " " 13 14 25, " " 4,000 13, " " 25 29 45, " " 1,750 18, " " 10 22 33, " " 1,298 8, " " 5 45 51, " " 1,000 11, " " 2 36 44, " " 1,000 16, " " 3 22 14, " " 1,000 18, " " 9 26 55, " " 1,000

All of which have been sold, and the CASH promptly paid by BREWSTER. Orders for Tickets [post paid] thankfully received and promptly attended to. Exchange business done as usual, and the highest price paid for Gold. \*\$2200 payable in Albany lands.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Herman Bissell, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Herman Bissell, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the Genesee river, on the north side of the bridge on Buffalo-street, in a line with the north side of Main street, at a distance of eight feet five inches from the west wall of the globe building; thence running westwardly on an extended line with the north line of Maine street, to the centre of the Genesee river, one hundred and three feet six inches; thence northerly, at right angles with the last mentioned line, until it intersects the north line of the globe building lot, extended westwardly; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to a distance equal to the first mentioned line; thence southerly at right angles with the last mentioned line to the place of beginning together with the rights and privileges thereto belonging, as contained in a deed from William T. Cuyler, to Herman Bissell and Davis C. West, bearing date the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty nine. Also, all that piece of land in said village, known as four rods square, to be taken from the northeast corner of lot number twelve, section B. Johnson & Seymour's purchase, bounded north and east by the boundary lines of said lot, and west and south by lines parallel thereto, reference to Johnson and Seymour's printed map—which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Clinton House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the eleventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated June 28, 1830.

T. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, U. Sheriff.

DUNDAS' LOTTERY OFFICE. LICENSED according to law. CLINTON Exchange-st. Rochester, N. Y. NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY Yates & M'Intyre Managers. CLASSES ANNOUNCED FOR DRAWING IN JULY. Regular Class, No. 6; draws July 1. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$20,000! Tickets FIVE Dollars. Extra Class, No. 16; draws July 8. CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000! Tickets FOUR Dollars. Extra Class, No. 17; draws July 15. CAPITAL PRIZE \$10,000! Tickets THREE Dollars. Regular Class, No. 6; draws July 22. THREE CAPITALS OF \$10,000! Tickets ONLY FIVE Dollars. Extra Class, No. 18; draws July 29. CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000! Tickets FOUR Dollars. Orders for Packages, Tickets, or Shares, in any of the above Classes, addressed to C. W. DUNDAS, Rochester, will be promptly attended to. DUNDAS has sold within the last three months Prizes amounting to SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! and the Cash in every instance paid on the presentation of the fortunate Ticket. Exchange business in all its branches attended to as usual.

FORTUNE'S HOME, PRATT'S office, No. 5 Arcade.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 6, for 1830, to be drawn in the city of New-York, on Thursday, 3d of June, 1830, 60 number Lottery—9 drawn ballots. Yates & M'Intyre managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. 1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000; 1 6,000 6,000; 1 2,500 2,500; 1 1,270 1,270; 10 1,000 10,000; 10 500 5,000; 20 250 5,000; 40 100 4,000; 51 50 2,550; 51 40 2,040; 51 25 1,275; 102 20 2,040; 1580 10 15,300; 1442 5 57,375

1835 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets. \$136,880 20825 Blanks, Tickets \$5.—Halves \$2 50.—Quarters \$1 25. \*\$2200 payable in Albany land. Tickets and Shares for sale at Fortune's Home, by G. W. PRATT, Agent. Glorious Luck at Fortune's Home!!! The following is a list of capital prizes, positively sold and paid at Pratt's office, during the last six months. Comb. No's.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. 30 47 53, " a prize of \$15,000 23 47 48 " " 1,000 18 55 51, " " 4,000 7 38 41, " " 400 41 48 60, " " 200 41 44 57, " " 100 24 32 41, " " 300 20 31 60, " " 150 1 20 60, " " 100

Besides the above, have been sold a large amount in small prizes. Exchange business done as usual. Rochester, June 22, 1830.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM AND LADIES' LITERARY GAZETTE. A POPULAR Periodical. Edited by Robert A. Hilditch. Each volume is embellished with eight copper-plate Engravings, and contains more reading matter than any publication at the same price issued in the country. Published by Jasper Harding, at 26 Carter's Alley, and 74 1/2 South Second Street, Philadelphia. Terms—two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Each mail paper is enclosed in a super royal quarto, on fine paper—the typographical execution is of the first character—each volume embraces upwards of two hundred pages, besides the Index and Engravings, and is adapted at the end of every year to be of suitable size for binding. Each mail paper is enclosed in a strong wrap of copper-plate, and is fastened with safety to a part of the United States, and is invariably deposited in the post office on the evening previous to the day of publication. The design of this journal is to furnish each week a choice selection of the most spirited literature of foreign magazines, in connection with such original productions as may be presented by the correspondents of the work, among whom may be enumerated some of the first and best reputed writers of the country. Reviews are constantly given with appropriate extracts from all new publications—the prominent topics of the day are noticed, and all the elegancies of polite literature sought out with the most anxious solicitude by the editor. This journal has already an extensive and rapidly increasing patronage—it has met with high encomium throughout the country, and no exertions will be left untaken by the publisher to render it altogether acceptable in the eyes of the public. Those who feel disposed to patronize the work, may rely upon its being regularly forwarded for the term for which they subscribe, as the publisher has extensive facilities, and the patronage of the public is entirely sufficient to ensure its continuance for many years.—In many cases projects of a literary nature are attempted without success, and result in entire failure, and it is therefore that this explanation is deemed necessary. The fourth volume was commenced on the first of January, the demand for which has been so great that several copies have already been re-printed. If applied for immediately complete files back to its commencement can be furnished. Subscriptions received by H. B. Sherman, at the store of Messrs. Griffith, Brothers & Son, No. 46 Exchange-street.

Rochester Paint Store. ROSSITER & KNOX, are now prepared to furnish their customers and the public with any quantity of Paints, Oils, Turpentine & Brushes, on the most favorable terms. White Lead do. China Vermillion do. Ground Terra de Sienna do. Chrome Green do. Red Lead do. Drop Lake do. Venetian Red English do. Lamp Black do. Ivory do. Spanish Brown do. Black Lead do. French Yellow do. Pumice Stone do. Copal Varnish do. Chrome do. Japan do. Paris White do. Gold Leaf do. Spanish do. Bronzes do. Paint Brushes do. Verdigris do. Linseed Oil do. Boiled do. Prussian Blue do. Spirits Turpentine do. Rose Pink do. Turkey Umber &c. do. Liphage do.

They will furnish to order, ground Paints of all colors, with Paint Pots and Brushes. Buffalo-street, June 1, 1830. COMENS & PEASE, have received a good assortment of Hardware & Cutlery, which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment west of Albany; and many things 10 per cent. less than they are now sold in this village, notwithstanding they did not import nor purchase them at auction. June 8 122

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—Dewee's Practice of Physic, just out of press, and for sale by MARSHALL, DEAN & CO. 6 mo. 1, 1830.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. GROCERIES, Confectionery, Hard-Ware, Hollow Ware, &c. &c., selling at low prices, by WM. H. WARD, & Co. No 36, Carroll-street. June 22, 1830.

10 BY 12 GLASS, for sale by WM. H. WARD, & Co. No 36, Carroll-street. June, 1830.

O. HASTINGS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Solicitor and Counsellor at Chancery. Office over the store of Ben. Campbell & Co., Carroll-Street, Rochester. June 22, 1830. 1214w

BRUSHES. 50 doz. ground & dusting Paint Brushes, 30 doz. Pencils and working do. 60 doz. white wash, cloth, hair, table, shoe, tanners and scrubbing Brushes, for sale cheap, at No. 10, Buffalo-st. GEO. A. AVERY. June 21, 1830.

GLASS. FOR sale by the Subscriber, No. 10, Buffalo-street (store formerly occupied by S. M. Smith, & Co.) a more extensive assortment of GLASS than was ever before offered in this market, amongst which will be found 600 boxes Ontario & Geneva 7 by 9 and 8 by 10. 600 boxes Champlain and Peru, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 22. 200 boxes Eagle, N. York, Cylinder, Moscow, &c. 100 boxes English Crown, large sizes 200 do. Boston do. from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24. N. B. Being Agent for the Boston Crown Glass Co orders for their Glass will be filled at Boston prices, adding transportation. GEO. A. AVERY. June 22, 1830.

MANUFACTURING. THE subscriber wishes to purchase 5 or 6 thousand pounds of WOOL. Also, Cloth exchanged for wool, and wool manufactured by the yard or on shares. Country work done on short notice as usual. WM. RATHBUN. Ro. he 2er, 6th mo 8 1221w

Gregory's Family Pills. R. A. BUNNELL has just received a fresh supply of the above Pills justly acknowledged the best in use, for all Bilious complaints, which he will sell cheap, at wholesale or retail, at No. 41, Buffalo-st. June 15, 1830.

ROCHESTER HAT STORE. THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, and offer for sale, a general assortment of Hatter's Stocks and Trimmings Likewise, they continue to manufacture Hats of all kinds, and of the latest fashion, which they will sell at wholesale and retail; as low as they can be bought in the city of New York. We have likewise a general assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Patent Leather Caps, with a small stock of Patent Leather suitable for Caps, Harness &c. which is left on commission and will be sold very low.—Cash paid for Hating and Shipping Furs. W. & J. HAYWOOD. Rochester June 14, 1830. 1236w

NEW FIRM. NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. NO 26 Carroll-st. The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of LYON & STRONG, and are this day opening a new and very extensive assortment of Fancy, Millinery, and Staple Dry Goods.

of the most fashionable style. As we intend to sell for cash only, we shall consequently dispose of our goods at very low prices; and in this, and every other respect, we shall "try" to please all those who may favor us with their custom. ISAAC LYON, MYRON STRONG. Rochester, June 1, 1830.

CASTLE GARDEN. THIS establishment, formerly under the name of the "Monroe Garden," has opened with superior claims on public attention, as an agreeable retreat for refreshment and amusement. Delicacies of the season, by the way of zest, will be produced in the best order. Soda Water, Ice Cream, Carbonated Sarsaparilla Mead, Cakes, &c. of the finest qualities, ready on demand. In the course of the season, FIREWORKS in the most attractive forms and varieties, will be got up in splendid style. The Clinton Band will occasionally attend on fine evenings, and delight the company with some pieces of their sweetest music. For the purpose of excluding improper company, and maintaining respectability, the rules are:— Price of admission, one shilling for which a ticket will be given, entitling the holder to the value of his choice, in the front, called the "Fountain of Health," or at the Bar Room in the rear of the Garden. No Females admitted unless in company with a gentleman. SMITH & COCHRANE. Rochester, June 14th, 1830.

ROCHESTER RECESS. THE friends of this well known establishment, are respectfully informed that the same attention which has secured to it so large a share of public patronage, is continued with increased anxiety on the part of the proprietor and his assistants. He is at present largely supplied with all the articles in the line of his business. Pickled Oysters, Clams, Mapes, Bologna Sausages, and a variety of refreshments in their respective seasons. The finest FRUITS carefully selected from Home and Foreign growth, always on hand. Needham's Bottled Cider, Bristol's celebrated Carbonated Beer, Soda Water, Ice Cream, Mead, Congress Water fresh from the Springs at Saratoga. CONFECTIONARY by wholesale and retail; Pastry and Cakes ready for use.—A first rate Cook is in employment, and Parties supplied according to order. The Bar is furnished with the best and purest Wines and Liquors. WILLIAM COCHRANE. Rochester, June 14, 1830.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed at this office.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and executed by Daniel K. Widener and Mary Ann Widener, of the town of Chili, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, to Simon W. Schanke, of the same place, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case, made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being, in the town of Chili aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake, at the northwest corner of a lot of land, formerly owned by Roswell Hart, late of Rochester, deceased, being a subdivision of mile square number (19) nineteen, in said town of Chili, thence south, seventy degrees east, two chains and eighty links to a stake; thence north, twenty degrees and thirty minutes east, two chains and twenty-one links, to a stake standing in the centre of the road; thence north, seventy degrees west, following the centre of the road, to the northeast corner of a lot of land owned by Joseph Thompson, thence southerly on the line of the last mentioned lot, to the place of beginning; containing ninety-five rods of land, be the same more or less, will be sold at public auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on Wednesday the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 29, 1830.

HENRY WIDENER, Assignee. RUFUS BEACH, Att'y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, executed by Ebenezer Eldridge, and Betsey his wife, of Festus Ross, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County, in Liber seven of Mortgages, page sixty-six, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the town of Penfield, being township number thirteen, of the fourth range of townships, in the county of (formerly Ontario) now Monroe, and state of New-York, viz:—twenty-five acres of land, to be taken off from the southerly part of the northwest division of lot number forty-five, in said township, and to be bounded as follows, viz:—west, on the west line of said division; east, on the east line; south, on thirty one acres and forty rods of land heretofore assured to Othniel Preston, (as a part of said division); and north, by a line to be run parallel to the north line of the aforesaid thirty one acres and forty rods of land, and so far distant therefrom as to include the aforesaid quantity of twenty five acres of land, including all highways, if any there be; which said mortgage has been duly assigned to William C. Ross, and Lebbeus Ross, and is claimed to be due thereon three hundred and twenty six dollars and eighty two cents, at this date.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the house now occupied by Jonathan Baker, in the town of Penfield, in said county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated the 27th April, 1830.

WILLIAM C. ROSS, LEBBEUS ROSS, Assignees. Y. ADAMS, Attorney

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss. IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New-York, made on the second day of November, 1829, in a certain cause then pending in said court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Eagle Tavern in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and is known as lot number thirty-nine, on the plat or plan of said village, on the south side of the Erie Canal, and is bounded east by the west line of Exchange-street, south by the north line of lot number forty, west by Pindle Alley, north by lot number thirty-eight, being sixty-six feet in front, on Exchange street, and ten rods deep, be the same more or less; and is the same lot of land conveyed by Thomas Morgan and his wife, by deed bearing date January 25th, 1827, to Ann Livingston, and by her conveyed to John T. Talman, by deed bearing date the thirteenth day of November, 1827, which deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber 10 of deeds, at page 201. Dated November 27 1829.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery. The sale of the real estate advertised by me in this paper for sale on the twelfth day of January, instant, is postponed until the twenty-sixth day of January, instant, then to be made in the manner specified in said notice of sale, at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated January 11, 1830.

ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery. The sale of the above described property is further postponed, until the twelfth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the place specified in the above notice.—Dated, January 25th, 1830.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of John Biden, John Biden, Jr. and Edmond Biden, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Biden in and to all those certain pieces of land, situate in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, viz: lot number forty six, fronting on Exchange street, formerly called Mill-street, and bounded by the lines of the lot, according to the platting and survey of the said village, by N. Rochester; one other of the said lots, being the north part of lot number forty-eight, fronting on the same street, and bounded on the east, west and north, by the lines of the lot, according to the survey and platting of the said village, as aforesaid, and on the south by the north line of part of the same lot heretofore conveyed to Joseph Eggleston.—Also, two other of the said lots of land, in the village aforesaid, and in lot fifty three, township number one, short range, distinguished on a map of Cornhill, a subdivision of said lot fifty three, as lots number thirty, (30) and thirty two, (32) containing one acre each.—Also, the east half of two other lots, distinguished on said map of Cornhill, by numbers twenty-six, (26) and twenty-seven, (27), bounded east in front on Exchange street, north on La Fayette street, west on the rear by the other half of the said lots number twenty six and twenty seven.—Also, two other lots of land in said village, distinguished on a map of the Caledonia plat as part of lot fifty four, township number one, short range, as numbers seven, (7) and nine, (9) each containing one acre, more or less.—Also, nine other lots of land distinguished on a map of Cornhill aforesaid, in lot fifty three, township number one short range, as lots numbers forty eight (48) forty nine, (49) fifty one, (51) fifty two, (52) eighty, (80) eighty one, (81) eighty two, (82) eighty four, (84) and one hundred and thirty six, (136) each of said lots being about fifty feet front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet deep, and bounded in front on Clay street, and in rear on an alley; be the same more or less—all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester on Wednesday the seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated May 24, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Enos Stone, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Enos Stone, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that piece of land, lying in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state of New-York, beginning on the west line of Chesnut-street, at the south east corner of the Peck tract, so called; thence westerly on the line of the said tract, to a lot conveyed to the Trustees of the Rochester High School; thence southerly on the line of said school lot, to the southeast corner thereof; thence westerly on the line of said school lot, to Lancaster-street; thence southerly on the east line of said street, to land articulated to Harvey Adams; thence easterly on the line of said Adams' lot to Chesnut street; thence northerly on the line of said street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the village of Rochester aforesaid, being one equal undivided half of the following described lands, viz:—Beginning at the intersection of Chesnut street and the state road; thence westerly on the northerly line of said state road, to Johnson & Seymour's line; thence northerly on said Johnson & Seymour's line, to a lot deeded to Hart; thence easterly on the south line of said Hart's lot, to Chesnut street; thence southerly on the west line of Chesnut street, to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece of land, lying south and adjoining said state road, beginning at the northwest corner of said land, where Johnson & Seymour's line crosses said state road; thence southerly to Johnson & Seymour's line; to lands owned by James and William Wadsworth; thence east on said Wadsworth's line, till it intersects the south line of the state road; thence westerly on the line of said road, to the place of beginning, including all lands within said boundaries. Also, all that piece of land in said village, bounded as follows: Beginning on Chesnut-street, at the northeast corner of said lot, and the southeast corner of said lot articulated to D. Copeland, since conveyed to Josiah Bissell, Jr.; thence westwardly at right angles with Chesnut street, to Johnson & Seymour's line; thence southerly to the south line of said lot; thence east on Chesnut street; thence north on a line of said street, to the place of beginning, to contain one quarter of an acre. Also, that piece or parcel of land in said village, being on the main road running from Rochester to Oliver Culver's, in Brighton, beginning at the south east corner of a lot of land sold to Aaron Brown; thence northerly at right angles with said street to lands deeded to John Root; thence easterly on the line of said Root's land, to his east line; thence northerly on the line of said Root's lot, to his north line; thence easterly to Stillson street, on the same point of compass with said Root's north line; thence southerly on the west line of said Stillson street, to the north line of land articulated to Marcus Moses; thence westwardly on said Moses' line, to the west line thereof; thence southerly on said Moses' line, to Main street, and west of the lake road or Maine-street, seventy five feet and six inches, and running thence north, seventy six degrees west, about sixty feet to the lot lately sold by said Baker to Frederick Grovenbury; thence by said lot running north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, thirty six feet, to a stake; thence by said lot running north, seventy six degrees west, thirty six feet; thence running south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, by said lot, thirty six feet to a stake; thence north, seventy six degrees west, twelve feet, to a stake by the land of Hiel Brockway; thence north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, by land of said Brockway, one chain and seventy four links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, fifty links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, seventy two links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, on the south side of Mead's lot, one chain and thirteen links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, one chain and six links to the place of beginning, containing about eighteen hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less—all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Thursday the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 10, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of two Justices executions issued out of the Clerk's office of Monroe county, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles Baker, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Charles Baker, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a stake at the south west corner of a lot of land, sold by Hiel Brockway, to Harry Hyde, and on the north side of the canal, about sixteen feet from the canal, in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, county of Monroe and state of New-York, and west of the lake road or Maine-street, seventy five feet and six inches, and running thence north, seventy six degrees west, about sixty feet to the lot lately sold by said Baker to Frederick Grovenbury; thence by said lot running north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, thirty six feet, to a stake; thence by said lot running north, seventy six degrees west, thirty six feet; thence running south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, by said lot, thirty six feet to a stake; thence north, seventy six degrees west, twelve feet, to a stake by the land of Hiel Brockway; thence north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, by land of said Brockway, one chain and seventy four links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, fifty links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, seventy two links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, on the south side of Mead's lot, one chain and thirteen links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, one chain and six links to the place of beginning, containing about eighteen hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less—all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Thursday the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 10, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. FOND, Deputy.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution issued out of the Monroe county Clerk's Office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Russell Roach and William Palmer, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Russell Roach, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, viz:—All that part of lot number eleven, (11) in the second division of township number thirteen, (13) in the seventh range, included in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, which lies south of the road leading from O. Culver's inn, to the Ironquid Landing, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Clinton House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated June 7, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel K. Widener, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel K. Widener, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being, in the town of Chili, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being lot number one, in John Smith's subdivision of lot number nineteen, (19) in the township formerly called Riga, now Chili, containing fifty-eight acres of land, according to said Smith's measurement—which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Clinton House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day.—Dated June 21, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

TO EXONERATE FROM IMPRISONMENT.—Derick Knickerbocker, an imprisoned debtor in the jail of Monroe county; notice first published June 22d, 1830; creditors to appear before Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of said county, at his office in Rochester, in said county, on the 2d day of September, 1830, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. W. STOW, SOLICITOR, office in Carrol Street, two doors south of the Mansion House.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Enos Stone, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Enos Stone, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that piece of land, lying in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state of New-York, beginning on the west line of Chesnut-street, at the south east corner of the Peck tract, so called; thence westerly on the line of the said tract, to a lot conveyed to the Trustees of the Rochester High School; thence southerly on the line of said school lot, to the southeast corner thereof; thence westerly on the line of said school lot, to Lancaster-street; thence southerly on the east line of said street, to land articulated to Harvey Adams; thence easterly on the line of said Adams' lot to Chesnut street; thence northerly on the line of said street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that piece or parcel of land, being and lying in the village of Rochester aforesaid, being one equal undivided half of the following described lands, viz:—Beginning at the intersection of Chesnut street and the state road; thence westerly on the northerly line of said state road, to Johnson & Seymour's line; thence northerly on said Johnson & Seymour's line, to a lot deeded to Hart; thence easterly on the south line of said Hart's lot, to Chesnut street; thence southerly on the west line of Chesnut street, to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece of land, lying south and adjoining said state road, beginning at the northwest corner of said land, where Johnson & Seymour's line crosses said state road; thence southerly to Johnson & Seymour's line; to lands owned by James and William Wadsworth; thence east on said Wadsworth's line, till it intersects the south line of the state road; thence westerly on the line of said road, to the place of beginning, including all lands within said boundaries. Also, all that piece of land in said village, bounded as follows: Beginning on Chesnut-street, at the northeast corner of said lot, and the southeast corner of said lot articulated to D. Copeland, since conveyed to Josiah Bissell, Jr.; thence westwardly at right angles with Chesnut street, to Johnson & Seymour's line; thence southerly to the south line of said lot; thence east on Chesnut street; thence north on a line of said street, to the place of beginning, to contain one quarter of an acre. Also, that piece or parcel of land in said village, being on the main road running from Rochester to Oliver Culver's, in Brighton, beginning at the south east corner of a lot of land sold to Aaron Brown; thence northerly at right angles with said street to lands deeded to John Root; thence easterly on the line of said Root's land, to his east line; thence northerly on the line of said Root's lot, to his north line; thence easterly to Stillson street, on the same point of compass with said Root's north line; thence southerly on the west line of said Stillson street, to the north line of land articulated to Marcus Moses; thence westwardly on said Moses' line, to the west line thereof; thence southerly on said Moses' line, to Main street, and west of the lake road or Maine-street, seventy five feet and six inches, and running thence north, seventy six degrees west, about sixty feet to the lot lately sold by said Baker to Frederick Grovenbury; thence by said lot running north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, thirty six feet, to a stake; thence by said lot running north, seventy six degrees west, thirty six feet; thence running south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, by said lot, thirty six feet to a stake; thence north, seventy six degrees west, twelve feet, to a stake by the land of Hiel Brockway; thence north, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes east, by land of said Brockway, one chain and seventy four links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, fifty links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, seventy two links to a stake; thence south, seventy seven degrees and forty five minutes east, on the south side of Mead's lot, one chain and thirteen links to a stake; thence south, twelve degrees and fifteen minutes west, one chain and six links to the place of beginning, containing about eighteen hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less—all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Thursday the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 10, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Davis C. West, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Davis C. West, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Brighton county of Monroe and state of New-York, more particularly known as lot number six, [6] in section A, on Johnson & Seymour's purchase, being forty feet front and rear, and one hundred and twelve feet deep, bounded on the east by Market street so called, on the west by a lane, on the north by lot number five, on which Frederick Clark now lives, and on the south by lot number seven, reference being had to Johnson and Seymour's map of said property,—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder as the law directs, at the Clinton House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 21st, 1830.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sheriff.

THE Subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of ROSSITER & KNOX, and have taken half of the building lately occupied by S. M. SMITH, & Co. They design to keep a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Groceries & Provisions. They have made arrangements in New-York to be kept supplied with the choicest articles of GROCERIES, and the best of PAINTS, Paints of a superior quality they will be enabled to sell much lower than ever before offered in this western country. The old customers of W. S. ROSSITER, and the public generally, are invited to call before they purchase elsewhere.

ROSSITER & KNOX, W. S. ROSSITER, W. B. KNOX, Rochester, May 11, 1830.

DOCTORS HENRY & A. G. SMITH have formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic and Surgery. Their office on Court-House Square.

ROCHESTER, SEPT. 8, 1830.

A. W. STOW, SOLICITOR, office in Carrol Street, two doors south of the Mansion House.

DOCT. MARSH'S OFFICE is on State street, next door to Whipple & Co's store. April 8, 1829.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of Glass, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Naval Stores, Cordages, &c. &c. Among which are the following articles, bought for cash, and for sale at prices lower than ever offered in this market:— 1000 boxes Glass, consisting of English, Crown, Champlain and Peru, Ontario, N. Y. Cylinder, &c. from 6X8 to 18X22, inclusive 100 coils tar'd and untar'd Hemp and Manila Rope, embracing every variety of size, kind and quality. 2000 lbs. English, India and American Twine. 200 bbls Tar, Pitch, and Rosin. 30 bbls red, white and black Lead. 50 kgs. do. ground in Oil. 40 cwt. Chalk, Whiting and Paris White. 20 do. Spanish Brown and Venetian Red 30 bbls Linsseed and Lamp Oil. 30 do. Spirits Turpentine. 25 Carboy's Oil Vitriol.

DYE-WOODS and STUFFS, CONSISTING OF Nicaragua Cam & Hack Woods, Fustic, Madder, &c. &c. 30 Ceroon's Indigo. 30 packs Gold and Silver Leaf. 3 bales heavy Duck, and Oznaburghs. Blocks of all sizes; Window Sash. Paint Cloth; Shoe and Table Brushes. Brooms, a great variety. French yellow; or cream yellow and green. Gum Copal, and gum Arabic. Blue and white Vitriol. Alum, Copperas, and Vermillion. Sal Nitre and Sal Soda. Emery, Glue, Verdigris, Prussian Blue, Smalts, Epsom and Glauber Salts. Nutgalls, Tartar, Ochre. Letharge, Rose Pink, Lamp Black. Sash Tools and Cords; Pallet Knives. Wood, Sponge, Borax, Olive Oil. Lignumvitia; Prison Ware. Demijohns, Porter Bottles; Pipes. Sand and Wrapping Paper; Corks. Floor Mats, Sperm and Tallow Candles. Bed Cords, Caulking Irons and Mallets. Deck Lights, Deck Scrapers &c. &c.

GEO. A. AVERY, 118tf. May 18, 1830.

SAMUEL DRAKE. BOOK BINDER. AND Blank Book Manufacturer, Exchange-street, Rochester, directly opposite the Bank of Rochester. 116tf. New Establishment. LYON & STRONG, No. 26 Carrol street. I have just received a large and very splendid assortment of Changeable Gro'de Naples, a new and fashionable silk for dresses.—Also, Mandarines, (new style) Palmaynes; Gro'des Indes, Gro'des Berlins; Silk Barrage, Worsted do. French printed Jaquett Muslins, a new and splendid article. Also, a large and very rich assortment of French needle worked Caps, Collars, &c. &c. English Thread Laces, Bobbinet do. Superb Scarfs and Dress hks. of almost every description; Bobbinet and Blonde Veils; Superior Silk clock'd Hose, Cotton do. A variety of plain do. Super Gloves, Shell Combs; Beautiful French, British and American Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. And almost all kinds of Fashionable Dry Goods, all of which shall be sold for a very small advance from cost, for cash. Rochester, June 1, 1830.

NEW GOODS FOR CASH!! ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY are opening a very splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Teas and Wines, which will be sold very cheap, and to which the attention of the public is invited. Rochester, May 4, 1830.

New Store and New Goods! THE Subscriber has taken the store formerly occupied by S. G. ANDREWS, No. 46, Carrol st. next door to the Mansion House, where he offers for sale a new and fresh stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, and Family Groceries; such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at low prices for CASH!! W. BARRON WILLIAMS, May 18, 1830. 118tf.

More New Books. STORIES of Waterloo, and other Tales, 2 vols. Clondesley; a Tale by the author of "Caleb Williams," 2 vols. Foscarini, or the Patrician of Veniecia, 3 vols. Laurie Todd, or the Settlers in the Woods, by John Galt, Esq. The Northern Traveller and Fashionable Tour. A visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827—8, by Henry A. V. Post, one of the agents of the New-York Greek Committee. English Synonymes, explained by George Crabb, A. M. with copious illustrations and explanations drawn from the best writers, in 1 vol. 8 mo. Also—The Family Library, vol 1, 2, and 3, comprising the History of the Jews, from the earliest period to the present time, by the Rev. W. H. Millman, with Maps and Engravings, vol. 4 and 5. The History of Napoleon Buonaparte, by J. G. Lockhart, Esq. MARSHALL, DEAN & CO. 6 mo. 7, 1830.

OIL AND GLASS. FOR sale at the old stand of S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 10 Buffalo-street, 30 bbls. old Ohio LINSSEED OIL; 1,000 bxs. Crown & Cylinder GLASS, comprehending almost every variety of kind and quality ever offered in this market.—by GEO. A. AVERY. June 1, 1830.

Liquors at Cost. THE subscriber has a quantity of first quality RUM, BRANDY, and GIN, which he offers for sale, at cost, at No. 41, Buffalo st. R. A. BUNNELL. June 15, 1830.

VALUABLE & POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS, just received by Marshall, Dean & Co. who will be constantly supplied. THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLASS BOOK, embracing the leading facts and principles of science, illustrated by engravings; designed as exercises for the reading and study of the higher classes in common schools by Rev. Levi W. Leonard. Few books issued from the American press have received higher or more deserved commendations, in the first literary journals, and from individuals of the first standing, as a work eminently useful for raising the standard of education in our common schools, by its use both as a class book and for recitation. THE SCHOLAR'S ARITHMETIC, by Daniel Adams, M. D. EASY LESSONS IN READING, for the use of the younger class in common schools, by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Stratford, Ct. This popular work is intended to follow the Spelling Book. This work is also recommended by the school commissioners in Vermont. Just published, SEQUEL TO EASY LESSONS; a selection of reading lessons for common schools, designed to be after Easy Lessons in Reading, American Popular Lessons, Boston Reading Lessons, and other works of a similar rank, by the author of the 'Literary and Scientific Class Book.' The selections are such as will highly interest the scholar and are well adapted to promote the love of learning. This work has been highly approved by the Hon. S. Hale, author of the premium History of the United States, and Miss Fiske, principle of the female seminary, in Keene, N. H. and cordially recommended to parents, guardians and instructors, as a work much needed, and calculated also to promote the love of learning and virtue. HALE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. This work received a premium of \$400, and a gold medal, from the American Academy of Language and Belles Lettres. It has been adopted in the high school in New York, and introduced into almost every state in the Union. It is now published in 15mo. and will be afforded as low as any other work of the kind.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr. Miller's 'Indian Vegetable Compound for the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places'—Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, and during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juicy in Bears oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave when interrogated by the doctor, for this custom was, that it made long black hair.

The following communication will show its merits: MR. RUSHTON—I promised I would inform you what effect the Indian Compound would have on your head. I have applied nearly all I had of you, and I am astonished at the effects. Not a hair comes out, the itching off is totally stopped. Two of my youngest children have had little or no hair, owing to the scurf, I presume, obtruding the roots. Since the application of this Indian Cerate their heads have become clear, and a fine growth of hair is coming out, which appears to grow very fast. I have no doubt of the good effects of this remedy in producing hair. You are at liberty to use this letter as you think proper. Yours, DAVID B. JOHNSON. Brunswick, Jan. 14, 1829.

The above article for sale by WM. L. RUSHTON, 31 William street, second door from the corner of Liberty, sole Agent for the state of New-York. COMMUNICATION.—Philadelphia, April 28, 1829.—Mr. Wm. L. Rushton, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectation; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steam-boat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours &c. D. J. LUKEMAN. For sale by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo-st. Rochester.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.—Dr. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhoea, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle. New-York, June 4, 1829. DR. DAWSON, Sir—The person of whom I had two bottles of URETHRITIC BALSAM, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of small rough gravelstones from the bladder since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't. JOHN B. WATERFORD. Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

Mr. Dawson—Sir: I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passages attended with Gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant, JAMES Y. RAMAGE. Sold by Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers street; Wm. L. Rushton, 31 William-street; Geo. Dexter, Albany; C. L. Smith, 436 Grand-street, opposite Division-street, and John D. Philips, Newburgh, Agent for the county of Orange. For sale also by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo-street, Rochester.

B. H. BROWN, will attend to any calls that he may receive in Surveying, Engineering, or Conveyancing.—Office, corner of Platt and Mill Streets. February 9, 1830.

For Sale. SLIP No. 31 in the Third Presbyterian Church, price \$55. Also Slip No. 24 in the Baptist Church, price \$60. Enquire at this office. February 16, 1830.

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM, FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholera, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Billious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the blood. A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic pains and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headache, and lossness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the droopling; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the shallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all disease. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES. UTICA, July 17, 1829. I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe I have taken the Medicamentum in the early stages of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL. UTICA, July 17, 1829.

UTICA, Jan 10, 1829. Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefited by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE. UTICA, Jan 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholera. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholera, it cured them in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT. Utica, January 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock. Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in nostrums or specifics, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health you kindly sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Yours very truly, D. C. LANSING. GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

MITCHCOCK & CO. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN. DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence, for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by R. A. BUNNELL, at the store lately occupied by G. HITCHCOCK, Rochester. FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale 50 acres of first rate land, lying in the town of Gates, four miles from Rochester, a few rods from the Lisle road, and about half a mile from the Canal. The land is of good quality, and about twenty acres of it are under improvement. On the premises are a good log house, and a flourishing young orchard, just beginning to bear. The above property will be sold cheap, a part of the purchase money will be required down, and remainder for 3 or 4 years credit. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the Subscriber in Brighton, two and a half miles south of the village of Rochester. AARON ACER. April 24, 1830. 118tf.

DR. FENN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—his office is in the rooms over Avery & Griffith's Store, on Exchange street, adjoining the canal, where all professional business will receive his immediate attention. 83 January 13, 1829.



J. Grandin

THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. Published every Tuesday, at Rochester, N. Y. By D. N. Sprague.

WHOLE NO. 130. TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1830. VOL. 3--NO. 26.

From the New York Spectator. The President's Tour.—This is a liberty. The people have a right to do as they please, and they have a queer way of doing it sometimes.

TERMS.—To village subscribers, \$2.50. To mail subscribers and those who call at the office for their papers \$3.—payable half yearly in advance.

ANTIANETUS.—A Safe and speedy remedy for the Fever Ague, prepared by J. S. WARE, Chemist and Druggist, Rochester, N. Y.

In a community like ours, nothing can be more perplexing and alarming than the prevalence and relapses of the Ague and Fever. The Farmer more particularly feels the paralyzing influence of this perpetual miasm.

EXTRACT FROM AN ORATION. Delivered at Auburn, N. Y. on the 5th of July, by H. D. WARD.

"The society of Freemasons is powerful, and it aims to be supreme; it is extensive and it seeks to be universal; it is modern, and it hopes to be eternal. Its grandeur is built on falsehood, and its hopes depend on a sworn adherence to its lies."

TO HIM THE UTTER HOPELESSNESS OF THEIR CAUSE, SHOULD THIS WAXEN FIGURE BE AGAIN HELD UP IN BOLD RELIEF; TO THE ELECTORS OF THIS STATE.

"This was wornwood and gull to our political 'huckster.' He knew that Throop was wholly subservient to his views, and he scarce knew any one so completely willing to aid him in his political projects, except, perhaps, Mr. Benj. F. Butler, of this city."

THE REGENCY CAUCUS SYSTEM.—The nomination of delegates to the late Albany County Convention, to nominate three persons to represent the county in the Herkimer convention.

"Albany 1st Ward 46—18 are office holders. ' 2d ' 38 ' 12 ' ' 3d ' 9 ' 4 ' ' 4th ' 18 ' 5 ' ' 5th ' 7 ' 3 ' "

LOUISVILLE, July 5th, 1830.

I have had the honor of seeing Gen. Jackson—the reception he met with from the inhabitants of this place, was most indifferent and chilling. Before the boat reached the wharf the guns were fired, and after they came to the landing, the captain perceiving no persons approaching, or the least preparation made, rounded off in the stream, and laid there firing away for 30 minutes expecting a deputation or escort of some kind would arrive to conduct the Hero to his lodgings, but they waited in vain.

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the leeching art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obviates rheumatic pains, and prevents their return.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I hereby certify, that my son, twelve years old, has been cured of the Ague and Fever, in a few days, by the use of J. S. Ware's 'Anti-Anetus.' He has been afflicted with the above disease for two years past, which has resisted all medical aid.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good.

FROM THE BUFFALO PATRIOT.

"Morgan Indictments.—In our last we gave the proceedings on the trial of Ezekiel Jewett, so far as the Special Comtee. attempted to prove by masonic witnesses—Turner, Bruce, Whitney, and Jackson—Jewett's direct consent to Morgan's confinement in Fort Niagara."

FROM THE BUFFALO PATRIOT.

"Such a combination we consider the order of Freemasonry; such a 'political engine of cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men, will endeavor to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines, which had lifted them to unjust dominion.'—See Washington's Farewell Address."

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM, according to direction, for a very severe attack of Gout and Rheumatism in one of my feet and legs.

It was so severe that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better, and in three days I am nearly well, and put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty.

DR. STERRRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, and Purifier of the Skin.—Dr. STERRRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many years of patient, chemical and physical, been able to produce an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence, for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, for its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey.

It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls, it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all humors, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas, rouge and the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness and requires renewing every day. For sale by R. A. BUNNELL, No. 41, Buffalo-street, Rochester.

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.—Mr. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomme's Golden Eye-Salve, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes.

It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls, it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all humors, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas, rouge and the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness and requires renewing every day. For sale by R. A. BUNNELL, No. 41, Buffalo-street, Rochester.

DR. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETEGENT.—Persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that this most safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detegent. It has now been tested by twenty years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in this city, who can bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

The following Certificates are from gentlemen of respectability.— With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus to say: that about the year 1810, I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough, of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. George Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detegent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted. JOSEPH BREWSTER, 103 Broadway, New-York, April 2, 1829.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.—HUDSON AND ERIE LINE.—ALLEN, TURNER, & Co. wish to inform their friends and the public, that the Hudson and Erie Line, one of the most established lines on the canal, will continue to run the ensuing season, having 21 first-rate boats, fitted and furnished in superior style for carrying Freight and Passengers, being of the first class, and commanded by men of great care and experience, running night and day, (Sabbath days excepted) in connection with Patterson & Hart's line of Tow Boats from Troy on the Hudson river.

Their arrangements are such with the owners of steamboats and vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario, that they can confidently say to their patrons, that merchandise entrusted to their care, in the cities of New-York, Albany and Troy, destined for the western states, or Upper Canada, shall be forwarded with great care and despatch, not excelled by any line on the canal. They will also contract for the freightage of produce, or other property, from any ports on the canal, to Troy, Albany, or New-York, and make liberal advances on the same if required, when delivered there to sell. They will also act as a surety on a liberal amount, is affected on property sent by this line (Lakes Erie and Ontario excepted) and will be effected on the lakes if ordered. The following persons will receive property shipped by this line, unless specifically consigned. E. F. NORTON, Buffalo, Lockport. ALLEN, TIBBITS, & CO. Rochester. B. McDONOUGH, & Co. Utica. JAMES MOORE, Jr. Syracuse. J. T. TROWBRIDGE, & CO. Oswego. J. HOOKER. ALLEN, TIBBITS, & CO. Troy. J. C. DAVIES, Albany. T. M. SOUTHWICK, } Counties Slip N. Y. P. HART, Jr. } 1826

W. A. RABBESON, (from New-York) UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER. No. 31, Carroll-street, Rochester, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, that he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of the most improved Paper Hangings, Borders, and Fire Board Prints, together with Ticking, Hair Moss, Feathers, Mores, Fringes, Tassels, Cord, and every other article in the Upholstery Line, which he will dispose of as reasonable as can be afforded in the village. He tenders his services in the different branches of his profession—such as Paper-Hanging in its various styles; cutting out, making and laying Brussels and other Carpets; making and hanging Curtains; mending and repairing Beds and Mattresses of all kinds; stuffing and re-covering Sofas, Chairs, &c. stuffing and lining Pews; mending, trimming and repairing Window Blinds, putting down India Matting and Oil Cloth; furnishing Tacket and other Beds, &c. and every other department of his business. He will also hang door curtains, and other house Bells. He hangs by uniting perseverance in business, and a careful attention to the wishes of his employers, to gain a respectable portion of public patronage. He begs leave to inform those who may favor him with their custom that he will warrant all work done by him to be in the best and most fashionable style.

N. B. Old Umbrellas and Parasols covered and repaired as above, in the best manner, and at short notice. Cash paid for old frames, as an apprentice. Rochester, April 5, 1830.

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ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. ROCHESTER: TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1830.

We take pleasure in presenting our paper in a new dress to our readers this week. We have been conscious for a long time, that the appearance of the paper, its patronage, and the interests of the cause to which it is devoted, have demanded this improvement.

Patent Spinning.—We would direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Edward Penny's patent Spinning Machine, for the use of families. It is an improvement in that branch of domestic industry which promise great utility.

At a meeting in Brighton the following Gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Young Men's Anti-masonic County Convention. S. Matthews, Luther Eaton, Hull Sherwood, jun. — Leggett, G. Parkes, Amos Buckland, Orange Stone, jun. Ph. D. Carter, Henry Kenney, J. B. Bloss, A. S. Alexander.

The State Convention of Ohio, have appointed delegates for that state to the National Convention. New Wheat is selling at six shillings per bushel. The crop is said to be more than an average one as to quantity.

At the recent "nullification dinner" in Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. Cheves made a speech, in which he avows himself a partizan of the Southern Hotspur. "I declare," said he, "that they [the evils complained of] present a state of things not to be borne, and which ought to be resisted in some way or manner, at any and every hazard."

At the recent appointment of Post-Master in this town, the busy, meddling finger of Free Masonry has been seen, as well as felt. Dr. Brown being about to resign the office of P. M., the inhabitants of the town, without distinction of party, met on the 27th of April last, agreeable to public notice—nominated and recommended to the P. M. General, a person whom they believed to be well qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

It remains to be seen whether the people will suffer themselves to be ridden by the panders of a worthless institution, whose only object is power, which, when obtained, is used only for the most pernicious and criminal purposes. Their eyes are opened, and the necessity of "reform" in every place where power is desirable, from our Royal Arch President, down, is rendered more and more apparent; and we believe the electors will not be unmindful of their duties, that they will persevere in their exertions until this masonic combination, which sits like an incubus on our once free and happy institutions, is utterly exterminated.

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Care-born Youth.—Who is that old, grey headed, man with ruffles in his shirt! Not so old as you imagine, replied the interrogated, that is one of the Masonic young men's Committee of 25; he was suspected of an agency in the abduction, and became grey, suddenly, on the appointment of J. C. Spencer, Special Counsel, and as for ruffles they all wear them.

Michigan.—The Western Emigrant brings us the proceedings of an anti-masonic territorial convention, for Michigan, held on the 24th day of June. Jonathan Kearsley, of Detroit, was president, and Abel Millington, secretary. The convention was addressed by Hon. Samuel Dexter, of Washtenaw county, Gen. Larned, and Major Kearsley, of Detroit, and others. John Allen, Samuel W. Dexter, and Charles Larned, were appointed Delegates to the United States Convention.

Our readers are aware that Michigan was anti-masonic last fall, and that the people of the territory elected a delegate to Congress, expressly upon anti-masonic ground. The poison of Masonry will not be allowed to spread in that soil.—Elucidator.

Lieutenant Webb, is much perplexed at the deserved popularity of the Hon. Daniel Webster.—However, he has good reason for this.—Alb. Jour.

From the (Rochester) Gem. New Sulphur Springs.—An extensive Sulphur Spring has been lately discovered about five miles east of this village. Its waters are said to be richer, and to possess more medicinal qualities than those of the Avon Springs. On each side, and at a few paces from this spring, is another of pure cold water. The waters of each unite, after flowing a little distance, and form a small rivulet. The springs are pleasantly situated, though at present in the woods near half a mile from the cleared lands, and a large and elegant mansion is now growing up for the accommodation of visitors.

From the Philadelphia Sun. THE PARDON. To the Editor of the Sun. Sir.—That masonic influence was the leading and efficient cause of the pardon of Wilson, there cannot remain the smallest doubt. That Wilson is a mason, appears evident, not only from the uncontradicted allegation in our paper, but from an expression used by his senior counsel; a high masonic officer; when addressing the Jury: "I appeal to your sympathies Gentlemen" said he, "on behalf of a fellow citizen, and a Brother!"

I perfectly remember the impression made upon me, at the time, by this most unusual and desperate claim of brotherhood, in open court; and remarked to a person standing next to me, "Wilson is a mason, he is safe." A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

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THE KNOT.

MARRIED.—On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Wm. James, Mr. Edward Rogan, of the firm of Rogan & Wood, Albany, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Van Kleeck, of this place.



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DIED.—On Monday the 19th inst. in this village, Mr. Samuel Moulton, Butcher. Mr. M. was a native of England and one of our best citizens. William Barton, infant son of Mr. Levi A. Ward.

On Saturday the 17th inst. Ruby, infant daughter of Jacob Gould, aged 2 months. In Easton, Md. Edmund P. Banks, Esq. late editor of the Belvidere Apollo, 24—in an afflicting article entitled "The last Paragraph," he took leave of his readers some months since.

In Buxton, Me. Mr. James Russell, a soldier of the Revolution, 77. In Dresden, Me. Major John Polerzsky, a native of Poland, and an officer of the Revolution, 83.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. I HAVE deemed it expedient to call a special meeting of the Temperance Society of the County of Monroe, at the Court-House in the village of Rochester, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. and invite the members of the Society, and other citizens, who may feel an interest in promoting the object which that society has in view, to attend the meeting. Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Madison county, will then deliver an address on the subject of Temperance. It is one in which Mr. Smith has taken a deep interest, and upon which he has delivered some eloquent and powerful addresses; and I can assure those who shall be fit to attend the meeting, that they will be much gratified with Mr. Smith's performance on that occasion. W. W. M. MATHEWS, Pres. Rochester, July 28, 1830.

NOTICE. The assessors of the town of Gates having completed their assessment roll for the year 1830, it will be left with Thomas H. Rochester, at whose counting room, (No. 7 Exchange-st.) it can be examined by any of the inhabitants of the town, during twenty days, at which place the assessors will meet on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. to revise their assessments, on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.

DANIEL LOOMIS, GALVING HILL, EPHRAIM GILBERT, CALVIN SPERRY, THOS. H. ROCHESTER. Assessors. Rochester, July 21, 1830. 120w2

EVENING PROMENADE. THE highly admired and talented exhibition of the PAPPYROMIA, which is now open at the Clinton House, will

On Wednesday evening at 1-2 past 9 o'clock. Those persons who wish to obtain likenesses executed in a few seconds without drawing or machine, by the celebrated young Artist Master Hanks, are requested to make immediate application, as he will take no likeness after Wednesday evening. Admission, including a likeness in Bust, 25 cents. Open from 10 till 5, and 8 till half past 9 o'clock. August 2, 1830.

DRAWING OF Extra Class No. 18, for 1830. 36 34 20 41 15 32 59 18 12. DUNDAS' OFFICE. Clinton House, Aug. 2. DRAWN Numbers of Extra Class No. 18. 36 34 20 41 15 32 59 18 12. Next Class, No. 19, Extra Splendid Scheme!! Draws on THURSDAY, 5th August. SIX PRIZES OF \$5,000 EACH!! and several of \$1,500, \$1,000, \$500, &c. &c. Tickets \$3. For one of the Capitals, call on DUNDAS.

DRAWN NUMBERS of Extra Class No. 18, 34, 36, 34, 20, 41, 15, 32, 59, 18, 12. Tickets \$3. For one of the Capitals, call on DUNDAS. Arcade, besides a number of \$50, \$30, \$20 &c. DYE-WOODS.—ROSSITER & KNOX are prepared to furnish their customers and clothiers generally, with Dye-Woods & Dye-stuffs, of the first quality, and at low prices. They offer 6 ton St. Domingo and Campeachy Logwood. 3 do. Bright Fustic. 2000 lbs. Camwood. 2000 lbs. Alum. 2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol. 2000 lbs. Coars. 2,500 lbs. Madder (superior quality). Spanish Flot, and Bengul Indigo, &c. &c. &c. No. 14 Buffalo Street Rochester. August 3, 1830.



THE MUSE.

From the Literature Souvenir.

MEMORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LILIAN."

Stand on a funeral mound, Far, far from all that love thee;

Sleep where the thunders fly Across the tossing billow;

Watch in the deepest cell Of the fœman's dungeon tower,

Talk of the minstrel's lute, Of the warriors high endeavor,

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Should Morgan's murder be forgot, Or Mason's grip and sign;

Our essence is just our cause is good, And truth shall bear us on;

And down will sink, with horrid fall, That midnight secret can,

Then here's a hand, my trusty friend, And give a hand of thine;

And 'tis only a month or six weeks— 'Twas the night which I wrote you about,

Well, the party that went out with us, Had led us alone on the shore;

Oh! I thrilled with a feeling all new, For the beam of a look which he gave,

I know so before, though I'd wept— How mischievous people can be;

What a beautiful name for a man— Is Augustus Frederick Grimes.

And now while I think, Dearest Pa, Please send by the very first mail—

Nothing is misery, Unless our weakness apprehend it so;

He who ascends to mountain tops, shall find The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;

Throw up the window. 'Tis a morn for life In its most subtle luxury.

Learn to live well, or fairly make your will; You've play'd, and lov'd, and ate and drunk your fill.

Among the extraordinary vicissitudes in human affairs, we have rarely known one that has excited more surprise than the facts that

Living heirs to the British Throne.—Class I.—J. William Henry, Duke of Clarence.

Class II.—William Henry, Duke of Clarence. 2. Victoria Alexandra of Kent.

Class III.—The family of the King of the Netherlands.—The family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

Class IV.—The very numerous descendants of Sophia of England, Queen of Prussia, mother of Frederic the Great.

Class V.—The family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and also of the deposed King of Sweden.

Class VI.—The family of the late King of the Netherlands, and also of the late King of Prussia.

Class VII.—The family of the late King of the Netherlands, and also of the late King of Prussia.

Class VIII.—The family of the late King of the Netherlands, and also of the late King of Prussia.

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Class X.—The family of the late King of the Netherlands, and also of the late King of Prussia.

Class XI.—The family of the late King of the Netherlands, and also of the late King of Prussia.

Class XII.—The family of the late King of the Netherlands, and also of the late King of Prussia.

Class XIII.—The family of the late King of the Netherlands, and also of the late King of Prussia.

'Art and part as in Downie's Slaughter.—Downie the porter at King's college, who had the troublesome office of keeping silence

There were judges, counsel, officers, and all the requisite train. An indictment was read, charging Downie with high treason against

The case was stated and witnesses called to the facts; the counsel for the prisoner cross-examined them with great show of ingenuity,

At first he refused, but, upon being told that the minutes of his life were to be very low, he consented to be placed on his knees, and the chaplains

He began to quiver in every limb; they raised him, put a cap over his eyes—bared his neck—laid him on the block, and told him that when one of their number had counted

It was now their turn to be afraid. The whole of the paraphernalia vanished—the door was locked—the key thrown in at a window—

The Lockport Courier contains the following account of the appearance of a bear at the Falls of Niagara: Among the recent visitors

A Yankee fairly beat.—The Nantucket Inquirer, in a notice of the late annual sheep-shearing on that island says—"Our Selection

'Were Locke and Sidney living in our day,' says the Scotsman, 'they would regard the American Government as a beautiful and successful experiment,

From the Macon, (Geo.) Telegraph. A Good Shaver.—Whilst the proprietor of one of the Habersham gold mines was one day

A great Man's patronage.—The Prince of Conti was embarrassed for want of money—would to heaven that the want were confined to the Prince of Conti!

From the Disowned. A Good Shaver.—Whilst the proprietor of one of the Habersham gold mines was one day

Swallowing Pins.—At a trial in the Paris court of Assizes, of a husband for the alleged murder by poison of one wife and child, and for attempting to poison another wife, a physician

The Farmer.—He who is lord of the soil on which he treads, and can point to his houses and barns—his fields teeming with grain, and covered with flocks and herds—can say, "these are mine"—is truly one of the happiest men which the world can produce.

Rapid Circulation.—Of the premium tract, Dickinson's appeal to American Youth on Temperance, 147,000 copies have been distributed during the last six months.

A Learned Clerk.—The parish clerk of Clive, near Grimsby, was lately desired to give out the Rev. Mr. W.—would preach at the chapels of Clive and Broughton alternately;

A Temperance society has been established among the soldiers at West-Point.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of Glass, Paint, Dye Stuffs, Naval Stores, &c.

1000 boxes of Glass, consisting of English Crown, Champagne and Pen, Ontario, N. Y. Cylinder, &c.

200 lbs. English, India and American Twine. 300 lbs. Tar, Pitch, and Rosin. 300 lbs. red, white and Black Lead.

40 cwt. Chalk, Whiting and Paris White. 30 do. Spanish Brown and Venetian Red. 30 do. Linsseed and Lamp Oil.

30 do. Spirits Turpentine. 20 do. Carboys Oil Vitrol. Dye Woods, Cam and Hack Woods, Fustic, Madder, &c.

CLASS.—For sale, by the subscriber, No. 10, Buffalo-street, (store formerly occupied by S. M. Smith & Co.) a more extensive assortment

BRUSHES.—Fifty doz. ground and dusting Paint Brushes. 30 doz. Pencils and marking Brushes. 60 doz. white wash, cloth, hair, table, shoe, tanners and scrubbing Brushes.

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF.—The subscriber, as agent for Wm. Jones & Co. is now receiving a quantity of Gold and Silver Leaf, and Powders

WINDOW SASH.—25,000 Lights from 4 to 12 Light, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Sash, for sale at retail, cheaper than ever offered in this Market.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LYON & STRONG, No. 26, Canal-street, have just received a new assortment of Changeable Grode Naples, a new and fashionable silk for dresses—Also,

NEW FIRM, NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.—No. 26 Canal-street. The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of LYON & STRONG, and are this day opening a new and very extensive assortment of Fancy, Millinery and Staple Dry Goods,

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—R. A. BUNNELL has just received an elegant assortment of Silver, Plated and Common Spectacles.

SAVINGS AT COST.—The subscriber has a quantity of finest quality Rum, Brandy and Gin, which he offers for sale at cost, at No. 41, Buffalo-street.

CAREGORY'S FAMILY PILLS.—R. A. BUNNELL has just received a fresh supply of the above Pills, justly acknowledged the best in use, for all bilious complaints, which he will sell cheap, at wholesale or retail, at No. 41, Buffalo-street.

FIFTH VOLUME.—The New-York and the Arts, embellished quarterly, with a splendid Copperplate Engraving, and weekly with a popular piece of Music, arranged with accompaniments for the Piano; Edited by GEORGE P. MORRIS.

PIONEER STAGES.—Two daily Lines of Pioneer Stages from Rochester to Albany and Saratoga, and from Albany to Saratoga, leaving at the hour of 9 in the evening, Western stages leave, for Lewiston at 3, and for Buffalo at 4 in the morning. Office opposite the Clinton House, Exchange-street.

RENT, Agent. Rochester, January 21, 1830.

NEW BOOKS.—Stories of Waterloo, and other Tales, by the author of "Caleb Willowsley," 3 vols.

The Northern Traveller and Fashionable Tour. A visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827-8, by Henry A. Post, one of the agents of the N. Y. Greek Committee.

English Synonyms, explained by George Crabbe, A. M. with copious illustrations and explanations drawn from the last writers, in 1 vol. 8mo.

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS, from the earliest period to the present time, by the Rev. W. H. Millman, with Maps and Engravings, vol. 4 and 5.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage bearing date the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and executed by Daniel K. Widener, and Mary Ann Widener, of the town of Chili, county of Monroe and state of New-York,

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, executed by Ebenezer Fildridge, and Betsy his wife, of Pletus Ross, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County, in Liber seven of Mortgages,

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage bearing date the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, executed by Hugh Dewey, and Ann his wife, to Elisha Ely, which said indenture of mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage bearing date the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, executed by Hugh Dewey, and Ann his wife, to Elisha Ely, which said indenture of mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that

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THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

Published every Tuesday, at Rochester, N. Y. By D. N. Sprague.

TERMS.—To village subscribers, \$2.50. To mail subscribers and those who call at the office for their papers \$3—payable half yearly in advance...

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION. Price \$2.50 per Bottle. The proprietor has adopted the above term, for his medicine, in order that it may be distinguished from the various impositions offered the public under the name of Panacea, &c., the offspring of ignorance and deception.

THE AMBROSION may be taken as a safe, pleasant and efficient preparation, and it is commended for the cure of diseases, not of an opposite character, but of the same class.

THE AMBROSION is the result of several years study and experience, is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent purifier of the blood. From 20 to 60 bottles generally effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

DEAR SIR—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every direction of the complaint, which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless.

DEAR SIR—I am a plain farmer, living at New-Hartford, Oneida Co. and send you this account of your medicine which you call Ambrosion. One of my daughters, 11 years old, had, for nearly two years, three very bad scrofulous eruptions on her face, one of which penetrated to the bone. Her health could not have been worse, she was but a skeleton, and it was thought her life could be sustained but a little while—in fact, she was entirely given up.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1830. WHOLE NO. 138.

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.—Persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy, cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by twenty years experience; and hundreds can be appealed to in this city, who can bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1829. Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general, than myself. Patient medicine and catichyism, with me have been synonymous.

DEAR SIR—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every direction of the complaint, which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless.

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CANAL TRANSPORTATION.—HULL'S LINE.—ALLEN, TIBBETS, & CO. Rochester, N. Y. The public, that the Hudson and Erie Line, one of the oldest established lines on the canal, will continue to run the ensuing season, having 24 first rate boats, fitted and furnished in superior style for carrying Freight and Passengers, being of the first class, and commanded by men of great care and experience.

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W. R. HADDOCK, (from New-York.) APPLIANCER AND PAPEL HANGER. No. 31, Carroll-street, Rochester, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, that he intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of the most fashionable Paper Hangings, Borders, and Fire Board Prints, together with Tickings, Hair, Moss, Feathers, Moreens, Fringes, Tassels, Cord, and every other article in the Upholstery Line, which he will dispose of as reasonable as can be afforded in the village. He tenders his services in the different branches of his profession;—such as Paper-Hanging in all its varieties; cutting out, making and laying Brussels and other Carpets; making and hanging Curtains; making and repairing Beds and Mattresses of all kinds; stuffing and re-covering Sofas, Chairs, &c. stuffing and lining Beds; mounting, trimming and repairing Window Blinds; putting down India Matting and Oil Cloth; furnishing Pallets and other Boats, &c. and every other department of his business. He will also hang door and other house Bells. He hopes by untiring perseverance in business, and a careful attention to the wishes of his employers, to gain a reputation as a person of public patronage. He begs leave to inform those who may favor him with their custom, that he will warrant all work done by him to be in the best and most fashionable style.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. LYON & STRONG, No. 25, Carroll-street. I have just received a new assortment of Changeable Grode Naples, a new and fashionable silk for dresses.—Also, Mantarines, (new-style) Polymores; Gros de Indes, Gros de Berlin; Silk Bazaars, Worsted, &c. French printed facinet Muslins, a new and splendid article. Also, a large and very rich assortment of French needle-worked Caps, Collars, Fairlines, &c. English Thread Laces, Bobbinet do. Superior Scarfs and Dress lks. of almost every description. Robbnet and Blouse Veils; Superior Silk clocked Hose, Cotton do. A variety of plain do. Super Gloves, Shell Combs; Beautiful French, British and American Calicoes; Gingham, &c. An almost endless variety of Fashionable Dry Goods, all of which shall be sold for a very small advance from cost, for cash.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of Glass, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Naval Stores, &c. among which are the following articles, bought for cash, and for sale at prices lower than ever offered in this market:—1000 boxes of Glass, consisting of English Crown, Champagne and Port, Ontario, N. Y. Cylinder, &c. from 6 to 18 1/2 inches; 100 cased and untared Hemp and Manila Rope, embracing every variety of size, kind and quality; 2 tons Oakum; 3000 lbs. English, India and American Twine; 300 lbs. Tar, Pitch, and Rosin; 300 lbs. Red, White and Black Lead; 400 lbs. ground and in Oil; 40 cwt. Chalk, Whiting and Paris White; 20 cwt. Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 30 lbs. Linseed and Lamp Oil; 20 lb. Spirits Turpentine; 20 Carboy's Oil Vitreol; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, consisting of Nicaragua, Gum and Haell Woods, Fustic, Madras, &c. &c. 3 Carboy's Indigo; 30 packs Gold and Silver Leaf; 3 bales heavy Duck, and Osmaburgh; Blocks of all sizes; Window Sash; Paint Cloth; Shoe and Table Brushes; Brushes, a great variety; French Yellow, Orange Yellow and Green; Gum Copal and Gum Arabic; Blue and White Vitriol; Alum, Copperas and Verdigris; Sal Nitre and Sal Seta; Emery, Gilt, Verdigris and Prussian Blue; Smalt, Esson and Glauber salts; Sulfate of Tartar, Oxalic; Lethargic Resin and Yellow Ochre; Sash Cord and Cord; Patent Knives; 2000 lbs. Sassafras, Peppor, Clove Oil; Lignum-vitae; Prison Ware; Demijohns, Porter Bottles, Pipes; Floor and Wrapping paper; Corks; Floor Mats; Saws and Tallow Candles; Bed Cord, Caudling Irons and Mallets; Deck Lights, Deck Sempers, &c. &c. GEO. A. AVERY, Rochester, May 18, 1830.

NEW FIRM, NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.—No. 25, Carroll-street. The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of LYON & STRONG, and are this day opening a new and very extensive assortment of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods, of the most fashionable and desirable quality, which they will sell at the lowest possible price, and in this, and every other respect, we shall "try" to please all those whom may favor us with their custom. ISAAC LYON, MYRON STRONG, Rochester, June 1, 1830.

LOOK HERE!—Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, just received at No. 30, one door south of the Clinton House, Exchange-st. a large and extensive assortment of all articles in the above line, direct from New-York and Philadelphia and will be sold at prices unusually low. All orders promptly attended to and put up with the greatest care. T. ANDREWS, Rochester, August 24, 1830.

JUBILEE PASTE.—of Pleural Gait, lately used in Paris with great success. Its officiating Fictorial and caustic; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the phlegm in the throat and breast. For sale by T. ANDREWS, Druggist, 30 Exchange-st. August 21, 1830.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—A valuable article for Manufacturers, &c. &c. For sale by T. ANDREWS, No. 30, Exchange-st. August 21, 1830.

BY HIGGLASS, for sale by WM. H. WARD & CO. No. 30, Carroll-street, Rochester, Sept. 14, 1830.

INDIA GRASS, ALEKANT MATS, assorted sizes, an elegant article for Halls and Carriages, just received and for sale at the sign of the mortar and pestles, 41 Buffalo-street, by BUNNELL & SWAN, Rochester, Sept. 14, 1830.

SAMUEL DRAKE, BOOK BINDER. AND Blank Book Manufacturer, Exchange-street, Rochester, directly opposite the Bank of Rochester.

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YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Young Men's Anti-Masonic Republican Convention of the state of New-York, convened at the Court House, in the village of Utica, on Thursday the 18th Sept. Motion of Alva Kimball of New-York city; SAMUEL P. LYMAN, of Oneida, was chosen president; Milton Sheldon, of Monroe, and John May, of Albany, vice presidents; and Oliver P. Johnson, of New-York, and Alvin Plumb, of Chautauque, secretaries.

The following gentlemen produced their credentials as delegates, and on being called took their seats. [This list will be inserted next week together with the place of the residence of each delegate.] The objects of the convention were stated by Mr. Stow, of Monroe, who then introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to prepare and submit resolutions to the convention.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county here represented, be appointed to digest and report a plan of organization of the state, in relation to the ensuing election. Resolved, That a committee of sixteen, (two from each senate district) be appointed to enquire into and report upon the state of the public press.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to report upon the nominations for governor and lieutenant governor, made by the state conventions held at Utica on the 11th August last, and at Herkimer on the 8th instant. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the young men of the state. The Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The president announced the appointment of the following committees: On the first resolution offered by Mr. Stow, in the morning—Messrs. Hotchkin, of Oneida; Porter, of New-York; Edson, of Albany; Miller, of Genesee; Rose of Ontario; Sheldon, of Montgomery; and Reid, of Monroe. On Mr. Stow's second resolution—Messrs. Northrup of Washington; Alexander, of Monroe; Porter of New-York; Edmonds, of Niagara; Merrill of Oneida; Clarke, of Onondaga; Bates, of Ontario; Goodrich, of Orleans; Smith, of Oswego; A. A. Coye, of Otsego; Armstrong, of Saratoga; Throp, of Schoharie; Hotchkin, of Steuben; Purdy, of Tompkins; Martin, of Ulster; Lyman, of Wayne; Rumsey, of Yates; Sykes, of Albany; Wisner, of Cayuga; Johnson, of Chautauque; Hubbard, of Chenango; Leonard of Genesee; Post of Green; M. Coon, of Herkimer; Coon, of Jefferson; Wilcox, of Lewis; Holmes, of Madison; McCarty, of Livingston.

On Mr. Stow's third resolution—Messrs. Stanton of Monroe; Fox, of New-York; Hull, of Ulster; Sykes, of Albany; Hubbard of Schoharie; Payne of Herkimer; Stone and Burdick, of Oneida; M'Nair, of Livingston; Sweet, of Wayne. On Mr. Stow's fourth resolution—Messrs. Kimball of New-York; Dutton, of Otsego; Hunt of Niagara; Campbell, of Syracuse; Van Horn of Herkimer; Dibble of Genesee; Chaudier of Madison; Hasbrook, of Ulster. On Mr. Stow's fifth resolution—Messrs. Stow, of Monroe; Tharp, of Oswego; Swords, of New-York; Fanning of Albany; Smith of Oneida.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M. EVENING. The convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Mr. Miller, of Genesee, Resolved, That this convention recommend to the Young Men's Anti-Masonic Central Committee in the various counties of this state, to take such measures as their respective committees as they may deem most expedient, to carry into effect the objects contemplated by the resolution adopted by the state convention held at Albany, in February, in relation to the widow of Wm. Morgan, and her orphan children.

Mr. Stanton, chairman of the committee on the public press, introduced the following report of that committee, which was unanimously adopted: The liberty of the press is essential to a free government. In a republic where the people are sovereign, it is emphatically the sovereign voice, and thus becomes the appropriate organ of public opinion. It is the mighty engine with which an oppressed people have formed the citadel of despotism, and overturned the bulwarks of tyranny. It fearlessly arraigns the conduct and character of the ruler, before the tribunal of his constituents; it examines the measures of government, and it bad, points out their pernicious consequences, and thus enable the people to remedy the evil, by removing its authors from power. It is thus that we preserve liberty, and bring down tyrannical factions.

A free press not only detects the corruptions of public men and measures, but it scans with eagle eye, all secret associations, and exposes to the light of day, the machinations of darkness. In a republican government, it must, from the constitution of things, be the opponent of secret societies and monopolizing associations. In the front rank of these associations in our own country, stands the masonic institution.—When the press stoops to defend the principles and practices of this institution, it ceases to be free, and becomes the unnatural & sickly channel of corruption. Humiliating as is the confession, your committee feel constrained to say, that the public press in our own state, is alarmingly subservient to the dominion of freemasonry. When the overt act was committed, for which this institution now stands arraigned at the bar of public opinion, the press, hitherto prompt to warn of approaching danger, gave no alarm. Although a profligate conspiracy was formed, a kidnapping and murder an American citizen; although it extended over at least twelve of the western counties of this state, and embodied in its ranks, hundreds of its individuals, yet the public press was dumb. Altho' the scope of this conspiracy was laid in the heart of a country, distinguished for its protection of the property, liberty and life of the citizen—among a people ever jealous of the least infringement of those rights; and altho' in its alarming consummation, those rights were wantonly invaded by a secret, self-created society. Yet, appalling as is the fact, the public press heeded not the awakened fears and indignation of the community! Our constitution was assailed in vital point; our laws were invaded with impunity, and the "pollution of our liberties," arising from the pollution of an all-powerful institution, betrayed its trust and became the vindicator of the aggressor.

In the early stages of the present controversy, there were three presses in the whole State, which dared espouse the cause of the people...

At the present time, there are in this State, 202 political journals, 43 of which are avowedly anti-masonic.

Out of 55 counties, 32 are favored with free presses. In the first senate district, there are thirty six presses, two of which are Anti-Masonic...

From facts in their possession, your committee are enabled to state, that the spread of the anti-masonic sentiment in the several senate districts is almost in mathematical ratio with the number of free presses in such districts.

It is but justice to remark, that of the 163 presses not anti-masonic, all are not our opponents. They claim to occupy neutral ground.

Our government is wisely constituted. Although corruption may reside in its legislative, judicial and executive departments, yet, in this land, there is a power superior to the government itself: a force that controls its functions and directs its operations.

A moral leprosy stains the fair bosom of this republic. The proper instruments for its eradication are the press and the ballot-box.

In view of these facts, your committee earnestly recommend to the members of this convention, and to the friends of the cause throughout the State, the early establishment of free presses in their respective counties.

In this crisis, our appeal is to the young men of New-York. They have ever cherished the press as their great security against the encroachments of power.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That it be recommended to the central committees in those counties which are destitute of anti-masonic presses, to take such measures as they shall deem expedient for their early establishment.

Mr. Hotchkiss, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following report which was adopted on the separate reading of the resolutions.

The convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING. The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Sweet, of Wayne county, presented a circular from the editor of the Niagara Courier, addressed to the anti-masonic young men of the State of New-York, through their delegates in convention assembled, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, whereas, Mitchell, Cuthwaite, of Lockport, Niagara county, has issued a prospectus directed to the young men of N. Y. calling on them through their delegation in convention here assembled, to aid him in the publication of a weekly record of Anti-Masonry; therefore, this convention highly approves of the proposed publication, and we earnestly recommend to the publisher perseverance in his patriotic undertaking; and we also recommend the same to the patronage of the anti-masonic young men of this State.

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that internal improvements—the construction of canals, roads, and bridges, are peculiarly calculated to elevate our State above our sister States, and that we should be highly gratified by the construction of the long contemplated Chenango canal.

Resolved, That we recommend the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as an anti-masonic republican measure.

Mr. Dutton, from the committee on state nominations, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The committee appointed to take into consideration the nomination of governor, and Lt. governor, respectfully report:

Anti-Masonry is a principle; and as such we cherish it, advocate it, and extend it; as such we confidently look forward to its universal prevalence.

Your committee, not unmindful of the object for which they were appointed, would mingle their congratulations with yours on the healthy aspect of the cause we love.

governor of this great State. Shall it be said that New-York, an empire of herself, has seated in her executive chair an individual of such small capacity, such questionable integrity as an officer, and of such notorious character as a politician? A man, who by accident rather than merit was raised to the station he now occupies, and whose devotedness to regency principles "right or wrong" coupled with his famous vote on the salary bill, by which he pocketed fifteen hundred dollars of the people's money, were his sole and only recommendation to a favorable notice.

Francis Granger, his very name an host, a man whom we love for his many amiable qualities, whom we cherish as a republican from his cradle, and whom we will most successfully support as a man of the people, is too well known, and his name too intimately incorporated with our system of internal improvement, to enhance the happiness of our citizens, and elevate the character of the State, to require eulogy at our hands.

Samuel Stevens is equally well known as a man of talent, integrity and honesty. He is and ever has been a republican, and emphatically a people's man.

Your committee, in accordance with the foregoing report, ask leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention heartily resolves to the nomination of Francis Granger for Governor of this State, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That this convention will yield their undivided support to the nomination of Samuel Stevens for lieutenant-governor, and that our utmost exertions shall not be wanting to ensure his success.

Mr. Northrop, chairman of the committee on organization, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That five thousand copies of the proceedings of this convention be published in pamphlet form; and that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to superintend such publication.

The president announced the appointment of Messrs. Hotchkiss, of Oneida; Northrop, of Washington; Stow, of Monroe; Porter, of New-York; and Pellett, of Chenango, as the committee of publication.

Mr. Stow, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, submitted an address to the young men of the State, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the trustees of the village of Utica for the use of the Supreme Court room during their deliberations, and to the trustees of the second Presbyterian society, for the offer of their church.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to their president, Samuel P. Lyman, Esq. for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of that station during their deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to its vice-presidents and secretaries for the prompt discharge of their several duties on this occasion.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

ADDRESS. In part discharge of the duties we have been sent here to perform, we address you upon the great question which now agitates our State.

Although the laws of this country provide, as effectually as human institutions can, for the protection of the liberty and life of the citizen, that liberty has been invaded, and that life destroyed. In the midst of profound peace, and in the heart of one of the fairest portions of the State, a powerful association, which has long flourished among us, has fired with incendiary torch the habitations of our citizens; has violated their liberty and property; and one of them it has kidnapped and put to death.

engaged in printing the work) were fired; and on the eleventh of September, Morgan, under cover of a sham prosecution, was himself arrested, conveyed by force from Batavia to Canandaigua, and there lodged in jail. In the evening of the following day he was taken from the jail, and after being gagged and blindfolded, was transported, agreeably to previous arrangement, a prisoner into Canada; unforeseen obstacles here occurring, he was reconveyed to Fort Niagara, where he was confined until the 19th, and then put to death.

Although hundreds of free masons were directly and indirectly engaged in, at least the abductions of Morgan; although the lodges in the vicinity directed it, and those throughout the State were generally apprised of it, and of its tragic termination, yet such was the discipline of the institution, such its mysterious influence, and such the fidelity with which its members observed the preservation of a brother's secret, "murder and treason not excepted," that the silence of death was observed by the whole fraternity; when at last public attention became awakened, and some of the offenders were brought to the bar of justice.

With all this staring us in the face, it requires no political acumen to discern that Free Masonry is radically incompatible with the primary principles of our government; that it is not congenial to our social condition, and that it is hostile to our political, and dangerous to our civil rights; and common sense alone teaches us that if we would preserve those rights, and guard against the repetition of the enormities we have already witnessed Free Masonry must be suppressed.

Resolved, That we recommend the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as an anti-masonic republican measure.

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Although the limits of this address will not admit of an elaborate discussion of the claims of free-masons, yet there is one argument that her votaries are continually sounding, which it is proper to remark upon.

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Fellow citizens: You are told that Masonry is venerable, powerful, and inviolable; that such is her discipline, such her influence over her votaries; that she is so supported by the world, the talents, and the official influence of the country, that she cannot be suppressed.

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The following extract from a "Marine's Sketches," gives rather an unenviable description of "rural rambles" in and about the vicinity of Calcutta.

If one walk for recreation in one of the same spiny groves, there is ten chances to one, that he disturbs the repose of a cobra di capello, or hooded snake, whose bite sends him to the shades in fifteen minutes, so that unless he has testamentary documents previously prepared, he runs some risk of dying intestate, and choosing the judge of probate out of his fees; if he is tempted by the shade of a tree to take a nap under its branches, he finds when it is too late, that is, when he wakes in other world, that he has been sleeping under a maccinel, or some other, whose narcotic shade is an introduction to the infernal shades; if he sits down to rest himself, a scorpion, or a centipede crawls up his pantaloons, and the evened-out sting leaves him a leg out of pocket; if he extends his walk far into the forest, he meets with a tiger or boar constrictor, who happens, just at that time, to be in search of a dinner, and the unfortunate admirer of the spiny groves, finds an ignoble grave in the bowels of some wild beast; if he feels oppressed by the heat and takes a fancy to bathe in the cooling stream, an alligator, a mile long, introduces him to "worlds below the flood;" if he avoid the spiny groves and perambulate in the open field, a "coup de soleil" delirium and brain fever, close the scene.

I reached Mudden Shaw's a native merchant's shop, overcome with heat and choked with dust, and immediately called for a bottle of porter. While one of his "coolies" was drawing the cork, I inadvertently put my hand to my face, upon which an itinerant barber who had marked me for his own, pounced upon me, seized me by the nose, and before my indignation could vent itself in words or blows, I was lathered from below the thyroid cartilage to the eyebrows, I mentally determined not to give him a "pie," but the second talked me into good humor in spite of my teeth; "master not been here before? master chief mate I think, — suppose master want to shabe any time, master save me, my name Abdallah, sar—master bimby hab very fine whisker."

He had hardly done when another artist took the vacant seat, with "salam, sar," and laying hold of my head with both hands, he gave it such a twist over the right shoulder as forced my eyes half out of their sockets, making every joint crack like the report of a pocket pistol, and then twisted it over the left, as though the "knowledge box" which he handled so unceremoniously, had been mounted on ball and socket like a land surveyor's theodolite, giving me a chance to enjoy the pleasures of retrospection, or looking behind me if I had been so minded.

Having at length brought my countenance back to where he found it, he took my fingers in hand, twisting and pulling and cracking them in a manner by no means free from pain. I should have returned him by a slap on the side of his head long before, but Mudden Shaw and his sicars, who were looking on with great gravity, assured me that the operation was exceedingly wholesome, and that I should feel much refreshed by it, and besides, "it was the fashion of the country."

As soon as he had done with my fingers, without any other apology than "master stop a little," he whipped off my shoes and stockings, twisted and cracked my toes, trimmed the nails and re-shod me. I thought, to be sure, he would stop here, but I was out altogether—he had hold of one ear, pecked into it like a monkey looking into a junk bottle, and cleaned it with several little implements and very soft brushes, and finished by performing the same operation with the other "hinstener." This operation is called shampooping.

THE SUN.—The solar disc has not during the past month, been free from spots. July 28th—2 of considerable magnitude are now near the centre. Some astronomers have hazarded the idea, that there may be a connexion between the frequency of this singular phenomenon and the uncertain character of the seasons.

Since this period no direct information has been received from the person in pursuit, but the fugitive is known to have asked a driver, if Burlington was the best place to turn off for Boston.

After the news had reached Quebec, the sufferers began to look about them, the money left in the banks, (said to be somewhat above £300) was seized, as also the property in the house used as the place for business. It is differently estimated that the sums carried off are £5,000 to £10,000. The losses fall heavily upon several persons. A lady and little girl, who commonly went by the fugitive's name, but entered on the steam-boat's book by a different one, went up to Montreal on Tuesday last, the same night that the news that he had left Montreal reached here.

A SKILLFUL POLITICIAN.—A skillful politician is like a juggler; if he can catch the minds of the multitude upon some old conceit, he can always play off tricks before their eyes with success. When a political juggler tells you what you should keep your eyes upon, always watch him, and see what his eye is upon. Few men pretend to serve others, when they do not aim, in the place, to serve themselves.

be seen, which have large permanent spots unequally distributed on their orb, that when, by relation, that side which is least covered with these spots is turned towards the earth, then the maximum of brilliancy occurs; and that when that side, which is most covered is similarly directed, then its minimum of light appears. A star in Sobieski's shield, of this description, is now in a favorable position for observation. This star goes through all its changes in 62 days.—[Literary Gazette.

JOURNAL OF LAW.—From the 3d number we extract the following paragraph, conveying a good deal of truth, upon the uncertainty of the Law.

A man falls into a dispute with his neighbor, touching an account, or any of the other matters of interest or feeling which men from the beginning of the world have been prone to dispute about. The parties discuss the question with each other, and pass through all the gradations of temper, from amiable civility to angry hostility—which are usual in oral polemics. They part in most inflaming wrath, and the claimant before he has digested the venom of his spleen, runs to his counsel, tells his story in his own way, forgets those facts which are against him—relates the rest with all the exaggeration which is natural to a party—undertakes to prove the whole as he has stated it—and asks for legal redress. After such an examination of the statement (necessarily an imperfect and inadequate examination), as the counsel can make on such an occasion, a suit is accordingly instituted—the trial comes on—the plaintiff's witnesses are heard—they reduce in a great degree the coloring which the party himself has given; the defendant's witnesses prove many new facts, which totally change the complexion of the case—it is decided in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff ever after complains of—uncertainty of the Law. The fault, it is evident, was in himself. If he had told the truth in the first instance, he might have saved his money, time and temper.

GREAT SWINDLER.—Nielson's Quebec Gazette of the 20th inst. gives the following account of a great swindler.—He is supposed to have gone to Boston; and is, at least, somewhere in this country.

Since Tuesday last, an extraordinary excitement has been created among the mercantile part of the community, owing to the reported disappearance of a person who had established a species of banking and exchange office in St. Peter st. and who had built a vault for the security of his treasure, a part of which, in gold coins, (real or forged), was every day artfully exposed in a case window. It appears that he arrived in May from Belfast; he brought no letters of introduction, but said he was a brother of a member of the English House of Commons, and was himself worth 60 or £80,000.—He carried about his person heavy gold chains, and exhibited on every occasion handfuls of sovereigns.

The credit this person enjoyed was at first not considerable, and certainly those who observed his proceedings closely took him for a swindler. However, he gradually gained confidence; he advertised bills of exchange and English gold for sale, went so far as to ask deposits in his bank, offering payment of interest; he deposited a few hundred pounds in each of the banks.—He sold his bills and took notes of hand payable conditionally on the acceptance of the bills, but required an advance of cash, in some instances 10 to 25 per cent.; others paid him in full. He purchased exchange from other houses, which he sold at a loss to get the money into his hand; still few had suspicions of him. To complete the whole, he became a horse racer—purchased in most part the celebrated horse Filio; set up as a member of assembly for the county of Devon in this district; and said that his horses and carriage had arrived at Halifax, and were to be in time to drive down to the poll, four in hand.

As owner of Filio he set out for Montreal on Friday week last, where he was to bet largely Monday turning out a bad day, and there being no races he started from Laprairie, sending a note by a porter that he had returned to Quebec and would call for his baggage. A gentleman, a large sufferer, who had gone up with him and others soon expected he had taken sudden leave. His baggage was examined and a few dirty shirts found. In the mean time pursuit was determined upon.

Since this period no direct information has been received from the person in pursuit, but the fugitive is known to have asked a driver, if Burlington was the best place to turn off for Boston.

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ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

ROCHESTER:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1830.

Anti-Masonic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR: FRANCIS GRANGER, OF ONTARIO. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: SAMUEL STEVENS, OF NEW-YORK.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Anti-Masonic Republicans of the 27th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Monroe and Livingston, are requested to appoint a number of delegates...

Anti-Masonic Reading Room, No. 7, Arcade is opened.

The Albany Charter Election has resulted in the entire defeat of the Regency in that city. It was their strong hold, and they put forth their best energies to maintain their ascendancy...

der and John Marchant, be a committee to draft an address to the electors of the county of Monroe.

THE ACTORS IN THE SCENE—No. XI. We have in the preceding sketches attempted, and not without difficulty, to give our readers an idea of the characters and standing of those who are engaged in the scenes of the present revolution.

MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA. From the Bradford A. M. Democrat. MORE LIGHT.

THE STAFF. Marked in Mendon, on Sunday the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ephraim Perkins to Miss Olive Rowel.

THE WHEEL. DIED—in this village, of apoplexy, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Martha Wheeler, in the 48th year of her age.

STRICT SCHOOL. The district school will be opened on Monday next, in the school house near the Episcopal church, under the charge of Mr. Akeley.

OREN SAGE. F. WHITTLESEY, EVERARD PECK, Trustees.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. The annual election of officers of the Franklin Institute, will be held at the Hall of the Institute on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

RECEIVED New Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. which I will sell low for cash, good credit, or most kinds of country produce.

RAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 28th inst., a RED COW, 7 years old, with some white about her, and one broken horn.

THE PRIZE of \$25,000—N. Y. Consolidated Lottery, Extra Class No. 25, for 1830; draws in the city of New-York, Wednesday Sept. 30, 69 number lottery—9 drawn ballots.

FRAY COWS.—Strayed, Two MILCH COWS, each red, and one of Durham breed, shot down. Any information of them left at this office will oblige, and charges paid.

Political Anti-Masonry.—The wisdom of the resolution which the farmers of Henrietta first adopted, that they would carry the masonic question to the polls, is every where apparent.

The exercise of the elective franchise is as much a function of our government as any one performed by legislatures, executive magistrates, or judges.

The Duke de Coigny, another of the commission, has always felt now been the sincere friend of the Bourbons.

Franco Didot, printer to the king, and a letter founder, is one of the liberals who signed the protest.

Le Vaillant, the celebrated author of Travels in Africa, also appears to have taken ground with the liberals.

Truchon, another of the Deputies, is an agriculturist by profession; a generous, noble-hearted man residing near Senlis.

During the trial of Louis XVI, he boldly protected from the crowd of sans culottes who thronged the bar, the Dauphin of France by holding him in his arms until order was restored.

Salverte is a distinguished literary character, about sixty years of age. He was once condemned to death for siding in the insurrection of the Parisians against the convention in 1795.

The Count De Lameth is another name dear to our revolutionary feeling. He was aid de camp of Rochambeau, and had his horse killed under him while reconnoitring the British works about New York with General Washington.

From the London Stan. INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

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RE Fortune's for sale at DUNDAS...

CAPITAL PRIZE \$99,000. N. Y. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 25, for 1830. Draws in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, 1830.

1 Prize of \$25,000 is \$25,000 1 5,000 is 5,000 1 2,500 is 2,500 1 1,500 is 1,500 1 1,000 is 1,000 1 500 is 500 1 400 is 400 1 300 is 300 1 200 is 200 1 150 is 150 1 100 is 100 1 75 is 75 1 50 is 50 1 30 is 30 1 15 is 15 1 7 1/2 is 7 1/2 1 5 is 5

FOR TUNNE'S HOME—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 25, for 1830. Draws in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, October 6, 1830.

1 prize of \$25,000 is \$25,000 1 5,000 is 5,000 1 1,000 is 1,000 1 500 is 500 1 400 is 400 1 300 is 300 1 200 is 200 1 150 is 150 1 100 is 100 1 75 is 75 1 50 is 50 1 30 is 30 1 15 is 15 1 7 1/2 is 7 1/2 1 5 is 5

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ALBANY, July 22, 1830. SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this state, to be held on the 1st 2d and 3d days of November next, a Governor, and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE. N. B. Representatives are also to be chosen at the general election. All vacancies, except in the office of Justice of the Peace, are to be supplied according to the requirements of section 8, title 2 of the election law.

NORTHERN DISTRICT of To W... BETTEMBER, that on the eighth day of SEPTEMBER, in the 55th year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, Oliver Groves, of the said District has deposited in this Office the title of a work the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following to wit: The Evening Dial, being a new method of finding the hour and minute of the night with ease and exactness, without the assistance of either clock or watch, by Oliver Groves. In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, by securing the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."









From the Rochester Daily Advertiser. Distressing event.—We learn that a child about four years old, belonging to a Mr. ... living on the corner of Sophia and Buffalo streets...

royal, it being the town where Charles Dayan a royal archer, resides, and the residence of the Rev. Isaac Clinton, who has done so much in endeavoring to sustain falling Free Masonry...

are respectfully your obedient servants. Wm. S. COOKEY, Jas. Brown, Thos. Woodward, ELIJAH HOOKS, WILLIAM DAVIS, JAMES BIGBY, GEORGE HICKS, NATHAN HICKEY.

as they are with a great degree of civil and religious liberty, are restless under the weight of her taxes, and prepared for revolution upon the slightest pretext in the hopes that they may better their situation.

war of the revolution, Mr. Childs settled in the city of New York, where having obtained a printing establishment by the assistance of Dr. Franklin, he commenced, March 1st 1785, the publication of the first daily paper in that city...

PRIZES, PRIZES, PRIZES! The truly Lucky Office of G. T. Smith, MANAGERS Agent, shelling out the prizes again. Drawing of Extra Class No. 31.— 51 56 58 24 49 35 13 35 23

The Election.—The returns, so far as received, warrant the belief that Enos T. Throop is elected. The course pursued by the masonic party has developed some important facts, which cannot fail of proving a lesson of instruction...

REPORTED MAJORITIES. Table with columns for Town, Throop, and Granger. Includes Albany, Cortland, Greene, Jefferson, Madison, Oneida, Oswego, Putnam, Clinton, Essex, Richmond, Saratoga, Schoharie, Washington, Yates, St. Lawrence, Sullivan.

My DEAR GENERAL:—Abundance of news must have reached you through the periodical papers. Nevertheless, I think it will be pleasing to you to receive some written details. You will have received some publications relating to our memorable week.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE: BELGIUM DECLARED INDEPENDENT. The packet ship Eric, Captain Funk, arrived at New-York on Wednesday night, from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 8th, and Havre to the 9th Oct.

S. C. PARSONS, SURGEON DENTIST, from New-York, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rochester and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the west wing (Eagle Tavern) and will remain as long as sufficient encouragement is received, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may desire any operation in the line of his profession.

CAPITAL PRIZES, \$30,000. SO PRIZES OF \$10,000!!! FORTUNE'S HOME.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 10, for 1830. Draws in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1830. 66 number lottery—9 drawn ballots.

From the Advertiser. Census.—We received the Marshall's report on Saturday last, of the number of inhabitants in our village, and also of the number of inhabitants in the county of Monroe, together with the amount of increase and decrease in the respective towns since the census of 1825.

Table showing population statistics for various towns in Monroe County, including Albany, Cortland, Greene, Jefferson, Madison, Oneida, Oswego, Putnam, Clinton, Essex, Richmond, Saratoga, Schoharie, Washington, Yates, St. Lawrence, Sullivan.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. EUROPE. The state of Europe is calculated to excite our hopes or fears, and our sympathies.—When the late King of France dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, and made use of every means in his power to produce the election of Members favorable to the Polignac Administration...

PROCLAMATION. By ENOS T. THROOP, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, administering the Government thereof. Whereas, the wisdom of man is but a small light, shining around his footsteps, showing the things that are near, while all beyond is shrouded in darkness...

POLITE EDUCATION, At the Clinton-House. MR. NICHOLS respectfully informs the citizens of Rochester, that a course of lessons in the science of Dancing, uniting all rules of manners, as sanctioned and practiced by the enlightened and refined circles of our country, will commence on the first Wednesday in December next.

1830's prizes. \$300,000. \$50 PRIZES OF \$1,000!!! NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 10, for 1830. Draws in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1830. 66 number lottery—9 drawn ballots.

The polls have closed, and the political destiny of this state is fixed for two years more. What that destiny is, a few days will show; & whatever it may be, we shall have no cause for complaint. It cannot fail to open the eyes of a long abused people!

The present population of Schenectady county, according to the census just completed, is 12,376, being a decrease since 1820 of 705.

THE KNOT. MARRIED.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Comstock, Mr. S. S. COOKEY to Miss BRONIA TRAFLET, On proved to be the same, Mr. S. W. WILSON, to Miss M. L. WESTMORE, all of Rochester.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned and their associates, intend to apply to the Legislature at their next session, for the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a State Road, commencing at the termination of the State Road in the town of Victoria, Ontario county, crossing Cayuga lower bridge...

\$4,270!!! TICKET 13 35 36 which drew the above was sold by CLASS NO. TEN. DUNDAS. will be drawn on Wednesday, To-Morrow, containing the following splendid prizes:

Dear Sir—I hasten to give you the result of the election in this town, which is as follows: Throop, 168; Granger, 142; Livingston, 167; Stevens, 143; Foster, 146; Huntington, 141; Chester Buckle, the Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress, 208; and Charles Dayan, masonic, 119; making a majority for Bucke over Dayan of 89, and Michael Brooks, the Anti-Masonic candidate for Assembly, has a majority over Harrison Blodget, masonic, of 60.

Protest of the Cherokee Chiefs against the right of the United States to drive them off from digging for gold on their own lands.—From the Cherokee Phoenix. Copy of a letter addressed to the officer commanding the detachment of the United States troops:

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SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1832. THE TOKEN, embellished with 11 elegant Engravings, beautifully bound in a variety of colors. THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, with 12 beautiful Engravings, bound in embossed Leather. THE PEARL, or Affections Gift, a Christmas and New-Year's Present; 8 Engravings, for sale by MARSHALL, DEAN, & CO. 12 Exchange-st.



A GLANCE BACKWARD.

From the New England Galaxy. The amber aches that lit the sky. And flashed upon the sea, has faded...

THE BALLAD OF THE OYSTERMAN.

It was a tall young oysterman Lined on the river bank...

SONG OF MINA'S SOLDIERS.

We heard thy name, O Mina! Far through our hills it rang...

THE HAZLEWOOD FAMILY.

A tale of the revolution. 'Alas, what lofty devotion—what blissful recollections—what high hopes—what unselfish love—what pure affection—what ardent patriotism—has been swallowed up by thee, thou unrelenting past!'

had heard of the conflict and victory of the Cowpens—the defeat and flight of Tarleton's invincibles, as they had hitherto been deemed—and the part that Lieut. Colonel Washington's troop took in that brilliant affair...

As he descended from the pulpit to distribute the mystic symbols, there was a peculiar more than human solemnity in his air and manner, which made my blood run cold, and my frame shiver.

But when he came to touch on the patience, the forgiving meekness of our Saviour; when he drew to the life his blessed eyes streaming to heaven, his voice breathing to God, a soft and gentle prayer of pardon on his enemies...

It was a long time before the tumult had subsided, so far as to permit him to proceed. Indeed, judging by the usual but fallacious standard of my own weakness, I began to be very uneasy for the situation of the preacher, for I could not conceive how he would be able to let his audience down from the height to which he had wound them, without impairing the solemnity and dignity of his subject...

My dear mother I have the pleasure of presenting to you Cornet Clifford, a British officer; said Charles as he led the stranger forward.

Rebel to the very core! said Clifford, with a bitter smile, as he released the girl from his arms, and the conversation was turned into another channel.

THE BLIND PREACHER.

It was Sunday, as I travelled through Orange, that my eyes were caught by a cluster of horses tied near a ruinous old wooden house in the forest not far from the road side.

ered with a white linen cap, his shrivelled hands, and his voice, were all shaming under the influence of the pulpy, and in a few moments I ascertained that he was blind.

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SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other would we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude.

The fatigue of the day, added to the effect of the wound he had received, made it necessary for Clifford to retire at an early hour, and left Charles at liberty to explain the manner in which he became acquainted with that officer at the siege of Charleston, their meeting at the Cowpens, and the desperate conflict that ensued, the wound he himself received, and the manner in which he was fortunately disabled, disarmed and made him a prisoner.

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A tale of the revolution. 'Alas, what lofty devotion—what blissful recollections—what high hopes—what unselfish love—what pure affection—what ardent patriotism—has been swallowed up by thee, thou unrelenting past!'

tedness of the parting scene; the bed of death, with all its stilled griefs, its noiseless attendances, its mute and watchful assidues; the feeble, fluttering, thrilling, oh! the thrilling pressure of the hand—the last fond look of the glazed eye, turning upon us, even from the threshold of existence—the faint, fluttering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection!

Then wave the chapter of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the dead; console thy broken spirit with these tender, yet futile tributes of regret; but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.

THE DUNKERS.

In the Encyclopedia Americana one may find much to instruct, amuse, and inform. Take the following article from the fourth volume of that work. It is stated that so pleased was one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania with the simple and harmless department of the Dunker, that he offered gratuitously, a rich tract of land containing 5000 acres, contiguous to their own settlements, which they refused to accept, lest great possessions should render them ambitious; an example of forbearance not likely to be generally adopted.

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It was Sunday, as I travelled through Orange, that my eyes were caught by a cluster of horses tied near a ruinous old wooden house in the forest not far from the road side.

Who my dear Maria, are coming? 'Why, brother Charles and Arthur, I saw them on the hill beyond the river?' replied the happy girl, as she hastened down the avenue to meet her brother.

Table listing various banks and financial institutions across different states including New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

Advertisement for Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicament, detailing its benefits for various ailments and providing contact information for the manufacturer.