THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

(G) ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES

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PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY.

From the Le Roy Gazette.
TO ALL HONEST MASONS.-No. 8. (Continued from our last.)

Paley says, 'promises are not binding where there is prior obligation to the contrary." Every citizen of the United-States, is under a natural and paramount obligation, to sup-port the government which affords him protection. As good citizens we are bound to afford every assistance to preserve the good order of society: and aid in the execution of the laws. Therefore, we must communicate to the proper authorities, all crimes which come within our knowledge. Should we by any means whatever, know murder to have been committed —humanity, the laws of God and man, all require us to communicate the same immediately, that the murderer may receive a punishment " end his crime." and the insperty of our ways re not trampled upon with impunity. But as Royal Arch Masons, we are sworn to conceal the horrid crime of murder provided the person committing it, should be a companion Royal Arch Mason !-What security have we if crimes of the deep-est dye are to be committed and concealed?--The cries of murder may arouse us from our sleep at the silent hour of night-our villages wrapt in flames-our property stolen and destroyed-and the person committing these flagrant crimes, may escape punishment, if he is so fortunate as to be a companion Royal Arch Mason ?' Should it, however be suspected by those who know not our order," that a com panion of this exalted degree" had performed these diabolical acts, and he should be brought to trial, a Royal Arch Mason sitting on the jury, is bound by all they call sacred, to clear him, "right or wrong," and he will of course escape punishment. But, should he be so unfortuned, however, as to have no "companion Royal Arch Mason" on the jury, and he is found guilty of his crime by his lawful peers, he sues a Royal Arch Governor for pardon; and the said Royal Arch Governor, if he supnoses his masonic oath hinding, must, and poses his masonic oath binding, must, and will grant his petition. We have no security for our lives or property, while such obligations are administered, and adhere to. We have had a full demonstration of this fact, in the unhappy fate of Capt. Willam Morgan. A fee citizen may be torn from his family and his friends—deprived of his liberty and his property and his propert ty and life-and no punishment awarded to

dividual property, or of the safety of individ-uals themselves. How is their dangerous tendency magnified, when even treason is not excented in their obligations? We live under the best organized governent ever formed; a government dispensing its salutary influence equally upon all, all partaking when administered in its purity, of its equal rights and protection.

But it may be overthrown at any time; and should none, but Royal Arch Masons, know the existence of the treasonable purposes, there can be no remedy.

act, and none but Royal Arch Masons be

privy to the circumstance, or a Royal Arch Mason, who regards his masonic obligation

as binding, sit upon the jury to try the crim-

nals. But if so dangerous in the case of in-

There is perhaps from three to five hundred thousand Royal Arch Masons scattered over the United States, possessing means of communicating their laws and object over any other society. No member of that de-gree hazards any thing by disclosing his treasomble purposes to them in all their meet-tings, holding out inducements of different kinds to each, there may be no such number of them who will conseive with him to over- geance will destroy every hope of gaining a throw the only republican government in the world. Should they thus agree, what means do they possess to carry their designs into ossessing a key which has forever (until of late) been unknown to any but Royal Arch Masons, they can communicate without danger; for should their letters be intercepted none but "companions of this exalted degree" have any knowledge of their purposes, and they are sworn not to divulge and should any of them not enter the conspiracy, they are sworn to protect those who may, "right or wrong." I again ask, what safety have we for our lives or liberties government, if such obligations are administred and adhered to ? But so far from these obligations being binding, we are bound by our prior obligations to the government to absolve ourselves from all allegiance to an

institution administering them, and to expose them to the world.

I will now ask you to examine the obligation of the Holy and Thrice Illustrious Order of the Cross: "YOU FURTHER SWEAR, THAT SHOULD YOU EVER KNOW A COMPANION VI-ATTO ANY ESSENTIAL PART OF THIS OBLI-ENDEAVORS, BY THE BLESSING OF GOD, TO BRING SUCH PERSON TO THE MOST STRICT AND CONDIGN PUNISHMENT, AGREEABLE TO THE RULES AND USAGES OF OUR ANCIENT FRATERNITY-(See No. 7,) and thus by pointing him out to the world as an unworthy and vicious vagabond—by opposing his interest—by disarranging his business—by transfering his character after him wherever he may go-by exposing tim to the contempt of the whole fraternity and world, but of our illustrious order more especially, during his whole natural life. That master peice of men the declaration of Indesendence, declares that man possesses certain inestimable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. The laws of our country guarantee to us the privilege of pursuing such pursuits as we please in safety, and declares it a misdemeanor for any set of men to conspire to destroy the lawful pursuits of any person. Slander is punishable by heavy fines. Morality, religion and the best interests of society forbid us to destroy the interest of any person whatever. But has it come to this, that a set of men are combined to bring to strict and condign punish ment citizens of a free republic, fence against the law of the land, for no offence of the law of God; for no offence a gainst the equal rights of mankind? What offence is recognizable by this band, worse than a banditti who attack not only the property, but the reputation of a man? It is the nous offence telling the world here are a orde of villains self created, bound together by oaths toprotect each other, "right or

" and that an honest man who disbeleives in their infernal principles, must be

condigne punishment,"

randed with infamy. Is it lawful to punish

i man who has violated no law? And how

punish? "By pointing him out to the w

strictly and with

who does subscribe to their hellish tenets. ness but to revile and slander men who have No matter how fair a character he may never injured them. We have seen them enhave sustained, no matter if the "frost of deavoring by all possible means to desirey seventy winters" has whitened his head in the business of every man who opposed them the cause of his Redeemer; no matter if his no means were left untied to ruin many; whole life has been one continual act of be- better than they were themselves. But still nevolence and good will to markind, still he must be pointed out to the world by the fingers of scorn as an "unworthy and vicious youd even this. Not satisfied with destroygers of scorn as an "unworthy and vicious vagabond." Again, by opposing his interest," not satisfied with destroying his reputation they must even oppose his interest in society.

I had never supposed that any individual had an undoubted right to advance his po-litical or worldly interest by all lawful means. Has he talent and how sty sufficient, he may aim at filling any office under the govern-ment which he lives. But this bloodstained few say that if he has

violated any essential part of our law we will not allow him the privilege of gaining any interest whatever with his fellow citizens; however capable he may be, he shall bread, or did you wish to drive her to seek gain no interest in society but shall be forced masonic charity of those who had murdered by the state of the seek that to submit to become an outcast of society; and to carry this into full effect, the most palpable falsehoods are circulated. This has been verified for some time past-but of this more anon. Again: "by destroying his busi-ness." Not satisfied with destroying his reputation, the brightest jewel in his possession; not satisfied with opposing his best in-terest in the world, but should he after this be pursuing some lawful vocation-perhaps the only support for himself and family, they swear to derange even this, and turn him out upon the world as a vagabond both in property and reputation. Freedom and equality indeed! boast no more of our wholesome laws and of the equality of our government; boast no more of the "land of the brave and home of the free," where every citizen can pursue his vocation in peace if the combination is still in the bosom of our country pretending to be the most honorable part of community, sworn to take the bread from the mouth of honest industry, and turn a man destitute and dependent upon the cold charity of the world. Should he be found in the streets sustaining the "peltings of the piti-less storm," asking the charites of the world which are granted to the meanest vagabond for some scanty provision, even "the crumbs which fall from the rich mons table, support for a short time a destitute but unfortunate family, they are sworn to reprethe villans performing so bellish an act, should sent him in such a view that even this they be Royal Arch Masons committed the scanty provision cannot be given. What awful crime has he been guilty of that the common acts of charity cannot be administer. ed to him? None : no offence against the laws has been perpetuated from great antiquity : of his country whatever, has he been gail and yet, but little of its merits, is known to ty; but on the contrary, he has ever sustain the world. I refer to the seciety of Bree & ed a good character, but he supposed, and rightly too, that the obligations imposed upon him in the Lodges, Chapters, &c. were at variance with the best interests of society, and he boldly steps forward learless of consequences talls the world. It refer to the seciety of here & Accepted Coblers. Its resemblance to specify ulative Masonry, first led me to an investigation of the subject. It is not known, that in the system of Speculative Coblerism there are any oaths similar to those used in masonat variance with the best interests of society, and he boldly steps forward tearless of con-sequences tells the world what are truly the masonic principles. For this he must be deprived of every privilege of citizenship, made an outcast from society, his business de-stroyed, while many a dishonest man guilty of crimes which if streetly punished would gain him a residence at State Prison, is ap-plauded and held out to the world as deserving their patronage; and too often do they receive the patronage and good wishes of mysterious and hellish banditti. "Oh Shame

> upon him unless he becomes dishonest, seeks some distant part of the community, and there hopes to avoid the fiend-like malice of the brotherhood, and pursue his avocation in peace; but alas! even this consolation is not left him. They swear " to transfer his character after him wherever he may go ' Not satisfied with traducing his character, destroying his business, opposing his interest in the immediate vicinity where he has ever supported the character of an honest and respectable citizen, but he must be utterly destroyed. With malice well becoming the infernal spirits, they pursue their masonic victim to the "uttermost parts of the earth," and destroy every vestige of hope. To carry this council into full and complete effect, the council which receive him require him to give his name, the names of his parents, the place where he was born, where he was educated,-and in fact a description of every circumstance in his life, by which he may be traced through the world is registered in their bloody annals. No hope is left the un happy fugitive, even in flight! he must be pursued and ruined in reputation, and be-come a vagabond and an outcast of society, and a mark put upon him as indelible as that put upon Cain by the hand of Omnipotence, through the influence of an ancient and honorable society. Finally, "by expos-ing him to the contempt of the whole Frater-nity and the world but to our Illustrious [Illustrious indeed! Order during the whole of his natural life." If he has committed an error and becomes convinced of it, no matter if he repents of his frailties in sincerity, no pardon can be granted him, he must be held out to the scorn and contempt of the "whole world during the whole of his natural life." No consolation or inducement of reform can be found, no mitigation of Masonic vengeance can be realized, neither in flight or repentance. Conduct worthy, indeed, of a socie-ty styling themselves "ancient honorable, and the handmaid of religion.

Brethren of the lowest degree ! Reader in eneral, have you any doubt of the correctness of these obligations ? After reviewing the transactions of the last eighteen months, no doubt can possibly arise. Facts within your knowledge, if not experience, substantiate them in every particular. The attack was first made on Wm. Morgan; a mandate climbeinge upp ye wall, and speereinge inn was issued from the Lodge in Canandaigua att some cunninge chinke;) I saie itt is righte stigmatizing his character; the Chapter in ceive the title of Companion, blotted his name from their record, and agreed to palm upon the world a palpable falshood, by saying all mankind that he was not a mason shamefully stole his papers from him : made him a vagabond; discouraged his buisness, and finally to cap the climax of masonic law, murdered him at Fort Niagara, in strict accordance with masonic principle, as shown in No. vii But was his case a solitary one, they might say an extreme case justified their acts

d as but every part of their obligations, except

PAPER FOR who are sworn to make a vagaboud of a man conduct, it would seem, had no other buis ing the husband, and leaving a widow des titute and far from her kindred and friends to attact the character of her whom they have endeavoured to destroy the only source she has now lefther of gaining a substance, by depending upon the charites of society. Shame on you, without even the apology of an oath traduced the character of the widow, and make her despised by those who generously step forward for her relief in the hour of her adversity, and turn her, with her helpless children upon a cold and unfeeling world ! Did you wish to deprive her of her her husband, and destroyed her credit, that the world would not credit her tale of woe, brought upon her by this honorable society Forebear, or the measure of your iniquities may fill before you are aware!-Brethren, what think you now of your boasted fabrick ? is it supported by those three great "pillars, Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, or does it ap-pear to have been reared in bigotry, superstion and ignorance? Can you suppose for one moment, that its obligations are binding ? Most assurdly you cannot. Break those bands then, which have thus long bound you to this institution; let the world know its largely on the principles and obligations of hidden iniquities in all their naked defor-

> Fellow citizens-I have given you a correct, but a brief sketch of the masonic obligations : from this sketch are you not satisfied they do interfere with the plain, simple and lion, showing that it did not promote moral-equal rights of Republicanism? If so, is it not ity; on the benevolence of the institution, your duty to require of your servants in the showing that it was not benevolent; on the Legislature to forever put a stop to the administering of these obligations? The subject at Royal Arch degree, showing that they were any rate, is sufficiently important for you seriously to reflect upon it.

A MASON. The above subject will be continued in No.

From the Western Advertiser. SPECULATIVE FREE COBLERISM. NO. 1.

Messas. Eprrons-I have lately taken some pains to ascertain the objects and regulations of a society, or institution, which ry-nor is the writer informed, that life is the forfeiture paid for an attempt to examine its character, or disclose its secrets. away his pen, and burn this manuscript.

That Speculative Free Coblerism is of ded to be fixed for its origin; but it is sup posed to be nearly coeval with shoe making community through the influence of this dark, and shoe mending; and, that shoes were in use at a very ancient period, is well establishthe chronicles of the institution; but it is generally believed, by the brethren, to have been about sixteen hundred years before the

He is the Solomon of the order. He invented the lap-board and the leather-apron, and fixed rules and regulations for the government of the workmen. He also appointed Clicks, or Bosses, whose duty it is to this day, to mark out the work and fit it to the patterns, so that workmen may go on with it without confusion. He gave names or words to them, by which they might communicate their ideas to each other, without being understood by the world; such as "Occasion, Walblock Heelblock, Jigger," and many others equally significant with Shiboleth, Tubal cain, Boaz, &c. He taught them the speculative use of their peculiar garments, and several working tools. For instance, the apron is worn, by Speculative Coblers, to keep them constantly in mind of the state to which mankind was reduced by the sin of our first pa-Each of their garments, and workrents. ing tools, is thus appropriately personfied, & made to represent some moral fact, or im-

press some moral duty. I shall be more particular on this part of the subject in a future number. But little light has been as yet obtained, as to their proceedings in their private meetings. It is known, however, that they are held secretly, and in secluded places; and that appropriate songs are sung on particular occasions, one of which will be found below.

It has been conjectured by some, that this institution was anciently connected, in some way, with the Tinkers; and there is certainly some ground for the supposition, as it is a well known fact, that the celebrated sentimental song, of the "Cobler and the Tinker" is a great favorite with the society.

The following extract from the ancient Crispinagoras, (supposed to be a lineal descendant from the venerated Crispin, and therefore highly esteemed by the brotherhood,) is one of the earliest printed notices Master, Most Excellent Master and the of the institution. It is found in his "Mys. Royal Arch Degrees were again read as folteryese," Vol. xiv. page 523:

"Itt is righte queere to see them, inn theire OBLICATION OF THE 4TH OR MARK slie meeteinges; (as anie maye doe bye ginge and cobbelinge awaie togethere; nott

THE ACCEPTED SNOB'S SCNO.

When he the garden Adam dwalt, And had no shoes nor stockings. The want of par great art he fest. To save he toes from anothings.

The world in darkness then all lay, Nor knew the use of leather; No man existing at that day, ald put two souls together.

Are both the storoles Cropin to And bress of the seating the seat my the state of our feet with good warm shoes, And burn'd the wooden patten. Hail! Solomon of our great art,
Thou ancient mighty Crispin!
Thy name be bless'd in every part,
By old age hoarse, and infant lisping!

May we tracip on as he has done.

While here on earth we're tramping,
And when the thread of life is run,
No sin our souls be cramping. When we are call'd by the Grand Click, Who clicks for all our mothers. May we find seats in that bright Shop, Where Clicks and Snobs are brothers.

MASONRY UNVEILED.

At a convention of Freemasons, opposed o secret societies, held at Le Roy, in the county of Genesee, N. Y. on Tuesday, February 19th 1828; The convention organized at 1 o'clock P. M. and Elder David Bernard, of Warsaw addressed the Throne of Grace. Leonard B. Rose Esq. of Castile, was called to the Chair, and Elder David Bernard appointed Socretary. Voted that the Rev. Time a Jochrane, of Batavia, be requested when the hole of the Chair, and Elder David Bernard appointed Socretary. Voted that the Rev. Time a Jochrane, of Batavia, be requested to the throof, which is balf a she'led of silver, ded ded cated to the hole of least to the least to th to deliver an address to the convention upon the subject of its present meeting.

[Mr Cochrane rose and delivered an address which we shall publish next week.] The object of the meeting having been stated it was agreed that the principles and obligations of Free Masonry be freely discuss-

ed; Therefore
Voted, that the first obligation in masonry be read. Mr. H. A. Read read the obligations of an "Entered Apprentice," as published by Capt. William Morgan. The chairman addressed the meeting on the binding nature of masonic obligations. Mr. S. D. Green of Batavia, followed him on the same subject. Mr. H. A. Read, of Le Rov, spoke the order; he was followed by J. Hascall Esq. on the same subject. The Secretary then addressed the convention on the antiquity of the Institution, showing that it was not ancient; on the morality of the Instituceremonies of the institution, as far as the not only degrading to human nature, but blasphemous; on the principles of the insti-tution, showing that they were opposed to thin and them only whom I shall find so to Christianity, and gave his reasons for believing it the duty of honest masons to ex- lawful information; furthermore do I promise pose its secrets and obligations to the and swear, that I will obey all regular signs world.

Voted, that the 2nd and third obligations in musonry be read. They were accordingly read as published by Morgan.

Voted, that the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th obligations be read, as submitted to the conven-ion, in manuscript. They were accordingy read by Mr. Read.

Mr. Read then spoke very extensively toon the obligations of masonry; showing that they were diametrically opposed to good givernment and subversive of the principles

he convention then adjourned until 7 o'-

clek P. M. During the adjournment Solomon Southwick Esq. of Albany, who had been invited their widows and orphans, wheresoever disto attend the convention arrived, to take his persed around the globe, they applying to me he knew that to be the fact, he would throw to attend the convention arrived, to take his seat as a member. A large and respectable concourse of citizens having convened, and terial injury to myself or family; furthergreat antiquity, is clearly proved from varirious facts. No precise time, is now intended to be fixed for its origin; but it is sup when Mr. Southwick was introduced by Elder Bernard. He briefly addressed them were in his own before communicated to upon the of secret self-created socie- me, murder and treason excepted, and until the advent of Crispin. The time of his cincinnatii society, composed of many of swear, that I will not govern this lodge, existence, is not distinctly marked in any of the vertrans of the Revolution and the opposition to that article of our fedral constitotion which authorises secret sessions of congress, although they had not until lately most endeavors to preserve peace and harbecome suspicious that the masonic institu- mony among the brethren; Furthermore, do I tion had been all this while growing up amidst them, with their indulgence, to subvert their liberties. He remarked that he had not the least anticipation of being called upon to address his fellow citizens, he was whollo unprepared and completely xhausted with his journey.

The citizens then departed and the convention then re-organized. The following resolution was then passed unanimous-

Resolved, that the book written by Cap. William Morgan and published by Col. Da-vid C. Miller, entitled "Illustrations of Mais a fair and full exhibition of the three first degrees of speculative freemasonry; that we solemnly and equivocally testify to the above, we cheerfully subscribe our names thereto. We certify according to the degrees we have taken:

Let al Apprentices—Platt S. Beech, Henry Peck, David C. Miller.

Fellow Craft—George W. Blodgett.

Master Masons—Leonard B. Rose, George

W. Harris, James Cochrane, Jonathan Foster, Edmund Badger, Orasmus Bowers, Jason Gratton, James Gray, Benjamin Coo-ly, Enos Bachelder, A. E. Hutchins, John Tomlinson, Samuel D. Green, Pelatiah Dewy, Adam Richmond, David Webb, John Ammock, James Taylor, William W. Phelps, B. Bliss.

Mark Master-Solomon Southwick. Royal Arch Masons-Miles P. Lampson, David Bernard. Knight of the Red Cross-Richard Hollis-

Knights Templars and Illustrious Knight of the Cross—Anthoney Cooley, Cephas A. Smith, Augustus P. Hascall, Hollis Pratt, Herbert A. Read, James Ballard, John Has-

The obligations of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and the

MASTER'S DEGREE.

A. B. of my own free will and accord att some cunninge chinke;) I saie itt is righte in the presence of Almighty God, and this queare, forr to see them poundeinge and pegmasons, do hereby and hereon in addition to the a whom I shall hear so to be, but unto him hor date the a whom I shall hear so to be, but unto him and unto them only whom I shall find so him and unto them only whom I shall find so to be after strict trial and due examination to my own free will and choice; furthermore are lawful information given; Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not promise and swear that I will sapport wrong this lodge of Most Excellent Masprom.

itution of the general Grand Royal ter Masons nor a prother or this a Arch Chapter of the United States of Aure-the value of any thing knowingly myself,

length of my cable tow; furthermore I will not wrong this lodge nor a brother of this degree, to the value of his wages or one penny myself knowingly, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it: furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not sail even barter as a substant of the sail even barter as a substan or a quarter of a dollar. To all which I do hereby and hereon thost solemly and sincer-OBLIGATION OF THE 5TH, OR PAST

MASTER'S DEGREE.

I, A. B. of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God, and this worshipful lodge of Past Master Masons, do hereby and hereon most solmnly and sincerely promise and swear, in addition to my former obligations, that I will not give the degree of past master mason to any one of an inferior degree, nor to any other person in the known world, except it be to a true and lawful brother or breth en past master masons or within the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such, and not unto him, nor unto and summons, given, handed, sent, or thrown from the hand of a brother of this degree, or from the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such, provided it be within length of my cable tow; furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will support the constitution af the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America, also the grand chapter of the state of—under which this lodge is held, and conform to all the bye laws, rules, and regulations of this or any other lodge of which I may at any time hereafter become a member, as far as in my power; farthermore do I promise and swear, that I will aid and assist all poor and indigent past master masons, as such; as far as in my power without masecure and inviolate in my breast as they nor any other over which I may hereafter preside, in a haughty, arbitrary, or imperi-ous manner, but will at all times use my utpromise and swear, that I will not close any Lodge over which I may at any time hereafter preside, without first giving it a lecture or part of a lecture that of the proceeding degrees; to all which I do etely most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, with a fixed and steady purpose of mind in me to keep and perform the same, binding myself under no less penalty than to have my tongue split from tip to root [or in ome lodges, cleave to the roof of my mouth? that I might forever hereafter be unable to speak the word, if ever I should prove wilfully guilty of violating any part of a past master mason, so help me God and keep me steadfast to keep and perform the same. OBLIGATION OF THE 6TH, OR MOST

EXCELLENT MASTER'S DE-

GREE. I, A. B. of my own free will and accord, in presence of Almighty God, and this Lodge of Most Excellent Master Masons, do hereby and hereon, in addition to my former ob ligations, most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I wil not give the degree of a Most Excellent Master Mason to any of an inferior degree, nor to any other person or persons in the known world except it be to a true and lawful brother or brethren of this degree, or within the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such, and not unto him nor unto them whom I shall hear so to be, but unto him and them only whom I shall find so to be after strict trial and due examination or lawful information; furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will o bey all regular signs and summons given handed, sent, or thrown to me from the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such, provided it be within the length of my cable tow; furthermore do I promise and swear that I will support the Constitution of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America, also the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of

-under which this Lodge is held, and hereon most solemnly & sincerely swear conform to all the bye laws, rules and regulations of this or any other lodge of which I may at any time hereafter become a member; furthermore do I promise and swear,

laws, rules and regulations of this or any or, but will give him due and timely notice other large of mark master masons of which of all approach of danger if in my power; I may at any time hereafter become a mem- furthermore do I bromise and swear, that per; that I will obey all signs and summons will dispense light and knowledge to all given, handed sent or thrown to me from the hand of a brother mark master mason or from the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such provided it be within the

will not sell, swap, barter or exchange my mark which I shall hereafter choose, nor send it a second time to pledge until it is fawfully redeemed from the first; further-formance of the same. more do I promise and swear, that I will receive a brother's mark when offered to DEGREE. most solemnly and sincerely promise and illy promise and swear, in addition to my for swear, with a steady and fixed purpose of mind in me to keep and perform the same, gree of a Royal Arch mason to any one of hinding myself under no less paralty than to an inferior degree, pay to any other hairs in binding myself under no less penalty than to an inferior degree, nor to any other being in have my right ear smote off, that I may be for-

ever unable to hear the word, and my right on Royal Arch Mason, or within the body of a hand chopped off as the penalty of an im-posture, if I should ever prove wilfully guilty such, and not unto him, or unto them, whom of violating any part of this my solemn oath I shall hear to be so, but unto him or unto them or obligation of a mark master mason, so whom I shall find so to be after strict trial, due help me God and keep me steadfast to keep examination, or lawful information received. and perform the same. Detach the hand and kiss the book.

Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will not give the Royal Arch word which I shall hereafter receive, neither in the Chapter not out of it, except there be present Companions Royal Arch masons, who with myself, make three, and then under the living Arch not above my breath. Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not wrong this Chapter nor a Companion of this degree to the value of any thing knowingly myself, nor suffer it to be done by others if in my power to prevent it; Furthernore, do I promise & swear, that I will not be at the exaltation of a candidate at a clandestine Chapter I knowing it to be such ; Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will not assist or be present at the exaltation of a candidate for this degree upon any person who has not regularly received the several degrees of an Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft, Master Mason, Mark Master, Past Master, and Most Excellent Master, to the best of my knowledge and belief; Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will not assist nor see any more nor less than three candidates exalted at one and the same time; Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will not assist or be present at the forming and opening of a Royal Arch Chapter, unless there shall be present nine regular, Royal Arch Masons; Furthermore, do I promise & swear, that I will not speak evil of a Companion Royal Arch Mason neither behind his back nor before his face but will apprise him of approaching danger if in my power; Fur-thermore, do I promise and swear, that I will not strike a Companion Royal Arch Mason in anger, so as to draw blood; Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will support the constitution of the G. G. R. A. Chapter of the U.S. A. Also the constitution of the Grand Royal Arch of the state of _____, under which this Chapter is held, and conform to all the bye-laws, rules and regulations of this or any other Chapter of which I may hereafter become a member; Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will obey all where is thy blush!"
But still larther: "By transferring his chandled the mount of the large of the early use of shoes." &c. Many other unhappy sufferer satisfied that Masonic vengance will destroy every hope of gaining a large of the subject systematized,

"But still larther: "By transferring his chandled, the Moses was commanded them with they fave to put off his shoes," &c. Many other passages of scripture, might be adduced, in with what jealously the people of these U. S. hid watched the introduction of societies to the value of one cent knowing myself, nor ascertained that the order was ever regular large. The first of his leafly the people of these unhappy sufferer satisfied that Masonic vengence will destroy every hope of gaining a large of his lar promise and swear, that I will aid and assista Companion Royal Arch Mason wherever I shall see him engaged in any difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, whether he be right or wrong; Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that a Companion Royal Arch Mason's secrets given me in charge as such and I knowing him to be such shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own when communicated it to me-Murder and Treason not excepted; Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will be aiding ar sisting all poor and indigent Royal Arch Masons their widows and orphans wheresoever dispersed round the globe, so far as in my power, without injury to myself or family materially. To all of which I do most so-lemly and sincerely promise and swear with fixed and steady purpose of mind in me to keep and perform the same, binding myself under the no less penalty than to have my skull struck off, and my brains exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, were I ever to prove wilfully guilty of violating any part of

my solemn obligation of a Royal Arch Mason, so help me God and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same. Note-Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will vote for a Companion Royal Arch Mason before any other person

of equal qualifications. The political, moral, and religious nature and tendency of the foregoing obligations were again freely discussed, whereupon it was resolved by all the Royal Arch Masons, that the foregoing obligations are, according to our best recollections, substantially true—and by the convention unanimoutly, That they are neither legally, morally, or religiously binding, and that they be published to the world.

The obligations of the Knights of the Red Cross, Knights Templer, the sealed obliga-tion and obligations of the Phrice Illustrious Order of the Cross were then read as fol-

lows :-Obligation of Kt of the Red Cross.

1, A, B, of my own free will and accord, n presence of the Supreme Architect of the Universe and these witnesses, do hereby & I will always hail, forever conceal & ... reveal any of the secret arts, parts en of the U.S. of the mysteries appertaining to t'ENDIX, Knights of the Red Cross, unlespondence that I will aid and assist all poor and indi-gent brethren of this degree, their widows order, or within the bod and the author, relative to ginge and cobbelinge awaie togethere; nott inn mendelinge men's shoes, to keepe theire feete drie withalle, buttimn peggeinge goode brave patches on their soules and conciences, and stitcheinge upp grate rippes inn theire moralitee. Theye allsoe doe singe ryghte wyttie songes, and therewithe doe make mutche cheere and jollitee."

Inasous, do hereby and hereon in addition to my former obligations, most solemnly and sinc irely promise and swear that I will not give the degree of a mark master mason to any one of an inferior degree: nor to any other person in the known world, except it be a true and lawful brother or brethren of this degree, their widows and orphans, wheresoever dispersed round the globe as far as in my power without in juring myself or family; furthermore do I promise and swear, that the secrets of a brother of this degree, their widows and orphans, wheresoever dispersed round the globe as far as in my power without in juring myself or family; furthermore do I promise and swear, that the secrets of a brother of this degree, their widows and orphans, wheresoever dispersed round the globe as far as in my power without in juring myself or family; furthermore do I promise and swear, that the secrets of a brother of this degree as such and I knowing him to be such shall will an dozen, or three shillings single.

These who wish to supply them-

from a Those who wish to supply them-

at the conferring this order of K't hood upon | tribute to his necessities my prayers, my inson unless he shall have previously regularly received the several degrees of E. tered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason, to the best of my knowledge and belief : I do not assist or be present at the forming and to my hurt and dishonor.

opening of a council of Knights of the Red Templar's Oath. opening of a council of Knights of the Red ross, unless there be present at least 5 reg ular Knights of the order, or the representa thermore promise and swear that I will vin dicate the character of a courteous Sir K't of the Red Cross when wrongfolly traduced; hat I will help him in a lawful occasion in preferance to any brother of an inferiour de-gree, and so far as honor, truth and justice waternt : I furthermore do promise and , that I will support and maintain the bye-laws of the council of which I may hereafter become a member, the rules and reg ulations of the Grand Encampment under which the same may be holden, together with the constitution and ordinances of the General Grand Bucampment of the U. S. of A merica, so far as the same may come to my knowledge. To all which I solemnly pro mise and swear, binding myself under no lespenalty than that of having my house torn lown the timber thereof set up, and I hang ed thereon, and when the last trump shall blow, that I be forever excluded from the society of all true and courteous K'ts, should I ever wilfully or knowingly violate any part of this solemn obligation of Knights of the Red this solemn obligation of Knights of the Red Cross. So help me God, and keep me stead

fast to keep and perform the same. You further swear that should you ev er know a Companion violate any essential part of this obligation you will use your most decided endeavours by the blessing of God to bring such person to the strictest & most punishment, agreeable to the rules and usages 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 transfering his character after him whereve he may go, by exposing him to the con-tempt of the whole fraternity and the world, but of our Illustrious Order more especially, during his whole natural life, nothing herein going to prevent yourself or any other when lected to the dignity of Thrice Illustrious Knight from retaining the ritual of the Or der, if prudeuce and caution appear to be in such dignity authorizing the elected to governed by no rules but the dictates of his own judgment, in regard to what will best conduce to the interest of the order, but that he be responsible for the character of those whom he may induct and for the concealment of said ritual.

3d. Should any Thrice Illustrious Companion or acting officer of any council which may have them in hand require your aid in any emergency in defence of the recovery of charge, you swear cheerfully to exthe nature of the time and place will admit, to the sacrifice of life, liberty and property to all this you soberly swear; to all and every part thereof we bind you, and by ancient infamous penalty than dying the death of a traitor, by having a spear or other sharp in-strument, like as our Divine Master thrust in your left side, bearing testemony, even death, of the power and justice of the mark of Holy Cross 2d Obligation.

I do now by the honor and power of the mark of the Holy and Illustrious Order of the Cross, which I now hold to Heaven in my right hand as the earnest of my faith and in the dread presence of Most Holy and Almighty God, solemnly swear and declare, that I will give myself to this Holy & Illustrious Order, confiding fully and unservedly in the purity of their morals and the ardor of their pious enthusiasm for the re-covery of the land of their fathers, and the blessed clime of our Lord's sufferings, and never to renounce the mark of

the order nor the claims and welfare of my

I swear to venerate the mark as the wis-

hearts in the works of holy crusade, and as an encouragement to act with zeal and efficiency; and I swear to consider its mysteries as the only proper test of an Illustrious Brother of the Cross. I swear to wear the mark of this order without the least addition, except what I shall be legally entitled induction, forever, if not without the physical means of doing so, or its being contrary to propriety, and even then, if pos-sible to wear the Holy Cross; and I swear to put a chief dependence for the said worthy and pious objects therein.

swear to put confidence in every Illustrious Brother of the Cross, as a true and worthy follower of the blessed Jesus, who has sought this land not for private good, but prety and the religion of the Most High and

Almighty God. I swear never to permit my political prin-ciples, nor private interest to become coun ter to his, if forbearance and brotherly kind ness can operate to prevent it, and never to if I know it, in war nor in peace under such circumstances that I may not in instice to myself, my Cross and country wish him unqualified success, and if perchance it should happen without my know edge or being thereof that I will use my best endeavours to satisfy him, even to relinquishing my arms or purpose. I will never shed another's blood, or thwart his good fortune, knowing him to be such, nor see it done by others, if it is in my power to prevent it.

I swear to advance my brother's best interest by always supporting his military fame, & political preferment in opposition to another, by employing his arms and his aid in his ocation under all circumstances where I self, and that in a safe and secure place, shall not suffer more by so doing then he by my neglecting to do so.

I swear to look on his enimies as my eni-mies, and his friends as my friends, and stand forth to mete out tender kindness or vengeance accordingly, but never to intrude on his social or domestic relations to his hurt or dishonor, by claiming his privileges or debauching or defaming his female relations and friends.

I swear never to see, calmly or without earnest desires and decided measures to preent the ill treatment, slander or defamation the least shadow of injury about to is head, without well and truly in-m thereof; and if in my power to ar to fail by sword or council, to

and good name. prosecute a brother bepot our order, till the uncil shall be inad-

s to re-

luence and my purse.

be under the control of m ouncil, or if belonging to none, to that which is nearest to me, and never to demu to, or complain at any decree, concerning which my brothers as a council, shall confurthermore promise and swear, that I will ceive me to deserve, and enforce on my head

by and hereon, most solemnly and sincerel romise and swear that I will always hail orever conceal and never reveal any of the secret arts, parts or points appertaining to this order of Knight Templar, unless it be to a true and lawful companion Sir Knigh Templar, or within the body of a just and lawful Encampment of such, and not unto him or them until by due trial, strict examination or lawful information, I find him or them lawfully entitled to the same: I forthermore promise and swear that I will answer and obey all due signs and regular sum monses which shall be given or sent to me Templar, or given to me by the hands of a niles, natural infirmities and unavoidable accidents only excusing me: I furthermore promise and swear that I will help, aid and assist with my council, my sword, and my purse, all poor and indigent Knight Templars, their widows and orphans, they ma cing application to me as such, and I find ing them worthy, so far as I can do it without material injury to myself, and so far as this order of Knighthood upon any person who has not regularly received the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Mark Master. Past Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch Mason, and been regularly constituted a Knight of the Red Cross, to the best of my knowledge and belief: I furthermore prom ise and swear that I will not assist or be pre sent at the forming and opening of an En campment of Knights Templar, unless there be present 7 Knights of the order, as the representatives of three different Encampments acting under the sanction of a legal warrant Furthermore I do promise and swear that I will go the distance of 40 miles even barefoot and on frosty ground to save the life and the governing principles in so retaining it, releive the distress of a worthy Knight should I know that his distress required it and my abilities permit : furthermore I do promise and swear that I will wield my sword in defence of innocent virgins, desti tute widows and helpless orphans and the Christian religion : Furthermore I do promise and swear that I will support and maintain the bye-laws of the Encampment of which I may hereafter become a member the edicts and regulations of the Grand Encampment, under which the same may be holden, together with the laws and consti ercise all the assistance in his favor which tution of the General Grand Encampment of the U. States of America, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge: To all this I most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, with a firm and steady resoluamous penalty than dying the death of a any hesitation, equivocation, mental reservation, or self evasion of mind in me what ever, binding myself under no less penalty than to have my head struck off and placed on the highest spirs in Cristendom, should I knowingly or wilfully violate this my solemn obligation of Knights Templar. So help me God and keep me steadfast to perform and keep the same. Before the administration of the next ob

ligation the candidate is required to drink four libations; at the 5t libation he is presented with a human skull and told that he must submit to the degradation of drinking his 5th libation from this skull or he cannot proceed further; on his assenting to drink rom this skull he is required to repeat the following obligation, called the sealed obligation, and in testimony of his sincerity to partake the wine from the skull.

Sealed Obligation. This pure wine I now take in testimony of my belief in the mortality of the body, and tigated by those whose particular, if not exthe immortality of the soul; and may this liclusive province it was in the first place. dom and decree of heaven to unite our the immortality of the soul; and may this libation appear as a witness against me both here and hereafter; and as the sins of the whole world were laid upon the head of the Savior, so may all the sink committed by the person whose skull this was, be heaped to draft a memorial to Congress, on the sub-I ever knowingly or wilfully violate or transgress any obligation that I have heretofore taken, take at this time or shall at any future

> 1st, Obligation. You do now by your honor and in view of the power and union of the Illustrious order of the Cross, now first made known to you, and in dread presence of the Most Holy and Almighty God, solemnly and sincerely swear and declare that to the end of your life you will not, either in consideration of gain interest or honor, nor with good or bad design ever take the least step or measure, or be in strumental in any such object, to betray or to communicate to any person or being, or membor of the same in the known world, not to any craft or crafts not entitled to them, any secret, or secrets, ceremony or ceremonies. or any part thereof, appertaining to the order & degree known among masons as the Holy Illustrious Order of the Cross: that you will not at any time or times whatever either now or hereafter, directly or indirectly, by letter, figure, or character, or hy any mode whatever expose or communicate any information secrets or mysteries heretofore alluded to, & and that you will never speak on or upon, or breathe, high orlow, any ceremonies or secrets appertaining thereto, out of Council when there shall not be two or more Knights Companions of the order present beside your-

otherwise than a true Knights Companion of the Cross, nothing here in going to interfere with the prudent practice of the duties enjoined by the order, or any arrangement for their enforcement. I swear to obey all summons, sent from any council to me, or from any most Illustrious Knight, whether Illustrious counsellor for the time being, or by induction; and to be governed by the constitution usages and

customs of the order, without variation or

whereby any opinion, even of the nature &

found by any other person, be he a mason or

change. I swear never to see nor permit more than two candidates who with a seignior induct or will make three, to be advanced at the same time, in any council where I shall be : nor shall any candidate by suffrage, be in-ducted without a unarimons vote of the Il lustrious Brethren in council, nor shall any council advance any member, there not being three Illustrious Knights, or one most Il lustrious, and four Illustrious Knights of the Cross present, which latter may be substituted by most Illustrious Induction; nor yet when there shall not be a full and proper mark of the order, such as usage has a-

I dopted to our alter of includ or other Jen ole and worthy materials contained within the apartmens of council, as also the Holy Bibie; nor will I ever see a council open ed for business without the ceremony ofta ng the mark exercised on the character of y Brother, prayers and the reading the 35th Psalm of David. Nor will I ever con sent to, or countenance more than two per-sons of the same business or calling in life I, A. B. of my own fee will and accord, to belong to, or be inducted and advances in the presence of Almighty God, and this in any one council of which I am a clamber. Encampment of Knights Templars, do hereprevent or exclude members from other mails of the country, or from foreign paris, from if they consent formally and adjoining us, if they consent formally and truly to stand in difference and defence of the first of their bar brethren in the counci nor to prevent advancements to fill vac cies ocasioned by death or removal. To al them, and every part thereof, I do now, as before, by the honor and power of the mark as by an honorable and awful oath, which confirmeth all things in the dread presence of the most Holy and Almighty God, sol-emoly and in truth, bind and obligate my soul, and in the earthly penalties, to wit; from a regular Encompanent of Knights that for the violation of the least particle, any of the here taken obligations, I be made regular Sir Knight Templar, if within 40 the silent and mute subject of the displeasof the Hlustrious Order, and have their pow er and wrath turned on my own head; to my destruction and dishonor, which like the nail of Jael, may be the sure end of an unworthy wretch, by piercing my temples with a true sense of my ingratitude, and fo a breach of silence in case of such an unhap-py event, that I shall die the infame is seat of a traitor, by having a spear or other shar truth, honor, and justice may warrant: I weapon, like as my Lord thrust in my left furthermore promise and swear that I will side, bearing testinony even in death, of the not assist or be present at the conferring of power of the mark of the Holy and Illustrious Cross, before I. S. II. our thrice Illistrious counsellor in Heaven, the grand coun cil of the good: To this I swear. Glory to our most Holy and Almighty God, and good will to our country.

After another short discussion, the Knight

present then unanimously resolved, That the foregoing obligations are substantially cor rect; and by this convention unauimously that they are neither legally, morally, or religiously binding, and that they be published to the world.

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock of the next day.

LEONARD B. ROSE, Ch'n

DAVID BERNARD, Sec'y. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1828.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjourn In the absence of Messrs. Rose & Bernnard, Solomon Southwick, Eaq. of Albany was unanimously chosen Chairman. Mr Richard Hollister was then unanimously op-

pointed Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the meeting

briefly to the following effect: Gentlemen-I have a proposition to make, which is demanded by what we owe to the character of our country, and the cause in which we are engaged. If it be true, as has been stated, that William Morgan was incarcerated in the mag ine of the fortress of Ni agara, it was a prostitution of that bulwark o our freedom and independence, unparalleled ih the history of our country, or in that of any other country pretending to the possession of civil liberty. If done, it must have been done by or through tacit permission or direct agency of the person or persons having charge of that forcess as servants of the peo ple of these United States ; and nence bil the government and people owe it to frein own dignity of character & the cause of ei vil liberty, to discharge the guilty from their service, if true ; or to wipe off, both from the accused and themselves, the foul stain, if the report be false. For my solf I know nothing of the facts; but I have seen them stated un der sanction of such names as command my full confidence. I allude, gentlemen, to what is calld the Lewiston Convetion 2 the authors of which, tho' greatly abused, I believe to have been actuated by the purest of motives, and to deserve the gratitude of their country. They have made the Report on testimony satisfactory to themselves; and it is now due to the character of our country and its government that the charge beloves-

resolution which was unanimously adop-

Resolved, That a committee be appointed upon my head in addition to my own, should ject of the prostitution of the Fortress of Niagaza. to the incarceration of William Morgan, a free citizen of the United States, by persons calling themselves Free Masons, and period take, in relation to any degree of ma- without any legal authority for such violence sonry or order of Knighthood, so help me God. and coercion.

Resolved, Tha Solomon Southwick James Ballard, John Hascall, Herbert A. Read Anthony Cooley, W. W. Phelps and Edward Badger, compose said committee; and that they sign the memorial in behalf of this convention.

On motion, Resolved, Thet a committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare the degrees of Free Masonry, above that of Master for publication ; and Elder David Bernard, Elder John G. Stearns, Solomon Southwick, Rev. Reu-ben Sanborn, David C. Miller, John Hascall Herbert. A. Read, Richard Hollister, Samne D. Green, Oliver Forward, Edward Giddins, Judge Hirman, (of Pike, Allegary county,) William Perry and W. W. Pilelph of the state of New York, and Martin Flint of the state of Vermont, compose the said committee. On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be

appointed to draft a circular invitation to all Free Masons, whe are opposed to the institution of Masonry, and to secret association in general in the United States, to meet at this place on the 4th of July next : that they prepare an address to be delivered on the oc casion; and that Solomon Southwick, John Hascall, John Tomlinson, Herbert A. Read, David C. Miller, W. W. Phelps, and A. P. Hascall compose the said committee.

general principles of the institution can be Resolved, That editors of the following pa pers, be and they are hereby requested to publish the proceedings of this convention to wit :- Republican Advocate, Western Advertiser, Buffalo Patriot, Jamestown Journal, Western Star, Le Roy Gazette, Livingston Register, Anti-Masonic Enquirer, Seneca Farmer, Lake Light, Cazenovia Monitar, National Observer, Sandy Hill Sun, Pall um of Liberty, N. J. Union Telegraph, Indi-ana & Jefferson Whig, National Intelligencer and Georgetown Columbian, and all others, who are willing to give the public information upon this subject.

The convention then adjourned, to meet again at this place on the fourth day of July S. SOUTHWICK, CKn.

RICHARD HOLISTER. Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC. Having been initiated in the mysteries of Speculative Free Masonry in March, 1825, deem it a duty to absolve myself from all connexeon with said society.
ROBERT M'KEL P

Clarence, Feb. 25, 1828.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1828.

MASONRY UNVALLED. We this week blacken our sheet with the horrible and unearthly obligations imposed upon men who are induced to submit themselves to the bondage of Free Masonry. They are more attrocious and appalling than our much excited imagination had conceiv ed of. We were unprepared to believe that human nature was so perverse as to invent such rankly implous rites-and much less to learn that men who boast of their civil and religious gifts, are self-devoted to principles and purposes that destroy society, endanger the country, and mock and impugn the laws of God. How little have we known of Free Masonry! Who imagined that we had in the bosom of society, men,

" By a dark oath, in hell's own language fram'd, to " oppose the interests, embarrass the business, point out to the world as an unworthy and vicious vagabond," and, finally, to bring to "strict and condign punishment," all who incur the penalties of their Fraternity ? Who dreamed that such awful principles were inculcated and disseminated throughout the country, poisoning the sentiments and destroying the peace of society! Who suspected that the seeds of misrule and anarchy which produced such a harvest of blood and carnage in France, were already sown and rooted in our own country! Those who have heretofore regarded Ma-

sonry as a mere useless Institution, will now be satisfied that it is a positively bad and dangerous one. The public can no longer shut their eyes or deafen their ears to this alarming fact. The doctrines inculcated by these obligations tend directly to the subversion of all religion and government. They are nothing less than ILLUMINISM in its most leveling and impious character. They partake of all that was ferocious and fanatical, without possessing the single redeeming virtee which distinguished the crusaders. Neither property, character, or life, is respected by these exalted Free Mason obligations. All laws, human and divine, must succumb to the controlling duties of their Illustrious Order!

There can now be but one sentiment in the country in relation to Free Masonry. Every good citizen will unite in putting it down. The heavy hand of universal indignation must hereafter rest upon it. It would be criminal in the highest degree, after an exposure of such monstrous doctrines, to tolerate the existence of an Institution which inculcates them. They jeopardise every man's interests, they mock the christian's hope, and endanger the nation's peace. The scope and tendency of all their principles and ceremonies are directly opposed to the welfare of society, the dictates of conscience, the injunctions of religion, the spirit of our laws, and the genius of our coun-

Of the authenticity of these obligations we cannot entertain a doubt. Independent of the high responsibility from which they emanate, they bare the stamp and impress of Masonry. Le Loy was the nursery of the Order for the western district. A legitimate masonic bantling was conceived, born, swaddled, cradled, matured, ripened, and finally strangled, there. The evil worked its own cure. Having gone to the heart of Mamry, and finding it bitter and gangrene, The chairman then moved the following they " spewed it out," and are now restored to intellectual sanity and moral health. The persons who make this disclosure were the pillars upon which Free Masonry there rested. But the burthen was too heavy. They withdrew, and the edifice first shook. then tottered, and has now FALLEN.

LE Roy, so recently the Babylon of Free Masonry, now stands redeemed and disenthralled from its pollutions. The citizens who were compelled to humble and abase themselves in the presence of the great Moloch of the Order, are now as free as the air they breathe. Their gilded aprons and gorgeous banners will no longer dazzle the eye or kiss the sun-beams. The "grip" has lost its charm and the "sign" forgets its cunning. The "oath" no longer seals the lips, and their threatened "vengeance" ceases to chill the blood of those whose consciences admonish them to renounce its profanations. Their unfinished and deserted temple, that was raising its impious dome to the Heavens that it was designed to mock and blaspheme, now stands naked and bald, the lazer house of strangled crime and perfidy, attracting the finger of scorn and the eye of contempt.

We welcome our friend Strong, of the Orleans Advocate, into the fellowship of FREE PRESSES. He has shaken off the masonic bonds, and espouses the cause of the people and the country. With the unrelenting and savage anathemas of the Fraternity staring him in the face, and the reeking dagger pointing its " vengeance" at his heart, the resolution to be free was bold and manly, proving that with him the inunctions of duty were paramount to the suggestions of danger or interest. He knew that he must be " pointed out to the world as an unworthy and vicious vagabond," and that the brethren would "oppose his interests" and " derange his business." He must look, however, for protection and support, against masonic calumny and persecution, to the magnanimity and justice of the people, to whom he will not look in vain. Mr. Strong had taken seven of the degrees of Masonry, and became satisfied that the Institution was injurious to society, and dangerous to the country.

63 Several communications will receive attention next week.

Some of the citizens of Batavia, the theatre of masonic violence and outrage, whose feelings have become highly and justly excited, have been surprised into a step, them, was ill-judged and premature.

Mr. Southwick, the fearless champion of civil liborty, while at Batavia, received a public dinner, to which, when the generous feelings of the citizens bordered on enthusiasm, was added a nomination for Governor. This hasty proceeding, if persisted in, would be productive of great mischief. We have other objects in view, and higher duties to perform. The men who have the sacred cause of conscience and liberty at heart, will not seek their own aggrandizement from the conflict.

We have known Mr. Southwick long and intimately, and on proper occasions have indicated both our regard for his interests and our zeal for his prosperity. We are familiar gers of the Institution, and the bloody nawith his strong virtues, his glaring faults, and his manifold misfortunes, and can therefore account for the infatuation that has beguiled him into a .heme, which, if not promptly overruled by the good sense of the community, would rain him, and depress and embarrass a cause which is uniting the best exertions of patriotism and christianity The deep and general sentiment of hostility towards Free Masonry cannot and may not be diverted from its legitimate purpose. It contemplates neither the elevation or oppression of individuals. Its single aim (and that aim will not be misdirected,) is to benefit the "country, the whole country, and nothing but the country."

WILLIAM T. ALVIS, whose renunciation we publish to-day, is an educated Christian Indian, of the Tuscurora Nation. His character is fair and his habits correct. His renunciation came to us in his own handwriting and was entirely spontaneous, arising from a conviction that the Institution was both "foolish and wicked." It will be seen that he regards the " Masonic customs?" in the same light that he does tho "Indian dances," and the resemblance will be confessed by all who compare them. The Indians, however, have this advantage over their semi-barbarian brothers; they are sincere, while the Masons make a mere mockery of Religion.

A Watertown (Jefferson co.) paper says that the " Anti-Masonic excitement, which has produced such ravages in the Western counties, begins to show itself among us." Meetings, it seems, have been held in most of the towns of that county, and resolutions passed against the supporters of Free Masons. We learn from other sources that the spirit of freemen is awake in that county, particularly in the towns of Hounsfield and Henderson; and we rejoice to hear such tidings. Anti-Masonry will penetrate into the remotest parts and most secluded sections of the state. The cause will triumph far and near. The character and principles of Masonry only want to be known to be

The Anti-Masonic Convention, whose proceedings we publish to-day, gave satisfactory evidence that the " excitement" had not abated, although the election is over. Every town was represented by Delegates, whose nerves are strung and whose hearts are warm in the cause. Upon this question every oitizen acts understandingly. They and the rest of the female world. And a have reflected and read much, and are rea- most invidious distinction it is. A distinctheir belief and conduct. We have on no former occasion seen a County Convention accord with moral embracing more worth, intelligence, and firmness

Early Lake Navigation. The Niagara Herald announces the arrival, at that port, of the Schooner Caroline from Genesee ri-

The county of Seneca has appointed twelve, and the county of Niagara seven, Delegates to the Le Roy Convention.

The Post Master at Romulus, Seneca county, will please accept our acknowledgments as a " receipt" for sixteen subscribers to the Enquirer, with a year's subscription from each in advance.

ANTI MASONIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates from the several towns in the county of Monroe, convened by public notice on the 27th February, at Christopher's Mansion House, REUBEN WILLEY, Esq. of Perinten, was shorer chairman, and JOSHUA HOWELL, Esq. of Chili, appointed secretary.

The following Delegates produced their credentials, and took their seats :-Rrighton .- Doct. J. W. Smith, O. N. Bush, Wm. C. Bloss.

Clarkson. - Wm. Groves, Thomas Beach, Benjamin Wood, Roswell W. Green. Greece. - Silas Walker, John G. Crandall. Ogden .- William B. Brown.

Parma.—Jason Tyler, Zolved Stevens, Josiah Denton, Roswell Hutchinson. Penfield .- Joseph Fuller, Solomon Case, Alexander Case. Pittsford .- John Armstrong, Ephraim

Perinton .- Reuben Willey, John Peters, A. D. Gage.

Rush.—Alfred Brainard, Daniel Williams. Sweden .- Isaac V. Saunders, Clark Rut ter, Elias D. Wilcox.

Wheatland .- Isaac T. Lewis, Wm. Gar-

butt, Levi Lacy, Clark Hall. Chili.—Moses Sperry, Samuel Lacy, Ben-amin Bowen, Joshua Howell. Riga .- Thes. Bingham, James Knowles

Gates .- Robert Wilson, E. M. Parsons, F. Whittlesey.

Mendon.—Doct. Milton Sheldon, Zebulor

Townsend, Charles Foot, Jr. Henrietta .- Jared Gorton, John Garvin, Joseph Brown.

The objects of the Meeting being explained, a free interchange of sentiment took place and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Resolved-That we approve the call of a Convention of Delegates from the western counties of this State, to be held at Le Roy on the 6th of March next-and that this

meeting proceed to the choice of Delegate to represent the county of Monroe in said

Convention. Resolved-That the existence of Secret cited, have been surprised into a step, Societies in a Free Government is, in any which, a moment's reflection will satisfy event, useless; calculated to promote injurious, jealousies and fears among community and may easily become alarming and dangerous to our civil rights.

Resolved-That the disclosures which have been made of the principles and obligations of Speculative Free Masonry, proves it to be an Institution of dangerous tendency—liable to be used as an engine for exalting unworthy men, and effecting improper measures—pla-cing the citizen in a situation in which his duty to his country must, in many instance conflict with his obligations to the Societyand weakening the sanction of morality and religion by the multiplication of profane oaths and an immoral familiarity with religion forms and sacred things.

Resolved—That the outrages committed

upon the liberty and life of Captain William Morgan, and upon the liberty of Col. David C. Miller, afford horrible proof of the danture of Masonic oaths. Resolved-That the frequent meetings of

numerous members of the Masonic Fraternity to plot these outrages, and their almost universal attempt to palliate them when com-mitted, their ridicule of the aroused indignation of community at such crimes, their misrepresentions of the motives of those honestly investigating them, and their attempts to screen the offenders from the arm of justice, these outrages, and warrants us in holding them responsible for these enormities.

Resolved—That incompany sufficiently identifies the Institution Resolved-That, inasmuch as we believe that the Institution contains among its nom-

inal numbers many worthy and honest men, we therefore harbor no ill will against individual masons, and have no disposition to impute guilt to all indiscriminately-but that we hold the Institution and its supporters responsible, and shall treat them accordingly. Resolved-That we half with pleasure the proceedings of the meeting held at Le Roy on the 19th ult, and that those masons who

have conscientiously thrown off the shackles of a blood-stained order, and exposed its dangerous and horrid obligations, deserve the gratitude of their country.

Resolved, That Matthew Brown, Jr. A.
W. Riley, Wm. Groves, John G. Crandall, Zolved Stevens, Wm. B. Brown, Isaac F.

Nichols, Solomon Case, John Arpastrong, Simeon M. Coe, Joseph Randall, Wm. Garbutt, Joshua Howell, Thomas Bingham, Milton Sheldon, Frederic Whittlesey, James K. Guernsey, James K. Livingston and E. S. Beach, be appointed Delegates to attend the Convention at LeRoy on the 6th March. Resolved, That Harvey Ely, Ezra M. Parsons, John Merchant, O. N. Bush, J. K. Livingston, H. B. Staunton, S. G. Andrews, J. W.Smith, and D. P. Parker, be a Central Corresponding Committee for the county

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed and published in the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

REUBEN WILLEY, Ch'bm. JOSHUA HOWELL, Secr'y.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ENQUIRER. THE LAW OF GOD AND THE LAW OF MA-SONRY, AS RESPECTS CHASTITY, COMPARED.

The law of God is "Though the commit adultery." The law of Masonry ""
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, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it. Here the law of God is set aside, and

a substitution made of a law, to which the most tremendous sanctions are annexed, which virtually abrogates the Divine law in all cases but those particularly specified. Here is an evident and an awful distinction made between Master Masons and others, and between a certain portion of females, dy on all occasions to give you reasons for tion which, though it amounts to a prohibon in the one case, implies an unlicensed liberty in the other. Does this masonic law accord with moral principles? Has God made this distinction? When he said "thou skalt not commit adultery," did he mean to include in the prohibition master masons' female commexions only ! This masonic law seems to be designed to render the law of God more binding in certain specified cases, than it is in others. And hereby the framers of, and the obligees to this law, call in question the perfection and obligations of the Divine law.

Are the female connexions of master masons, as to chastity, more sacred than others ? Is the security and protection of their chastity more sacred than the security and protection of the chastity of other females ? May master masons take greater liberties in seducing and rendering infamous the wives and sisters of others, than those belonging to their own Order? If not, why this oath? Truly, truly, this oath strikes at the very root of moral virtue, and opens a system of action subversive of all religion and morality. The greatest enemy of God and man could not have devised a principle better calculated to weaken in the human minde sens of obligation to the Divine law than this, nor better calculated to subvert and overturn the very pillars of human society. Its very nature is to destroy all confidence between man and man, in the most delicate of all human concerns. Farther, this oath implies either that master masons have no confidence in the moral principles of one another, in this respect, without the obligations of an oath, or that they have no confidence in the chastity of their female connexions. Their oath implies that their females stand in need of this pledge to guard them against their own vicious inclinations, or against the lawless seductions of an abandoned company of midnight seducers and adulterers. AN ANTI-OATH-MAN.

FOR THE ENQUIRER. A TRAVEL TO THE WEST.

Messrs. Editors-If you think the following worthy a place in your columns, you are at liberty to give it publicity. It is designed o shew that Masonry is not yet dead, as its advocates pretend-that threats and persuasions are still resorted to, to keep it alive.

Being about fifty miles to the west last week, I was requested to preach, and shew that Masonry was unscriptural. Accordingly gave out the appointment. On my way to the place of meeting I was met by a mason, who was a professor of religion. He asked me if I was going to expose Masonry. I told him I was. He said it was no part of my mission (if I was a Minister of Christ) meddle with politics. I informed him that I knew it; but it was my duty as a Minister of the Gospel to expose error, and warn my brethren against it. He said he had a strong objection to my going into their school house -the excitement was so great, that if I went forward to expose it, he feared the conse

quences. I told him I feared no consequences in the way of duty: that I knew masons had unlawfully kidnapped, and undoubtedly murdered Morgan, and had threatened me; but this should not deter me from exposing its wickedness and worthlessness. He folits wickedness and worthlessness. He folllowed me to the door of the house, strenuously opposing my going in. I went in notwithstanding, and filled my appointment.
Does not this shew that the Beast is not dead,
as many pretend! I know he has received a
deadly wound; but if he is let alone he will
gain strength and Morganize many.

My advice, therefore, is, that all Anti
Masons be bold, and never give up until Ma
senry is dead and buried. Ministers may then
oreach, and Editors may trint, without be-

preach, and Editors may print, without being threatened with masonic vengeance.

Livonia, Feb. 16, 1823.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Tuscarora Village, Feb. 23, 1828. I, WM. T. ALVIS, am a native of the Tus-carora Nation of Indians, residing in the State of New York, Niagara county. 1820 I went to the city of New York to obtain an English education. In the course of my studies I got acquainted with people who told me it would be a great; cquisition to get a knowledge of Free Masonry. I thought I would converse with Ministers who I thought I were good men, and who would converse with Ministers who I thought I were good men, and who would converse with the monster from society.

but general and united exertions alone can both. The seat so lately occupied by Gov. Clinton will for the present be filled by the Lieutenant Governor; but the space which he has long occupied in the eye of to the rules of the Senate, given the chair a among them, which renders the institution of the concurrent power with the Senate concurrent power with the Senate, given the chair a concurrent power with the Senate can be the senate In were good men, and who would on no account deceive or lead me into error. They told me it was a very good thing-it was an ancient and honorable Institution-it was patronized by all good men, and even by alone, which we know to be well founded, against of old. And according to their address was manted in the my steries of Free Masonry—I joined the Lodge of Masons in Lewiston, Niagara Co. and took three deductions, we have determined not only to abandon it forever but I was immediately dissatisfied with their foolery. It appeared to me just like the old Indians' customs and ideas of religion. The Masons' practices and the Indians' dance, thought I, are very much a lit, to be no longer partakers in its abosninalike. I have fersaken Indian customs, and embraced religion, as the only refuge in time of adversity. And now is it right that I should embrace such Heathenish and sinful customs as I have just rejected! My conscience immediately smote me, and said all this is not right; and said, remember for all this thou shalt be brought into judgment. And now a manner as to keep it void of offence." I do hereby sincerely and honestly, as in the presence of God, who knoweth all things, even the most secret thoughts and intents of the children of men, declare to all the world that Free Masonry, from the know-ledge I have of it, is foolish, and abomina-bly wicked, and I shall have no connexion whatever with the Institution of Free Masonry-and I wish the Free Masons not to acknowledge me as belonging to the Bro-therhood hereafter, and forever. P. S. I have read Morgan's Illustrations,

and, as far as I know, they are very correct. This, my recantation, has not been influenced by any one : it was altogether from my own reflections after reading Stearns' book.

" And although very few, or none, of the Bre-"And allough very lew, or none, of the breathere arrive to the sublimity and beautiful contrivance of Hiram Aniff, yet the very enemies of Free Masonry must own that it is the most renowned Society that ever way, is now, or perhaps ever will be, upon earth."—Masonic Minstrel.

From the Batavia Advocate. WANTED,

In the town of Avon, Livingston county, near the brick meeting house an Anti-Masonic Store. The necessary qualifications for any person desirous to meet with extensive encouragemement, are, that he be neien with every other assistance for the establishment of the same. The object of this, do; and as an evidence of their determination, they have withdrawn all patronage from every individual opposed to the Batavia and subsequent outrages; therefore, the people are also determined to withhold their sup-port from the "Brethren of the mystic tie." Further parteulars will be given on applica-

T. WIARD, or T. WARD.

East Avon, Feb. 7, 1828.

From the Orleans Advocate. The Masonic Institution .- Liberty of conscience, and freedom of speech are guaranteed to every American. And it is the duty,

rights.
What we have heretofore written and published relative to Freemasonry and the "Mor gon Affair," we wrote and published in the specify and integrity of our heart. We acted in strict accordance with the dictates of our conscience, and what we then believed was our duty. But our views respecting both, were different then from what they now are. We then believe, as we often average of the was elected in 1797, a member of the are. We then believe, as we often expres-sed, that there was not a man sufficiently depraved and corrupt within the pale of the Masonic Institution, to commit the worse than savage crime of cold-blooded murder; not foolish enough to attempt to surpress a publication having for its object, the exposition of the secrets of Masonry, by abducting its author. But we were deceived-of which fact we became convinced as soon as we saw the publication of the trials of those indicated as accessaries in the outrage on Morgan and Miller, had at Canandaigua in Auglast. The evidence there elicited, was too strong and carefulning at the carefulning and carefulning and carefulning at the carefulning and carefulning and carefulning at the carefulnin strong and conclusive, not to fasten conviction on every intelligent mind, that William Morgan had not only been abducted but murdered, by Masonic authority, and Masonic hands; and that the perpetrators of those crimes were shielded from justice, by Masonic influence. With the crimes were shielded from justice, by Ma-sonic influence. With these convictions for-by a portion of the New-York delegation in ced upon us—with these facts staring us in the face, we began seriously to look about us for proof, if any where to be found, of the uallow its members to violate our laws with had all along opposed his masures, he was reimpunity, but an attempt to throw the veil of moved from the office of canal commissioner inpenetrable secrecy over the crime and per-petrators of the most horrid murder that ever stained the annals of any age or country.--After much reflection and impartial investi-

institution, however excelent they may be of numerous and important services .- Bost. themselves, afford but a precarious security against the violation of our laws, or the taking of the lives of our citizens, when placed in competion with an exposition of its secrets and cut-throat OATHS.

2. That there is proof too positive to be

gainsayed or controverted, that the institution is stained with the blood of at least one fellow-being, for no other offence than an altempt to publish its secrets ;-that although but few masons may be tinged with the vengence-crying gore, yet many do actually con-nive at the bloody deed, and use every mean in their power to hush the righteous indignation which it has excited in the community at 3. That many men embrace the institution as their religion, and depend an the practice of its easy and hood-winked morals, for
salvation, instead of the righteousness of
Him who has said, "ye must be born again,"

Cated, and who was already intoxicated, and who was no longer capable of
the cated, and who was no longer capable of
the cated, and who was a quantity which they must

more benefitting a barbarian banditti, than a to decide. But certain, it is a case which moral society, composed of christian and ci-vilized men; oaths too, which are adminis-madversions of a virtuous and christian pubtered while the candidate is in no situation lic. Intemperance is an enemy to society either for reflection or the proper use of his which has already grown to such a size, as reason, and by men who have no right or to threaten to be able of itself alone to overconstituted authority for so doing-thereby throw the happiness and prosperity of the profaning the name of the Deity-trifling nation, and it is time some vigorous efforwith our laws and constitution; and blunting the feelings, and searing the consciences of such (and many there are) as do not duly consider the solemnity of an oath, when lawfully administered.

alarmingly currupt.

The above are a few of the conclusions which we have been reluctantly compelled to form respecting Free Masonry. But these alone, which we know to be well founded, determined not only to abandon it forever The house then resolved itself into a couourselves, but to use our best judgment, exit, to be no longer partakers in its abominations. To those who have long stood aloof from the Society; those who all believe to the territory of Huron, in order to allow Mr. be as innocent, in thought, word, and deed, M' Duffie an opertunity to take up the ap-

The cause in which we have embarked, lings and views could have induced us to enlist in it.—And we have yet to learn, that it is not honest—more honorable, and more in charecter with the chri tian, to confess and forsake, than to persist in what we are convinced is erronious, through pride or fear of being charged with instability.

No person can accuse us of being influence ed in this case, by pecuniary motives. And dience to what conscience approves as our duty to God and our country. In doing this it shall be our aim, not to intrude upon the rights, trifle with the privileges, wound the feelings, nor provoke the displeasure of any man. We do not wage war with Masonsamong them are many of our earliest and artillery we can make bear, against an institution, which now stands before the world with the incendiary's torch in one hand, and the murderer's dagger, reeking with the unappeased blood of a fellow being, in the other hand. Our course shall not be marked with violence and proscription, but with firmness and perseverence. If Masons are is to drew the lines on pure masonic princi-ples. They have asserted that Masons can al proof of the corruption of the Institution. The cause in which we are engaged is just disposed to indulge ill-will towards us for and rightous, and must finally triumph.

Masonic Tools.—We have heard much about the Tools which Masons are said to work with in their Lodges—but we are apprehensive the kind of Tools they find the most usefull, are those willing Jacks who are ready to carry the burthens that are too heavy for their own shoulders .- Seneca Far-

Light in the South -A very large Anti-Masonic meeting has been held in Sherburn, Chenango county, and a number of resolu tions unamimously adopted, breathing the pure spirit of freedom, and saying to secret the privelege and the happiness of every societies, in a language that they must ere man, whether high or low, rich or poor, to long understand, "our necks are not preparties a conscience void of offence towards ed for the yoke, and we will not wear it."—
God and towards men," in exercising these We understand the meeting was addressed public renunciation of the order, as corrupt and dangeaous.

" DE WITT CLINTON was born in 1769, He was elected in 1797, a member of the Assembly from the city of New-York; af terwards senator for four years, and in 1800, member of council of appointment, in 1802 Mr Clinton was appointed a senator of the U States, in place of Gen. Armstrong resigned—from which station he retired in 1803, having been chosen mayor of the city of New-York. He continued, with few in-termissions, to exercise the functions of that office for several years, in which period the projected an extensive plan for the de fence of the city, which was apopted and carried into effect. In 1810, he was appoin-ted one of the commissioners on the subject whose report, laws were passed by the legislature. He was again elected to the may-oralty of New-York in 1811, and was annu-ally re-chosen until 1815. In 1816, while a post merely honorary, though excessively laborious. But a re-action ensued, and De Witt Clinton was called from retirement in 1824, by an immense majority of his fellow citiens, to the Chief Magistracy of New York gation of the subject, we came to the following conclusions and determinations:

1. That the morals and precepts of the his native state. Mr. Clinton has rendered his native state.

> From the Onondaga Register. " Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink; that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken al

We have to record a melancholy and fatal instance of the effect of immoderate drink ing of ardent spirits. Mr Francis Fountain, of this place, who has long been in habits of intemperance, but who retained yet a large portion of a strong and vigorous con-stitution, was last week induced for the prospect of a dollar, to attempt to swallow a quart

stood high in the confidence of the public, & | 11 in Central Library of Rochester and Monroe C filled some of our most responsible civil offi-ces. atds in society, who are destroying them. "where I am ye cannot come." judging, to drink a quantity which they must 4. That the oaths imposed on masons, are have known would prove fatal, is not for us madversions of a virtuous and christian pubwas made to prevent at least in some measure, the rapidity of its growth. This, we believe, is the object of the societies for the promotion of Temperance, but much cannot be accomplished, until the good sene of the 5. That the government and discipline of most of the Lodges is so lax and tolerant, that grossly immoral and wicked conduct is not but general and united exertions alone can

members to order, and subjecting his decision to an appeal, was, after a long debate, adopted, by a vote of 31 to 15 on the first, branch, and of 43 to 2 on the 2d branch

In the House of Representatives, the bill making apprepriations for the support of the Navy, for the year 1828, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day .-mittee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Fløyd withdrew a motion he had made to take up the bill relating to the Oregon settlement; and Mr. Strong withdrew a motion which he made to take up the bill to provide for a territorial government for the territory of Huron, in order to allow Mr. propriation bills. The bill making appropriations for internal improvements was then taken up and gone through. Mr. Martin, of S. Cafolina, then moved to strike out from the bill the clause appropriating \$30,000 for surveys, which led to a discussion, which was not terminated when the committee rose.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill for the organization of a militia system was taken up, and after some discussion laid on the ta-ble. The Senate spent a short time in the consideration of executive business.

In the house, Mr. Floyd introduced a resolution, referring to the committee on the rules, to inquire into the expediency of adop-ting some mode of making Stenographers responsible for their reports. The resolution was laid on the table after a very short dis-cussion, by a vote of 89 to 30. The house as to office, we do not aspire so high as to castone "longing, lingering look" to so giddy eminence. But we do aspire to act in obethen went into committee of the whole on propriations for internal improvements, the bill making appropriations for fortifica tions, were severally taken up, and after some amendments, on motion of the chairman of committee on ways and means, were laid aside. The bill making appropriations for the military service was then taken up; best friends; we must and shall point all the but after some discussion the committee lose and reported the two first bills and amendments, and reported progress on the other. Congress .- No business of consequence

In the House of Representative a meni-

rial was presented from C. Raguet, late Charge des Affaires at Brazil, praying to be heard in defence of himself against the charges preferred against him of improprisome time since by Mr. Floyd, fixing the accommodation from abroad. adjournment of Congress for the 8th of A. a vote of 103 to 68.

The Committee on Ways and Means, ufactures of silk imported from Europe," were discharged from the consideration state of the Union.

A resolution was introduced celling the President to lay before the house any correspondence which may have taken by Esquire Gifford, a mason, who made a place between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the claims of the two Governments to the Territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains.

Thursday, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, the Process Bill was taken up Mr. Rowan spoke nearly three hours in favor of the bill. The

motion to reconsider was then carried. In the House of Representatives, aresolution was introduced referring it to the poses. The resolution was adopted. House then took up the Bill making :p. to be feared that even the utmost vigilance tary service for the year 1828. The a- commerce against the rapacity of privateers. mendments made in committee of the whole of internal navigation; in conformity with in both these bills, were concurred in by the House, with the exception of the amend-Duffie, was amended, so as to take away in it of a public administrator in the city the sums appropriated for the pay of Adju- of New-York. The subject has attracted the sums appropriated for the pay of Adjutant's Clerk, Quarter Master's Clerk, and considerable attention in and out of this Quarter Master's Sergeant. Mr. Gilmer moved a further reduction, so as to take full, is in the main adverse to the applicafrom the appropriation the sum proposed for the creation of new buildings, and for some appropriation, the items of which are not so specified. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived by a vote of 102 to \$4. The two bills were then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

> Senale Mr. Wilkeson gave notice of his inthe Mohawk, during the winter, might be
> tention to bring in a bill for extending the
> canal constructed by the Black-Rock HarMarch—the money obtained—notes paid—
>
> This bounds a beautiful prospect
> of the Genesce Falls. The House is a
> large and commodious Framed Building,
> suitable for the reception of a genteel fami-Canal to Lake Erie. The report of the committee of the whole fixing the salaries of the chancellor and justices of the supreme court was under discussion, the salary of the circuit judges was fixed at \$100, by a vote of 16 to 12.

In the Assembly the Monroe Bank Bill tion which it has excited in the community at large, as well as to screen the guilty from punishment; and that among these men, we find individuals who have been heretofore large, as to screen the guilty from plished the task, he was carried from the store to his house, where after lying torsome hours in a state of insensibility, he expired cipally occupied on the revised laws.

inty · Historic Newspapers Collection ter announcing the death of De Witt Clinton, says:

"The loss is not only to New York; it is a national loss. Yet he is not lost, for he has left a rich reputation behind-him. The fame of our distinguished citizens constitutes the most precious of the -materials of our national renown; and the fame of De Witt Clinton has already traversed all elimes; it is known as far as science and letters have shed their lights on mankind; it will accompany the march of time to the latest ages, become brighter as it proceeds, from the accumulated tributes with which posterity will adorn it. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that Governor Clinton had accepted the task of pronouncing an eulogy on the deceased Emmett. The appointed eulogiser now sleeps with the chosen subject of his eulogy. Other crators must now pronounce the eulogies on citizen of that great State-prolific as she is in greatness-can arise to fill.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

*A great man has fallen in Israel!-The New York papers are hadged in mourning -the whole state is lamenting the death of one of her greatest citizens-one of the first men of his country, and an ornament to this or any other age. The propriety of this eulogy will be immediately admitted, when we announce the death of DE WITT CLIN-Ton. He was taken off in a moment, in the midst of his family, by a fit of apoplexy, or the bursting of a blood vessel at the heart. This blow will be deeply felt not only by New York, but by the union and the world. How are the prospects of man disappointed the resolution for taking measures to revoke by the visitations of Providence! A man who was designated for the first chair in the world, is cut off in the very midst of his honours. But his name will go down to posterity full of honour-and his works are tions, without delay. his monument. So long as the waves of the Hudson continue to roll, so long will the rand canal remain to perpetuate the name

The merchants of New-York, have had meeting, to aid the laudible efforts of the The necessity of another institution of this elerks of that city, in establishing a library and reading room. They propose to erect and the only question which has caused a building for that purpose, to be called debate in the legislature, has been, upon Clinton Hall," and the society is to be what principles a charter should be grandenominated the "Clinton Hall Associa- ted. Upon this subject there is diversity tion," in honor of De Witt Clinton.

From the N. Y. Americaa.

The annexed copy of a letter from the late governor is interesting, both as among before going into operation should pay to the latest he probably wrote and as exhibiting, in unequivocal language, his views respecting domestic manufactures. It was in acknowledgement of some very fine was transacted in the Senate on Wednes- American note paper of the manufacture of Mr R. Donaldson of this city :-Albany, Feb. 9th, 1828.

I had the pleasure of receiving the letter and note paper, which you were so obliging as to send to me. It is uncommonly elegant and does great honour to your manety of his diplomatic conduct. A motion ufactory. With such fabrics abundantly was made to consider the resolution offered supplied at home, we have no occasion for

You do me justice in considering me the manufactures. This great department of American industry is essential to the proswho were instructed "to inquire into the perity of other cardinal interests; and withdue encouragement.

Accept my thanks for your polite attenthereof, and the subject was committed to tions and my best wishes for the prosperity him to the silent recesses of the tomb for the Committee of the Whole house on the of your useful establishment and for your personal welfare.

I am, your most obed't servant, DE WITT CLINTON. Mr. R. DONALDSON.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

We understand that the merchants and underwriters, of this and other Commercial cities, have applied to Government, for additional Naval protection in the Gulf of Mexico, against the depredations on our Commerce, in that quarter, and especially to and from Havana and New Orleans, which apprehended in consequence of Com. Porter's proclamation, inviting Privateers Committee on the Public Buildings, to in- to arm under the Mexican flag. We also allied ministers from the Turkish Capital. quire into the expediency of refusing the learn that the most satisfactory assurance use of the Hall, except for legislative pur- on the subject have been received from the was made to detain the ambassadors by a The Secretary of the Navy, though it is much propriations for certain fortifications, and of our officers on that station, will be insufthe Bill making appropriations for the said faient to protect thoroughy our extensive

An able and interesting report was made yest rday by Mr. SPENCER, from the comment by which the blank in the clause mittee on the judiciary, on the complaints making an appropriation for the Military of the British consul general in relation to Academy, which, on motion of Mr. Mc- the law of this state authorising the appointstate. The report, which is elaborate and tion of the English government.-Albany

Mohawk river .- On Wednesday last, a boat arrived here with a cargo of pork and flour, from the west. Were it not for the dams which have been thrown across the river to make feeders for the canal, and the cay of the locks at the Little Falls, all Legislature, Monday, Feb. 25 .- In the the produce collected along the shores of and interest saved. This shows the import- suitable for the reception of a genteel famiance-the interest to the country at largeof having the river again made navigable. Schenectady Cabinet.

Jacod Baker has offered himself to the lecors of the first senate district, as a candidate for a seat in the senate of this state.

The National Intelligencer gives the pinion that a bill of some sort, for the revision of the tariff, will pass this session.

The National Intelligencer, in remarking upon the refusal of the House of Representatives to fix an early day of adjournment, thus reasons as to the motives of that

"It will be perceived, that the House of Representatives refused, by a considerable majority, to take up the joint Resolution for fixing a day for the termination of the present Session of Congress. This vote, having been taken by Yeas and Nays, may be considered as settling, affirmatively, the question whether or not the Tariff Bill, and other Bills of general importance, are to be entered upon at this session. We consider this vote, in connexion with what we usually hear of the opinions of members, as a strong indication of a disposition to pass a bill of some sort, for the revision of the tariff. If no such bill passes, we suppose that its failure will be attributable to a difference of opinion amongst its friends. . There were, doubtless, some members who gave their votes yesterday without any reference to the tariff bill: we allude only to the general effect and impression of the

Important .- A letter from Washington, published in the Boston Centinel says-"we have advices from Virginia, that MADISON and MONROE, have consented to serve as electors on the Adams tick This will secure Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated February 20th, 1828.

"It is rumoured here to day that Mr Webster is nominated Minister to England, and I think the report not unfounded. In my next (which will be soon,) I'll be able to give you something further on this subject."-N. Y. Cour.

The last Trenton True American states, the chartered privilege of the Jersey Bank and Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company, has passed both Houses, and will go into operation against those defunct institu-

From the Daily Telegraph.

Monroe Bank .- It gives us pleasure to communicate to our readers the passage of the bill in the house of Assembly for the incorporation of a new bank in this village. kind here has been univesally admitted; of opinion; some contending that the stockholders should be liable to the amount of their stock for all debts due by the bank,

and others, in additon to this that the bank the state a bonus. The applicants from this place, being aware that their petition was founded upon the wants of our citizens were perfectly willing to incorporate the first of these provisions in their bill, which was accordingly done, and which passed the assembly on Tuesday last by a vote of 90, to 12. There is little doubt

of its passage in the Senate.

From the Daily Telegraph. It is with regret that we announce to our readers the defeat in the Assembly on Wednesday last, of the bill to make certain paypril, but the house refused to consider it, by uniform and decided friend of American Clinton. We regret it the more because it ments to the minor children of De Witt Office there. was defeated through the influence of that ranting demagogue, Erastus Root. A man expediency of reducing the duties on man- out collision or hostility, they may all receive as he is of political honesty-a man (if he deserve the name) whose fiend-like passions and brutal propensities would carry their gratification.

In the motion of Gen. Porter, to reconiller the vote upon this bill, there is yet a star of hope,' to which we fondly look. 10,000 ANTI-MASONIC ALphan's prayers, and madly call them back in their flight to Heaven."

From the Daily Telegraph.

Latest from England.—By the arrival of the Birmingham, at New-York, London & Liverpool papers to the 8th of January have been received. The most important article of intelligence is the departure of the The French accounts say that an attempt proposition of general amnesty to the Greeks. This not being the sort of concession they were authorised to require, it was of course not accepted. Now that the negociations of the allies have failed of their object, nothing seems to remain for them

part of the Turks both by sea and land. The report of the destruction of the Greek fleet before Scio turns out to be destitute of

but to fulfil the conditions of the treaty in-

to which they entered, and the conditions

of which the Greeks have accepted, and to

compel the cessation of hostilities on the

MARRIED,

At Brockport, on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. James, Mr. ROBERT HUN-TER, of this village, to Miss ELIZA MUNGER, of the former place.

A HOUSE and LOT situated in that part of East Rochester called Dublin.—
This Lot contains upwards of an acre, a FOR SALE,

N. B. For farther particulars enquire of M. Kelly, Proprietor, one door north of Enworth's Tavern.

Rochester, March 3d, 1828.

ALL PERSONS, ndebted to the subscribers will find it to their interest to call and settle their accounts immediately. BACKUS & MARVIN.

Rochester, March 3d, 1828.

10,000 ANTI MASONIC ALtional QUERIES respecting Morgan, and other useful things, are forthcoming from the Press, and will be out immediately. E. GIDDINS. Carroll st. Feb. 19.

200 BUSHELS OF GOOD FIELD S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 4. Buffalo-st.

S. HAMILTON, Justice of the react HAMILTON, Justice of the Peace, merly occupied by Joel Wheeler, Esq. Rochester, January 14, 1828.

123 ACRES of WOOD and TIM-BER for sale, on the Stone farm. Terms-twenty dollars per acre, on credit till Ist July, with good security and interest, in lots of ten acres, or over.

J. BISSELL, Jr. Rochester, Dec. 21, 1827.

1300 Fresh Sicily Lemons, just re-ceived and for sale by W. W. W. HITE, No. 2, Buffale-st.

WOOD.-11 acres scattering WOOD.
near Cleaveland's Mill, for sale by
J. BISSELL, Jr. December 10, 1827.

ANTED, 100 M. first rate SHIN-GLES. Apply to H. ELY. January 28, 1828. 46wk3.

WILLIAMS BISHOP, Justice of the Peace, has his office in the basement story of the Court House.

O MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

I will receive, to Manufacture, on very reasonable terms, the ensuing winter 25 to 30,000 bushels WHEAT.

Rochester, Jan. 4, 1828.

FRESH GROCERIES -- WHOLESALE AND RETAIL-No. 2. Buf.-st. THE subscriber has just received from New York, a large and well selected assortment—compr ising almost every article in the Grocery line—ALSO—A variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which are of fered at a small advance from cost, for cash or most kinds of country produce. The public are invited to call and examine quality and prices. A constant supply of superior old CHEESE.-ALSO-1,000 gals.

WHISKEY on commission. WALTER WHITE. November 14, 1827.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having formed a conne xion in bus iness, in the practice of Law, under the firm of GREGORY & HUMPHREY, have opened an office in the west part of the Globe Building, second story, where they will at all times be ready to attend to any prof ession al business, which may be en-

JAMES H. GREGORY, HARVEY HUMPHREY.

THEODORE F. TALBOT, Attorney at Law, has moved to Rochester— His Office is directly opposite to the Court House, in Buffalo-st.

SIMEON FORD, Buildings, on the north side of the bridge over the river, and removed his Law

FLAX SEED.

HE subscriber pays the highest price in CASH for FLAX SEED at the Rochester Oil Mill—where Linseed Oil of the finest

quality can at all times be had on as good terms as at any Mill in the country. Oiled Meal is generally kept on hand. JA'S K. LIVINGSTON. February 11, 1828.

state and country that the legislature will from the press, and will in a very few days be for sale. Persons wanting any quantity can send immediately, and their orders will be punctually attended to. Persons sending from a distance must enclose cash and direct how they shall be forwarded., Orders, post paid, can be sent to E. Giddins, or E. Scrantom, Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y.
Rochester, Jan. 5, 1828.

43w3

FOR SALE, FOR SALE, The exchange for Property in this village, the STORREL FARM in Greece, containing about 115 acres, considerably improved, well watered, and in all respects a superior location. Apply to M. NOYES, Main-st. a few doors east of the Globe Building.

Feb. 16th, 1828. 1.000 BUSHELS OATS, w. B. W. S. ROSSITER. Exchange-st. Jan. 24, 1828. 46

VILLAGE LOTS.—For V sale, a few choice Build-ing Lots, on the State Road

plot. Enquire of the subscriber, at the store of D. P. Parker, Carroll-Street. M. P. PARKER Rochester, 25th Jan. 1828.

100 Village LOTS, eligi-on liberal terms, by J. BISSELL, Jr. Rochester, August 10, 1827.

THIS day received, and for sale, at the store of D. P. PARKER, Car-col-street, a few hundred copies of

SOUTHWICK'S

SOLDIN WARNING. FREE MASONRY,

Addressed to the Young Men of the U.S. WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing the correspondence between Eliphalet Murdock, of Le Roy, Geneseo couaty, N. Y, and the author, relative to the supposed murder of Mr. Murdock's father, through masonic vengeance, at Rensselaerville, in the county of Albany, in the year 1803—and various other interesting matters. *Price*—Three Dollars per dozen, or three shillings single.

Those who wish to supply them-selves with this edition, will please

make application immediately.

MA: JLEUN'S DYING PRAYER. Oh. Mary 120 deep in the boundless sex-Der my hard base a limitless grave; Per my spirit, in life, was as herce and as free to the course of the tempest's wave.

And as far from the reach of mortal control Were the depths of my fatherniess mind, That the cobs and flows of my single soul Were tides to the rest of markind.

My briny fall shall engirdle the world, As in tile did the voice of my fame; [cn. And each mountainous billow, that's skyward And each mountainous billow, t Shall, to fancy, to-echo my name.

That name shall be storied in record sublime.
To the uttermest timits of earth;
And renown'd, till the wreck of expiring time,
Be the glorified and of my birth.

Yes! bury my heart in the boundless sea-h would burst from a narrow tomb, Should less than an ocean my sepulcher be, Or if wrapped in less borrible gloom. EN CHARLES AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

We know not-but we may safely place the following article to the credit of John

faculty, which made him remarkable, and eat him apart from other men ;-the genera-ENSE-only plain, good sense-nothing more. He was not a man of genious ; there was no briliancy about him ; little ferver : nothing like poetry, or eloquence; and yet by-the sole & ontiring, continual operation of his world of science; more in council; more in the cabinets of Europe; more in the revolution of empires, (uneducated as he was,) than ave hundred others might have done; each with more genious, more ferver, more eloquence, and more briliancy.

He was born of English parents in Beston, Massachusetts, New-England, about 1760, we believe. When a lad, he ran away to Philadelphia. After a long course of self denial, hardship, and wearing disappoint-ment, which nothing but his frugal temperate, courageous good sense carried him through, he came to be-succesively- a journeyman printer, (or pressman, rather on account of his great bodily strength)-In a London printing office; -editor and publisher, at home in Philadelphia, of many papers, which had a predigious influence temper of his countrymen; agent, for certain colonies, to this government ;-an author of celebrity; -a philosopher, whose reputation has gone over the whole of the learned world; a very able negotiator; --a statesman; -- a ministr plenipotentiary France, of whose king he obtained, while the moons were in their glory, by his great moderation, wisdom and republican addresses, a treaty, which enabled our thirteen colonies of North America to laugh all the powor of Great Britain, year after year, to scorn;
—yes—and all these things, did Benjamin Franklin, by virtue alone, of his good

COMMON SENSE.

He died, in 1790, " full of years and honor ;" the pride and glory of that empire, the foundation of which he assisted in laying ; the very corner stone of which he had helped into the appointed place, with his own powerful hands. He was one of the fewthe priesthood of liberty—that stood up un-dismayed, unmoved, while the ark of the salvation thundered and shook and lightened in their faces; putting all them, their venerable hands upon it, nevertheless; abiding the issue while the "Declaration of Indepen-DENCE" went forth, like the noise of trumpels, to the four corners of the earth. liged until he heard the warlike flourish

echoing through all the great solitudes of America-the roar of battle on every side of him+all Europe in commotion-her over peopled empires riotous with a new spirit-HIS country quietly taking her place among What more could be wish ?-Nothing. It was time to give up the ghost.

He was great—and of course—a great can. We have but few things to lay, seriously to his charge-very few; and after all, when we look obout us, rocollecting, as we do the great good which has done, every where; the little mischief that he has done -the less than little, than he ever meditated any where-in all his life-to the cause of humanity-we have no heart-we confess it

again to speak unkindly of him. The eof his fourscore years, and upwards, of lifewas in comparison with his good works, but as dust in the balance.—Black. Edinb. Mag.

The very press, at which he worked, now in possession of Messrs. Cox & Balis-Great Queen's Street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields

Intemperance.—We hope that every man addicted to intemperance, whether in public or private life, will read the following heart-rending scene-will ponder, reflect,

and shun the deadly cup
Judge James, of South Carolina, has been
convicted before the Legislature of being
grossly intemperate, and guilty of habitual
intoxication, and has been removed from office. The Charleston Courier gives the following account of the scene in the Senate

Chamber, when his sentence was pronouced. the place whence imported shall exceed "Seats having been provided for the members of the House, and the chamber being crowded with spectators, a deep and solemn silence ensued, while the Court was waiting for the appearance of the accused; which

th Mr. Preston presented himself at the his client was ready to hear the sentence of the Court. The President told the Counsel that Judge James's presence might be dis-rensed with, if it was his wish not to appear before the public on so trying an occasion. Upon Mr. Preston's repeating that the accused was willing to come before the Court, he was called in, and took his seat at the bar He made his appearance, supported by Mr.

Starko, the Secretary of State, (a contemporary and fellow soldier of the Revolution) on the one hand, and by his son on the other. His situation was, indeed, eminently calculated to excite the sympathies of the flicted, and forlorn old man, with a family (as it is understood) absolutely dependent upon his salary for support—a faithful adherent of the good cause in the P herent of the good cause in the Revolution, who, it is probable, had been reccommended mainly by that affecting consideration to the notice of the State—one who had been the companion in arms of the fathers of most of those who were about to pass so dreadful a doom upon him, and had over and over again received marks of their esteem and con-fidence—one of the framers of that very constitution under whose stern functions he was suffering so much—his sorrowful, yet resigned and patient air—every thing conspired to awaken the livliest sensibilities of the spectator.

The President, after announcing to him that the Court was prepared to declare its judgement, asked him if he had any thing to say why it should not be pronounced. Up-on this Judge James rose, and read from a small piece of paper, the simple and touch ing address which follows:

Mr. President-I have served my country too long, not to be sensible of my duty to submit (as well as I may) to this heavy I could have wished that my age had been spared this calamnity, but Providence has thought proper to bring me through the varied and trying scenes of a long life, to this bitter period. To the Almighty, and to him alone, I look for support and consolation. I pray him to bless & prosper my country, which, while it cast me off. cannot, and I trust will not, be disposed to deprive me of the consolations which result from a consciousness of good intentions,

and honest conduct in office.

The effect upon the assembly was so great, that there were many of the sternest, both of his judges and his accusers, who shed

The President then said, that it became bis painful duty, (the most painful of his life) to pronounce that the Hon. Wm D. James had been found guilty of the first and second articles preferred against him: that DR. FRANKLIN .- The leading property of he had also been found guilty of the fourth Dr. Franklin's mind-great as it was-the article; but that he was adjudged not guilty of the third and fifth articles of impeachment. The sentence of the Court was, that tor, in truth, of all his power-was Good Wm. D. James beremoved from his said office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

INTEMPERANC

Coffee better than Bitters. In returning from North Yarmouth a few days since, the stage drove up to a small tavern about half way between that place and Portland—most of the passengers alighted to enjoy the comfort of a cheerful fire which was blazing in the barroom. A pot of coffee was standing on the hearth, which we were informed was kept constantly hot there for the benefit of travellers; and much to my surprise when the driver came in he called for his coffee instead of his bitters. He said he had been for some time in the habit of using this substitution before and after driving in the cold, and he found it better than all the bitters or cordial in the world. It was the mail stage which leaves Portland at 4 o'clock in the morning; and our temperate driver, whose open face and evidently good health spoke "confirmation strong" of his report, informed us that he always found on arriving there a comfortable fire, and a welcome pot of coffee to cheer him for his early ride-and not a few of his passengers could add their testimony in favor of this new mode of entertainment. I would go out of my way to call at that house .- Portland

Temperatence of ordent spirits. - A clergy man in Massachusetts lived until he was an 100 years old, in the daily use of ardent spirits—very temperately, however—measuring to himself one half glass daily. He also used to deal it out temperately to his family. He had ten sons, all of whom became intemperate, and their children after them; so that at this present time there are forty drunkards among the old clergyman's descendants—all from the old gentleman's temperate use of ardent spirits in his house.

CONGRESS. TARIFF.

Mr. MALLARY proposed the following amendment to the bill to amend the acts imposing duties on imports; which was committed to the committee of the whole having that bill in charge:

In section 2, strike out the first, second. third, fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs, and in their places insert-

First. On all wool unmanufactured, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall exceed eight cents per pound, twenty cents per pound; after which time, a further duty in addition, of two and onehalf cents per pound per annum, until the whole duty amounts to fifty cents.

Second. All manufactures of wool or of which wooll shall be a component part, (except blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps and bindings,) the actual value of which at the place whence imposed, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to vil that Benjamin Franklin did, in the whole have cost fifty cents the square yard, and charged with a duty of forty per cent. on 1829; after which, a duty of five per cent. usual badge of mourning. per annum in addition, until the whole amount of duty shall be fifty per cent.

Third. All manufactures of wool, or of -near the place where Dr. Franklin wor- which wool shall be a component part, (except as aforesaid,) the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not ex-ceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost two dolars and fifty cents the square yard, and charged with the amount of duty, and in the

manner before in this section provided. Fourth. All manufactures of wool, or of which it shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which at two dollars and fifty cents the yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard shall be deemed to have cost four dollars the square yard, and be charged with she amount of duty, and in the man-

ner before provided in this section, Fifth. All manufactures of wool or of which wool shall been a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall exceed four dollars the square yard, and shall not exceed six dollars the square yard, and shall be charged with the amount of duty, and in the manner as is before pro-

vided in this section. Sixth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforestid, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall

Congress .- The Senate were occupied on Monday upon the bill for erecting a breakwater, at the mouth of the Delaware .-The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M' Duffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report, accompanied by the following bill:

vessels from the United States, as follows: 1 On Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gamee. 40 cents per 15., on Hyson and Hyson Chulan, 30 cents per lb.; Young Hyson, 27 cents per lb.; on Hyson Skin, and other Green, 18 cents per lb.; on Souchong, and X. Y. city banks Black, (excepting Johes) 18 cents per lb.; Tray banks on Bonea, 8 cents per lb. On Teas from Lawingburgh on Bonea, 8 cents per lo. On Teas from any other place, or in any but ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz: on Imperial, Guapowder, and Gomee, 54 Canandaigua banka cents per lb., on Hyson, and Hyson Chulan, 40 cents per lb.; on Young Hyson, 36 cents per lb.; on Hyson Skin, and other Green, 25 cents per lb.; on Souchong, and other Black Tess, (except Bohea) 25 cents per lb.; and on Bohea, 10 cents per lb.

Great Fire .- About one o'clock last night fire broke out in a row of buildings on the cast side of Fletcher street, next to the corner of South-street. The first occupied by Bachelor & French as a blacksmith's shop; the second, and the upper parts of both, were, in the occupation of Kingsland, Miller & Seranton, block makers and joiners; the third, a cooper's shop of Ross Duff; the fourth and fifth, a cooper and blacksmith-above both a carpenter-all these houses were destroyed. On the west side of Fletcher-st. to Maiden lane, two wooden buildings, occupied as groceries and dwellings, had their roofs burnt off, and were much injured below by fire, water, and removing. No. 163 Front-street, occupied by Jackson & McJimpsey, and No. 165, by Smith & Mills, large four story brick stores, containing cotton, rum, gin, &c., were entirely destroyed. They are said to be fully insured. About two o'clock, after the roofs of both had fallen in, an explosion took place of a quantity of high salem banking Co 11 222 the entire front forward into the street, with a tremendous crash. A fireman is said to have had his arm broken in two places, and that several others were injured. An old was Banking Co 1 1-222 Brattleboro Wash Banking Co 3 Windsor wooden building on the corner of Front & Protection and L mage. No. 79 South-st., corner of Fletcher, was injured in the roof; No. 80, occupied by Henry & Beers, and J. Arnold; No. 84, by Whitlock & Bornett, and F. G. & S. H. Maey, full of cotton; No. 82, occupied by De Forest & Son, and F. J. Spooner, containing cocoa, wool, and other goods were, with their contents, almost entirely

destroyed. The loss sustained by this fire is very great, we have not learned what proportion of it will fall on the insurance offices. Owing to the mass of ignited cotton buried beneath the ruins, the engines are still playing upon them .- N. V. American, Feb. 20.

From the correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, Washington, Feb. 19.

In consequence of the intelligence of the death of Gov. Clinton, a meeting of the delegation in congress in both houses, from the state of New-York, was this morning held. They met in the library of congress, when Gen. Van Rensselaer was appointed chairman, and Mr. Verplanck, secretary.

Mr. Van Buren addressed the meeting in a short but impressive view of the character | tincket) and public services of the illustrious dead, and submitted a resolution, which, on motion of Mr. De Graff, was unanimously a-

It expressed, in substance, that the delegation "felt it due to the occasion; as well as to their own feelings, to unite with the people whom they represent, in expressing their deep and sincere regret at a dispensation of providence, which has, to the serious detriment of the state, whose proudest ornament he was, ent off, in an hour of active usefulness, a great man, who had won and richly deserved the repsuch valuation, until the 30th day of June, To these was added a resolution to wear the

From the Western Carolinan.

Revolutionary Battles .- The following list of the Battles fought in the Revolutionary War, may be worth a place in your paper, to amuse the rising generation.

Battle of Concord, April 19th, Battle of Bunker Hill, June 15. 1775 Battle of Old Hampton, Virginia, where we took five decked vessels, some time in November, 1775

Battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. Dec. 18th, 1775 Battle of Fort Washington, Nov. 17, 1776 Battle of Fort Lee, Nov. 19,

1776 Battle of Trenton, when Gen. Washington and his army took one thousand Hessians, &c, Dec. 26th.

Burgoyne's army taken near Saratoga,

Oct. 17th, Battle of the Red Banks, Oct. 22, Battle of Monmonth, June 28th, 1775 Battle of Stoney Point, July 16, 1779 Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27th, 1779 Cornwallis and his army taken at Yorktown, Va. Oct. 12.

Battle of King's Mountain, I think was some time in Oct. 1781

Battle of Guilford, N.C. March 16, 1781 The above is a true statement of the battles fought in the Revolutionary War, except some of those in the southern states, which I was not knowing to or not acquainted with.

N. C. were totally consumed by fire, to-

Following bill:

"A BILL to equalize and reduce the duties on imported Teas.

Be it enacted &c. That, from and after the 1st day of January, 1829, the duties heretofore laid on imported Teas shall cease, and the following duties be levied and collected in lieu thereof; that is to any con Teas from China, and in ships or

BANK NOTE TABLE. CORRECTED WEERLY NEW-YORK.

Housatonia

Waterford efferson county Chenango Syracuse salt oo Platisburgh 70a75 Wash'n & Warren 11 2a2 Hadson bank Peru Iron Company Checks
Utica Insurance Company Checks Checks 11-2 Greene county Cattskill bank Dutchess county bank par Middle Dist'et bank 1-2al Newburgh bank Do branch at Ithaca

Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank 35a40 NEW JERSEY. State banks at Newark, Elizabeth town, Paterson, Morristown and New Brunswica State bank at Tren-no sale New Brunswick 11-2a2 Jersey bank Do payable at On-tario bank Do Camden Newark bank and Insurance Co 11 2al Sussex 2a3 New-Brunswick 11-2a2 Trenton banking Co Ia2 Farmer'sbank Mount Holly Cumberland N J Manufacturing Franklin Bank 11.2a2 zing Co broken MASSACHUSETTS.

Pittsfield (Northhampton) do Hampshire (Ware) do Franklin (Greenfield)do Belchertown do Worcester do Oxford (Cape Anu) Blackstone Mendon Beverly Banker Hill (Charleston) Boston banks

Newburyport New Bedford banks Falmouth Fal River (Troy) Barnstable Partucket (Seekonk)do Hampden bank Phonix bank (Nan-

par Man. and Mac. Nan-par tucket d Leicester banks By John G. Stearns, Minister of the Gos el, Paris, N. Y. RHODEISLAND. Providence banks 1-0al

Newport Bristol Pantuxet Westerly do do Scitnate Mount Vernon Hope Smithfield (L Rock) Smithfield (Union) Village bank Burrillvitle Granston do Franklin [Chepauchet" Cumberland Central Agricultural CONNECTICUT. Eagle bank New Ha Derby bk. pay. to

Fulton" N Yor Hartford banks New Haven New London banks Norwich Norwalk [Fairfield co do Danbury do Bridgeport do Windham co. do Thames Stonington do Mechanics' bk [N H]do Middletown do NEW HAMPSHIRE. Merimac co. b. Con-1-2al

Concord bk. Portsmouth banks 1 2al Farmers' b.[Amherst do nnectinct Tiver [Charleston] Cheshire [Keene] Crafton [Koos] Merrimack co. [Concord] Exeter All others VERMONT.

Burlington banks Rutland PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia banks par Bk, of Chester co 11-2a2 Bank of Delaware co. do

1.2al Farmers' bk. at Lancaster Harrisburgh bank Norristown bank Easton bank Germantowa bk do Northampton do Silver Lake bk no sale Lancaster bk Farmers' bk. Bucks county 21 York bk Gettysburgh bk Chambersburgh bk Carifele bk
Bank of Pittsburgh
Reading bk
Brownville bk 1

Brownville ba N. Hope & Delaware N. Hope & Delaware DELAWARE. Farmers bk of Deladywine do Other Del. notes 5a25 MARYLAND. Balt. City notes 1 1-2a2 Annapolis & Branches Other Maryland

tucket) ROCHESTER READING ROOM.tablish a READING ROOM, in connection with his Library, in the Globe Buildings. He has made arrangements to furnish his room with a variety of the best Newspapers, and other Literary Publications; and he can assure the public that he will be enabled to keep an establishment worthy of a reading community. All persons who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are respectfully invited to call and

subscribe for its support.

The terms are \$1 per quarter, or \$4 peryear. Strangers of respectability, who do not stay to exceed one week, are invited to call and read the news without any ex-T. SCOTT. Dec. 27.

TOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the legislature of the state of New-York at its present session for the passage of an act incorporating a Seninary of general Education, upon a plan embracing the modern improvements, to be located in the village of Rochesterm the county of Monroe. LEV1 WARD, Jun.

JONATHAN CHILD, JOSEPH PENNEY, A. M. SCHEMERHORN, FRED'CK WHITTLESEY, Rochester, Jan. 12. 1828.

OTICE.—We shall perition the Le-gislature of the State of New York, Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11th, 1777
Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4th,
Burgovne's army the sept. 12th, 1777
Burgovne's army the sept. 12th 1777
Burgovne's army the sept. 1

gation of Genesee River.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Rochester.

JOSIAH BISSEL, Jr. Rochester.

ELIAM HILLS, Auburn. Rochester, January, 28, 1828.

OPPER PLATE PRINTING .--The subscribers having established a COPPER PLATE PRESS, at the Bindery of G. H. Hart, above the Album print-ing office, solicit the patronage of the public, and think they can assure those who have plates, that any work they may be favored with, will be executed with as much neatness and des patch as at any place at the east.

G. H. HART.

T. W. CADDELL.

Rochester, February 1, 1828.

Painful Occurrence.—On Thursday night, Office, corner of Buffalo and Hugh-streets, 31st ult. the dwelling house and kitchen would respectfully inform their friends, and will strive as much as possible to furof Mr. Bennet H. Bell, near Turborough, and the public, that they have established nish something for the various different themselves in the above busines, and will tastes, hoping that he may please, and meet gether with their contents, and we regret to add, that he has lost two of his children, the would do their ende avors to please and Mr. Bell, his wife and two children, (the suit all, and with as much despatch as at oldest and youngest) fortunately made their any shop in the county. All kinds of garescape—the other two were buried in the ments made—and Military and Ladies habits made to fashion.

NEW PUBLICATION.

J. F. Fairchild, Cazenovia, Madison Co. N. Y. HAS in the press, and will publish ear-ly in February, a book, entitled, "An Appendix to 'An Inquiry into the nature and tendency of Speculative Free Masonry:" in which is proved the true character of Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry.

" Prove all things."-Thess. v. 21.

The design of the above work, is, to establish beyond the reach of controversy the truth of the writings of WILLIAM MORGAN, entitled " lilustrations of Masonry"-for publishing which, he was kid-napped and murdered, in September, 1826. this design the reverend author has succeeded satisfactorily-First, by reference to the conduct of the Fraternity-Secondly, by showing the harmony that exists between Morgan's book, and other publications, which have the sanction of ma sonic lodges-and lastly, by the direct tes-timony of a number of respectable masons who have withdrawn from the institution The clear, forcible, and conclusive, rea soning, which has procured for the other writings of the same author so ready and extensive acceptance with the public, will be found conspicuous in the present work, and it is hoped will insure it a wide circulation. Extract from the preface.

"The author is aware, that in many secevidence to establish in their minds beyond a doubt, the true character of Mor-gan's "Illustrations of Masonry." The following treatise, therefore, is not particularly designed for their benefit : and it is hoped that they will not view it to be a needless production, nor a matter of speculation, when they consider that there are thousands in the United States, who, from their local situation, and from the combi-ned and too successful efforts of the fraternity to bewilder them and keep them in ignorance, are greatly needing the information which it contains. To them it may be of consequence. It will put into their hands and into the hands of all others, that, by which they may effectually close the lips of every mason who shall deny the true character of the above named publi-

The price will be \$1 12 1-2 per single dozen, and \$1 per dozen for any number not less than five dozen. Those printers who will give this no tice a few insertious in their papers, shall be entitled to a reciprocation of the favor Cazenovia, Jan. 2, 1828.

PROSPECTUS OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE VILLAGE OF PALMYRA, WAYNE CO. N. Y. UNDEE THE TITLE OF THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

HE Subscriber proposes to establish a paper under the above title, in the village Palmyra, in the county of Wayne .-Before the public are willing to bestow their patronage upon a new paper, they generally require to be informed as to the principles upon which it is to be conducted, in order to know whether it shall deserve such patronage. With this reasonable re quisition it is my purpose freely to comply

It is now more than one year since an outrage was committed upon the liberty and life of Capt. William Morgan, for revealing the secrets of Free Masonry, by per-Press, at that time and afterwards, was 2a2 1.2 over-awed by the influence of the Mason-ic Society, that so far from this outrage being visited with that merited reprehenp sion from the press, which its aggravatenature demanded, scarce was any other notice taken of it by the press, than to throw doubts upon the truth of facts clearly established, ridicule upon those honestly investigating the dark mystery, and opprobrium upon the hapless victim sonic vengeance. It is true that the progress of the investigation has been such that the people are in a great degree awakened to the alarming nature of the out rage, and to the dangerous tendency of that society in whose bosom it originated. Editors of public papers have in some instances found that the community would sustain them, even though they lost Masonic patronage, and have ventured to express their sentiments with more freedom. was, however, when the press was the most thoroughly shackled, that the subscriber, without means, without patronage, and without any influential friends, established the "Balance" in the Village of Rochester. He determined to appeal directly to the virtue and good sense of the people.—He did so, and was not disappointed. The efforts made by the subscriber thus to assist in developing the circumstances of that shocking tragedy, to aid in extending information in relation to the dangers of the institution by whose members it was transacted, and to warn community of the lit-tle safety there was to the liberty of the citizen, under the influence of such an institution, were not without their effect.-The circulation of the Balance extended beyond the most sanguine hopes of the publisher; the community were awakened, and at the election, executed in a triumphant manner, the only justice in their power. The subscriber has since disposed of his interest in that paper, and now proposes to establish another in the village of Palmyra. It is almost needless to say, that the principles advocated by the subscriber, while proprietor of the Balance, will be the leading principles of the Freeman. Believing, as he does, th at the institution of Masonry is dangerous in a free government; that all secret self-created societies are dangerous, and may be made the engine of much mis chief, he would be wanting to himself and his patrons if he would not attempt to expose such dangers, and warn the people against secret self-created societies. will be the leading principle. The Freeman will be anti-masonic in its character, as long as it is controlled by the subscriber. This however will not be so engrossing as

> with the patronage of all.
> CONDITIONS. THE Freeman will be published on a supers at the office, \$2, payable as above. To mail subsciber, \$2, payable in advance.
>
> A discount of 25 per cent will be made

to exclude other topics of general interest.

the Freeman shall contain such information,

such miscelany, such news, and such varia

ety as is usually found in other journals,

The subscriber intends that the columns of

D. D STEPHENSON. Palmyra, January 8th, 1828.

Northern District of New York-To Wit: BE IT REMEMBERED That on the nineteenth day { L. S. } of January, in the fifty second year of the Independence of the United States of Amer-ica, A. D. 1828, EDWARD GIDDINS, of the said District, bath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit: "No. 2. The Anti-Masonic Alto wit: "No. 2. The Anti-Masonic Almanac, for the Year of the Christian Era, 1829: calculated for the horizon of Roches ter, N. Y. but will serve, without essential variation, for any place within one hundred miles north or south, and two hundred east or west of that Village. Containing, besides the usual astronomical calculations, and other matters found in the generality of Almanacs, various amusing specimens of Masonic ceremonies, performed during the initiation, passing, raising, and exaltation of a candidate, and other childish mummery, practised by that self-styled ancient and henorable Institution, while assembled and at work in their secret conclaves. Also, many important facts, not yet made public, res-pecting the abduction of Captain William Morgan, and his confinement in Fort Niagara, by Masonic conspirators-together with a statement of questions put to him by them, while in the Magazine, and his answers thereto, &c. &c.?

BY EDWARD GIDDINS."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to 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 copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to 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."

R. R. LANSING,
Clerk of the District Court of the
United States, for the Northern
District of New York.

HEREAS, Default has been made

in the payment of a sum of Money, with the Interest thereon, secured by Indenture of Mortgage, Executed by Thomas G. Green, Almon Bradley, and Hannah Bradley, of the Town of Henrietta, in the County of Monroe, and State of New York, to Hartas Hadley, of the Town of Rush, in said County, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, of all that certain piece or parcel of Land lying and being in the Town of Henrietta, in the County and State aforesaid, beginning at Lot No. 17, in the second range of Lots on the west line of said Lots, and running thence northerly on the line of said Lot twenty five rods and ten links to a ttake, thence east, twenty three and a half degrees south, sixteen rods and ten links to a stake-thence south, parallel to the west line of the Lot, eighteen rods and eleven links to a stake on the centre line of the said Lot-thence west to the place of beginning excepting a piece on the north side of said Lot, running east from the highway the length of the Lot-thence south far enough to take in one half of the lane between the house and barn, to the highway, containing two acres of Land, be the same more or less-Notice is hereby given, that he virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mort gage, and according to the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be seld at public auction on Wednesday the thirteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in Rochester. February 22, 1828. HARTAS HADLEY.

Gardiner & Selden, Attorneys.

A Ta court, held at the Surrogate's Office in Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of Feb. 1828,

Present, ORRIN E. GIBBS, Surrogate, Whereas, on reading and filing the petition of Rhoda Sines, administratrix, and Peter Sines, administrator, all of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Daniel Sines, late of Mendon, county of Monroe, deceased, and the vouchers accompanying the same-IT WAS ORDERED, that all persons in terested in the Estate of the said decease be, and appear before me, at my office, in the village of Rochester, on Monday, the thirty-first day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forencon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said Daniel Sines, died, seized, should not be sold, as may be sufficient to

pay his debts. O. E. GIBBS, Surregate ?

of Monroe county. 5 BY order of Moses Chapin, Esquire, First Judge of Monroe County, Courts-Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter Winney, of Penfield, in the said county, an Insolvent Debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office, in the Village of Rochester, in said County of Monroe, on the twenty-eighth day of February, next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said Insolvent's estate empted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled, "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.

Dated this 7th day of Janu-? ary, 1828.

EFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, executed by Leman Critten-den and Betsey his wife, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in township number thirteen, in the fourth range of townships in the (then) county of Ontario, and state of New-York, viz :- Fifty acres of land to be taken off from the south part of the north west division of lot number fortytwo in said township, and bounded as follows, viz:-East, west, and south by the lines of said division, and north by forty-six acres and sixty-five rods of land, owned and possessed by Abner Nichols [a part of the same division] and to contain said quanti-ty of fifty acres of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedly, Esq. including all highways if any there be;—and the said per-royal sheet, and afforded to village highways if any there be;—and the said subscribers at \$2,50 per annum, payable mortgage having been duly assigned to the half yearly. To those who receive their pasubscriber, notice is hereby given that by a virtue of power contained in said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statue in such to companies of thirteen or more persons, if payment is made on the receipt of their pied by S. H. Scovel, in the town of Pen-DRY GOODS,

JUST received by D. P. PARKER,

(Carrol-st.—ALSO—520 yards In grain will appear as soon as arrangements, can be rede.

(Carrol-st.—ALSO—520 yards In grain will appear as soon as arrangements, can be rede.

HENRY CHAMPION, Assignee.

L. Adams, Att'y.

BY WEED & HERON.

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y. TUESDAY, APRIL S, 1828.

[VOL. I.-- NO. 9.

But I never took

TO THE PUBLIC.

TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER AN-NUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. (3) ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE

USUAL BATES. ACT PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY

From the Le Roy Gazette

Messrs, Hotchkin & Starr.—Since the Masonic Convention in your village, several upon his guilt in that, should either be a very considerate pious saint; or a very inconsiderate reckless scoundral: "Judge not that ye

be not judged."
The moral perjury of these individuals is to the latter or a maschie lodge, with their hands upon the Holy Bible, never to reveal the secrets of the institution, or suffer it to be done by others, and then coming forward and voluntarily publish them, in violation of let us see for a moment in what that absurdity consists: Is it in the breach of those obligations, or in the taking of them? First then,

they are not legally obligatory. An oath to be legally binding most be administered by a person having competent jurisdiction by law to administer the same, and the deponent must be lawfully required to depose the truth, in some judicial proceeding; not one of which requisites can be found in a masonic obligation. Whether or not they are morally binding upon the consciences of men, must depend upon the nature of the obligations themselves, and the peculiar circumstances under which the candidate is situated when they are crammed down their throat. As to their nature and tendency, let the world judge.— They have gone before it, and under such circumstances, that it is happily beyond the cunning, the intrigue, or the power of the fra-ternity to arrest their circulation or discredit This very cry of perjured traitors which is hurled with so much demoni ac vengeance against the revelators, sanctions their correctness. In the vindicatory or pen-al part of every obligation, the victim at the altar binds himself, in care of a violation of any part of the oligation to submit to death in some horrid and ignominious manner. In this the candidate surrenders to a self-created society, unknown to the laws of God or of his country, an unalienable right; the right of life; a right or trust held at the hand of the donor; and not at the will and pleasure of man, or any body of men. The title by which we hold our lives is too sacred to be bartered or pledged for the rights and benefits of any earthly society. Moral and political writers agree in the doctrine; that man has not the right to pose his own life: & that the power which governments exercise in punishing enormous offences with the deprivation of life, is not acquired from any implied consent of the governed, that they will forfeit this right, if guilty of these offences, but from the presumed will of God that governments should have this power, it having been found necessary for the welfare of society; & it is this presumption alone which constitutes the right. The there be certain natural rights, which individuals surrender to the state of government on entering into society, in exchange for the benefits of protection and mutual commerce, yet the right of life is not one of them. This is not only a natural right but a secret indefeasible, and unalienable one. The same doctrine which would confer upon a man the right to pledge his life, or make any other disposition of it, would justify every species of suicide. It must therefore, be contrary to the moral law, or law of God for a man to mortgage his life to his fellow man; to assume the power of dispo-sing of that, which belongs not to kimself, but ery obligee not only puts his life in pledge for the performance of the obligation, but he would, if such abominable obligations had any validi ty, confer a right upon the obligees to take it upon the commission of an act, not offensive to, or interdicted by the laws of God or his country. Is there then an absurdity in break-

Again every mason promises not to suffer another to reveal the secrets of the institution if in his power to prevent, and to adhere to all the usages and customs of the institution. Now if these obligations have any meaning, they must require the penalty attached to them to be enforced against a wilful offender. This is the only effectual way of preventing the revelation of the mysteries of the institution It will be but a scurvy plea to say that the obligation must be so modified as only to require a prevention, when in their power without a violation of the laws of the land. This would render all that part of the obligations a dead letter, mere senscless jargon. No man, thank God, having a right in any case, by the laws of our country, to muzzle the mouth of his neighbor. Besides in a late transaction, the society have themselves given us thir con-struction upon this part of the obligation, and shown how far they consider this power cir-cumscribed by the laws of their country. The facts are, firm adherents, the sticklers to the institution, acknowledge no laws in relation to discipline, but those of their society.

So far then, the nature & tendency of these

ing such an obligation, or is it in the taking

obligations are opposed to the laws of God in their inception, and consequently the crime, the guilt, the sin, or whatever other name gentlemen may please to affix to the transaction, must be incurred in taking, not in breaking them. Or perhaps these same gentlemen, whose heads are so onerously stuffed with mo rals, ethics, & philosophy, all savorly seasoned with the sophistry of masonry, may take it upon them to reverse the old adage that " a bad promise is better broken than kept," ray, that if a man has been foolish or wicked enough to swear to take the life of his neighdo have a very strong obligatory effect upon the minds of masons, there can be no doubt whether they should have such effect or not; else why have the mysteries of the institution never before been revealed to the world?— Why has no one who ever attempted such a

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON tion of one of her citizens! Why have we seen the votaries of the institution abandoning their daily avocations and clubbing togother in the corners of our streets, and in ecret places, to devise ways and means to suppress the publication of the secrets? Why Remarks of Mr. JOHN I. WHITMAN, al WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR do we hear the most gross and pefidious slan-MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR ders, circulated against those who have lately raised their voices against the institution? Why do we see even some of the ministers of God's Holy Religion guilty of such palpable gentlemen, whose veracity and uprightness of conduct I had never before heard questioned have been publicly charged with moral if not legal perjury; with having forfeited their right to credence in community, and with ha-ving rendered themselves obnoxious to the on the minds of its members? If one part of penalty, due to a breach of the most solemn obligations to their God. These are serious charges, and let me add,—that the man who thus charges his neighbor with infamy in this persons ! Here we find them swearing to asworld, and unceremoniously assumes the sist a brother when in difficulty, so fit as to judgment seat of the next, and adjudicates extricate him therefrom, whether he be right or wrong; to keep the secrets of a brother inviolate, murder and treason not excepted; and the whole tenor of all the obligations re-quires a mason to assist and befriend a brother mason in preference to any other man, undenie de aircumstances. Then it cannot be must be to impede and prevent use due au quent commission of crimes, by increasing the probabilities of escape from detection, such promise. I will acknowledge there is the probabilities of escape from detection, apparently an absurdity in such conduct, but and to destroy that sacred equality of rights and privelieges, which every citizen is en-titled to, and has guaranteed to him, by the

very genius of our government. Again then we come to the conclusion that the nature and tendency of these oblgations are manifestly bad; that they are unlawful in themselves, and that consequently the criminality consists in taking them not in their violation. I challenge the production of a candid moral author, who considers the performance of oaths or promiseses unlawful in themselves, morality binding. If this reasoning be correct, those who are so ready to cast the mantle of perjury over their shoulders of those who have revealed these obligations to the world, have only the solitary satisfaction of reflecting that they likewise under the additional disadvantage of having the wrath, at least, of society abiding on them. If it be correct or unfair, let it be shown. trust the minds of people are yet open to conviction upon this subject. It is high time that some champion for the institution, perhaps not more fearless but of far more judgment and discretion than the General Grand Commander of the Genesee Encampment, should step forth in defence of its rapidly decaying fortunes. The lullaby tones in which he sings have just lost their charms .--A full explanation of certain exceptionable principles of the order, and acts of its members can alone save it from a speedy over throw. I would not assign as the only reason, the talents and exertions of its opposers; but the principles of the order themselves, have gone before the eyes of a people, proverbially jealous of their liberties and unexplained, they cannot fail to produce an un-favorable impression. I repeat it, then, explanation and defence are absolutely neces sary, or this hoary headed institution, erable for its antiquity, imposing in its ap-pearance, and with its hands laid hold upon the mighty places, will crumble into ruins at their touch. Cunning and artifice are of no further benefit. It will no longer avail to erase Morgan's name from the chapter where he was exalted, and swear he was not a companion; it will no longer avail to say the publication upon this subject, are incorrect and fabricated for speculation, neither will it avail any thing to persist in attempts to traduce the characters, and destroy the business of those who have renounced the institution, and revealed its secrets. Fabrica-tions like these have now no effect; but on the contrary, these poor self immolated stick-lers labor under the opposite dilemma of having so frequently resorted to a falsehood, that they can hardly gain credence when they speak the truth. It will avail nothing to repeat the idle declaration, that the institution does no injury to society. ple disbelieve it; and surely no institution ought to be sustained for mere negative qualities. If its adherents cannot show that it has positive good qualities, and is beneficial in its effects, the materially jealousy with which it must ever be re-garded by the uninitiated, is of itself a-bundantly sufficient reason for its demolition. The oft-repeated assertion, that it is the handmaid of religion, and that it will be co-extensive with it, as an abstract proposition, forms but a very sorry link in a lo-gical argument, and is not particularly calcu-

lated to force conviction upon the wavering mind. It requires a greater exertion of faith, than many of those who have not been fortunate enough to witness many of the shed-dings abroad of its good works are equal to. Tell us plainly how masonry is connected with christianity, what are its holy, benign and vivifying influences upon the soul, and show us the process by which it renews the obdurate heart, and conducts the candidate to the portals of bliss, or grate not our oars with such irreverend pratings. It is said that many ignorant and unfounded prejudices against the institution exist. Admit it, and what follows ! It discovers a still greater necessity for a full and fair explanation of its principles, that if it be possible, these prejudices may be removed. Among all its devotees can none be found to undertake this kind office in this time of its sore tribulation? The institution now stands trembling to its very base, and will its warmest friends only cling to the tottering fabric and ignobly perish beneath its ruins without a trial to remove these undue prejudices? Is it possible that this can be done in any other way than by explanations and arguments addressed to the understanding of the populace. In the people is vested the sovereign power in our government, and depend upon it when they become dissatisfied with the conduct of their servants, or jealous of their principles; and they refuse to give a fair and impartial account of themselves, the power which placed them in office will disbor, he would be morally bound to keep his oath! If so, they will at least, be entitled to the credit of consistency, in their moral and masonic principles. That these obligations will be found among the frailest of its hopes. That same ignorant prejudiced man, whom they considered of too little consequence to convince of his undue prejudices by argu-ment, will be equal in power to their most self-wise and potent nabob. Let them come forward, then, with a bold and manly why has no one who ever attempted such a come forward, then, with a bold and many revelation, survived the vengeance of the interfect to the discount of their principles and support the come forward, then, with a bold and many revelation, survived the vengeance of the interfect to the discount of their principles and support the interfect to the discount of their principles and support the first tution of their principles and support the interfect to the public, then the principles and to ken, nor even their principles and coll. King of the same place. Facts the machine to the mid-discount of their principles and coll. King of the same place. Facts the machine to the machi

night orgies, wash their hands of its deeds of darkness, and stand forth unmanacled from its shackles, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled."

the Anti-Masonic meeting in Harris Cortland county, Feb. 23, 1828.

It is with the greatest diffidence I attempt to address you on this occasion. Being deeply sensible of my inadequacy, I feel to and barefaced falsehoods, as affirming that deeply sensible of my inadequacy, I feel to were useless—that if they could discover Morgan's Book is untrue, and a fabrication! beg your kind indulgence—premising that into serious and dispassionate consideration, respecting each other, as becomes neigh-

ments, and thus rising in the admiration of those who acted in this affair were well ornations a glorious republic, to the surprise ganized, and could act with effect; possesof empires, and the estacishment of the world although her population is fast mulministration of justice, and screen the guilty ministration of justice, and screen the guilty from punishment, to lead to the more freed by wise and judicious laws of its own framing-all of which is highly calculated to rejoice the heart of every free born citizen; and, in the view of such glorious blessings bestowed on this happy country, to strengthen the patriot's arm in protecting her constiu-tional liberties, and in firmly maintaining the grand supremacy of her laws-though basking in the midst of such important privileges, we have to lament many growing e-vils. The great and the overbearing, the powerful and destructive extent of the awful tornado of intemperence, and the conseorrid and wicked, might call our sorrow- him into the field of battle. In the ful attention, and excite a powerful alarm throughout our Union. We also might notice the lamentable increasing growth of party dissentions, and political animosities. But the design of this meeting and the duties of this day call our attention to another we are constrained to believe has been long secluded in, and is now bursting forth from an institution long renowned-claiming great wisdom and antiquity, and boasting many valuable votaries, presuming to claim the same "co-eternal and unshaken foundation for its principles as that of christianity, taught by divine revelation." But amid all its glare, its pretensions to charity and benevolence, its virtues and brotherly kindness, we fear serious evils arise from this

fraternity. Here we would remark with caution while expressing our fears and our reasons for them, which at present amount to assurances; and while expressing our present sentiments would endeavor to "observe, mark and govern" ourselves, keeping within due bounds, acting uprightly, and giving no unreasona-ble offence to any. We are not any of us insensible of the agitation that has thrilled through our rebuplic in consequence of the cruel, inhuman and unlawful abduction of cruel, inhuman and unlawful abdustion.

Capt. William Morgan, late of Batavia.—

This negarious transaction has been more that Morgan was not removed against his been basely prostrated; that our liberty has been basely prostrated; that our libert to effect its design in completing its unwarrantable and iniquitous operations—and this excitement is greatly heightened, inasmuch as this conspiracy originated in an institution, whose acts as an institution (though boasting of great prudence and light,) are conducted generally, or concerted in guar-

ded chamers of secrecy.
In mentioning the reasons of our belief in the subject we would refer you to the joint report of the several committees of the west; namely, the Genesee, the Rochester, the Victor, the Chili, the Wheatland, the Bloomfield, and the Lewiston committees, appointed by the citizens of those places to ascertain if possible the fate of Morgan, and discover the perpetrators of the foul deed. These cammittees together, amounted to forty of undoubtedly worthy citizens, in, whom could be reposed the most implicit confidence; not of the rough and baser sort of community, but of as respectable a com-munity as that country afforded, a community which, is not easily impeached for want of prudence, wisdom, or patriotism, or for want of the knowledge of the fact that their best laws were ignominiously usurped, their dearest rights and privileges set at naught, and the dignity, glory and honor of their country trampled upon—a committee selected by such and so large a section of our citizens, while standing unimpeached, we feel bound by reason, justice and righteousness to believe. And who, we would ask, who can after examining their report, which manifests the utmost prudence and candor, still disbelieve ?

The first that they noticed was a " notice and caution" in particular to the masonie fraternity against any intrusion of Morgandaigua, August 9, 1826.

On the morning of the 11th of September. 1826, Morgan was seized by a number of men, to his utter confusion and astonishment, and by them torn from his dear family and friends, and hurried off in an extra stage, employed for that particular purpose, to Canandagua, a distance of fifty miles, where he arrived about sunset-and after having proved himself clear from the alleged charge brought against him, and gained an honorable acquittal from the magis trate, was immediately arrested for a debt offered it as a security which was not accepted; but he was conducted to jail-from

imed by masons of high standing in the cerning candidate. in duation, and till then in community—that ted in our boasted land of liberty, where the declared that he was disposed of that he through the toil, the sufferings and the blood was put where he would stay put, til God Al-mighty ealled for him-that were the commit-tution of men, should dare declare certain tee to hang, draw and quarter all the masons concerned in it, they could not get him back. Many decent members of the order, declared that all efforts to learn the fate of Morgan were useless-that if they could discover ed—that they had acted according to their orders, and would be borne out, that their body had a right to deal with their own members according to their own faws—that if they had done any thing with him it was no one's business but their own. highly exalted privileges, and to support those wise and wholesome laws, which so strongly guaranteed those blessings.

Howard, of Buffalo, was one of the five to as in favor of the institution be correct, (and we are not disposed to discredit it) which has not been seen nor heard from since. Oth-Although our nation is urging a gigantic er information received by the committe, march in the advancement of the arts and confirms their belief that Morgan has been sciences, in establishing her agriculture and murdered. The committee were also assucommerce, and in her grand internal improvered by respectable men of the order, that country; that they understood one another,

All of this power, talent of office and wealth of our country engaged in the hands of masons-all of this vengence ready to pursue any who should interfere with their designs—for what? To suppress a small publication, entitled "illustrations of speculative free masonry," even at the expense of the blood of the publisher, and all of this agreeably to their orders and directions! This must be suppressed even at the destruction of property, of buildings and print-ing presses—the liberty and life of our felquent increase of crimes of every kind, most for the cause of his beloved country, urged maintain the rights of free born America, to repeal an invading foe. But when his independent and undaunted mind led him to assert facts relative to an institution proous and sublime, highly beneficial to mankind, who are born equal-all of his services were forgotten ; our country robbed of a faithful servant and veteran -a wife of a kind and affectionate husband, her children of a kind, a fond and tender father, in a manner more cruel and heart rending than by the instantaneous thrust of the assassin's dagger, said that the great extent of the conspiracy, and its origin, greatly heightened the ex-citement and alarm. Men of high stations in society, whose characters stand unimpeached, declare that this suppression was agitated two hundred miles east of Le Roy, in masonic Lodges, long before the harsh attempt was made.—The nature of the higher degrees of the order, and many other reasons support our belief, that many chapters and lodges aided in this black transaction, which increases our jealousies and objections and how shall they be reand lodges aided in this black transaction, which increases our jealousies and objections against the institution. for speculative purposes; that this worthy committee are participators in the speculation, and had taken their course to deceive the community. .

That the publication of such a pamphlet, with all that could possibly tend to increase its sale, should afford such an enormos profit as to make it an object of such an incredible speculation as to engage the attention of hundreds, and draw them into such hazardous situations, is a position too objectionable in our minds to be in the least credited or even afford the shadow of a belief. That the publisher calculated to gain a handsome recompence (if he should succeed,) is not to be doubted; but because that book was first ber of them, shall we charge every man with the guilty to justice? And indeed, are we justifiable in censuring those who finally conducted that publication, for the exorbitant price at which those books sold; they might have sold at a fair price to others, and have speculated out of the people. Indeed, when this excitement first began to move on the smooth surface of community, this cry of speculation was not heard so much : the inventive powers of many were not roused to action as at the present day ; but it was more generally declared that Morgan ought to have his throat cut, for he had perjured himself, and ought not to live-(strange and very new doctrine truly, for who ever heard of a law in our country, that required the execution of a convict for perjury! certainly no where only among masonic mysteries truly too sublime!) there were not so many doubts manifested by many as to his death fraternity against any intrusion of Morgan—
alleging that he was the May previous in the vilage of Canandaigua, and that his conduct while there called forth the notice; and be managed to bring about electioneering purposes, we are not about to deny. If also asserting that any information relative the masonic institution is now liable to many to him, might be obtained by calling at the masonic hall in that vilage—dated, Canan-think the blame, if any, must fall on itself. If it is now treated with severity, even in a republic like ours, we think it cannot be said that it is without any cause or provoca-

Neither are we willing, nor can we easily believe in this trying day, that we are so ignorant of masonry as some would endea-vour to make us believe. Many things go to convince us that the ceremonies, with their obligations in raising the first three degrees have come to light-yea to marvellous light. Without the aid of one single newspaper publication, scated in our chimney corner of two dollars, on which he confessd judg-ment, and seeming aware of their intent still to detain him, pulled off his coat and we cannot be otherwise than satisfied that with Morgan's book in one hand, and Town what has long been concealed and guarded by drawn swords, has emerged to our view. which he was released by a pretended friend. What has been published respecting the and Judas like, betrayed into the hands of higher order by those who have lately left others, who seized him at dead of night, the institution, Mr. Town's writings also and stopping his cries of murder, placed him clearly establish. We would not accuse Mr. in another carriage and drove off, and from Town, nor the grand chapter of this state thence through the hands of, and by masons (who remunerated Mr. Town for his labori-

-Neither can it be expec tution of men, should dare declare certain acts as criminal, which are not noticed by the supreme laws of the nation; and by her own laws, condemn and execute their subjects with impunity. No, we as republicans feel that despite is done unto the dignity of our laws, and we would show proper resent-

ment. We now think it time to enquire why so many stations of office and trust are filled by masons; is it because they possess greater talents and abilities than those who are not the professed sons of light, though are ac-knowledged good ones at heart? These questions are not unreasonable nor unworthy examination. If what masons have asserted also corroborates with assertions made in these days, we think the reason is obvious. If they are under such serious obligatons to each other, to protect, promote and be so specially favorable with the fraternity, we cant say that it is a strange thing.

stations of trust as long as they honor those stations, by a faithful discharge of duty, which we are willing to acknowledge, has, as far as we can judge, in general been the case—though there are exceptions. But we wish to maintain our national doctrine that all men are born equal, and, where equally quallified, they should not lose their privilege because they are not of a certain society. The exceptions mentioned, we would fain hope, are not very numerous. That the of-ficers of justice at the west, did not do their duty, in rescuing Miller and Morgan, is too evident to be denied. That they were ma-sons, their own assertions prove. That the movement of the governor (though we would citizen, one whose patriotism and zeal not now wish to disturb the sleeping dust) he cause of his beloved country, urged was too tardy, and wanted in energy even to detect a horse thief, much less to accomplish the proper object, was so manifest as to create jealousies, and disgust the people, is not to be denied, and ought to noticed. We think we cannot be blamed, that we, as citizens; are more watchful and jealous of every society, whether secret or public, should to them omit their offenders, and by their ordeal, without any respect to name or person, let them stand or fall.

Thus, gentlemen, in our feebel and una dorned manner, have we endeavoured to express our honest fears, and our reasons for them-our sentiments, and in some respects how they were drawn. We believe a fellow citizen has been deprived, most cruelly, and in the most aggravated manner deprived of his liberty and finally of his life; and what renders this before unheard of outrage so alarming, is, that it is perpetrated, not on-ly by the order of an institution, from which, according to its pretensions, we should expect better things but by those who should have been first to protect the innocent and Let the world know, my countryright to require, that every citizen, if tried, shall be tried by the laws of our country; that the cry, " I am an American citizen, shall avail; that to the laws he shall be per mitted to appeal; and by the laws he shall be protected, till by them condemned. Here let us stand, by our ensign of EQUAL RIGHTS. Here let us rationally and manfully contend; till our locks whiten and our limbs grow feeble with age; thus leaving a faithful momento to posterity.

Faom the Orleans Telegraph. MASONRY UNVEILED .- The N. Y. Morning Courier in alluding to some remarks meet! what then ? Are they not aware that it is not in the power even of THIS GOV-ERNMENT, to suppress Masonic Lodges?' Here is masonry enveiled—standing out in bold relief, in all its native beauty of charac-ter and purity of sentiment, "murder and TREASON NOT excepted." We like to see these comings out of masonic feelings, uncloaked and unmasked. Nothing tends more successfuly, to open the eyes of the people to the danger and corruption of the in-stitution from which they emanate. And the use of similar means, so evidently designed by an overruling Providence, not onto prove its character, but to make its destruction sure and speedy. Such faithful and unwavering expressions of the spirit and design of the institution, coming hot from their own mystic body, will, like their murder of Morgan, give it a more mortal stab, than could the united efforts of those opposed to t in a twelve month. Again the Courier says, in answer to a dec-

aration of the editor of the American that the anti-masonic feeling, instead of being allayed, is becoming more and more excited and contageous from day to day. "If this be the fact, who cares? Does he suppose that the Resolutions of a few mad men in Buffalo and the neighboring towns who are opposed to 'secret societies,' can put down a society whose members are to be found in every country on the globe?" The time has been when similar language of defiance to government, law, religion, and the people, was held and reiterated by all the unwavering, in this little spot of the globe ; but that day, which witnessed deeds of blood and sights of wo, has gone by, and one more bright and cheering has shined upon us. The people whom he terms mad have risen in their najesty as Freemen, and are now seriously, coolly and successfully engaged in doing what our government has been defied to accomplish. In this work they are united, and from which nothing can divert them untill t is thoroughly completed. They too well know the incompetency of our government and laws, not only to put down the masonic institution, but to punish its guilty members who are sworn to protect each other, "whethwho are swell to prove the PEOPLE made by Masons, and as often product, and know and feel that THEY are competent to and which he has thought proper to incorporate in an official act, that the leaders of porate in an official act, that the leaders of the provention of the proventio thence through the hands of, and by masons (who remunerated Mr. Town for his laboriconducted almost without a moments intermission to within eighty rods of Fort Niagtreachery towards the grand and sublime inara, and there left near the grave yard, supported by four masons, one of whom was
Eli Bruce, High Sheriff of Niagara county,
now to be offered to the public, there would
their crimes, year after year, by the aid of

It was of my own free will and accord, that I joined the fraternity of Free Masons, always beleiving from my youth, that there was something of a supernatural power, so was something of a supernatural that it could not be revealed by except in a lawfully constituted lodge. from this belief and being of an enquiring mind, I was led to search into the mysteries of ancient Free Masonry, but to my great astonishment, from the time I was initiated,

passed, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, I have not heard nor seen any thing but what I could tell to any one by breaking my oath or obligation, which obthe laws of our country. this oath or obligation into consideration until after the outrage committed upon Morgan and Miller, since that time I have taken it into deep contemplation, and with many others feel it my indispensable duty, of "my own free will and accord," to re-nounce the Institution as hidden things of darkness, finding it to be corrupt to the foundation, and that which is derogatory to the religion and gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, for the form leads to sin and iniquity, and is the basis of falsehood, we have no objections to masons filling ted for truth and veracity; now, to vindicate

their cause, they say they do not believe that Morgan was taken off only by his own wishes, and that he is not dead—and there is nothing in his book. But I most solemnly attest and declare that the book is as true Masonry as the Bible is the word of God. And I believe that every Mason who does not know that he was murdered, does benot know that he was murdered, does be-lieve that he was taken off for that very in-tent, and the deed perpetrated, for the la-stitution does actually uphold it and many other things as corrupt. But the latter leads its followers into truth, peace and happi-ness, temperance and light; so I find as wide a difference between Masonry and Religion, (although some say they are both one,) as there is between light and dark-ness, happiness and misery. Heaven or held ness, happiness and misery, fleaven or hell, and as I am a professed follower of Jesus Christ, I do not consider myself bound to follow any of their obligations, or even hereafter to claim any right to so rotten and unlawful an institution.—But hoping that I shall always he emided by the spirit of advice to my follow-youths, but I think it to be useless, for every thing proves what I have written as bright as the sun at noonday. JAMES ROLFE. Elba, Feb. 16th, 1828.

> TO THE PUBLIC. About two years ago I was induced, from the favorable opinion I had formed of the in-stitution of Free-masonry, to join the lodge at this place in which I took three degrees. I attended the meetings regularly from that time till within two months, and have become disgusted with the principles of masonry, and hereby renounce them, and withdraw myself from its obligations. CHARLES SEDMAN Hartland, March 19, 1828. TO THE PUBLIC. I hereby declare myself free form all maonic obligations, or connection with the in stitution of whatsoever name or nature, by a full conviction and belief that it is, of its

self wrong—that it is dangerous to the world at large—that it was formed by man in the first, and that it never derived any of its nature from on high-and that it is in perfect contrast with a free and independant republican governments for the truth of which, I refer to the murder of Morgan. Not that I hold masons as a body, guilty, but I believe those obligations was the cause of his death, and that it is the ruling effect of the institution, why no track or trace of the ruffians can be found, and believe these facts to be evident to every candid mason. Perhaps it may be said this move is made, in consequence of a charge laid in the lodge against me, principally because I acknowledged Morgan's book to be true - To this I would re-ply, that, would a public example and sac-Morning Courier in alluding to some remarks of the American relative to the meeting of the Le Boy Convention, says "if this grand to the Le Boy Convention, to which he slludes, should meet! what then I are they not aware that members who hold important stations elsewhere, I would willingly make the sacri-

> Our delicate young Lodi Pionear, refused giving this a passage on the ground of its wounding the feelings of her passengers. I hope she will waft herself over the rough sea of jealousy, and make safe the port of patronage, but I believe she had better take on board a new pilot who is not a mason.

R. H. TORRANCE. Lodi, Nov. 5, 1827.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having taken three degrees in free masonry, I have discovered that its pretented "Light" is darkness; its benevolence sel-fishness; its morality hypocracy, and its religion false, and that as an institution it is one of the foulest impositions ever practised upon man. For the truth of Morgan's book can vouch and afirm, that an institution, the members of which can imbrue their hands in a brothers blood, is falling into con-tempt. I feel it a duty I owe to my God and to my country, to withdraw from the fraternity and do hereby reneunce all con-nection with, and absolve myself from the oaths and obligations of the same, and do sincerely warn all who have the fear of God before their eyes, to come out and be seperate, for there is nothing hid that shall not e revealed. LEWIS HANCOCK.

Wethersfield, Dec. 8, 1827.

[From the Western Star.]

We publish to day the message of the acting Governor, Mr. Pitcher, to the senate, on the subject of Morgan's outrage, recommending the appointment of a competent person to investigate the matter. This, so far as relates to vindicating the bleeding justice of the country, and maintaining the majesty of the laws, is correct and judicions and is what ought t have been done a year ago. But with all due defference to "the person administering the government," we must be allowed to protest against the insin-uation, which has been heretofore so often Anti-Masonic party are "designing men, ready to avail themselves of a strong and honest public feeling, to pervert it to their own selfish purposes;" and also, against the inference that "all individual interference

malf hy "a strong public feeling;"
As; taey have acted from the beginning against feeling, by opposing their old neigh-bour and friends—they have acted from a more clavated principle of patriolism, which gives the claims of their country a bigher seat in their effections than the ties of friendship and the endearments of social life they have acted from a deep and strong conviction of the otter worthlessness, the danger, the wickedness and the rottenness of the masonic institution; and the matter has gone too far for the public indignation to be appeared, and tranquility restored to the public mind, until the institution of freemasonry is wholly overthrown and extrepated from our country. It it is not sufficient, after what has passed, that the perpetrators of this outrage should be brought to condign punishment. "Calm inquiry" has already succeeded "feverish conjecture;" and it will never cease to be exerted and practised upon, untill the scource of this foul crime is wiped away from either. The whole village knew it to be a

That the " efforts of individual citizens, stimulated by patriotic zeal, have not always been guided by discretion," we are willing to admit; but what does this prove? It proves neither more nor less than the weak ness and imperfection of human nature; but we beg leave to ask any candid person, whether, in view of the weight of opposition, the tide of persecution, and the torrent of abase, which has been from the beginning, heaped upon every man who has dated to raise his voice against the usurpations of masonry, any being less than an angel could have been expected in every instance to keep within the bounds of discretion; neither would we doubt that there are "designing men who are always ready" to seize upon any thing which they can "pervert to their own selfish purposes," but we do deny that sure men would be any more likely to wofit by this than by a zealous attachment any party that ever existed in this state ; nd such we are that the frank and open maner which characterizes all anti-masonic prodings cannot furnish the facilities for eleing to office men destitute of worth, which to be found in the secret intrigue and night corruption of the masonic institu-There are other parts of this message, which require comment, but we have resent, neither time nor room to make

"Fareweell, a long farewell to all my former sectness." This is truly the emphatic lancuage of Le Roy, Genesee county. But yet since how honored and how ed! Within its domains might be found Encampment of Knights Templars, Illustrious of the Red Cross, Culphts of the Golden Fleece, Deputy Sovering of Soverigns, &c. &c. a Royal Arch and a Master's Lodge. est gone, and the valuant Knights ke." The knights of Le Roy no more drink with mirth and revely alth of Hiram Abiff, and Simon of Cy No more will they be invited to the ast of worthy King Darius, or take the use wine from the skull of a brother no-The Royal Arch too has been deprived of its teapot, Aaron's rod, the manna, the ark of the covenant, &c. &c. The round world has been made smoothe, and the wil-derness has blossomed as the rose. The livof turpentine ignited have consumed their bush. Their little breeches and cable tow are remembered only with shame and dis-

And has the Lodge gone too? Aye, gone, gone! The coffin will no more receive a mock Hiram Abiff. In the cavern will no more be found Jubela, Jubelo and Jubelum. Brother Bosz will not again be hood wink-Brother Boaz will not again be hood winked, twice cable-towed, or tried by the square. Our worthy brother Hirim Abiff has nothing more to fear from ruffians, and Tubal Cain can gain admittance to a lodge without three knocks. Any one can now give the five points of fellowship, and pronounce hali-bone, in perfect order.

of Masonry, and known in this section of the state as its head quarters, is now perfect-ly purged. Its impieties and its fooleries will not be again enacted there, and we are confident in the hope, that in a short time,

From the Buffalo Patriot. We cannot refrain from expressing our re-gret at some of the suggestions in Gov. Pitcher's late message. We allude particularly to the charge made by his excellency against those who have ranged themselves in opposition to masonry, and spent their time and money in ferreting out the conspira-ey which resulted in the abduction and murder of Morgan. "The person administer-ing the government" distincly says that these "are designing men ready always to avail themselves of a strong and honest public feeling to perve t it to their own selfish We hesitate not to say, that this allegation is as just as it is ungenerous and undignified. If it be as is strong'y suspected, that this message and the report connected with it, are intended to aid the political views of the authors by their assu-ming to be the sole guardians of the puclic feeling, and hoping to turn it to their own advantage, we then can find some reasons whisker or appearance of a whisker upon for this libel upon anti-masons, and think the face of the said body—and this depothe above charge will apply to themselves with more justice. We can assure our rul ers that they but little understand the feeling that pervades community, if they appre To the appointment of a person to investigate this matter, we surely cannot, or wish for to object, but we shall protest against such means to accomplish it. The Gov. also says, that if this person is appointed, "it will be perceived that all individual interference will be unnecessary." We mar-vel that his excellency should deny to freemen the privilege of investigating high handed offences. This is the very language used by masons ever since Morgan's abduction, and as his excellency belongs to the fraternity, we are not supprised at this coincidence of expression. "Individual exer-tions are unnecessary" say they, yet indiiduals have made exertions, have expended their time and large sums of money, and yet the senate, by a vote, have refused to in demnify them, and our public functionaries are traducing them. With such facts before us, we hope that this community will not "individual exertions unnecessary, but that those patriotic and praise worthy men, who have done so much in this busi-ness will persevere unto the end.

Intense Feeling .- A young lad at Phila delphia, who was detected in the act of steal ing a pair of shoes, is said to have been so fainted and all efforts to save him proved ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1828

TO THE PUBLIC On the eve of the last general Election, a

print in this village insinuated, that for the Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of Depurpose of making the body found at Oak cember, 1827, before me, E. FOOT, J. P. purpose of making the body found at Oak Orchard creek resemble that of William Orchard creek resemble that of William Morgan, I assisted in disfiguring it, by pulling out the hair and whiskers. For effect at the polls, on the first day of the election, a miserable instrument of party was suborned to make an affidavit that be heard me confess that I had committed the alledged of confess that I had committed the alledged ofof the affidavit, forbid the idea of a reply to wanton fabrication, and I supposed it would that this deponent, upon the receipt of pass away with the many idle abuses which such information, repaired to the place grow out of warmly contested elections.

I was disappointed, however, in the views of the men who fabricated this calumny. A permanent effect, rather than a temporary purpose, was intended to be accomplished. The slander has found its way into most of the papers in the state. A large portion of the community have given it the sanction of from the back and sides of the head-that their opinion, and very many persons have vouched for its truth.

The fabrication has now grown into suffi- the other, and that the hair was more cient importance to entitle it to a reply. I therefore pronounce it a deliberate and malicious libel, and challenge the authors of it to furnish the least title of evidence in support of its truth. It was originated and has been persisted in with a full knowledge of this deponent cannot say-this deponent been persisted in with a full knowledge of cannot say whether the top of the head was its entire falsity. I challenge the authors of bald-this deponent did not observe any this calumny to produce the attestation of a whiskers upon the body, but it had a heavy single respectable man to its truth. I even beard extending very high upon the cheek, challenge them to get a respectable man in of some days growth apparently and of a ge, this village to acknowledge publicly his be-at lief in its truth. I now demand the proof of their charge. They must furnish it, or stand them, and that such teeth were very evenconvicted of having fabricated, and reiterated for months, a tale which they knew to be utterly false.

The examinations of the body in question were open and public as we could make them. Mr. Marchart and myself in-that the body was then much swolen, black, and discolored, and was in such a partid ton as we met, to accompany us to the lake. many of whom did so, and nearly all of whom saw the body. If there is the shadow and myself; or either of es, the testimony of those citizens can be obtained to establish it. To put the subject at rest, body disintered, in the presence of Messrs. Weed however, we have produced the affidavits and Marchant of Rochester, and some oof gentlemen who were present during the whole of the examination, and whose testimony will not be contradicted.

of this shameless slander, from those who have been industriously propogating it. I justice, which, under similar circumstances, they would expect and receive from me.

THURLOW WEED.

tober last, he, this deponent, saw the body which had been found on the shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Oak Orchard It should be known through the whole Creek, on the seventh day of October last, country that Le Roy, famous in the annals as this deponent was informed—that he saw as this deponent was informed-that he saw it taken from the grave where it had been buried, and had then and there an opportuon the sides of the top of the head, and that before the left ear of the body, the appearance of a heavy whisker, as this deponent first supposed, but on examination this pro-ved to be, as this doponent remarked, a lock of hair which had once apparently grown up-on the head of the said body, and been matted down, and adheared to the skin in front of the left ear—and this deponent removed or saw the said lock of hair removed, and then saw that under the same, and before the ear in the place where whiskers usually grow, there were the stumps of a beard re-maining, which appeared to be of the same length and growth with the beard upon the chin, and other parts of the face of the said body, which this deponent judged was about three days growth, though the face was then very much swolen-that the face before the ear had been shaved higher than people usually shave, and nearly as high as the top of the ear-that this deponent saw no other nent further saith that he saw the eyes of the said body, which in the opinion of this deponent were of a dark blue color, though one of them seemed more decayed than the other-and this deponent further saith that he made the box or coffin in which he un-derstood that the said body was placed when it was again laid in the grave, and that the bottom board of the said coffin or box was five feet and ten inches in length, and the end pieces were nailed upon the ends of the said bottom boards in a perpendicu-lar or upright position, but this deponent did not see the body put into said coffin-and this deponent further saith that he re mained near the said body from the time it was first taken out of the grave until a short time before it was again put into the coffin, and he did not during that time see any person pull, cut or remove any hair from any part of the said body, or in any manner disfigure the said body, except that this depo-nent has some recollection that Messrs. Fitch and Weed, one or both of them took from the back part of the head, a small quantity of hair to wash, in order to ascertain its color, and preserve—that the bair was some of it loose, and all of it came out very easi-ly—and this deponent did not hear from aby of the bystanders, that any person had cut, pulled or removed any of the hair of the said body or otherwise disfigured the sameand this deponent further saith, that the said body had some hair in the ears, but that

Mr. Fitch remarked that Morgan had a

quantity of hair growing in his ears-that

ABEL TRACE.

seventh day of October last, was informed by Moses Wood, that a dead human body had been found on the shore of Lake Ontario near the mouth of Oak-orchard Creek, and that said body was then lying on the where the body was said to be, and about three o'clock in the after-noon found and saw the body of some person lying on his face on the shore of Lake Ontario, on the sand just at the edge of the water -that it appeared to this deponent to be the body of a man about, or over fifty years of age, having long hair, with the appearance of hav-ing been combed up over the top of the head the hair was thinnish, not coarse, and very considerably gray-that the hair appeared to come down further before one ear than that this deponent did not observe the eyes that this deponent together with Mr Mur-dock measured the said body with a stick, and from measuring such stick with the hands as nearly as they could, this depo-nent and Mr. Murdock concluded said body was about five feet and eight juches in hight state that its smell was very offen that this deponent caused a jury to be sum-moned to hold an inquest upon said body, which was done the same dancing the had on the saturday after the said seventh day of October, this deponent saw the said body disintered, in the presence of Messrs deponent observed a quantity of hair ad-I neither ask or expect any correction here to it which this deponent believed to be from the head of said body; that

Mr. Fitch and some others present took appeal, however, to those Editors with cleansed it to preserve: that this deponent whom I have lived for years upon terms of professionally intimacy, to render me that instice, which under similar circumstances and that he, this deponent, saw no person whatever, remove, cut, or pull any hair or whiskers from the said body or otherwise disfigure the said body, nor even heard any of the by standers say that any such thing had been done:—that on the fifteenth day of October last, this deponent caused a second jury to be called to hold an inquest over the said body, which was accordingly done, and the body on that day again taken up: that at this second inquest a large number of persons were present: and that at such time no alteration was made in the apprarance of the said body by any person present, by disfiguring or otherwise except by those professionally engag-ed in examining the said body for the sat-isfaction of the said jury, nor did this de-ponent hear from any of the by-standers that any such alteration had been made except as aforesaid: that when the body was we can make the same remark in relation to every other place in the state, and we trust if it had grown there, in the centre of the top of the head, near the forehead, according haps of a little more decay, as it did when of the head, near the forehead, according to the deponent's best recollection—that there was on the left side of the face, just and this deponent further saith that no there was on the left side of the face, just and this deponent further saith that no the said body, or from any other part, was elected on their ticket is a decided antimeans were made use of to influence the jury, in either instance, other than the o vidence taken before them, and that they examined the witnesses as they thought pro-per: and this deponent further saith that the thing had been done---and this deponent said body would not naturally have been further saith, that he was present on the fifdriven ashore to the place where it was found, by any other than an easterly wind :

Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of De-cember, 1827, before me, FITCH CHAM-BERLAIN, J. P.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

and that said place where the said body

was found, is about forty-five miles from the mouth of Niagara River, and further

State of New York, I John Murdock, of it remained there, which hair appeared as Orleans County, ss. the town of Carleton, in the county of Orleans, being dute the neck, and the ends brought over the top ly sworn, deposeth and saith that he was of the head and brought down---and this summoned and attended as a juror, upon deponent saith, that he did not discov-both inquests in the preceeding affidavit of er any whiskers whatever upon the said Robert M. Brown mentioned, this deponent further saith that the discription of said body, mentioned in the preceding affidavit as made therein by Robertr M. Brown, is to this deponents best recollection, substantially cor-rect:—this deponent did not examine the head of the said body critically, and could very candid and impartial manner, and dis-not tell whether it was naturally bald and the covered no wish to make it appear other hair combed up over the baldness, or whether the hair grew upon the top of the head; this deponent observed that the crown was covered with long hair as well as other parts of the head, but whether combed over it or grown there this deponent cannot say: This deponent was present on Saturday after the seventh of October last, soon after the said body was taken from the grave, and did not observe any person cut, or remove and hair from the said body or otherwise disfigure it, nor did he hear from any of the by-standers that any such thing had been done, and when the said de-ponent saw the said body, at the time of taring the second inquest, it presented the same appearance with the exception of some little more decay, that it presented on the Saturday previous—and this deponent furher saith when he first saw the body, it ap peared considerably putrified, and was very offensive to the smell-and when the stockings were drawn off, a considerable portion of the skin of the feet came off with them-and further saith not.

JOHN MURDOCK. Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of De-cember, before me, FITCH CHAMBER-LAIN, J. P. more particularty the hair on the top of the head of said body, and on examination this deponent observed that the top of the head was covered with long hair, and he said the said Nosh Clark run his hand under the said Nosh Clark run his hand under the said month of October, and this deponent, of truth. such hair at the sides of the top of the head, and raised the same and then discovered that the said body was bald on the crown and at the sides of the top of the head, and in the centre of the top of the head near the forehead, there was also long hair, which this deponent connot say or determine whether it grew there or not but it seemed to adhere to the skin as this deponent thought; and this deponent further saith, that he was present on Saturday next after the seventh day of October last, soon after the said body was taken up, and that a number of others were present; and this deponent did not obin any way with any instrument any hair that he, this deponent, arrived at the place from the said body, or otherwise disfigure the same, nor did he hear from any of the by-standers that any such thing had been grave: that he saw the body taken from done : and this deponent further saith, that the grave, and remained by it until it was after the said body was laid in the grave, on the said Saturday, he, this deponent, with disfigure the said body in any manner, or Moses Wood and one Samuel K. Harkness, watched the grave from that time until the next Sunday moning; and this deponent of the said body, either at that time or at any such thing sain no person touched or disturbed the said body in any manner, or cut, pull or remove any hair or whiskers from said body, either at that time or at any such thing sain no person touched or disturbed the watched, to this deponent's knewledge, and watered, to this deponent is knowledge, and that the was properly this deponent never heard or understood fifteenth day of October last at the same that said body had been disturbed until it place, when the said body was again taken that said body had been disturbed until it was taken up for the second inquest further saith not. DANIEL ENGLISH.
Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of Decomber, 1827, before me, FITCH CHAMBERLAIN, J. P.

Saturday next after the selection of Lake creek, on the said seventh day of October last—that when the said body was taken out of the grave Messrs. Fitch and Holden, of Batavia, Messrs. Weed, Mar-chant and Dyer, of Rochester, and several other persons from the vicinity of the that this deponent saw the body taken out of the coffin, and from the appearance of the hair on the head of the said body, he, this deponent, supposed the said body was bald on the top of the head, and that the hair which was long and rather thin had been combed up from the back and sides of the head over the crown and top to con-ceal and cover the baldness-and this deponent further saith that he discovered on one side of the head before the ear a lock of hair, which this deponent at first suppobe a whisker, but he, this deponent, took hold of the said lock of hair, and raised it up, and found that it was a lock of been matted down on the cheek just before the ear, and that under the said lock of hair, just before the ear, and on the place where whiskers usually grow, this de-ponent observed stumps of beard remaining on the face, which stumps of beard appeared to be of the same length and growth as the beard on the chin, and other parts of the face of the said body—and that the said beard appeared at that time, to this deponent, to be of about three days growth -and this deponent saith, that the said beard extended nearly or quite as high as the top of the ear, and higher than the people usu ally shave; and this deponent saith, that after said body was taken out of the grave, until it was again placed in it, this deponent was constantly present, and observing the said body, and believes that no person could during that time have cut, or taken away, any of the hair or whiskers of the said bowithout the notice and observation of this deponent-and this deponent saith, that of the said body, or from any other part, thereof, (except that Mr. Weed may have taken a small lock from the head to wash and preserve,) nor did he hear from the hy-standers, or any of them, that any such teenth day of October last, when the second inquest was held upon the said body --- and that while the Jury were examining the witnesses, this deponent heard Doct. Vinton enquire who had removed the hair from the top of the head of the said body, and he heard Dr. Vinton or some other person say that it ought not to have been dene, and that he says the said Dr. Vinton took the hair and placed it on the head, and pressed it down with his hand so that body, nor does he believe there were any upon it---and that the body appeared to be the body of a very full breasted person---and this deponent further saith, that on the cuamination on the Saturday above mentioned, Mr. Weed examined the body in a than what it really was .-- and that this deponent saw the said Weed search in the ears of the said body with a stick and poke out some hairs that were in the ears, and that generally the said examination was conducted by all present, in a candid and impartial manner, and further this deponent saith not. ISRAEL HALE.

Affirmed and subscribed this 15th day of De-cember, 1827, before me, FITCH CHAM-BERLAIN, J. P.

State of New York, Moses Wood being Orleans County, ss. duly sworn, depo-seth and saith—that on Saturday next after the seventh day of October last, he, this de-ponent, saw the body which was found on the shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of the Oak Orchard creek on the said seventh day of October last? that he saw the salt body soon after it was taken out of the grave on the said Saturday, and before the sheet in which it had been rolled was taken off; that several persons were present, and he himself was present until the said body was again laid in the grave : that he saw no

this deponent then saw Mr. Weed put a stick into the ear, and moved with it from the bottom of the ear, a little roll or tuft of hair, which had by some means been deposited there, and further saith not.

State of New York, Daniel English, by-standers say that any such thing was done, nor does he, this deponent, believe any such thing was done—that the said body had no whiskers, as this deponent observed, and this deponent had frequent opportunities of obfurther saith not.

MOSES WOOD. Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of December, 1827, before me, ALEXIS WARD, J. P. of Orleans County.

State of New York, Russel Dyer being Monroe County, ss. 5 duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on Saturday, the 13th day of October last, he, this deponent, repaired with Thurlow Weed and John Marchant and others, to the mouth of Oak-orchard Creek in the county of Orleans, where a dead, human body was said to have been discovered on the Sunday previous: during the time this deponent had been done : and this deponent further saith that he was present on Monday, the up for a second inquest, and that he was present during the said inquest, and that he saw no one cut, pull, or remove any hair or whiskers from the said body at that This is a very proper step, the only one, time, and did not hear from the by-standers indeed, left for the Masons to take. Reor any of them, that any such thing was done; and he further saith that he saw the State of New York, I srael Hale, of Orleans County, ss. Carlton, in the county of Orleans, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was present on the said body did not fill the said coffin in the said thirteenth day of October, and that the said body did not fill the said coffin in an example which the Fraternity, generally, Saturday next after the seventh day of length by about two inches, and that there was a space between the extremities of the the body found on the shore of Lake said body and the end-boards of the said Ontario, near the mouth of Oak Orchard coffin of about two inches. -- and further saith RUSSEL DYER.

Sworn and subscribed this 5th day of April, 1826, before me, F. WHITTLESEY, Com. under act April 19th, 1823.

The town meetings throughout this county have resulted most auspiciusly to the cause of Anti-Masonry. In the towns of Chili, Wheatland, Sweden, Henrietta, and Parma, the Masons did not rally at all. In Mendon and Pittsford the masons attempted to sail under piratical colors; but in the former town a moderate, and in the latter, a staunch anti-mason was elected supervisor. ed without effecting their object. Our Perinton friends met the Frateraity " foe to toe," and carried their whole ticket by a large and increased majority. In Penfield, Masons and Jacks contested the ground inch hair, growing out of the head, which had by inch. Brother Fellows, who has been supervisor of that town ten or twelve years, ran with too much weight, and was beaten by S7 majority, and the whole anti-masonic ticket was elected by an average majority of about 100. In Greece our ticket, after a fair contest, succeeded by a majority of 159. Sheriff Patterson, a decided opponent of Masonry, (but in favor of preserving political distinctions,) was elected supervisor in Ogden. The Lodge threw out the " grand hailing sign of distrees" to the Fraternity in Brighton, but after a hard conflict our ticket (with the exception of the collector) succueded by a majority of 130. In Rush, the Fraternity made a general rush to carry the town, but the entire anti-masonic ticket succeeded by majorities of from 50 to 100.

In Clarkson, the Masons availed themwas elected on their ticket is a decided anti

mason. Riga we have not heard from. In this town the masons put forth their utnost strength. The Fraternity called out cable-tow influence. The Morgan conspirators were busy for a week in preparing the campaign. Every Jack in town was put under whip and spur. " Is there no help for the widows' son !" was the supplicating cry of the whole "flap tribe." The Lodge, Chapter and Encampment, sent forth its scorpions, hissing hot, to the polls. "Respectable men," in fine linen and dog-skin, were stationed at the polls to keep the people (who are denominated "blackguards" in the Masonic paper) in order. Men who appreached the ballot-boxes without displaying a Mason's apron, or a Jack's ears, were peremptorily challenged. But it all would not answer. Masonic hatred cannot yet wreak its "VENGEANCE" upon the people. Our ticket was elected by an average majority of 150.

It appears from statements, to which we are inclined to yield our belief, that Elisha Adams is living with his brother in Brookfield, Vt. The assertion, however, that he knows nothing about the Morgan affair will go for what it is worth. It was not expected that he would make any confessions. If he is in Vermont, the time may come when the public will know by what means he was taken there, and kept out of court at Canandaigua, and why his son at Lewiston has been kept ignorant of his residence. If Adams can be obtained as a witness for the people, our object in inquiring for him, and the ends of justice will be answered, for the team is taken off, and a relay of two othwhatever he may say unofficially, we still believe he will not pass the ordeal of perjury.

Anti-Mason, at the late town meetings in the counties of Ontario, Orleans, Genesee these animals. They are taught a practical the counties of Ontario, Orleans, Genesee person cut, pull, or remove any hair from any part of the said-body, or otherwise disfi-gure the same, nor did he hear any of the were triumphant.

The papers in New York and Albany have become suddenly alarmed about the " feestern excitement," They think and write aposeth and saith, that he was summoned and attended as a Juror on the first inquest in the preceding affadavit of Robert M. Brown, mentioned that he had heard the said affidavit read, and according the said affadavit read, and according to the best of his recollection the description of the said body as mentioned and contained in the said affadavit is substantially correct—but this deponent in company with Noah Clark and two or three others, examined more particularly the hair on the too of the bout it very much as they would upon any cheerfully submit our conduct to the test of gress of investigation and the developments

This "western excitement" is becoming a national excitement. Every revolution it performs gives it force, power and consistency. It was at first but a rivulet. It had grown into a river, and is rapidly swelling into a mighty ocean, in which Free Masonry must be inevitably engulfed. The blind and stupid followers of the cable-tow vainly imagine that their institution can hold out a-r gainst the indignant voice of an injured people. They think that a bloody flag can wave triumphantly over a land of religion and laws! Poor, deluded, " blind candidates !" How utterly bereft of reason and judgment must men be, who suppose that this community and this government can be brought to tolerate " treason and murder."

tinal states that upon'a consultation among the most discreet and respectable Free-Masons in that county, it was agreed to recommend to their respective Lodges to cease operations, and return their Charters; and that the Lodge at Ballston Spa had already complied with the recommendation. sistance may defer, but it cannot avert the sooner or later, must follow.

The \$1,500 in Rochester bills, spoken of in Ware's confession, which will be found in another column, was stolen from Mr. Benjamin Baldwin, of Hearietta, whose death wes published a few days since. This was the fruits of his own industry, and was his all. To the loss of it, we understand, may be attributed his premature death. It was stelen from him at the time and in the manner that Ware represents.

We learn that the gentlemen who went from Ontario county, three or four months since, to apprehend Col. King, have return-

A Sign .- Every Supervisor elected in the county of Monros, is an open and avowed opponent of the Institution of Free Mason-

We are willing that Masons should have the full benefit of all they write. Listen, therefore, to the "three distinct knocke" of the Albany Masonic Record. The provocation for this tirade, is in our having requested information relative to Elisha Adams, who disappeared when he was on his way to court, and had not been heard of for more than eight months.

From the American Masonic Record. ELISHA ADAMS. Few of our readers probably have ever heared of the pretended disapearance of this man, which has been so pathetically echoed from one anti-masonic to another, ever since its first appearance in the Rochester Anti-Masonic Enquirer. Probably owing to the discredit which such a source must attach to any statement of the kind, having the misfortune to issue from anxious to preserve even the appearance of truth. It is doubtful whether the mysterious statement would ever have been thought worthy of a serious refutation, had it not succeeded with the executive of the state every man who could be brought to submit to of New-York, so far as to find place in his late message to the senate of the Morgan affair. We hope, for the honor of his reputa-tion, as an officer of the state, and a man of judgment, that he will not again allow himself to be so palpably hoaxed, by the artifices of a man, who for the petty poses of electioneering, has been detected in the eyes of the public, in the sacrilegious attempt to disguise the sacred remains the dead! We mean Thurlow Weed, editor of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, and author of this and other experiments upon the pub-

It was stated in that professedly libellous print that Elisha Adams, an invalid pension-er, who lived at Fort Niagara, disappeared in August last, while on his way to Canandaigua, as a witness for the people in the Morgan trials. He was said to have had charge of Morgan in the magazine, after Giddins left there for York-that he prepared the boat for the persons who took Morgan into the river, and stood on the shore until they returned without him.

Knowing the propensity of these zealots to fabricate such staements, we had our doubts whether any such person ever had existed as described in this Adams. But we were disappointed. For once they have only imputed fictitious actions to a real individual; in other instances they have produced both persons and actions from nonen

Dog' Mill .- An ingenious Mechanick-Mr. Mathias, of this city, has in operation in King street, a Mill for sawing timber for Sashes, and Window Blinds, driven not by steam power, nor water, nor cattle power, but by Dog power. Four dogs belonging to the establishment. They are worked two at a time, for about fifteen minutes, when er dogs put to labor. They travel on the circumference of the inside of a wheel, about 12 or 15 feet in diametar, which gives motion to the machinery, driving a circular Wherever the question was Mason and days and some art to break a dog in. It is It requires some lesson that, industry is necessary to animal welfare. The cost of keeping 4 dogs is estimated at only 6d per day.—Troy. Sent

Episcopal Church, upon the subject of Masonry in our church, there were present Jacob Townsend, Erastus Park, Leverett Bristol, Ely Playter, William T. Alvis, & Ozias Judd. Jacob Townsend was appointed Chairman, and Kneeland Townsend Secretary. A memorial was necessary to the subject of the send, Secretary. A memorial was presented and accepted. Resolved, That Bro. Sheldon C. Town-

send be admitted to act in concert with us. Resolved, That we address a circular to members of the Methodist Episcopal Church generally and particularly to those resident in the Buffalo and adjoining districts, inviting their co-operation in memorializing the general conference upon the subject to be therein explained; and that Bro. Shel-don C. Townsend, Kneeland Townsend, Ely Playtrer, and william T. Alvis, be a committee to solicit subscriptions to defray the expense of furnishing the conference with the necessary books and papers upon

the subject embraced in the circular.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and they be published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, National Observer, Anti-Masonic Enquirer, Republican Advocate, Buffalo Patriot, and Le Roy Gazette, Lewiston, Niagara County N. Y. March 16th

JACOB TOWNSEND, Ch'n. KNEELAND TOWNSEND, Sec'y

To the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and particularly to those resident

in Buffalo, and adjoining districts.

DEARLY BELOXED Barrolled by the Lewiston quarterly meeting conference, hold at Lockport in the county of Niagara, on the Sth day of March inst. for the purpose of mamorializing, the general conference of the memorializing, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, take the liberty of addressing you upon the all important subject of the prevailance of Freemasonry in our church, A subject which of late has given much uneasiness to the members of of our church in this quarter, and caused to pray fervently and continually, that God would in his own time do away the abominations and influence of the order. Living as we do in the vicinity of the spot, where we have every reason to believe William Morgan was inhumanly murdered, where the hands of men high in standing, and in the confidence of their Masonic brethien, were imbrued in the blood of a fellow being, thereby violating the laws of both God and man. we deem it a solemn and imperative duty which we owe to ourselves as Christians, & to our divine Lord and Master as his humble followers, to use all proper means to have it eradicated from his church, Deeming the obligations of Masonry anti-Christian, and the ceremonies an abominable profanity, that it is dangerous to the interests of the kingdom of Christ, and calculated to overthrow those liberties which we as Christians, and as men, so highly prize; realising that union is strength, and believing that all things should be done decently and in order, we invite you, our dear breth-ren, in the bonds of fellowship, to render your assistance to put down this unheard of obemination ; to cleanse the church of the living God from those who have profuned his holy temple, and made it a place of mercandize.

Knewing that some of the members of our church are connected with that institution, and if they do not openly support, secretly acquiesce in the measures of the frateraity; that even some of our ministers still consider themselves bound by the horrid imprecations of the order, and we bulleye assist in their unholy rits. We do consider it a cause of serious alarm to every well-wisher to the presperity of the cause of Zion, and have thought it expedient and necessary to me-merialize the General Conference on the subject, setting forth our grievances in a respectable manner, and soliciting from them such relief as they in their wisdom shall shall deem proper to afford. Our wishes are to have this foul blot eradicated from the church of our divine Lord and Master.

We address you at this time, to invite your cordial aid and assistance in memorializing the General Conference on this important subject. Sensible that your feelings must he in unison with ours, we think it highly necessary that all who feel friendly to the cause of Christ, and the welfare of the church should co-operate; and we solicit you to Lewiston, Niagara county, 16th March, 1828.

JACOB TOWNSEND.

ERASTUS PARK.

ELY PLAYTER. LEVERETT BRISTOL. WILLIAM T. ALVIS. OZIAS JUDD.

To the Editor of the National Observer : Srn-Having noticed in your paper of the 22d of February, a piece under the signature of "C. R." upon the subject of Masonry, it appears to me that the arguments are conclusive, and I wish to be considered no longer as one of the number of Freemasons.

JOSIAH BISSELL. Pittsfield, (Mass.) March, 24th, 1828.

We notice with pleasure the following renuncia-tion of one of the Editors of the North Stan, prin-ted at Dassville, Vermont, one of the oldest and most respectable papers in the state. We hail this "sign" as the grand luminary of much light to the brotherhood in the North. Masonry .- Our prepossessions have been

till within a short period in favor of what is improperly called Freemasonry-a gtoss perversion of terms—for the moment a person takes even the obligation of an Entered Apprentice, his freedom is in a measure sacrificed by an illegal oath, although his shack-les may have been gained by a kind of vol-untary submission. Something like twenty eight years ago, the senior editor of this pa-per was initiated into the mysteries of the first and second degrees of masonry, and has never since made any further progress in this labyrinth of wonders, although within welve years past he has been politely soli eited by breinren of the order to become a master mason. He objected rather from religious scruples than from any dislike to the Institution—but since the abduction and ler of Morgan—the publication of his book, which gives an exposition of the third degree; in a dition with the disclosure of the oaths of the higher degrees at the Convention at Le Roy, these scruples have, though rejuctantly, become in our mind so-lemn realities. As far as we have a knowllemn realities. As far as we have a knowledge of the Fraternity, we can attest to the truth of Capt. Wm. Morgan's exposition of masonry—and while we conscientiously believe the Institution to be dangerous in a free government, calculated to engender are mistegracy and favoritism—to produce a public support of the support of the possibility of it, by a statute prohibiting all oaths not authorised by law. The committee have therefore directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.

closed by the martyr Morgan; and stands confirmed by a cloud of Masonic witneses whose testimony cannot be doubted. The colossal pillars of the fabric totter, and must fall, like Dagon, to the earth. The secrete of Masonry cannot bear the ordeal of public investigation; and we consider the cause we have espoused the cause of the people and of righteousness.

REPORT Of the Select Committee, in the House of Assembly, relative to extra judicial and Masonic oaths.

The select committee, to which was referred the memorial of the delegates of the counties of Chautauque, Erie, Niagara, Or-leans, Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Wayne Yates, Seneca and Tompkins, on the subect of extra judicial and masonic oaths,

That they have devoted to the subject of the memorial, that diligent examination which was demanded by its intrinsic importance, magnified as it is, by the facts set forth in the memorial. In deliberating upon this subject, your committe have directed their attention to the general character and consequences of all oaths unsanctioned by the laws, as well as the peculiar nature and policy of these set forth in the papers referred to in the memorial. Under every form and character which human government has at any time assumed, the principle of responsibility to a higher power, however modified or perverted, has been appealed to, as furnishing the foundation to the highest obligations which could be imposed upon have approved of the wisdom of resorting to an oath as security for the faithful disity of the human heart, is reposed in an oath. The right to exact it, belongs to the sovereign power of the state; and in most instances, its efficacy is attempted to be increased, by inflicting the severest ponalties upon its violations. The duties it imposes must be the same, whatever may be the form of his its administration : but it is entirely obvious that reverence to the being whose attention fluence upon the mind, demand that the occasion should be important, and the ceremony solemn. The frequent, unauthorised and irreverent administration of oaths, has a sensibility to their nature, and that scrupu-leus and conscientious regard to all their re-quirements, which alone entitle them confi-Great and enlightened men have, with one accord, condemned the multipilcation of oaths, with or without the sanction of law, as immoral and impolitic.

If these very general considerations were not entirely satisfactory to your committee, the most unwarrantable reasons for abolishing extra judicial oaths, will be found in the character and consequences of a certain de-scription of oaths as stated and set forth in the memoral. The memorial has called the attention of the legislature specifically to the abuse of administering eaths, as it is alleged to exist in Masonic societis; and subjoined the various obligations, as they are said to be administered in the diffirent stages of advancement in that society. When it is recollected that these oaths have been of the money found in his hands might be communicated to the public by members of restored to its true owner. that society, highly elevated, and maintaining a fair character and respecable standing in community, it is not porhaps unjust to be leive those annexed to the memorial are substantially correct. They exhibit a perversion of the appropriate office of an oath which strongly recommends the policy of a law prohibiting the administration of any extra judicial oath. These oaths could, by no possijoin in memorializing the GeneralConference setting forth your views on the subject—setting forth your views on the subject—sity; and a literal observance of them, would ity; and a literal observance o rest penalties, to the performance of acts forbidden by both, The efficacy of these oaths, is illustrated by the petitioners, by ascribing to their injunctions the outrages committed within a recent period, upon two of our citizens, followed by what is of our citizens, followed by what is now generally admitted to be the murder of one. Whether the oaths referred to would authorise the commission of the crime, when righly understood, is deemed by your com-mittee altogether immaterial. The peti-

tioners represent, that persons upon whom these oaths have been imposed, acting under a belief of their controlling power, have committed violence upon the liberty of one citizen, and upon the life of snother; and that no doubt can exist upon that subject in the mind of any person who has attentively examined and weighed the testimony dis closed upon the trial of the several indict-ments which have grown out of the abduction of William Morgan, an unoffending cit-izen of this state. If there is reasonable izen of this state. If there is reasonable ground for this belief, and the circumstances which have been developed, leave little doubt, it is the duty of government to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to prevent the recurrence of an outrage so flagrant, as that to which the petitioners have referred, and which so anxiously and pain-

fully occupies the public mind.

The possibility that the obligations imposed by an extra judicial oath may conflict with the duty which a citizen may be called upon to discharge, is conclusive in the minds of your committee, in favor of granting the prayer of the memoralist. Although the law would pronounce an extra judicial ocean, into the bowels of which he has no oath, and all its obligations, nugatory, when in collision with a legally administered oath; yet, having done so, it is apparent that the individual must judge for himself of the relative power of conflicting obligations. There is danger then that justice may be perverted, and truth falsified, in courts created to develope truth and administer justice. The suspicion that such may be the consequence,

ment not to exceed six months.

Confession of David Ware .- This man, who was the principal witness against Timothy B. Redmond, on the prosecution for forgery, and who was lately convicted of perjury, on account of the testimony given by him on that trial, yesterday made a full confession of his guilt. This was done at the City Hall, in presence of the Recorder, several of the Alderman, the Police Justice, the District Attorneys and others. Ware at first proposed to make a confession of the truth, upon the promise of a pardon; but on being assured by Mr. Maxwell that no promise of the kind could be made him, he refused to proceed. He was therefore taken out by Mr. Hayes, but shortly afterwards returned, and declared his intention of making a complete disclosure. He then underwent a close examination of some length, in which he acknowledged the perjury he had committed, and completely exculpated my feet. Whenever we were expected we Redmond from all participation in the crime

in the forgeries, nor in any way accessary to the Greeks, and a contribution amounting them. Ware, however, on the night of the to something over \$300 was taken up up-14th of October, stole a trunk from the steam on the spot. The meeting was one of the boat North America, marked B. B. contains largest ever he at the Hotel, and hundreds ter bank notes, and some articles of clothing. human nature. Most civilized governments Of the clothing he kept a part, and threw the rest away; and the notes he exchanged in Wall street, taking a check on the Phenix charge of an official duty, and all have deemed it indispensable in the administration of justic. The most sacred rights of society and individuals are subjected to its society and individuals are subjected to its disposal, and no vice could be regarded as more alarming than a practice which in any degree, should have the effect to weaken the obligation, or impair the confidence, but attanged to the society and individuals are subjected to its ware. About this time the store of the How-the depth of about three feet. Yesterday, survey of James Smedly, Esq. including all high ways if any there be;—and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber, notice is hereby given that by a the obligation, or impair the confidence, but afterwards set at liberty.—The intelli-which, not less by the law than the author-gence of the robbery and forgery was brought gence of the robbery and forgery was brought ed their arrival with acclamations. DE to Dover, and Ware read it in the newspapers. As he seemed to have plenty of money and was spending it freely, it was soon was displayed, and a six pounder stationed, suspected that he was concerned. He was from which a salute was fired, as the six boats apprehended—a considerable sum of mo-ney, amounting to about \$1300, was found in his possession, supposed to be part of that taken from the bank, and he was brought to New-York. While in prison he was advised is invoked, not less than a regard to its in- to swear that Redmond, whom he nad never seen, was concerned with him in the forgery, and a letter was conveyed to him instructing him in what manner to sproceed. therefore, with a view of preventing the dispowerful influence, in the judgement of covery of the robbery he had committed from your committee, to destroy that religious the North America, and in the expectation of a pardon, made a confession of the robbery and the forgery committed by Redmond, himself, and any other person. Most of the circumstances to which he swore he picked up from persons daily committed to Bridewell, and from the perusal of fragments of newspapers in which provisions sent by the friends of the prisoners were wrapped up. Upon this confession Redmond was again arrested and brought to trial.

This disclosure was made in a class, con-nected and unhesitating manner, and a companied with dates, names of persons and places, statements of the sums he had expended, and a multitude of a minute and natural. particulars. He seemed much affected towards the close of his examination, and with tears in his eyes he begged forgiveness of the whole carel early in the Autumn.—Nat. Redmond, who was present. He also expressed his earnest desire that the balance

There is no longer any mystery about this affair. The innocence of Redmond was alsistency and circumstantiality of the narrato the vague account given by him on the stand in the trial of Redmond. The con away the reputation, the fortune and liberty of an innocent man, is placed in the most honorable light. We are glad to witness so public and general an expression of sympa-thy for the cause of Mr. Redmond. An inordinary and providential nature. We hope this case may prove a lesson to such of the witnesses against him, as testified under honest impressions, to be less confident in identifying persons whom they bad seen by

The following narrative will be read with the deepest feelings of commiseration:

Brigus, Nov. 21. "The James, belonging to M. Cozens, arrived at Cubits yesterday from Portugal. The master says that a few days ago, in the longitude of (I believe) 30 deg. he fell in with a brig, water-loged, having a living woman lashed in the main top, four living seamen in the rigging, and (Oh! dreadful to relate,) a dead man spread in the shrouds on whom the unfortunate and unhappy sur-vivors were subsisting!!! The master says he made every exertion to save them, but, alas! without avail; and that a very heavy gale, which lasted 48 hours, caused him to leave them to the mercy of the foaming doubt they were consigned soon after its commencement. The master discried "indi" on some part of her. He came close to her several times and requested the poor fellows to throw themselves overboard, that of saving them, their lamentations were dreadful.—Cork paper.

New-York Meeting in behalf of the Greeks. On the 19th ult. a meeting was held at the City Hotel, New-York, Peter Sharpe, Esq.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person whose generous indignation did not kindle to administer an oath or affirmation in at the recital of the infamous brutality and any case not authorised by the laws of the State.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to take an oath or affirmation in any case not their hands, or whose hearts did not be lawful for any person to take an oath or affirmation in any case not their hands, or whose hearts did not be the conciliatory measures pursued by the laws of the state. from this secret conclave—from the shackles of conscience, and Judaism, and again
inhale the air of freedom. The mighty secret is disclosed, but not by us. It was disclosed by the martyr Morgan; and stands
confirmed by a cloud of Masonic witnesses
whose testimony cannot be doubted. The
whose testimony cannot be doubted. The
shall be punished by fine and imprisonment;
the fine not to exceed \$200, and imprison
delenceless women and children who fell
into their hands, or whose hearts did not
take an oath or affirmation in any case not
required by the laws of the State.

3. Any person offending against either of
the preceding sections, shall be deemed
guilty of a misdemeaner, and on conviction
shall be punished by fine and imprisonment;
which the slow tortures inflicted by the savcolossal pillars of the fabric totter, and must age of our western wilds are tender mercies. From the last our nature shrinks with an instinctive dread of pain-from the first it turns with horror and disgust. Dr. Howe gave to the meeting a detailed account of the manner in which the provisions sent out of New-York, and Philadelphia were distributed. He himself proceeded in some instancessfar into the interior, and found hundreds of families living in caves and tents among the mountains, with nothing but grass and roots for food—houseless homeless and almost naked. To each of these he gave orders for flour, proportioning the quantity to their necessities. He says "I have known their necessities. He says "I have known them to go 30 miles for ten pounds of flour, and sometimes returning from the interior, after giving out the orders, I would meet crowds trudging cheerily home with their found crowds of ragged women and children waiting on 'the beach-it was the general of which he had charged him.

Waiting on the heach—it was the general rule to give nothing to the men. After Dr. Ware is, that neither he nor Redmond were Howe had concluded his address, a commitconcerned in robbery of the Howlands, nor in tee was appointed to solicit aid in behalf of ing about fifteen hundred dollars in Roches-ter bank notes, and some articles of clothing. Cattskill Rec.

Cincinati, Ohio, March 13. Arrivals Extra .- On the morning of the izens lined the banks of the canal, and hail-WITT CLINTON was elevated at the angle of from which a salute was fired, as the six boats crowded with passengers, came up in succession, and passed on to Main street. The scene was highly gratifying, not the least pleasing of which was the procession of some thirty or forty of our industrious draymen,

who spontaneously assembled with their hor-

ses and drays, on the arrival of the boats. Chesapeake and Deleware Canal .- We learn, from good authority, that this important work is rapidly advancing to completion. On Thursday last, the packet sloop Lady Clinton passed along the canal from the Deleware to the wharf near the summit hridge, with a large party of persons; the distance is considerably more than half the length of the canal, we understand that the work is complete to within three miles of the same point from the Chesapeake, although the water has not been let in West of the sumit. The amount of excavation remaining to be dene at the deep cut, is comparatively, very ssall; the banks through the St. George mediows, have ceased to sink; and the walling of the sides, though much remains to be done, Mr. Dexter, the contractor for the Western portion, expects to finish his work entirely in tune, and that confident expectations are emertained of the completion

Congress .- The Tariff Bill drags heavi -The object of the dominant party in voting it on the taips or discussion, was evidently for the purpose of debating it out of ready clear, but the conduct of Ware seemed unaccountable. He has now himself their blighting and withering influence, and given the explanation, and the clearness contion-a victim of quackery, or in other words, tive he now gives furnishes a strong contrast | anti-republican and anti-American policy.

Extraordinary Pet .- An officer in our Custom Department, long famous for pets of conspiracy which had been formed to swear session an extraordinary one indeed-it is no less than a Pet Oyster taken off the Mayor's bed, and the property of the corporation, and of the largest & finest Pall Doody breed being fed on oatmeal, for which it regularly opens its shell, and being occasionally treatnocent man, utterly without the slightest ed with a dip in its native element, it seems privity to the crime with which he was to enjoy a place in the curious menagerie al charged, has escaped the punishment of a most as well as its neighbors, But felon, only by the benevolent doubts of the the most extraordinary trait in the history of jury, and has had his reputation relieved this amphibious pet is, that it has proved from the suspicion of infamy only by a contract of the most extraordinary trait in the history of this amphibious pet is, that it has proved from the suspicion of infamy only by a contract of the most extraordinary trait in the history of this amphibious pet is, that it has proved itself an excellent mouser, having, as we

> A Catimingo was caught in the Cog pit of George Redsecker, Jun's mill, in London-derry township, Douphin county, an animal never heard of in the United Statet. It reresembles a Mink, but is not the animal, is 30 inches long—the fur and hair is as white as snow. The ski of the animal can be seen at any time at the mill. Goldsmith gives an account of some few on the coast of Africa, but not heard of in America. It is a curiosity for any person to see. The Catamingo and a Mink was fighting when seen, and Mr. Christian Wolf, the miller shot both at one time, with a candle in one hand and a rifle in the other, about ten o'clock at night.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is known to many persons that my name stands connected with the Masonic Fraternity. For several years before I united, I had entertained a respectful opinion of that Institution. My good opinion arose from the patriotism and piety of several of its advocates and supporters, and not from any knowledge of its internal policy and mysteries. The abduction of Capt. Wm. Morgan brought my mind to a stand—since that time I have struggled to free myself from previous attachments, and the influence of great names, and judge of it from its real character. The result is, a constraint to declare to free government, calculated to engender aristocracy and favoritism—to produce an almost imperceptible & undue influence on the politics of our country, and in courts of justice—at the same time, in accordance with the avowed opinion of the Masonic Convention at Le Roy, we consider the obligations neither "legally, morally, nor religiously binness."

mittee have therefore directed their chairman in the declare to introduce a bill.

T. CHILDS, Chairman.

T. CHILDS, Chairman.

Mr. Childs, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of delegates from the several western counties, on the subject of extra judicial and masonic coaths made a report and brought in a bill entitled during a three years residence in that counties, and the world, from its declare to the church and the world, from its obligation to take into consideration the expediency of sending further aid to Greece. Our countryman, Dr Howe, who has just returned from thence, addressed the meeting. We regret exceedingly that our limits do not permit us to lay before our readers in the chair; to take into consideration the expediency of sending further aid to Greece. Our countryman, Dr Howe, who has just returned from thence, addressed the meeting. We regret exceedingly that our limits do not permit us to lay before our readers in the chair, to take into consideration the expediency of sending further aid to Greece. Our countryman, Dr Howe, who has just returned from thence, addressed the meeting. We regret exceedingly that our limits do not permit us to lay before our readers in the chair, to take into consideration the expediency of sending further aid to Greece. Our countryman, Dr Howe, who has just returned from thence, addressed the meeting. We regret exceedingly that our limits do not permit us to lay before our readers in the chair, to take into take further and to Greece. Our countryman, Dr Howe, who has just the favority from the expediency of sending further aid to Greece. Our countryman, Dr Howe, who has just the expediency of sending f

At a meeting of a committee appointed by the Lewiston Circuit quarterly meeting that it is not the, members but the Institution, that it is not the, members but the Institution, that it is not the, members but the Institution, that it is not the, members but the Institution, and all christian brethren, devoted to Maconference, for preparing a memorial to the General Conference of the Methodist have no personal enmity or prejudice against.

I. It shall not be lawful for any person whose generous indignation did not kindle discipline—and hope we shall unite togeth. ting combination, and separate ourselves alone unto God, and "prefer Jerusalem above our chief joy."

I acknowledge myself indebted to the re-cent disclosures at Le Roy for confirmation of what I had before partially believed— And do in this public manner declare my-self forever separated from the Institution of Free Masonry.

REUBEN WINCHELL, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Lockport

DIED, in Hawley, (Mass.) on the 16th ult. Deacon ZENAS BANGS, in the 61st year of

15 Printers at Rochester, N. Y. are particulary requested to notice the above death in their respective papers; as there are many of the friends and connections of Deacon Bangs living in that part of the country.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money se-cured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, executed by Leman Crittenden and Betsey his wife, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in township number thirteen, in the fourth range of townships in the (then) county of Ontario, and state of New-York, viz :- Fifty acres of land to be taken off from the south part of the north west division of lot number fortytwo in said township, and bounded as follows, viz :- East, west, and south by the lines of said division, and north by forty-six acres and sixty-five rods of land, owned and possessed by Abner Nichols [a part of the same division] and to contain said quantity of fifty acres of land, agreeable to the subscriber, notice is hereby given that by a virtue of power contained in said mortge the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statue in such case made and provided, at the house occu-pied by S. H. Scovel, in the town of Penfield, in the county of Monroe, on the ninth orenoon .- Dated this 22d day of October, 1827.

HENRY CHAMPION, Assignee. L. Adams, Att'y.

The sale of the above described premises s postponed until the 17th day of April, in stant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the place above-mentioned .- Dated the of April, 1828. HENRY CHAMPION,

Assignee.

DEFAUT having been made in the pay-ment of a certain sum of money, secured by Indenture of Mortgage, executed on the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, by Elijah Fitch, Jr. and Roswell Fitch, to Jacob Gould; and the said Mortgage having been duly assigned to the subcriber, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, in persuance of the statute in such case made and provided; the mortgage premises being all the following described premises, to wit ;-all that certain piece or parcel of Land situate in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, county of Monroe and state of New-York, known and distinguished as Lot number three, on a map of Land purchased by Everard Peck of Enos Stone, which map is re-corded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe ounty, in book second of dividends, page which Lot number three is bounded third, north by Main-Street, east by Eden-Street, south by Lot number twenty-five, and west by Lot number two, extending four rods on Main-Street and ten rods on Eden-Street, and contains one quarter of an acre of Land. Also, all that other piece or parcel of Land next adjoining Lot number three aforesaid, known and distinguished on the said map as Lot number twenty-five, bounded north by Lots number one, two and three, east by Eden-Street, south by Lot number twenty-four, and extending three and one third rods on Eden-Street, and running back twelve rods, which parcels of Land are the same conveyed to the said Elijah Fitch, Jr. and Roswell Fitch by the said Jacob Gould, at the day of the execution of the said Inden-ture of Mortgage; which Mortgage was executed to secure the purchase money thereof, will be sold at public vendue at the Court House in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the eight day of Octhat day. Dated April Sth, 1828,
Washington T. Beebee, Assignee.
Whittlesey & Mumford Att'ys.

LAST CALL. HE copartnership existing between the subscribers will be dissolved in a few days. It is necessary that all unsettled accounts should be liquidated immediately. Those who prefer settling their accounts with us, to settling them with a constable, will do well to embrace the opportunity of-fered. We mean what we say. BACKUS & MARVIN.

Rochester, April 7th, 1828.

TO LET.—Two Dwelling Houses, very JOHN MARCHANT. April 8, 1828.

REMOVAL.

T. LINCOLN, TAILOR, has removed to the Exchange Buildings, over H. Bissel's Lottery Office, where he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public gen-

N. B. CUTTING done as usual, on short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made.—Rochester, Apl. 8th, 1828. 9:1.

SALES AT AUCTION on Chursday, the 17th inst. in the village of Rochester, a large and general assortment of Goodsconsisting of Dry Good, Groceries, Crocke-

ry, Hardware, &c. &c.

Terms interal, and made known on day of sale. SETH SAXTON. Aucti'er.

Rochester, April 8, 1828.

THE subscriber being about closing his mercantile business, offers his Goods at cost. A short Lease of the Store can be shad

for Basins or dry Docks.

SIMBON FORD, AS taken Rooms in the Excha Buildings, on the north side of the bridge over the river, and removed his Law Office there. November 6, 1827.

WOOD.-11 acres scattering WOOD, near Cleaveland's Mill, for sale by J. BISSELL, Jr. December 10, 1827.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, Justice of the Peace, has his office in the base-ment story of the Court House. 40

CLOVER SEED. 140 BUSHELS Ohio Clover Seed, of a superior quality, received

this day and for sale by S. MALANCTON SMITH, & Co Rochester, March 11, 1828. 5wks4

10,000 ANTI-MASONIC AL-MANACS, with addi-tional QUERIES res-pecting Morgan, and other useful things, are forthcoming from the Press, and will be out immediately. E. GIDDINS. immediately. Carroll st. Feb. 19.

A HOUSE and LOT situated in that part of East Rochester called Dublin. This Lot contains upwards of an acre, & good STONE QUARRY thereon adjoining the River, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Genesce Falls. The House is a large and commodious Framed Building, suitable for the reception of a genteel fami-

N. B. For farther particulars enquire of M. Kelly, Proprietor, one door north of Enworth's Tavern. Rochester, March 3d. 1828.

S HAMILTON, Justice of the Peace, has opened his Office in the room formerly occupied by Joel Wheeler, Esq. Rochester, January 14, 1828.

THE subscriber pays the highest price in CASH for FLAX SEED at the Rochester Oil Mill—where Linseed Oil of the finest quality can at all times be had on as good terms as at any Mill in the country. Oiled Malia generally kept on hand. FLAX SEED. Meal is generally kept on hand.

JA'S K. LIVINGSTON.

February 11, 1828. FOR SALE.

OR exchange for Property in this village, the STORREL FARM in Greece, contain day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the ing about 115 acres, considerably improved, well watered, and in all respects a superior Apply to M. NOYES, Main-st. o few doors east of the Globe Building.

> VILLAGE LOTS. sale, a few choice Building Lots, on the State Road

Feb. 16th, 1828.

plot. Enquire of the subscriber, at the store of D. P. Parker, Carroll-Street. M. P. PARKER. Rochester, 25th Jan. 1828.

100 Village LOTS, eligibly situated, for sale on liberal terms, by BISSELL, Jr. Rochester, August 10, 1827.

ANTED, 100 M. first rate SHIN-GLES. Apply to H. ELY. January 28, 1828. 46wk3.

WESTERN LANDS. FEW thousand acres of the first rate A LAND located in the State of Illinois,

for sale on the most accommodating terms, and indisputable titles given. Enquire of E. GIDDINS, Buffalo Street, a few doors west of the Post Office. Rochester, April 1, 1828.

LINSEED OIL. A LARGE stock of pure Linseed Oil on hand and for sale at the Rochester Oil-Mill. expect by the first boats from New York 50 Bushels Long Island Flax-seed for this season's sowing. JA'S K. LIVINGSTON. April 1st, 1828.

1300 Fresh Sicily Lemons, just received and for sale by W. WHITE, No. 2, Buffalo-st. Nov. 12, 1827.

SILK & HANAFIN, MERCHANT TAILORS—one door west of the Post Office, corner of Buffalo and Hugh-streets, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have established themselves in the above busines, and will be happy to accommodate any person who may favor them with their work, and would do their ende avors to please and suit all, and with as much despatch as at any shop in the county. All kinds of gar-ments made—and Military and Ladies

habits made to fashion.

N. B. Ready made clothes constantly ore hand. Rochester, Feb. 4, 1823.

NOTICE... The subscribers having formed a conne xion in bus inest, it, the practice of Law, under the frm of GREGORY & HUMPHREY, have ogened an office in the west part of the Globe Building, second story, where they will at all times be ready to retend to any prof ession al business, which may be entrusted to them.

JAMES H. GREGORY, HARVEY HUMPHREY

Dec. 28, 1827. NEW GOODS-FANCY & STAPLE

UST received 'oy D. P. PARKE'
(Carrol-st. - ALSO -520 yards In Carpet—1 and rolls Paper Hanging 200 rolls Bordering Pochester, Dec. 15, 1827.

and BOOK BINDING.

HART will receiv GEORGE H.

No. 9, Exchange st. e at his Bindery,
Printing Office, all over the Album
may be favored orders with which he
BOOKS, in ar to mid any quantity of
ces. ALSO y style, at reasonable priRochest per ruled to any pattern.

san. 7, 1828.

40

GEORGE H.

Over the Album
and any quantity of
ces. ALSO y style, at reasonable priaper ruled to any pattern. 40

BUSHELS OF GOOD FIELD PEAS, for sale by S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 4, Buffalo-st.

ALSO FOR SALE.

30 village Lots, in the vicin ty of the Canal and Harford st. formethy called Lisle Road—two or three of these are calculated for Basins or dry Docks:

E. MOORE.

April 202 ACRES of WOOD and TIMTerms—twenty dollars per acre, on credit till 1st July, with good security and interest, in lots of ten acres, or over.

J. BISSELL, Jr. Richester; Deci 21, 1827 40.

From the Philadelphia Album. THE DEAD.

Oh! in the deep and voiceless night,
What longings for the dead arise,
Beneath the soft moon's pensive light—
Beneath the blue and nournful skies!
Ah! then the angush'd heart broods o'er
The urn of hallow'd memory,
Where joys have pass'd to bloom no more
Fond hopes which ne'er again may be!

Might but the pearls which brightly shone
Within youth's gay and festal cup.
Have ingered when that youth had flown,
In Time's duris ocean swallowed up;
Then might the dawn of manhood's hour,
Seem as some rich and golden gem,
Where no dark clouds of grief may lower
Or sadness breathe the requiem;

But ah ! the breast has little left, When sorrow spreads her gloomy pall
Then the love heart of joy is reft,
Blighted is childhood's coronal!
Then sadness reigns in life's dark vale.
Then is the dim eye clothed in tears;

And sight are marmaring on the gale, In the chill labyrinth of years! W. G. C.

Bursting of the Thames Tunnel and six men and irruption of water took place early on Saturday morning into the Thames Tunnel, and that the gush was so sudden and violent as to cause the loss of six lives. The presentarruption has taken place several feet neater the north shore of the river than the former one, and beyond the spot where the bags of clay had been sunk. It is said that proper soundings had not been made, and that the body of clay ought to have been more extensive than it was, as the soil is gravelly and liable to quicksands. About 100 men were employed at the time of irruption, and the confusion was tremendous. In three minutes the Tunnel was entirely filled with water. Mr. Brunel, Jun. was in the shield at the moment, and narrowly escaped with his life by swiming; he is much bruised in various parts of the body.-The following is the letter written by him soon after the accident, to be laid before the Directors of the Thames Tunnel Compa-

London, Jan. 12th, 1828. " I had been in the frame (shield) with the working men throughout the whole night, having taken my station there at 10 clock. During the workings through the night, no symptoms of insecurity appeared. At six this morning (the usual time for shifting the men) a fresh set, or shift of the men, came on to work. We began to work the ground at the west top corner of the frame. The tide had just then begun to flow, and finding the ground tolerable quiet, we ceeded, by begining at the top, and had worked about a foot downwards, when, on exposing the next six inches, the ground swelled suddenly, and a large quantity burst through the opening thus made. This was followed instantly by a large body of water. The rush was so violent as to force the man on the spot where the burst took place, out of the frame [or cell] on to the timber stage, behind the frames. I was in the frame with this man, but upon the rush of the water, I went into the next box in order to com-mand a better view of the irruption; and seeing that there was no possibility of their op-posing the water, I ordered all men in the frames to retire. All were retiring except the three men who were with me, and they retreated with me .- 1 did not leave the stage untill those three men were down the ladder of the frame, when they and I proceeded a-bout twenty feet along the west of the tunnel: at this moment the agitation of the air by the rush of the water, was such as to extinguish all the lights, and the water had gained the height of the middle of our

was at this moment giving directions to the three men, in what manner they ought to proceed, in the dark, to effect their escape, when they and I were knocked down and covered with part of the lumber stage. I struggled under the water for some time, and at length extricated myself from the stage, and by swimming, and being forced by the water, I gained the eastern arch, where I got a better footing and was enabled by laying hold of the railway rope, to pause a little in the hope of encouraging at the same time the men who had been knocked down at the same time with myself. This I en-deavored to do by calling them. Before I reached the shaft, the water had risen so rapidly that I was out of my depth, and, there-fore swam to the visitor stairs—the stairs for the workmen being occupied by those who had so far escaped. My knee was so injured by the timber stage, that I could scarcely swim or get up the stairs ; but the rush of the water carried me up the shaft. The three men, who had been knocked down with me, were unable to extricate themselves, and I am grieved to say, they are lost; and I be-lieve also, two old men and one young man in the other parts of the work."

An early meeting of the proprietors of the Company will be called, and it will be for them to decide, whether the work shall be prosecuted further or abandoned altogeth-

Coal on the Cayuga Lake .- We have just learned that a very fine stratum of bituminous coal has been reached by boring, at Kidder's Ferry on the Cayuga Lake. authority is so good, that we give implicit confidence to the report, and venture to assert, that the supply will be abundant, and

of the best quality.

While we are on the subject of coal, we will observe, that the anthracite coal of our country, is actually about to become an article of trade in France. It is already shipped to Cuba, and is exported to Richmond, where its superiority over the bituminous coal, for purposes of manufacture, are acknowledged.—2S bushels anthracite coal are equal to 50 of Liverpool, for effective heat. -Signs of the times.

Steam Artillery .- Our countryman, Mr. Perkins, is constructing Steam-Artillery for the use of the French government. Its power is tremendous—190,000 men would not stand an hour before it. Mr. P. guarantees, says an English paper, the perfect safety of the generator, its indestructibility, the ability to keep up the steam to any required temperature, for any length of time, and its gteat economy. The piece of ordnance is to throw sixty balls of four pounds ach, in a minute, with the correctness of a rifle musket, and to a proportionate distance. A musket is also attached to the same gen-erator for throwing a stream of lead from the bastion of a Fort, and is made so far portable as to be capable of being removed from one bastion to another. This musket is to throw from one hundred to one thousand bullets a minute, as occasion may re-

quire; and for any given length of time. Signs of the Times. A curious case occurred here some few years ago. Two fellows were observed by a patrol sitting on a lamp post in the new road, and on watching them closely he ob-served that one was tying up the other, (who offered no resistance,) by the neck. The patrol interposed to prevent such a strange kind of wonder, and was nataled by both, and pretty considerably beaten for his good offices. The watchmen, however, poured in,

and the parties were secured.

On examination the next morning, it ap seared that the men had been gambling; that one had lost all his money to the other, and had at last proposed to stake his clothes. and had at last proposed to stake his clothes. The winner demurred, observing that he could not strip his adversary naked in the event of his losing. "Oh," replied the other, "dont give yourself any uneasiness about that. If I lose I shall be unable to live, and you shall hang me and take my clothes after I am dead, as I shall then, you know, have no occasion for them." The proposare measured to: and the have no occasion for them." The proposed arraingement was assented to; and the terms of the treaty, when he was interrup-ted by the patrol, whose impertinent inter-ference he so angrily resented.—London pa-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, March 29. The house again went into committee of he whole, Mr. Bradish in the chair, on the Report of Mr. Mann, Jr. from the majority of the canal committee, on the Chenango canal application, which report concludes with a resolution that the prayer of the pe-titioners ought not to be granted. The comnittee had also before them, the report of Mr. Granger, for the minority of said com-mittee, (Mr. Savage and himself) which is in favor of the application, and which was offered as an amendment to the report of the majority. The motion before the commitwas to strike out the word "not" in the above resolution.

Mr. Dana made a reply to the remarks of

Mr. P. Robinson, of a previous day.

Messrs. Metcalf and Bucklin addressed
the committee at length against the canal,
and Mr. Granger replied to them. It being near the hour of adjournment, a notion was made to rise and report, but it

The question was then taken on striking out the word "not," and it was carried A motion to rise and report was again

made and lost. The committee then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Granger, to make said canal, and after it was read, another motion was made to rise, and lost.

Mr. Speaker Root said he wished an or portunity to address the house, but he did not wish to do it at this late hour, however, if the committee would not rise, he should proceed; he did not like this eagerness to get through another "Myron Holley bill." Mr. Emmet then made a motion to rise, which was carried, and the house ad-

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK. IN SENATE.

Saturday, March 29. Mr. Spencer called for the third reading of the bill, directing certain payments to be made to the minor children of DE WITT CLINTON, late governor of this state. The bill having been read, Mr. Dayan said he did not intend to debate the expediency of passing the bill, but rose for the purpose of informing its friends and the senate that, although he was willing and deserious to vote for the first section of the bill, yet he could not vote for the second section, which makes a gratuity to the children of the late governor of \$10,000; and asked if the question could not be divided. Mr. Sanford observed that he was in a similar situation with the gentleman from the 5th. Mr. D.] in the 1st and 2d sections of the bill, and wished the question might be divi-ded. The president stated that on the final passage, the question could not be divided on the different sections. The question was then taken, and the bill passed, ayes 23, noes 6, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Bogardus, Crary, Elsworth, Hagger, Hart, Jordon, Livingston, McMartin, McMicheal, Oliver, Porter, Schenck, Smith, Spencer, Stebbins, Throop, Tysen, Viele, Waterman, Wilkeson, Woodward—23.

son, Woodward-23. Noes-Messes. Benton, Dayan, Enos, Sanford, Todd, Warren-6.

Fraklin Clinton, the youngest child, but one, of De Witt Clinton, has received a midshipman's warrant. We are glad that the general government have a regard for the children of the Great Man, though the leg islature of the state, whose coffers have been enriched by his exertions, turn them off with the pitiful and contemptible sum of ten thousand dollars.

Some alarm exists at Washington in consequence of the appearance of the variolid.— On Tuesday a resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives, of appointing a committee to take some measures on the subect. Only six or seven cases, it is said, had appeared, and a house having been provided for the reception of the infected, it was hoped the alarm, as well as the cause or it would cease.

An act has passed the legislature of Massachusetts, directing that after two years hence, the wheels of every one horse car-riage shall have rims not less than four inches in width, and those of every two horse vehichel, rims not less than five inch-

Mr. Sparks, editor of the North American Review, left New-York, on Tuesday, in the ship Birmingham, for England .- His object is, to collect certain papers, and consult certain documents supposed to be of great interest and importance, either illustrative of the character and life of Washington, or otherwise connected with the history of the United States .- Alb. Daily Ad.

Letters from Toulon state, that the division destined for Algiers, was positively to sail on the 11th Fcb. The Dey of Algiers, it is said, has had all his vessels dismanuled. The consternation that prevails in that city is represented to be so great, that the Descems likely to yield to any kind of proposition that might put an end to all hostilities. It is added, that from the English Consul it has been learned, that upon the return of the Algerine fleet after the action with the French cruisers, the utmost sorrow & dread were manifested by the population upon seeing the wounded landed, they being very numerous .- Paris paper.

The ladies of Norwich, Ct. have made up 100 garments for the Greeks.

The Savanah Georgian mentions that on the night of the 15th inst. a sudden change took place in the weather, and the thormometer fell 20 degrees. It was feared that the fruit and cotton would be much injur-

If men are considered as travellers, and life a journey, we may add that the Christian traveller has the advantage of all others, in the following important points; the superior goodness of the road, the beauty of perspective, the excellency of beauty of perspective, the excellency of company, and the great superiority of accommodation prepared for him, when arrived at the journey's end.

Rochester, Dec. 21, 1827.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. NEW-YORK. par Mans and Mec. Nau-Albany banks N. Y. city banks Troy banks par tucket do par Housatonic 1 2a1 par Leicester banks 1a1 1-2 Lansingburgh Mohawk RHODEISLAND. Waterford Utica banks Genova Canandaigua banks Providence banks 1-2al Auburn Cherry Valley Rochester Scituate Mount Verson

Narragansett do
Smithfield (L. Rock) do
Smithfield (Union) do
Village bank do
Burrillville do Plattsburgh 70a75 Wash'n & Warren 11 2a2 Wash'n & Hudson bank
Peru Iron Company Checks
Utica Insurance Companany Checks
11-2

uany Checks
11-2

Central
Agricultural
CONNE Franklin [Chepauchet' CONNECTICUT. Eagle bank New Ha Dutchess county bank par Middle Dist'et bank 1 2al Newburgh bank do De branch at ithaca do Oceanes county New Haven New London banks

Orange county Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank Norwich Go
Norwalk [Fairfield co do
Danbury do
Bridgeport do
Windham co. do NEW JERSEY. Atate banks at Newark, Elizabeth town, Paterson, Morristown and New Branswick 11-2a2 State bank at Tren-Thames Stonington Mechanics' bk [N II]de Middletow NEW HAMPSHIRE. Merimac co. b. Con-Jersey bank Do payable at On-tario bank Concord bk. Do Camden 1 1-2a2 Newark bank and Insurance Co 11 2a2 Concord bk. uncertain
Portsmouth banks 1 2al
Farmers' b. [Amherst do
Connectiuet river
[Charleston] do
Cheshire [Keene] do
Crafton [Koos] do
Merrimack co. [Concord]

Commercial bank at Amboy do
Salem banking Co 11-2a2
Trenton banking Co 1a2
Farmer'sbank
Mount Holly do All others Cumberland do
N J Manufacturing
and Banking Co 1 1 2a2 Burlington banks 1-2al Brattleboro 1 Wash Banking Co Rutland bard Franklin Bank St. Albans

VERMONT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DELAWARE.

MARYLAND.

Farmers bk of Dela-

ware Wilmington & Bran-

dywine Other Del. notes

Northampto

Hoboken Gra-Bk. of Chester co. 11-2a; Bank of Delaware co. do Farmers' bk. at Lan-caster Garrisburgh bank do Norrisburgh bank do zing Co broken MASSACHUSETTS. Pittsfield Springfield Hampshire (Northhampton) do Paston bank Hampshire (Ware) do Franklin (Greenfield)do Germantown bk Silver Lake bk no sale Lancaster bk Farmers' bk. Bucks Gloncoster (Cape Ann) Blackstone York bk Gettysburgh bk
Chambersburgh bk
Carlisle bk
Bank of Pittsburgh
Reading bk
Brownville bk
12

Milbury Sunderland Beverly Bunker Hill (Charleston) Boston banks Newburyport New Bedford banks Falmouth Fall River (Troy) Pantucket (Seekonk) do Merrimack banks do Hampden bank do Phonix bank (Nan-40 tucket) Pacific bank (Nan-

tucket) FRESH GROCERIES-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—No. 2. Buf.-st HE subscriber has just received from New York, a large and well-elected assortment—compr ising almost every article in the Grocery line—ALSO-A variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which are offered at a small advance from cost, for cash or most kinds of country produce. The public are invited to call and examine quality and prices. A constant supply of superior old CHEESE.—ALSO—1,000 gals.

WHISKEY on commission WALTER WHITE.

November 14, 1827. Globe Building, second story, where they lished the "Balance" in the Village of will at all times be ready to attend to any Rochester. He determined to appeal diprof ession al business, which may be en-

JAMES H. GREGORY, HARVEY HUMPHREY. Dec. 28, 1827.

HESSELRIGE, OR THE DEATH OF LADY WALLACE, With other Pcems-By Amica Religionis

SILK & HANAFIN, MERCHANT TAILORS—one door west of the Post-Office, corner of Buffalo and Hugh-streets, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have established themselves in the above busines, and will be happy to accommodate any person who may favor them with their work, and any shop in the county. All kinds of gar-

habits made to fashion.

N. B. Ready made clothes constantly on Rochester, Feb. 4, 1828.

THEODORE F. TALBOT, Attorney at Law, has moved to Rochester— His Office is directly opposite to the Court House, in Buffalo-st.

NEW GOODS-FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
UST received by D. P. PARKER,
(Carrol-st.—ALSO—520 yards in grain Carpet-1,000 rolls Paper Hangings, and 200 rolls Bordering Rochester, Dec. 15, 1827. 40

BOOK BINDING.—GEORGE H. HART will receive at his Bindery, No. 9, Exchange-st., over the Album Printing Office, all orders with which he favored to bind any quantity of BOOKS, in any style, at reasonable prices. ALSO-Paper ruled to any pattern. Rochester, Jan. 7, 1828.

200 BUSHELS OF GOOD FIELD PEAS, for sale by S. M. SMITH, & Co.

No. 4, Buffalo-st.

123 ACRES of WOOD and TIM-BER for sale, on the Stone farm. Terms-twenty dollars per acre, on credit

J. F. Fairchild, Cazenovia, Madison AS in the press, and will publish cor-ly in February, a book, entitled, "An Appendix to 'An Inquiry into the nature and tendency of Speculative Free Masonry;" in which is proved the true character of Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry. By John G. Steel, Paris, N. Y. Stearns, Minister of the Gos

" Prove all things."-Thess. v. 21. The design of the above work, is, to establish beyond the reach of controversy. the truth of the writings of WILLIAM MORGAN, entitled "Illustrations of Masonry"—for publishing which, he was kided and murdered, in September, 1826. In this design the reverend author has suc-ceeded satisfactorily—First, by reference to the conduct of the Fraternity—Secondly, by showing the harmony that exists between Morgan's book, and other publications, which have the sanction of masonic lodges-and lastly, by the direct tes-timony of a number of respectable masons have withdrawn from the institution. The clear, forcible, and conclusive, rea-soning, which has procured for the other writings of the same author so ready and extensive acceptance with the public, will be found conspicuous in the present work, and it is hoped will insure it a wide circu-

" The author is aware, that in many sec rine author is aware, that in many sections of this state, people have sufficient evidence to establish in their minds beyond a doubt, the true character of Morgan's "Hustrations of Masonry." The gan's "Illustrations of Masonry." The Tollowing treatise, therefore, is not particularly designed for their benefit: and it is hoped that they will not view it to be a needless production, nor a matter of spec-ulation, when they consider that there are thousands in the United States, who, from their local situation, and from the combi-ned and too successful efforts of the fraternity to bewilder them and keep them in ignorance, are greatly needing the infor-mation which it contains. To them it may be of consequence. It will put into their hands and into the hands of all others, that, by which they may effectually close the lips of every mason who shall deny the true character of the above named publi-cation."

The price will be \$1 12 1-2 per. single dozen, and \$1 per dozen for any number not less than five dozen.

13 Those printers who will give this no tice a few insertious in their papers, shall be entitled to a reciprocation of the favor. Cazenovia, Jan. 2, 1828.

PROSPECTUS OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE VILLAGE OF PALMYRA, WAYNE CO. NY. UNDRE THE TITLE OF THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

HE Subscriber proposes to establish a paper under the above title, in the village of Palmyra, in the county of Wayne.— Before the public are willing to bestow their patronage upon a new paper, they generally require to be informed as to the principles upon which it is to be conducted, in order to know whether it shall deserve such patronage. With this reasonable re

N. Hope & Delaware Bridge Company 70a75 quisition it is my purpose freely to comply
It is now more than one year since an
outrage was committed upon the liberty and 2n3 life of Capt. William Morgan, for revealing the secrets of Free Masonry, by persons connected with that institution. The Press, at that time and afterwards, Balt. City notes 11-2a2 over-awed by the influence of the Mason-ches 2a21-2 ing visited with that merited reprehenputes ing visited with that merited reprehenp-sion from the press, which its aggravatenature demanded, scarce was any other notice taken of it by the press, than to throw doubts upon the truth of facts clearly established, ridicule upon these honestly investigating the dark mystery, and opprobrium upon the hapless victim of Masonic vengeance. It is true that the pro-gress of the investigation has been such, that the people are in a great degree awakened to the alarming nature of the out-rage, and to the dangerous tendency of that society in whose bosom it originated. Editors of public papers have in some in-stances found that the community would sustain them, even though they lost Masonic patronage, and have ventured to express NOTICE.--The subscribers having their sentiments with more freedom. It was, however, when the press was the most thoroughly shackled, that the sub-GREGORY & HUMPHREY, have o- scriber, without means, without patronage, pened an office in the west part of the and without any influential friends, estab-Rochester. He determined to appeal di-rectly to the virtue and good sense of the the interest thereon, secured by indenture of people.—He did so, and was not disappointed. The efforts made by the subscriber thus to assist in developing the circumstances of twenty-six, executed by Joseph Lighthall that shocking tragedy, to aid in extending and Abigail his wife, to Andrew V.T. Leathat shocking tragedy, to aid in extending information in relation to the dangers of the institution by whose members it was transacted, and to warn community of the lit-tle safety there was to the liberty of the citizen, under the influence of such an institution, were not without their effect.— The circulation of the Balance extended beyond the most sanguine hopes of the publisher; the community were awakened, and at the election, executed in a triumphant manner, the only justice in their power. The subscriber has since disposed of his interest in that paper, and now proposes to establish another in the village of Palmyra. would do their ende avors to please and It is almost needless to say, that the prinsuit all, and with as much despatch as at ciples advocated by the subscriber, while proprietor of the Balance, will be the leadments made-and Military and Ladies ing principles of the Freeman. Believing, as he does, that the institution of Masonry is dangerous in a free government; that all secret self-created societies are dangerous, and may be made the engine of much mis chief, he would be wanting to himself and his patrons if he would not attempt to expose such dangers, and warn the people against secret self-created societies. This will be the leading principle. The Freeman will be anti-masonic in its character, as long as it is controlled by the subscriber. This however will not be so engrossing as to exclude other topics of general interest. The subscriber intends that the columns of the Freeman shall contain such information, such miscelany, such news, and such variety as is usually found in other journals, and will strive as much as possible to furnish something for the various different tastes, hoping that he may please, and meet

with the patronage of all. CONDITIONS.

The Freeman will be published on a super-reyal sheet, and afforded to village

subscribers at \$2,50 per annum, payable helf yearly. To those who receive their papers at the office, \$2, payable as above. To mail subsciber, \$2, payable in advance. A discount of 25 per cent, will be made to companies of thirteen or more persons, if payment is made on the receipt of their

The first number of the Freeman will appear as soon as arrangements can be made. D. D STEPHENSON

Pablogra, January 8th, 1828.

OTICE. - The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of P. Springsted, & Co. is this day disolved by mutual consent. All those ndebted are requested to make payment to Henry H. Brown, who is duly authorised to receive all debts and settle all demands, due from or to said Firm. In making this arrangement it becomes necessary that all debts due us be paid immediately.

P. SPRINGSTEAD. HENRY H. BROWN. Rochester, March 26, 1828.

The business of the above firm will hereafter be conducted by me, on Platt Street, next door to my Dry Goods Store, where I shall be pleased to see our old friends, and as many new ones as can make it for their interest to call.

HENRY H. BROWN. March 26, 1828, 8 6wks

ROCHESTER READING ROOM.—
The subscriber has concluded to establish a READING ROOM, in connection with his Library, in the Globe Buildings. He has made arrangements to furnish his room with a variety of the best Newspapers, and other Literary Publications; and he can assure the public that he will be enabled to keep an establishment worthy of a reading community. All persons who are disposed to encourage the under-taking are respectfully invited to call and subscribe for its support.

The terms are \$1 per quarter, or \$4 per year. Strangers of respectability, who do not stay to exceed one week, are invited to call and read the news without any ex-

COPPER PLATE PRINTING. The subscribers having established a COPPER PLATE PRESS, at the Bindery of G. H. Hart, above the Album printing office, solicit the patronage of the pub-lic, and think they can assure those who have plates, that any work they may be fa-vored with, will be executed with as much neatness and des patch as at any place at the east.

G. H. HART.

T. W. CADDELL.

Rochester, February I, 1828.

NTOTICE is hereby given that an appli cation will be made to the legislature of the state of New-York at its present session for the passage of an act incorporating Seminary of general Education, upon a plan embracing the modern improvements, to be located in the village of Rochesterin the county of Monroe.

LEVI WARD, Jun.
JONATHAN CHILD,
JOSEPH PENNEY,
A. M. SCHEMERHORN,
FRED'CK WHITTLESEY, Rochester, Jan. 12, 1828

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. 1 —I will receive, to Manufacture, on very reasonable terms, the ensuing winter 25 to 30,000 bushels WHEAT.

H. ELY.

Rochester, Jan. 4, 1828.

SURROGATES SALE N pursuance of an order of Orrin E. Gibbs, Surrogate, of the county of Mon-roe, we shall soll at public auction, on Thursday the fifteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises, all the rights, titles, and interest of Simon Perkins, late of Henrietta in said county, deceased to the following described Lands, to witt:-being the north half of the west half of lot No twenty-six, first range of lots, deeded to the said Simon Perkins deceased, and Sargeant Bagley in common, and bounded on the west and north by the lines of the lot; south by a line running parallel with the the south line of said lot through the centre thereof, and east by a line running parallel with the west line of said lot through the centre thereof; containing twenty-five acres and forty-two one hundredths of an a cre, be the same more or less, the undivided half of said premises, being the property of mid deceased, now offered for sale together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale by the subscribers, administrators of all the goods, chattels and credits of the said Simon, deceased. SARGENT BAGLEY, Adm's.

Rochester, April 1, 1828. DEFAULT having been made in the mortgage bearing date the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and vitt, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the village of Rochester and county of Monroe, being the lot known and distinguished on Johnson & Seymour,s printed map of a part of said village as Lot number three in Section N; the said Lot being in front on Court Street sixty-one feet and the same in rear, and in legth ten rods, (reference being had to said map,) being the east and west divisions of said Lot:-NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said premises will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Rochester aforesaid, on the 18th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated March 17th, 1828. ANDREW V. T LEAVITT, Mortgagee. S. Miller, Att'ny

Yorder of Moses Chapin, Esquire, First Judge of Monroe County—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Elias Rider of Brighton, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates, in the County of Monroe, on the twenty-first day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenaon, why an assignment of the said Insolvent's Estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 6th day of March, 1828.

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq., 1811, A Judge of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Alanson Coon, of the town of Gates, in said county, an Insolvent Debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said First Judge at his of fice in the Village of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the thirtieth 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, pursuant to the act entitled " An act to abolish im prisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 17th day of March, 1828. ALANSON COON, Insolvent.

Northern District of New York-To Wit:

[L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED—
That on the nineteenth day of January, in the fifty second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, EDWARD GIDDINS, of the said District, bath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit: "No. 2. The Anti-Masonic Al-manac, for the Year of the Christian Era, 1829: calculated for the horizon of Rochester, N. Y. but will serve, without essential variation, for any place within one hundred miles north or south, and two hundred east or west of that Village. Containing, besides the usual astronomical calculations, and other matters found in the generality of Almanacs, various amusing specimens of Masonic ceremonies, performed during the initiation, passing, raising, and exaltation of a candidate, and other childish mummery, practised by that self-styled ancient and honorable Institution, while assembled and at work in their secret conclaves. Also, many important facts, not yet made public, respecting the abduction of Captain William Morgan, and his confinement in Fort Niagara, by Masonic conspirators—together with a statement of questions put to him by them, while in the Magazine, and his an-swers thereto, &c. &c. ??

BY EDWARD GIDDINS."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times the rime mentioned:" and also, to the act entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the couragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, er prints."

Engraving, and Etching historical and other prints."

Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New York.

Y order of Moses Chapin, Esquire, First Judge of the County of Monroe-Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Edward Allen, of Brighton, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the Town of Gates, in the County of Monroe, on the 21st day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assign-ment of the said Insolvent's Estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the sci entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.-Dated this 6th day of March, 1828. 5wk

A Ta court, held at the Surrogate's Office in Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of Feb. 1828, Present, ORRIN E. GIBBS, Surrogate,

Whereas, on reading and filing the petition f Rhoda Sines, administratrix, and Peter Sines, administrator, all of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Daniel Sines, late of Mendon, county of Monroe, deceased, and the vouchers accompanying the same IT WAS ORDERED, that all persons interested in the Estate of the said deceased, be, and appear before me, at my office, in the village of Rochester, on Monday, the thirtyfirst day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forence on of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said Demei Smes, died seized, should not be sold, as may be sufficient to

pay his debts. O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate ? of Monroe county. 5

HEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of a sum of Money, with the Interest thereon, secured by Indenture of Mortgage, Executed by Thomas G. Green, Almon Bradley, and Hannah Bradley, of the Town of Henrietta, in the County of Monroe, and State of New York, to Hartas Hadley, of the Town of Rush, in said County, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, of all that certain piece or parcel of Land lying and being in the Town of Henrietta, in the County and State aforesaid, beginning at Lot No. 17, in the second range of Lots on the west line of said Lots, and running thence northerly on the line of said Lot twenty five rods and ten links to a ttake, thence east, twenty three and a half degrees south, sixteen rods and ten link* to a stake-thence south, parallel to the west line of the Lot, eighteen rods and eleven links to a stake on the centre line of the said Lot-thence west to the place of beginning, excepting a piece on the north side of said Lot, running east from the highway the length of the Lot-thence south far enough to take in one half of the lane between the house and barn, to the highway, containing two acres of Land, be the same more or less—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and according to the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction on Wednesday the thirteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in Rochester. Dated February 22, 1828.

HARTAS HADLEY.

Gardiner & Selden, Attorneys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of Febuary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, executed by Leman Crittenden and Betsey his wife, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in township number thirteen, in the fourth range of townships in the (then) county of Ontario, and state of New-York, viz :- Fifty acres of land to be taken off from the south part of the north west division of lot number forty two in said township, and bounded as follows, viz:-East, west, and south by the lines of said division, and north by forty-six acres and sixty-five rods of land, owned and possessed by Abner Nichols [a part of the same division] and to contain said quantity of fifty acres of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedly, Esq. including all highways if any there be;—and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber, notice is hereby given that by a virtue of power contained in said mortge the said mortgaged premises will be sold public auction, pursuant to the statue in such case made and provided, at the house occu-pied by S. H. Scovel, in the town of Pen-field, in the county of Monroe, on the ninth day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the orenoon.—Dated this 22d day of October,

HENRY CHAMPION, Assignee. L. Adams, Att'y.

[VOL. 1---NO. 33.

TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER AN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE

USUAL RATES

WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR

From the Vational Observer. THE WIDOW'S DREAM.

I dream'd I stood on the Lake's cold beach, With my orphans by my side, While they bore my husband beyond my reach And sook him beneath the tide. As I stood bewildered a lonely wreck, In vain for death I pray'd, Though serpents were coiling around my neck, And adders around me play'd,

The wolves on the Beach were in ambush laid. All eager to seize on their prey; And in vain to Heaven I earnestly pray'd They might take me and bear me away. That dream had pass'd o'er my aching heart, But left an impression behind, No looks, or language can ever impart,

The gloom spread over my mind. The time soon arriv'd my dream was reveal'd My orphans are now by my side; The fate of my husband soon after was scal'd, But death to me was denied.

From the North Star. To the Public .- About twelve years ago was initiated, passed and raised to the sub-lime or Master's degree of Masonry in Harmony Lodge, No. 14, in St. Johnsbury. I supposed from representations I had heard of the character of the institution, that by uni ting with it, I should obtain some useful knowledge, which could be obtained no oth er way, and which would exalt me in this respect above the common level of my fel-

low-creatures. On receiving the first or Entered Apprentice's degree, I was disappointed and expressed my feelings to some of the masonic brethren. I did not approve of the binding nature of the obligation, partially enforced upon me, for which a parallel cannot be found in any other bond or obligation, not even in the marriage covenant, which may be scripturally dissolved, when sufficient reason is assigned for so doing. I was dissatis fied with the penalties attached to this obligation, which were indelibly riveted in my memory, by having the cold handle of the masonic mallet, in the month of March, I think, drawn across my naked neck, by one of the Wardens, as I was afterwards told, for I was blindfolded, when this part of the oath was administered, viz. "under no less penalty than having my throat cut across from ear

A query may arise in the minds of some, if thus disappointed, why I went any further? The answer is brief and consistent. I had then paid ten dollars as initiation fee, and was gravely told by master masons, that I "must creep before I could walk;" and that "the degree of an Entered Apprentice was the weaker part of Masonry." I commenced with a determination to take the three first degrees, the last of which was represented as "sublime;" and as it would cost only five dollars more, I was rised to this nominal sublimity, which appeared to me at this time, an exhibition of folly, un fit the employment of men-and the expec-ted Light was yet darkness, or nothing but

J continued a Lodge-going member about three years, when, having seen the same formal exhibitions so many times repeated, they became uninteresting to me—and for about eight years past, I have dispensed meeting in any Lodge, with the exception,

I think, of only two visits.

In consequence of intelligence received of masonic outrages committed at the West, and the candid and impartial investigation of the Institution by many of its members, for four or five months past I have viewed Masonry, and have freely expressed these views to individuals and circles of my friends as DANGEROUS to our civil and political er than attempt, by a series of amputations Rights, and HIGHLY INJURIOUS to the Christian Religion. Being bound by oath to vote for a brother Mason to any post of honor or profit, in preference to any other of e qual qualifications - dangerous to the Christian religion, because it is, in my opinion, a perversion of the holy scriptures-trifling with the solemnities of death, and calculated to harden and blunt the senibilities of conscience, by barbarous and illegal oaths, and by deceptive formalities of devotion. It is on this account, that since my attention has been awakened to the momentuous concerns of eternity, and as I hope and trust I have obtained an interest in the redeeming love of a Saviour, that I have freely and frankly discussed the subject of speculative Freemasonry with my friends, and as freely expressed my views of it: And for so doing I have been accused of "unmasonic conduct," as will appear from the following

communication. COPY.

"To the Worshipful Muster, Wardens, an Brethren of Harmony Lodge, No. 14:-Comes Ira Armstrong, Senior Warden of said Lodge, and complaint makes, that Tim othy Hazeltine, of Barnet, a master Mason and a member of said Lodge, has been guil ty of unmasonic conduct, in that he has spo-ken imprudently and disrespectfully of Free Musonry! by which the reputation of the ty of unmasonic conduct, in that he has

IRA ARMINGTON, S. Warden, St. Johnsbury, 23d July, 1828.

My expulsion from said Lodge was pre dicated on the foregoing complaint; to two of the charges in which I plead not guilty, viz-of being "guilty," or having "spoken imprudently"-for the course I have pursued has been conscientious, is supported by TRUTH, and was dictated by a sense of duty to God and my country That my conduct has been "unmasonic," in attesting to the validity of Capt. William Morgan's "Illustrations of Masonry," I do not deny; nevertheless, it was bearing testimony to the truth, and the alteration of the masonic signs, or making new ones, as has been done extensively, if not universally in the Lodges, to destroy the effects of Morgan's Illustrations, cannot accomplish the object, for, in my opinion, these "Illustrations" will be Masonry still.

This is not published to gratify revengeful motives, for I have none. The expulsion, is only sanctioning the course I should have pursued without it; for I should never have met with them again. I consider it, under existing circumstances, no disparagementand my feelings towards individual masons, who have aided in this transaction, and all bear the reproach of the guilty in this thing; inst.

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON others whom I have heretofore esteemed,

I cannot dismiss this subject without ear nestly entreating members of churches in the vicinity of my acquaintance, to examine and decide with their consciences and their God, whether they can be deing right in in sinuating to their families and others, that the secrets of Masonry are not disclosed, when they are, to my certain knowledge, re-

vealed to the third degree, and now before the public.

TH'Y. HAZELTINE. Burnet, Sept. 2, 1828.

From the North Star.

To the professed followers of Christ, now in connexion with the institution of Free Masoury.

NO. III.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,
In accordance with the proposal in my last communication, to exhibit further reasons for my public renunciation of Free Masonry, I would say, without doubt, in my o pinion, the Institution has been instrumental. in no small degree, in the promotion of dis-sipation and intemperance. It is true, that Lodges might hold their monthly, and other meetings, without the use of ardent spirits for their refreshment; and it is matter of rejoicing, that, since the commencement of the special efforts to promote temperance of late, it is believed, that some Lodges have practiced on this plan; but these are evidently, rare exceptions in our land generally, while it has been the custom from time im-memorial, as it seems, for Lodges to have their seasons of being called from labor to to refreshment, in all their meetings; when they have considered it indispensably neces-sary for them to be refreshed with strong drink, as the custom has been with hard la boring operative masons, in handling their trowels, brick and mortar Instead of noticing efforts here, which have been already produced, to support the argument, let us look rather, to causes, the effects of which, might be evil hereafter. Condsidering the natural sympathy with which man is en-dowed, to feel, and act with his associates; it is not difficult to account for the fact, that there are many men, who have so little relish for ardent spirits, that they seldom wish to taste a drop, except in company with those who have a good relish, and can drink with apparent delight, when they can seem to forget their want of a relish, and drink with satisfaction also. So it appears, that when such men have united with this institution, without any acquired relish for ar-dent spirits, and could not obtain it, only by the force of habit, they are brought immediately into a condition to have it entailed upon them. I think it must be known to the serious part of the fraternity, that these frequent seasons of refreshment, have apparently been considered, by a majority of the whole, most generally, as the most deightful part of Masonry; and must we not believe, that this has been occasioned by the glow of animal spirits, produced by distilled spirits? Here, then, is to be witnessed, so much social drinking, connected with so much animation and delight, even if none should become disgnised, that it lays the strongest temptation in the way of those who associate with them to do as they do, though otherwise they might have preferred not to drink, and in this way, it is exceedingly natural, for a relish of spirits to be cultiva ted, till it becomes a fixed habit. Then what is plainer, than, that the refreshment seasons at the Lodge rooms, have been very much calculated to beget a habitual relist for strong drink, to the encouragement of dissipation and intemperance ! This limb of the body, to be sure, might be amputated, which would avoid the evil; and if the Institution were otherwise good and useful, we ought not to contend for any thing further. But since this practice has so long been incorporated with Masonry, being a very important part, as it seems, of its constitution, and without which, it is believed, it could not have survived till now; it would seem preferable to abandon it, wholly, rath-

gested against the Institution, that it inter-rupts domestic happiness, ought not to be treated with contempt. It is not here maintained, that such is the case generally; but certainly such is its frequent tendency, and nore especially so, in case of those who join the Lodge after their connexion in marriage. Having pledged their hearts to a boson companion for life, and with her commenced a life of conjugal affection, between whom and themselves, no distinct party, nor inter est is to be known, and no important secrets are expected to be withheld from each other, it need not be thought strange, that female sensibility should be wounded and grieved, when apprised of the husband's having pur-chased secrets at the joint expense of both parties, which, according to the laws of the Institution, must be locked up in his breast, and forever beyond the reach of female scrutiny. The foresight of this, no doubt, has prevented many from uniting with the Insti-tution, and been a great hinderance to the progress of Masonry: And how seldom has it been the case, within our observation, where respectable men have joined the odge, that they have first consulted with their ladies, and obtained their cheerful consent, but have they not usually done it with out giving any notice thereof, to them, till forever too late to urge objections? And how many Masons have discontinged their pursuit of masonry, on account of its being such agrief to their companions; and how many others, in this more enlightened period respecting the Institution, are prepared to rejoice, that they have been kept out of the order, by a foresight of this very thing.

Again, the argument so many times sug

Another objection to the Institution is that it assumes to itself, that advantage over the rights and privileges of others, not its members, which is of dangerous tendency and repugnant to the principles of a free gov ernment. Whether the principles of Mason ry are to be considered as requiring or al-lowing capital punishment to be inflicted on any, without the sanction of civil authority, is a question, which, perhaps, I should not do well to decide; but this I think, that many Masons have so considered them; and that it should not be questioned, bu that many citizens have been punished with death, by members of the fraternity, for a vi olation of Masonic obligations, without al-lowing any appeal to the civil authority; yet I would not be suspected of believing that the members of the Institution general ly have approved of it, or believed it sanc

and as my object is, not to impeach the character of individuals in this discussion, I would rather pass silently by the ac-knowledged outrages of particular members of the Institution, and confine myself more particularly to its principles. Whatever we may think of the original intention of masonic principles, with regard to their assuming authority in defiance of the civil government, I must say there are some things in connexion with them, or especialy in the obliga-tions, which afford us very strong reason to suspect, that this was their intention originally, and certainly it is not to be thought strange, that some of the fraternity, even in these better days, who have not been gov erned by that uprightness of moral principle which is desirable, should consider them-selves authorized by Masonic principles, to use violence against their own offenders, which the laws of the land would not approbate; and must we not certainly infer as much as this, from the consideration that so many such members of the fraternity, have been bold to declare, as their sentiments, the righteous conduct of those who may join in delivering the Institution forev-er, of certain individuals of its offenders, according to the penalty of their obligations ? Much has been said of the dangerous tendency of masonic influence against the law of the land in courts of justice, and though I have not been personally acquainted with such facts in the case, as have been stated by others, yet knowing what I do, of the principles of the Institution, and the perverse inclination of human nature, I have no doubt in my mind, that, in many instances, justice has been counteracted, and criminals have been unpunished, by reason of masonic principles, in places where there has been much favorable interest in masoury, and but little comparatively, of a feeling ase of the importance of obeying the law

of God. ic obligations which appears like a preference for members of the Institution to be elected into public office, is it not just to remark, that its tendency and influence, if unrestrained, are dangerous to our political freedom? Though it is out of my province, at present, to take any part in the political question which is before the public; I would ask, how would Masons themselves, all probably, without exception, view a secret society, of some other order than their own, established in all parts of the Union, having all its members bound together with such strong obligations as theirs have been increas ing, with the prospect of soon securing within its body, a majority of votes? In such case, would not every Mason's heart throb with fearful solicitude for the destiny of the happy institutions of our free government !port of an Institution of their own, which, if patronized, as many are desiring this to be, would be no less repugnant to our general pelitical freedom, than what has just been supposed? Although there might be objections against all secset societies, those that are local, and calculated to embrace but few individuals, are not to be compared with one which is aiming to gather into its union, the strength of the nation.—Further reasons are to be assigned in another No.

HENRY JONES, A dissented R. A. Mason. Cabot, August 30, 1828.

From the Genesee Register. At a meeting of the Anti-Masons of Perry,

Middlebury, Gainsville, Orangeville, Castile and Warsaw, on the 30th of August, 1828, pursuant to previous notice.—Col. Ira Wilson, of Middlebury, was appointed Chairman, and Gideon Tyrrel, Esq. of Gainsville, Secretary.

Levi Walker of Warsaw, one of the Editors of the Genesee Register, delivered an address, exposing the falsehood of the pretensions of the masonic Institution to anti-quity, superior virtue, &c. and stating in a lear and satisfactory manner, his reasons

for opposing the principles of the order.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the

James Simons, Esq. Elder David Ber-nard, Warham Walker, Elder Case and John Truesdell, Esq. were appointed said com-

During the recess of the committee the proceedings of the Anti-Masonic State Convention, held at Utica, on the 4th and 5th ult. were read to the meeting; after which the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we concur in the opinion of the Father of our country, which is, that " all obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of constituted authorities are destructive of the fundamental principles of liberty, and of fatal tendency : and that however combinations or associations of the above descrip tion may now and then answer popular ends they are likely in the course of time and things, to be some potent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion; and that for the preservation of our government, and for the permanency of our present happy state, it is requisite tha we do not only steadily discountenance in regular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that we resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, how-

ever specious the pretexts. Resolved, That in our opinion the' Masonic Society is a combination and associa-tion, of the above description, and that it bees our imperious duty as a citizens of the United States, not only to discountenance, but to put forth all our energies, for the

destruction of the Institution. Resolved, That in our firm and decided ourse of opposition to masonry; we will se such means only as are guaranteed to us by the laws of our country, and are calcula-ted to do honor to the righteous cause in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That the secrets of the masonic institution have been revealed by such men under such circumstances as to leave no remaining doubt of their truth; and that we approve of the conduct of seceding masons in publishing the secrets of the order to the

Resolved, That we highly approve of the roceedings of the Anti-Masonic State shall be far from a wish to have the innocent bear the reproach of the guilty in this thing:

cation of an Anti-Masonic Newspaper in

Warsaw.
Resolved, That as the penalties of mason olation of the masonic laws agreeable to the ancient rules and usages of the Fraternity; and as those rules and usages were to inflict death upon the transgressor, as it appears from the cases of Hiram Abiff and Akirop; and a large number of masons were engaged in the abduction of Capt. William Morgan (if not in his murder,) and as none have been expelled from the masonic society, not even those who have confessed themselves guilty, we have good reason to charge the institution with the awful crimes of kidnapping and murder, and those who adhere to the institution, as justly implicated in

their guilt. Resolved, That in our opinion, the oaths of the fraternity which oblige its imembers, "to obey all signs and summonses given handed and sent" &c. "to keep each oth er's secrets" and in some cases without ex ception, to deliver each other from difficulty, right or wrong, and to support each o-ther's military fame, and political prefer-ment,'—disqualify them for an impartial ad-ministration of justice—we will not give our suffrages to any man who is a mason, for any office in town, county, or state, unless he will publicly renounce the institution of ma sonry as corrupt, and all fealty to its laws, usages, or customs.

Resolved. That we will not support to a

ny office, any man who dissents from the

pregoing resolution.

Resolved, That it is of vast importance to the Anti-Masonic cause, that the votaries be united and act in concert we shall feel it our duty to support the regular Anti-Masonic nominations for office, in town, county and State.

Resolved, That we will not support for of

fice any man because he secedes from the masonic institution, neither will we withhold from him our support on that account, but will esteem him on an equal footing with other Anti-Masons of the same qualifica

tions. Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Anti-Masonic State Convention to raise money by contribution in the several towns of the State, to be transmitted through the county committees, to the general committee for the purpose of defraying the expense that has already been incurred and that it may become necessary, in the publication and distribution of facts and documents exposing the outrages and iniquities, of the masonic institution, we take a collection at this time to be transmitted by a committee appointed by the chair-

man to the county committee.

Resolved, That the doings of this meeting . signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Genesee Regis-

IRA WILSON, Ch'n. Gideon Tyrrel, Sec'y.

A collection not having been taken ac cording to one of the above resolutions, the following gentlemen were, by the Chairman and Secretary, appointed a committee to receive contributions in the respective towns, and forward to the county committee for the same purposses mentioned in the aforesaid

Chauncey Potter, of Middlebury; David Fargo, of Warsaw; Gideon Tyrrel, of Gainsvillee; Deacon Aarrington, of Castile; Capt Keeny, of Perry; Simeon Napp, of Orange-ville; Wm. Lewis, of Wethersfield.

> From the North Star. ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Peacham, convened at J. Brown's on the 29th of August, 1828, chose George W. Clark, Esq. Chairman, and A.

ciety respecting the late disclosures of Free under every disadvantage, I shall not hesi masonry; when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Capt. Simon Blanchard, Capt. Hazen Merrill, Capt. Luther Bailey, John Stuart, Thomas Watts, Col. Jacob

The committee retired a short time, returned, and reported the following, which was unanimously adoted :

Whenever an excitement, like the present, pervades community; when former friendships and connexions appear to be breaking up; when ancient associations are dissolving, it becomes a duty we owe to society and ourselves, both in an individual capacity and collectively, to investigate the causes which have produced such an extraordinary state of things. When we witness disclosures of the hidden things of Freemasonry from the most respectable authority; when we hear the truth of these disclosure denied by equally respectable authority when we reflect, if these disclosures be true that they must seriously effect the well be ing of society; we have no reason to expect the present excitement will subside without thorough, impartial, public investigation

of the subject, Therefore, Reselved, That three or more delegates be appointed to meet the County Convention at Danville, on the 24th Sept. next, for the purpose of adopting measres to ascertain what credit is due to recent disclosures and renunciations lately published respecting the Institution of Freemasonry.

Being accused of taking measures against the Society of Freemasons which we do not justify, we take this opportunity of expressing our sentiments on the subject. This is our unquestionable right, as citizens of a free country. That all secret societies are lia-ble to corruption, and that intriguing and designing men have never been wanting to take advantage of any opportunity whatever to accomplish their own personal views-and believing secret societies convenient engines, well fitted for this purpose, we wish heir influence suppressed. In doing this, we have no desire to injure any man in his business, or lawful calling, but are willing to allow them what we claim for ourselves

equal right and justice.
Therefore Resolved, That secret societies in a republican government like ours, are unnecessary and dangerous.

Resolved, That whenever any of our ma-

onic neighbours may feel it a duty and pri vilege forever to separate themselves from the society of Fremasons, we will protect them from any aspersion of character or a-

Resolved, That we consider it unchristian

Resolved, That we recommend the publi- to persecute our masonic neighbours ; that we will not count them as enemies, but admonish them as friends.

-The following gentlemen were nominated ic oaths are death, and as in the higher de-grees, masons are sworn to inflict the most strict and condign punishment, upon the vi-strict and condign punishment, upon the vi-

Esq. Capt. Luther Baney,
Blanchard, David Weeks.
Previous to the close of the meeting, capt.

Planchard, jun. came forward and Simon Blauchard, jun. came forward and publicly renounced Masonry, assigning as a reason, that he believed it to be a bad insti tution, as he thought all secret societies must be; that he became convinced of this soon as we believe was by them secretly murderafter uniting with the fraternity, and in con-sequence of this conviction, that he had for some time absented himself from their meet-

ings.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to the Editor of the North Star for publication.
GEO. W CLARK, Chair'n.

A. SKEELE, Secretary.

Anti-Masonic Cause.

It must be gratifying to the advocates of qual rights, justice, and free investigation, to learn, that Anti-Masonry is progressing with a steady, undeviating course, through these United States—and no good reason can be given why the subject of Misonry should one given why the suject of its sand as well as any other. There can be no bar on account of its sanctity, for its pretensions to this, are proven to be a "refuge of lies"—no bar in consequence of its moral and political purity, be settled, and who will most probably be for this has only a nominal existence in the institution—none because it is necessary, fore,
institution—none because it is necessary,
Resolved, That, as citizens of these Unifor its most strenuous advocates pronounce it useless—none on account of its obligations, for they are in their very nature, neither morally, religiously, nor judicially binding none in consequence of its mystic lies or se-crecy, for the delusive charm is broken; masonry in all its deformity, is now exposed to the world, and

. To be hated, needs but to be seen.

MENE TEKEL is legible inscribed on the falleo pillars of Jachin and Boaz; and the united voice of public opinion, wherever the subject has been investigated, proclaims aloud," Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting!

UTICA NOMINATION.

Machanicsville, Saratoga co. Aug. 30,1828. Hon. John Chary, Sir-At the Anti Ma-sonic convention held at Utica, on the 4th day of August inst the subscribers were ap-pointed a committee to inform you, that the convention had selected you as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

This nomination was made with great unanimity, and permit us to express the hope, that the wishes of the Convention will be re alised by your acceptance.

Respectfully your obed't servt's.

L. CHILDS,
THO'S C. GREEN. MR. CRARY'S REPLY.
ALBANY, 11th Sept. 1828.
nen,—I have this moment received

your communication, post-marked at Alba-ny the tenth inst informing me of my nomination of Lieutenant-Governor, at the An ti-Masonic Convention, held at Utica on the fourth day of August last. As Mr. Gran ger was also nominated at that Convention tor Governor, and has since declined, I supposed he had done it with the approbation of the Anti-Masonic party; and if so, an end was put to the whole nomination. was so considered by me, until I was last evening informed of an Anti-Masonic Convention at Le Roy, since the declination of Mr. Granger, by which I was also nominated, and the place of Mr. Granger was supplied by the nomination of the vetran Anti-Mason-ic champion, SOLOMON SOUTHWICK; -Hence it is evident, that there is a differ ence of opinion among us, as to the expedi-ency of the course to be pursued. If any have intended to to use Anti-Masonry to George W. Clark, Esq. Chairman, and A. Skeele Secretary.

Noted to choose a committee of six, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the present agitated state of society respecting the late disclosures of Freetate to redeem. It the Anti-Masonic party who formed the Le Roy have no complaints to make against premat- 19th of February, and that of the 4th of Ju ture and hostile conventions, it ought not to ly, 1828, and by whom the whole secrets be a cause of complaint against that part the craft are about to be expessed to 1 ty, by those conventions, that it has avoided the double use intended to be made of it their Declaration of Independence of t

at the approaching election; first, to support the administration party, and then to grace the triumph of Free Masonry. Free Masons are divided between the political claring the country free and independent parties of the day, and if no hostile standard is erected at the next election, must prevail with the successful party. If we do not now persist, and occupy the ground we have ta-ken, when are we to do it? It must be obvious, that the crisis has arrived. The note of preparation is made. We must, like Gen. Hull, ignobly surrender, and leave those who have taken protection under our ban-ners to become the victims of Masonic vengeance, or like the Father of his country persevere against difficulties and danger. Anti-Masonry is the object, every man in favor of it, is dear to every other man who is advocating it; and to suppose, that the Anti-Masonic party is to be formed exclusively of any other, is to suppose that human nature is not the same in all—a supposition that is as absurd as it is unjust. If we are right in our belief that life and liberty are not safe, where Free Masonry prevails, our call must be to all who entertain the same belief. Men who feel as we do, and would not do as we have done, we must pity the want of moral courage, or despise for the want of political integrity. The question is, have we fortitude to stand secure amid the mighty ruin, with which we are every where threatened, and pursue the ever tenor of our way ! It is very certain, that we have no room for those who put their hand to the plough, and look back. Our course is onward. Our cause is that of libcourse is onward. Our cause is that of lib-erty and our country. While pursuing it, we have the consolation which always attends the discharge of duty. It is not every war in which he is brave, that immortalizes the soldier; but it is the mighty cause

I am truly yours, JOHN CRARY. Messrs. L CHILDS, and Committee.

in which the hero falls, A life spent nobly should consist of deeds, and not of years.

From the National Observer. GREAT ANTI-MASONIC MEETING AT THE CAPITOL.

At an Anti-Masonic meeting held at the Capitol in the city of Albany, on Thursday gratitude of every American citiz evening, Sept. 11, 1828, Mr. Spencer whereas Mr. Southwick was nom Stafford was called to the chair, and that

revolutionary soldier Daniel Shields was appointed Secretary, and Chauncey Web-

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz:

James P. Gould, James Walker, Hiram Fanning, John Mayell and Geo. Wood. Whereas it appears, from authentic and

unequivocal testimony of numerous and respectable persons, that Capt. William Morgan was forcibly dragged from his home by a body of men, organised for the purpose, and belonging to the order of Free Masons. and ed: And whereas there is good reason to believe that the wealth, the influence, and the power of that body have been wielded, in a successful manner, to screen from jus tice and the laws of the country the perpetice and the laws of the country the perpetrators of the horrid deed, and to prevent the mystery of it from being brought to light: And whereas, by such foul and disgraceful means, the laws have been so far frustrated, that though two years, this day, have elapsed, since the first step in that outrage, which was consummated in the blood of Morgan, was taken; yet none of the parties concerned have been convicted or punished, excepting those four who voluntary confessexcepting those four who voluntary confess ed their guilt to evade a trial which, in that early stage of the affair, might have exposed some of their brethren, as well as themseves,

ted States, who feel a deep interest in the welfare of our country, we have abundant reason to be alarmed for our rights and liber-

Resolved, That we have before us fearful evidences of the evil effects of the secret obligations of this powerful association, and of the dangerous influence exerted over its members. Resolved, That we view, with deep re-

gret, the reluctance of many good citizens to express their sentiments on this important subject, and deprecate those motives which awe them into silence, against their better judgment and their sense of duty.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully co-operate with our fellow-citizens in other parts

of the state, and in our sister states, in all lawful endeavours to counteract the baneful effects of so dangerous an institution, and to preserve inviolable the rights of every citi-Resolved, That as Fremasons are bound by

their obligations to protect each other's in-terests, "in all cases whalsoever," we con-sider them utterly disqualified to hold any public office, and especially to be entrusted in the administration of justice, or the formation of laws. Resolved, That it is unsafe and impolitie

to elect to any public office, any member of the masonic fraternity, or any other secret society, who will not openly renounce the

Resolved, That we feel ourselves bound by the ties of patriotism, and the pure prin-ciples of republicanism, to absolve ourselves individually and collectively, from any and all connection which we have heretofore held with either of the old political parties of this; to attach ourselves firmly and honestly to the Anti Masonic party from this day forward, and pledge ourselves to adhere to that party alone, so long as it shall continue to be guided by the spirit of liberty and jus-tice, which called it into action, and roused it to resist the most flagrant outrages upon the liberty of the press, and the rights of the citizen, that ever threatened destruction to the happiness and prosperity of a free pen ple : Provided only, That as we disclaim any interference in the present Presidential con test, and as there cannot, at this late day, b

of Great Britain; for of what use would our independence of foreign power, if slaved and degraded by domestic tyrants a midnight conspirators.

Resolved, That an imperium in imperio,

government within a government, is n safely to be tolerated by the people of at country; for a house divided against its cannot stand. Resolved. That the thanks of this meet

are due to these patriotic citizens who moved in the attempt to bring to light murder and the murderers of Capt. Wi Morgan; and that their country owes

every reasonable and proper evidence Resolved, That to Col. David C. Mi the first editor who took a stand again masonic fraternity, and to those bray patriotic citizens who rescued him Roy, from the hands of masonic kidn who intended to immolate him with Morgan, the people of this state owe of gatitute, which we trust they w fail to discharge whenever an oppor

Resolved, That those editors of ne pers who have suppressed or negle publish such circumstances and fa have transpired in relation to the ping and murder of William Morga the kidnapping of David C. Miller, attempt by masonic incendiaries to printing office, or those who have those subjects, and the name and men of William Morgan with ridicule, are in highest degree culpaple, and ough be trusted as centinels on the water of freedom: But those editors v people owe a debt of gratitude; they have the warm thanks of this and our warm wishes for their suc prosperity: And that SOLOMON WICK, Esq. the Editor of the Natio server, for the decided, firm and ma section of the state, deserves gratitude of every American citiz

RACTER OF CALVIN.

was born at Noyon, a city of France, on the

10th July, 1509. At an early age he gave indications of distinguished intellectual en-lowments, and through all the stages of his

education made very rapid progress in the asquisition of knowledge. As he exhibited

n his whole deportment an uncommon de-

grae of piety and moral virtue, he was early devoted by his parents to the service of the

apprehension of the corruptions and errors of the church, soon led him to renounce the ton

sure for the study of the civil law. Light

was now begining to dawn upon the world, after a night of centuries. In Germany, the

ipon the prescriptive and exorbitant claims

of the Papal power. In Switzerland, France

and England, a few undaunted souls had a

men, the enlightened and efficient mind of

Calvin did not sleep. At the age of twenty three, having become firmly established in

those views of religion, now embodied in his institute, he renounced his profession of

the interest of the Protestant cause. Cal-

vin was peculiarly qualified to act at the time and in the scenes he did. Luther had

gone before. Possessed of a harsh and im-

petuous temperament-a reckless energy of

on the stage, the whole mass of intellect a

naster to regulate the motion. The storm

had been raised some presiding energy was needed to control its rage, or it would have spread over the dearcsts interests of men,

entire and unlimited desolation. Calvin

was the man for this delicate and difficult

was calm, intellectual, collected He had outstripped the world in the discovery and

the Scriptures, he was sober, spiritual, pen-etrating. As a theologian, he stands in the

very foremost rank of those of any age or country. His institutes, composed in his youth, amidst a pressure of duties and the

age and turbulence of the times, invincible

against every species of assault give him, in

this, pre eminence. As a civilian, even tho'

the law was a subject of subordinate atten-

tion, he had few equals among his cotempo-raries. In short, he exhibited in strong and

decided developement, all those moral and

intellectual qualities, which marked him out

for one who was competent to guide the o-

ing and agitated nations. Through the most

trying and bazardous period of the reforma-

tion, he exhibited invariably a wisdom in

council, a prudence of zeal, and at the same

time a decision and intrepidity of character

which were truly astonishing. Nothing could

for a moment deter him from a faithful dis-charge of his duty—nothing deter him from

the path of rectitude. When the very foundations of the world seemed to be shaken, he stood erect and firm, the pillar of truth.

He took his stand between two of the most

powerful kingdoms of the age, resisted and assailed alternately the whole force of the

Papal dominion—main tained the cause of truth and God against the intriguing Char-

les on the one hand, and the courtly and big

oted Francis on the other. The pen was his most effectual weapon; and this was beyond

the restriction or refutation of his royal an-

tagonists. Indeed, on the arena of theolo-

gical controversy, he was absolutely uncon-

querable by any power or combination of

powers which numerous opponents could

bring against him. He not only refuted and

repressed the various errors which sprang

defeat all the efforts which were making for

the moral illumination of the world, but the

publication of his institutes contributed in a

wonderful degree to give unity of religious

belief to the friends of the reformation, and

of course to marshal the strength and com-

contenders for the faith once delivered to

give any thing like a detail of the excellen-

cies of this illustrious reformer's character,

or of the invaluable service which he has

rendered to society. He was a great and good man. To the full import of the phrase,

e may be styled a benefactor of the world.

Most intensely, and effectually, too, did he labor for the eternal interests of his fellow

men. He evidently brought to the great en-

terprise of the age, a large amount of moral

and intellectual power than did any other

of the reformers. Even the cautious Scali-

ger pronounces him the most exalted charac-

ter that has appeared since the days of the

apostles, and at the age of 22 the most learn-

ed man in Europe. And the immediate in

fluence of his invincible mind is still deeply

felt through the masterly productions of his pen, and will continue to be felt in the ad-

vancement of the pure interests of the church

until the complete triumph of her principles.

But notwithstanding the noble virtues of Cavin's character, and the imperishable be-

nefits which he has conferred upon the world

perhaps there never has been the man whose

name has been the object of so frequent and

tholic and Protestant, infidel and believer,

have often most cordially united in their en

deavours to obscure the reputation of this il

lustrious man. Indeed Calvin and Calvin

with a species of consternation, as expres

pens that those who are the warmest in their hatred of him, and most plentiful in their

reproaches, have never read a single line of

his writings, nor known scarcely a fact of his life. Now why it is that Calvin has been

singled out from the rest of the reformers as

a mark for the poisoned shafts of obloquy is

very strange, not to say altogether unac-countable. He was plainly in advance of

his cotemporaries in all those moral and in-

tellectual qualities which conspire to form a

lovely and dignified character. True, he had some of the harsh features, the irritable

and impetuous temperament, and inflexible

he had. How coud he have done the work

assigned him without some of these severe

ingredients in his constitution? Where ev-

ery thing around combined to crush him

own or thrust him from his course, how

could he have stood erect and undaunted for

the truth, without something unbending and invincible in his principles and feelings?

Calvin deserves the thanks and not the

curses of posterity. He was ardently es-

teemed by all the good of his own time; and

he has since been, is now, and will continue

to be esteemed, so long as high moral excel-

lence and the stern majesty of virtue shall to any extent be objects of human appropriation.

Well for the world that

spirit of the times.

ism are sounds at which many stand aghast

so gross slanderous imputations as his.

otion of the times, and which threatened to

up so abundantly in consequence of the com

God raised him for the work.

pement of truth. As an expositor of

He

Catholic church

pirit of patriotism which has ever disguished him, and for the sake of produdeclined that nomination: And whereas, in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Granger as the Anti-Masonic candidate for to run as the Anti-Masonic candidate for that office, a numerous and highly respecta-ble convention of Anti-Masons of the Wes-tern District, held at Le Roy on the 7th inst have nominated MR. SOUTHWICK, as Governor, and JOHN CRARY, Esq. as Lieutenant Governor; and have called upon their fellow-citizens to sustain that nom-

ination-Therefore,
Resolved-That this meeting do cordially concur in the same and that we will, by all honorable means, support, at the ensuing election, SOLOMON SOUTHWICK for the Office of Governor, and JOHN CRARY for Lieutenant Governor; and earnestly recommend them to the suffrages of all those who sincerely and honestly wish to destroy the hydra-headed monster, Free Masonry.

Resolved—That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens, opposed to Free Masonry in the different towns and wards of the coun ty, to appoint delegates to meet in County Convention, at the house of A. Clark, in the town of Bethelehem, on the 15th of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to nominate a ticket for county officers.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretaries, together with Salem Dutcher, sen. & Jefferson Mayell, be appointed a correspon-

ding committee.

Resolved, That the Anti-Masonic Editors throughout the state, and the Union, be and they are hereby requested to publish these proceedings

SPENCER STAFFORD, Ch'n. DANIEL SHIELDS, CHAUNCEY WEBSTER. Secretaries.

Fine Sport-It is stated in a letter from Ar kansas, that Gen. Chiliy Mackintosh, and twenty seven other Greek Indians had been on a Buffalo hunt, and allor an absence of twenty days, returned with the meat of 24 buffaloes, which they killed. They saw a bout 600 buffaloes, and an immense number ofdeer, whilst out, and would have killed more, but had not the means of bringing the meat home, every horse haveing as much as he could carry.

A French child has arrived in London with its parents, which has in distinct and legible printed capital characters, round the ball of the right eye, "Napoleon. Empereur;" and round that of the lip, "Empereur Napoleon." The eyes are blue, and the letters appear of the same colour. Marchioness of Downshire is to show the child to the King, before the public can see her. The parents have letters to all the chief medical men in London, and to the Duke of Sussex, who has been previously made acquainted with this most extraordinary phe-

Highway Robbery .- On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, as a Mr. Albert Remington was pursuing his way along Cross street he was stopped in his progress by two men ; one of whom accosted him by saying, " You were the fellow who siruck me the other day," and without waiting a reply immediately knocked him down, rifled his pockets, and took from him a pocket book containing upwards of \$60. Mesars. Hays and Homan, as soon as the intelligence reached them, went in search of the villain, and fortunately succeeded in arresting them both in the purlieu of that

k of iniquity, the Five Points. We ren from exposing the names of the prisrs, as we are led to conclude that these but part of a gang which the police are termined to extirpate. This robbery ving taken place in the broad glare of the ly, renders it one of the most audacious daring attempts that has ever been re-

Anson Gold .-- A piece of Gold weighing 3lbs. 7oz. was found on the 16th inst. in Dismuke's Mine in Anson. The lucky bine and give success to the efforts of all the inder was a young lad, to whom, according the terms of working, one half belongs. his is the largest lump which has been scovered in this State, with the exception the piece of 25!bs, found in Reid's creek Cabarrus some years since, and is worth

out \$3000. This mine is situated 20 miles South est from Wadesborough, in a country ounding with slate stone, and is supposed be rich in the precious Mineral, A few es previous to the discovery of the large one weighing 140 dwts. and another ng 128 dwts. were found. Most of d of this mine as yet, has been found surfance, or within three feet of vetteville Jonrnal.

City, Wednesday evening August 6. weather is now truly alarming, and nge do not take place within a few the wheat throughout the country e greatly injured. We are told, howthat the accounts to-day from the ry are favorabl , that there is little lodged, and that it has not done much

This may be true as respects tricts; but we apprehend it is not so, at least with regard to the crops lodged : where they are not lodged ust be light, both in the straw and in sions which import something unuterably or otherwise the late heavy rains barbarous and horrible. And it often hapwinds would have certainly knockdown. Whether, however, the e lodged or not lodged, cut or unone who has sense enough to dissheef from an apple tree must at, if the present warm rains congrain will grow in the ear, tosay of the mildew, and thus become manufactured into flour suitable naking of bread. The accounts many, as regards the weather and of good crops, are very gloomy. seen letters received from the day, which represent the rains as sant there. In France there is scarcity of grain ; and, in short Continent, a partial failure harvest is anticipated. Notog however, this state of things, ot appear to be any thing like speculation in grain going on. accounted for on the supposition ers will throw open the ports ard to the present system of avvided there is any real danger of be apprahended.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1828.

We publish to day the proceedings of meeting said to have been numerously attended at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, where SOLOMON SOUTHWICK was nominated for Governor of this state. This nomination, emanating from that at But his almost intuitive Le Roy, has been approved, cordially we believe, by the Ontario, and reluctantly by the Wayne county Convention. Other counties, in town and county meetings, will indicate their approbation of this intrepid Luther had commenced his attack measure, and Mr. Southwick will receive the divided support of the Anti-Masonic party. risen and resolutely espoused the cause of religious truth and freedom. At this impor-tant crisis in the most valuable interests of

This unwelcome state of things has been brought upon us by the cunning of Free-Masonry. It is a crisis full of perplexing interest. Both political parties have contributed their exertions to cripple and embarrass the cause of the people. They have the law, and devoted himself exclusively to juggled us out of a candidate for Governor. But a determination to adhere to the principles which they profess, now drives a large number of our friends into a measure of at least doubtful expediency.

soul, he convulsed, agitated, roused the The strongest suggestions of patriotism and sleeping elements of society—stirred up the public mind to active and independent investigation. Hence, when Calvin came upgainst an Institution, towards which Wash bout him was in a state of bold enquiry—of perilous agitation. An impulse had been But these high inducements failed to influgiven to society: it required the hand of a ence distinguished partizans. The violated laws of the country and the unavenged blood of a murdered citizen, were not questions of sufficient importance to withdraw them from the pursuit of political lenors. The road to office, obstructed by the power and influence of masonry, did not appear direct enough to appease their hopes. The people were left to oppose Free-Masonry, without the aid of the laws and unsupported by the countenance of leading men. Indeed so cautious were the prominent politicians, that none of them could be induced to identify their efforts and commit their political fortunes to the hands of men devoted to the cause of civil liberty. Political astrologers could not clearly disce:n the star by which they were to be conducted to the object of their ambition, and therefore refused to espouse the cause of truth and justice. Hence the embarrassments by which we are surrounded.

If, under these multiplied difficulties, the Anti-Masons incline to bestow their votes upon Mr. Southwick, though our conviction of duty will cempel us to withhold our own from him, we shall by no means impugn their motives. The people are entitled to a candidate. Those Anti-Masons who believe Mr. Southwick a suitable person for Governor, act consistently and honorably in supporting him. We, too, shall vote aran Anti-Mason, according to the " strictest order of the sect." But we ask of our friends the same privilege which we accord to them -the right of exercising the elective franchise independently.

The fraternity are stretching their efforts to the utmost limits of zeal and industry A desperate staggle to regain the power which the people took from them, last fall, will be made at the approaching election The "word," the "sign," and the "grip,' is rapidly passing from lodge to lodge and from brother to brother. Every free mason who approves of the murder of Morgan, will be found making common cause against the people. Emissaries of the lodges, paid from its overgrown treasures, are the saints. But time will not allow me to prowling through the counties, supporting, under false pretences, the cause of masonry.

Names are nothing. It will not do to take things upon trust. Masons are too familiar with deception and stratagem to venture to shew their true colours. Their bloody flag will not be unfurled until they feel themselves established in power. They will endeavour to remain in ambush, "stri king the blow, but concealing the hands.' But the people cannot be "hoodwinked" a gain. This truly mysterious and sublime mode of obtaining " light," must hereafter be confined to the "poor blind condidates" of the fraternity

Capt. WILLIAM MORGAN, a citizen of this republic, and one of the defenders of its liberties in her second war for independance, was MURDERED BY FREE MA SONS on the 19th of September 1826. The Chapters throughout the country were parties to the conspiracy which led to this murder. The General Grand Chapter of the United States was twice consulted during its progress. The persons concerned in it have since received the highest honors of the institution. Every effort has been made by masons, as well in their official as their private capacities, to conceal the murder and to protect the murderers. It was therefore evidently authorized, and has been most cordially approved by the Institution. Of the Institution, then, must we require the blood of our countryman.

ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS Ontario County .- Jonathan Buel for Sheriff, Ralph Lester for Clerk, Jonathan Mason, Nathan Pierce, Asahel Banister, for Assembly.

The Anti-Masonic Congressional District, which met at Geneva on the 15th inst. nominated Robert Rose of Seneca. and Israel J. Richardson, of Wayne county, to represent the 26th District in Congress.

It was erropeously stated in part of our last week's impression, that the county convention would meet on the 15th day of October. The convention adjourned to meet on the first day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

We turn from the temporary embarrassnents which the " craft" have thrown athe extended and cheerful hopes which o- eties, and that those who persist in pen to our view throughout the union. The sentiments which we delight to cher- trymen-no ish are spreading with a rapidity that exceeds our most ardent expectations. Anti-Masonry has taken the " wings of the wind," and is kindling the flame of patri- Rochester. otism and renovating the spirit of liberty all over the land. New England has become thoroughly imbued with our principles. New York, the Babylon of Free for the different offices as shall be duly nom Masonry, is rousing up like a sleeping instead and are duly qualified 8. Resolved, This meeting give a vote of thanks to Mr. Talbet, for his able address kening her sons by a recollection of the to us on this occasion deeds of their sires at Trenton and Mondeeds of their sires at Trenton and Mon-mouth. Pennsylvania is driving the beast retary, and published in the Enquirer and from her dominions. Ohio is acting worthily of the land from which her yeomanry emigrated. Michigan shines out a bright star in the western firmament; and Indiana is redeeming herself from the reproach of Free Masonry.

Such are the hopes which animate the hearts of Freemen in their struggle against political reformation, has been accomplished in two years. In commoncing, we sured in the volume of inspiration, that it is were told that we should be "ruined and good to be zealously affected in a good cause. What but excitement to ameliorate compelled to leave the country," before the condition of mankind has sent the mis the first year clapsed. But Americans sionary of the cross to the frozen shores or are not a people to be intimidated by Greenland and the burning sands of Afri threats, or overawed by power.

At an Anti-Masonic Senatorial Con vention, holden at the village of Batavia, on the 17th day of September, to nominder with the blessed hope that his long ate a Senator, to supply the seat of the Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON, in the 8th Senatorial District, BATES COOKE. of the county of Niagara, was called to the chair, and THURLOW WEED, of free. the county of Monroe, appointed secretary, whereupon the following gentlemen produced credentials, and took their seats :-

Chautauque-Phineas Parmenter, Jun. Cattaragus-Isaac Carpenter. Erie-William Mills, Henry E Davies Genesee-John Hascall, Horace Gibbs, Leveret Seward.

Livingston-Monroe-William Garbutt, Leonard A. lams, Thurlow Weed.

Niagara-Bates Cooke.

Orleans-Nehemiah Ingersoll. The Delegates from the 30th Congressional District, who were appointed a committee to designate the county from which the can didate is to be taken, reported in favor of

Niagara county. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator in the place of Samuel Wilkeson, and upon counting the votes it appeared that the convention was uranimously in favor of GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, of the village of Lockport. Therefore Resolved-That we recommend

GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, the Electors of the 8th District, as a suitable person to represent them in the Senate of this State.

Resolved-That the following gentlemen be appointed committees of correspondence to promote the election of Mr. Boughton : Chautauque-Doct. Squire White, Anselm Potter, Alvin Plumb.

Cattaragus—Stephen Crosby, Chauncey C. Potts, Russell Hubbard Erie-Albert H. Tracy, Willard Filmore

Lemuel L. Wasson. Genesee-Anthony Cooley, Calvin P. Bai ley, Horace Gibbs Monroe-John Armstrong, J Bingham

phen Gridley. Ningara-George Reynale, Rufus Ye rington, James Van Horn. Livingston-William Wadsworth, James Percival, Thomas Waird.

Alleguny-Clark Crandall, Luther C Peck Orleans- Otis Turner, Archibald L. Dan-

iels, Chauncey Robinson
Resolved—That William Keys, John Hascall, David C. Miller, Moses Taggart. and Harvey Putnam, be appointed a Central Senatorial Committee. Resolved—That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the FREE

PRESSES in the District.

At a meeting of the Anti masonic Electors on the 12th day of September, 1928-Levi Bascum was called to the Chair, and Benjamin B Cole chosen Secretary:

The object of the meeting was briefly ex plained by George Brown who read extracts | capabilities for crime have been thoroughly rom some publications on the subject of Masonry, and several of the obligations as published by the Le Roy Convention. The odore F. Talbot, Esq., being present, was requested to address the meeting, which he accordingly did .-

Wm. B Brown, Samuel Kilbourn, Ste-phen Gridley, Eil Granger and Wm. Adams were appointed a committee to draft and if found wanting she will be consigned and report resolutions expressive of the views to merited destruction. Those who have of the meeting; after retiring a short time, undertaken the task cannot be driven from ithe committee returned and reported the by fear nor by favor. They believe the inves following resolutions, which, after a short discussion, were adopted :
Resolved,—That it is the duty of freemen

to investigate for themselves every subject which concerns the welfare of their coun try, and the great interests of morality, and qualify themselves to act understandingly when called upon to give their suffrages.

2. Resolved. — That the principles and ob

ligations of Freemasonry, are in the opin-ion of this meeting hostile to the interests and not reconcilable with the true principles

of a republican government.

3. Resolved — That we view with detes tation and abhorrence the very many attitudes which the masons have assumed res pecting the kidnappers and too probable mur derers of Wm. Morgan, although perfectly consistent with their diabolical caths and consistent with their characters. But since they have bid the challenge 'Help yourselves,' it is our privilege to choose the weapon, which is our elective franchise, and the time, the first and very legal opportunity to exercise it, and the place for their contest is at the Ballot Boxes.

4. Besolved — That this meeting will not

essist to place in any office of honor or profit any citizen who adheres to the Masonic

5. Resolved, that we disclaim the charge of persecution or proscription which is at round our state prospects, to contemplate citizens who disapprove of secret sociring to masonic societies have no right to right to complain are compelled to choose which they will serve, their country or masonry. 6. Resolved, That it is expedient to ap

point three delegates to represent this town in the County Convention to be held at 7. Resolved. That it is expedient to appoint

shall be to take measures for promoting the

committee for this town, whose duty it

9. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Telegraph.

Levi Bascum, Ch'n. Benj. B. Cole, Sec'y.

Mr. Talbot's Speech concluded. But, fellow citizens, we have heard much of excitement and we have been accused of keeping up an excitement in relation to Ma The advocates of masonry who reprobate excitement so violently, seem to have forgotten that excitement is not fanat icism. And what great moral benefit, let How was the christian religion itself propa-gated but by excitement? Are we not as What but excitement has roused the christian world from the lethargy of cen turies, and prompted them to send the Bi ble to the natives that still set in darkness to rejoice their hearts with the glad news night may at last end in an effulgent day of never ending happiness—to guide the ro ving Indian along the true road to the resi dence of the Great Spirits -- to revive the saddened heart of the poor West Indian slave, and teach him that at last he shall be What but excitement against Tyranny and oppression prompted our Fathers to resist the exactions of Great Britian, to risque their lives in the conflict and finally resolve on liberty or death.

What! Shall a free-citizen of these Uni

ted States, in the full enjoyment of life and liberty be seized upon in open day—torn from his wife and family—carried in unho-ly triumph through our country—be incarcerated in the very edifice which was e-rected to defend the liberty of his countrybe secretely tried and secretely executed, without even the forms of law. Shall the guilty participators in these foul crimes jus tle us in the streets—sneer at our reproofof their guilt and defy our attempt to bring them before the country; and shall this be passed by in silence lest some should cry out excitement. Shall all these enormities be fairly and distinctly traced to the dark recesses of the lodge rooms—shall we know from testimony delivered in courts of justice, that the practicability and the proper means of sacrific ng lives and destroying the liberty of the press, were coldly discussed in masonic lodges and deliberately resolved on—that all this was done to prevent bringing the institution of masonry into disgrace by publishing a true account of them. And shall no excitement arise in our breasts-no swelling of the heart-no heaving of the bosom. Woe be to our country when all these things can take place without being followed by excitement Shall we see all these rank corruptions boil and bubble in this cauldron of abominations, and shall we make no effort to extinguish them.

I would not, Sir, have it supposed that I advocate harsh or severe measures to effect even this holy purpose. None such are justifiable-none such ought to be used-none such will be used. We may confidently assert that our fellow citizens who be made instrumental in effecting any unjust measures towards their fellow citizens however elevated or humble may be their Their object has been the discov ry and the publication of truth, and if such discoveries have convinced that secret associations ought not to exist in a Republic, and have diminished their respect for the adherents of such societies, these effects have necessarily resulted from their causes. No excitements have been used to produce such convictions. They have been the productions of right reason deliberately exercised. The facts fairly presented to them they failed not to draw from them legitiimate conclusions, and Free Masonry must of the Town of Ogden, held pursuant to public notice at the Baptist Meeting house cred in her which should exempt her from these. With much difficulty she has at length been brought to the bar of truth, and let her not hope to return from it until all her pretensions to excellence and all her investigated. Neither th she ameless false hoods and swollen verbiage of St. John's ed from her shameless front and her silken vestments can no longer conceal her impunities. She will be weighed in the balance undertaken the task cannot be driven from it tigation to be connected with the substantial good of their country and they will not re cede-they have put their hands to the plough and they will not look back. No motive of self interest prompted them to action and no fear of loss will deter them from proceeding. They are not seekers for hon ors or offices, and no fears of such accus tions will deter them from enquiring and deciding for themselves, how far the influ ence of Free Masonry may disqualify their fellow citizens for fulfilling the duties of of fice-how far a secret and constant inter course with a small body of men distinquish ed from their fellow citizens at large as separate society, governed by seperate laws and bound to each other by peculiar obligations, may and of necessity will influence their minds in the distribution of official fa-vors, or warp their judgments from the straight path of integrity. How far those secret obligations may fetter their minds and be paramount to or inconsistent with their known obligations to their country in gen eral, they knew and they will remember, when called upon to give their suffrages, that the mere habit of frequent and intimate intercourse with a select body of men using the imposing however abused name of brother, is not without its influence even

upon strong minds; that it improperly con-tracts the feelings of the heart and limits the extension of that good will, which a true Patriot and a wise statesman will desire to feel towards ALL his countrymen, unfettered and unrestrained by opposing influences. I repeat, sir, the men with whom we act in his matter are not needy office seekers We can point with pride and with pleasure to the great body of our most efficient friends as men who never have and never will desire office. We can number a-mong them many whose elevation of mind and self respect have never permitted them to use the ordinary and most successful methods of procuring offices, however well they were qualified to perform their duties, who will not sacrifice their independence at the shrine of party, though they are willing to serve their country.

It may perhaps be expected that I should

in the course of my remarks take notice of an attempt made by some of those venders of falsehoods and tools of party who dis-grace our country, to create an impression that this impulse which has roused a whole ommunity to action can be used for mere party purposes, and that an eminent states-man had made an attempt to buy it for his own purposes. I cannot consent to occu-py your attention by a serious effort to re-fute a calumny so absurd in itself—so conemptible by the source from which it originated, and so insulting to the patriotiem, integrity and understanding of many thousand of my countrymen. Be it known to those who have made the assertion and those who have pretended to repel it, that the freemen who have been influenced by this excitement can neither be bought or sold. They aim not to elevate one man or depress another-to aid one political party or injure auother. They have higher and holier ob-jects in view from which they cannot be terrified or diverted by such insignificant accusations. They aim to rid their country of a noxious pestilence which walks in dark-ness through the land—to take from all parties the power to wield this "black engine of night"—to dispel the moral darkness in which so many of their countrymen have so long groped-to strike off the base chains which have so long held in ignoble bondage the minds of many thousands of their fellow citizens and restore them to the full enjoy-ment of those privileges purchased by the blood of their fathers—to seize this many headed monster by the throat, drag it forth from the murky den in which she long concealed herself and strangle it in open day before its venom has been scattered over the land, to corrupt the very fountain of alt that is good and valuable in our civil and religious institutions. We may not indeed live to see these objects completely effected, but they are worthy to employ the energies of every generous mind, and he who shall assist to accomplish them will not have lived without benefit to his coun-

But, sir, will it be seriously contended or can it be expected that all who have aided to lay the foundation for accomplishing these glorious objects, are therefore to be ex-cluded from the service of their country? By what means shall they know that their exertions are appreciated and favoured by their fellow citizens? How shall the disnonest or deluded advocates of this system of error and deception, be convinced that they can no longer uphold it with impuni-Do you expect aid from the timid, the selfish or the wilfully ignorant? Will the profane altars of Free Masonry be overhrown by the hands of her General Grand High Priest? Think you that those who have contributed to erect her idle Temples will themselves assist to tumble them into ruins? Such is not the usual course of action. What we have cherished as valuable we are unwilling to believe has at last become worthless. Even the useless bauble which has long hung about us we reluctantly part with.

There are indeed some and not a few among us whose clear perceptions and strong minds have enabled them to discover their true situation, who have nobly dared to be free and to throw off by one vigorous effort the fetters which have so long bound them to an institution to whose iniquities they could not be blind. With such men we can cheerfully and gladly co-operate in the good work we have engaged in We feel, that for ourselves and our country we owe them much and we shall not be reluctant to discharge the debt to our utmost ability. know in part what they have encountered and how they have overcome

Away then, sir, with all such poor attempts to deter us from the performance of the sacred duties which circumstances have imposed upon us. Let not our opponents a-muse themselves with such hopes. They are vain. We trust, that we have counted the cost, and that we shall not shrink from the consequences. Our cause is good: we will not abandon it. Our motives are pure : we fear not to have them investigated. Let us be united and we shall be strong. Let us be prudent and firm and we shall be successful May HE who has the hearts of us all in his hands, guide and direct us in all our deliberations and so controul all ur exertions, that they may be productive of lasting benefits to our beloved country.

Latest from England .- The ship John Jay, Capt. Holdredge, arrived at New-York, on Wednesday, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 7th August, and Liverpool

The Berlin papers to the 26th ult. contain the tenth bulletin of the Russian army, by which it appears, that the Emperor left Korrassou on the 6th ult. and no resistance being attempted, the Russians entered Bozard-jid without opposition, the inhabitants i ban-doning it as the Russians advanced. After the advanced guard had passed Bozardjid, they met with a body of Turkish horse com-manded by Hassan Pacha, who had been sent from Choumla to reconnoiter. There was but a slight skirmish, for Hussem had been sent merely on a reconnoitering expe-dition. The advanced guards of the Russians was, on the 11th, at Kousloadju, or Cosisandja.

It is in a line with Choumla. From Koslandia and Choumla there are two roads which meet at Pravantho. Kovarna, on the left of the Russians, has been occupied, and Varna, an important fortress, is to be invested. Silistria on the Danube is to be besieged at the same time.

In all probabilty the Russians leaving Choumla on their right will take the eastern road by the sea coast to the Balkan. It seems nore probable, however, Choumla will be

Letters from Hamburgh contain an acount of the defeat of the Russians by the furks, but give no particulars. It was dis-The Prince of Hesse Bomberg had set

nt on his mission to the Russian head-quarers; and Lord Heysterbury had left Vienna on his journey to the same destination. A German paper at Hermstadt, July 7, says that by the accounts from the interior of

Turkey, the fortresses are amply provided, and " those persons, therefore, very likely

the Russians is completed by the passage of the Danube, that the march to Constantinople will be attended with no difficulties, and the war in truth as good as ended."

The latest accounts of the operation of war, are from Bazardjicek the 11th of July. The Russian bullettins say that they meet no serious opposition, the Turks always retreating before them, and a wing of the Russian army being on its march to the siege of Varna, in which it is to be aided by a fleet under the command of Admiral Creig.

The plague which had reached Bucharest was subsiding. Rumours of negotiation between Russia and the Porte were numerous.

It is said that the courts of Vienna and London are conjointly using all their influence to induce the emperor Nicholas to listen to pacific overtures from the Porte, and that he has even signified his assent, on condition that several fortresses, particularly Sillistic, Giurgevo, and Varan, are placed in his hands, as a security against a change of purpose on the part of the Porte.

The chief interest in England was, in regard to the coru crops, which it was found had been materially damaged by storms. The fineds were affected by this apprehension, and fine wheat had been sold at 74s per quarter of 8 bushels, equal to \$2,6 per bushel.

In consequence of the bad wether the price of flour had advanced in London 3s a sack, on the 6th and at Liverpool on the 8th, oats had advanced 2d, a bushel, and wheat had risen 3d, a bushel. The orops in the interior had sustaind damage to an alarming degree.

larming degree
The harvest had a very unpromising appearance in France, and a great scarcity is apprehended—From the late period of the session of the Chambers, the law which aggravates the distress, cannot be changed till the following year:

"To mitigate the pressure of the times." prove the moral and pecuniary condition of the people of this country, by removing the degrading and destructive vice of intemperance, the prolific sourse of every misery and the whole catalogue of damning crimes Are our public guides the panders of the debasing, sin of drunkeness? Are they advocates for converting, by "DISTILLATION," our wholesome "grains" into to most deadly potson, which is the bane of fortune, reason, happiness and life ? The poison which actually destroys more than war pestilence and famine! In charity for the honor of our guardians of the public weal we cannot be-lieve them so lost to virtue and our country's good. Yet, in palliation of the obnoxious duty on molasses, the "Patriot" of Cayuga exclaims, "The duty on molasses, was inten-ded and calculated to mitigate the pressure of the times, by furnishing a market for our coarse grains for distillation "

Convert our bread stuffs into poison "to mitigate the presure of the Times!" Distillation is the bane of community, and its advocates the panders of intemperance.—Cay uga Rep.

Respectfully addressed to the Right Worshipful, the kidnappers and murderers of William Morgan. From the Boston Anti-Masonic Free Press.

-, Sept. 11, 1828

The ashes of the dead slumber, but the vital spark of the soul never sleeps. The bones of the martyred Morgan bleach beneath the Cataract, but his spirit, whose voice is heard above its roar, rises upon its foam, and, gli ding through its mist, soars aloft on the mid day sun bow that spans its torrent ! The Ghost of your murdered victim stalks

abroad beneath the silent watches of midnight-when

The pale faced moon looks bloody on the earth,and casts the dim shade of his thin form across your pathway—pursuing and pointing you out with his shadowy fingers, as "victous vagabonds to the world!" The valiant son of Virginia is not dead, but sleepeth. He who met his Country's brutal foes on the banks of the Mississippi, and heard the grateful sh:ut resound,

"Rescued is Orleans from the English wolves!" lives yet to meet and to avenge his own, more brutal still. His spirits nightly revisits earth again, warning his assassins, that he -will see you at Phillippi !

You may elude the arm of law-but in vain! You may escape the arm of justicebut in vain ! Remorse pursues you! Ven geance will overtake you! The eye of Om-nipotence is upon you! Who shall escape its desolating wrath? He calls on each guilty assassin, in a voice of thunder, demanding-Where is thy brother ? - What hast thou done ? - The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to me from the ground.

Each of you, assassins ! may well exclaim like the elder murderer, My punishment is greater than I can bear.

Behold thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth; and from thy face shall I be hid; and I shall be a fugative and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass, that every one that findeth me shall slay

No! Ye shall not be slain, assassins! But a mark shall be set upon each masonic Cain of the BLOODY BROTHERHOOD. The scoffs of the vile shall cover you! Contempt spurn you. Insult hiss at you. Ye shall be

A fix'd figure for the time of scorn,
To point his slow, unmoving finger at,—
Ye shall flee from the face of day and the
presence of man, like the "ruffians" of your fabled Ritual, wandering amidst desolation, and hiding yourselves within the "caverns of the rocks!" But I leave you, assassins! to the remorse of conscience, the worm that never dieth; and to the wrath of God, the fire that is never quenched,—to address a passing word, an obscure hint, to your Right Worshipfull aiders and abettors—to your most Excellent defenders and apologists:—

Can you hope to escape detection ?- The mark of the beast is upon you. The voice of the grave has revealed your secrets, and the blood of the innocent recorded them. Like him of Tarsus "when the blood of the martyr was shed, you also were standing by and consenting unto his death; and kept the raiment of those that slew him !*" But tremble for your doom! We have marked you! The world has marked you! Heaven has marked you for eternal vengeance!

Though " arrayed in purple and scarlet-colour and decked with gold and precious stones colour and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in your hand full of abominations," we know the arms of your Heraldry! "one hard clutching a dagger reeking with a brother's blood, the other dealing out in mockery the swindled pittance of charity to his widow and orphans!" But he who runs may read the motto of your crest, blazoned in bloody characters upon your forehead—"MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH!"

Assassins and Hypocriles, the consuming fire of public vengeance surrounds your Gol

* Acts xxii. 20. + Rev. xvii. 5.

Be leagured Scorpions ! roll'd In your last deadly venomous fold !— Your Hope's expiring throb is o'er, And ev'n despair can prompt no more!

It is in vain to imagine that the excitement against your infamous fraternity can be extinguished. You might as well attempt to smother the volcanic throes of Ætna, or stay the tempest of liquid fire that desolated Sodom and Gomorrah!—Let the implous brotherhood flee from the flery storms Lot, and look not back, lest they should be left as petrified monuments of their own infamy. The exterminating fire, which the indignation of a free, but abused and injured people, has kindled for the destruction of masonry, will never be extinguished as long as there is a vital spark remaining in the constitution of our country.

You have immolated the victim! The war

is declared. We have published the manifesto. We wage an exterminating contest with a Banditti, with whom "MURDER is a duty—DEFAMATION a system—and VENGEANCE a sucorn obligation!" We doubt to the contest with a sucorn obligation! fight for the chostity of our mothers, wives and daughters, exposed to the dishonor and im-proves caths of Masonry! We fight for the preservation of Justice, whose ministers are hoodwinked, and whose fountains are poi-soned. We fight for the altars of religion, profaned with Idolatry, and polluted by fratracides. We fight for the security of free dom, and the preservation of our constitu-We fight for the Scripture of God perverted, and his commandments set at naught! Our cause is mighty and SHALL PREVAIL! LUKE DE FAUBOURGH.

If it were practicable we would now extend our hand and give our" worthy and well qualified" brother the recognizing grip of the Apprentice He deserves it for this attempt to christianize the masonic creed .-

A most audacious Villain .- A fellow of the name of Joseph Riley, who was a short on Friday last, and endeavored to buy some goods, but the clerk refusing to trust him, ne went out and returned in a short time, saying that Mr. Handy had consented to let him have some goods, (of which, however, the reverse was the fact.) He according-ly took up eight or ten dollars worth, and hen went immediately to a pasture and took two horses belonging to Mr. Handy, in broad day-light, and made off towards Mayville. The horses being soon missed, four men started in pursuit, and overtook him after going 10 or 12 miles; but being near a wood, he left the horses and taking to his heels, made his escape. About sundown he came out at a house about three miles from Mayville, with a knife in one hand and a dirk in the other, and enquired the distance to Mayville, to which place he mmediately steered his course, and at about 8 o'clock of the same evening entered one of the rooms of the court-house occupied by the jailer where a candle was burning, but no one happened to be in, and, as if in defiance of the iron bars in another part of the building that had but recently confined him, took from the room a watch & marched off, and has not since been heard of .-The jailer says he is the worst fellow he ever had to deal with, and the probability is that no property within his reach will be safe while he is prowling at large.-Fredonia Censor.

The Earl of Dalhousie, embarked at Quebec, on board the Challenger, for Leith, on the 8th inst. He was escorted to the wharf by Sir James Kempt, the officers of the garrison, &c. and salutes were fired.

A DMINISTRATION CONVENTION. The Republicans of the counties of Monoe and Livingston, friendly to the election of John Quincy Adams for President, and Richard Rush for Vice President, are requested to meet in their repective towns on Saturday the 27th September, to appoint And now art thou cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand;

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto the her strength: A FUGATIVE and a VAGABOND shalt thou he worth. ble candidate for Elector of President and Vice President, to be supported by the friends of the Administration in this district.

O. E. GIBBS, S. MATHEWS. OLIVER STRONG, JACOB GRAVES, D. SIBLEY, JAMES W. SMITH, F. WHITTLESEY. THOMAS H. ROCHESTER, S. G. ANDREWS, ERASMUS D. SMITH, O. N. BUSH.

Central Committee for Monroe County, PHILO C. FULLER, WILLIAM H. SPENCER, CHARLES COLT.

Central Committee of Livingston county. 27th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Anti Masonic CONVENTION.
CONVENTION of nine Delegates
from the County of Monroe, and six Delegates form the county of Livingston, is requested to meet at Nathaniel Green's tavern, in the town of Rush, on Thursday the 25th day of Sept inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported for member of Congress for the 27th Congressional District, by the Antimasonic Electors of said District; and to do such other business as the Convention

o. N. BUSH, J. W SMITH SELAH MATHEWS, H.B. STANTON, D.P. PARKER, Monroe co. HARVEY ELY, EZRA M. PARSONS, JOHN MARCHANT, J. K. LIVINGSTON. Central Com. THOMAS WIARD, JAMES PERCIVAL, ERASTUS WEST, JOHN C. COE, JUSTUS WRIGHT, ELIAS CLARK, E. N. BUELL,

September 4, 1828.

Livingston c Central Com

MARRIED -- In St. Luke's Church, in this village, on Sunday evening the 22d inst. by the Rev. Ezekiel G Gear, Mr. Andrew Young, civil engineer on the Ohio canal, to Mrs. Jane M. Brown, daughter of Daniel Penfield, Esq. of Penfield.

DIED-In this village, on Saturday night, in the 39th year of his age, after a long illness, ISRAEL W. CLARK, formerly of Cooperstown, Otsego county, and for the last eleven years a resident of Albany. Mr. CLARK has been for twenty years connected with the newspaper press. established a Journal at Cherry-Valley in 1810, became Editor of the Watch-Tower at Cooperstown, in 1812, revived the Albany Register in 1818, and for the last five years, until his removal to this village to assist in the editorial charge of this paper was employed as associate editor and Legislative Reporter for the Albany Daily Adver-

The deceased was a man of singular disinterestedness and fidelity. His private and political sentiments were entirely guileless. His aim through life, has been to adorn that bright maxim of FRANKLIN which teaches us to do " as much good and as little evil to our fellow citizens" as was

Politically, Mr. Clark has laboured to purify the character and to elevate the standing of our public journals. ? He never uttered a venal sentiment, or traced a servile line His friends and party were chosen from his sober convictions of their worth and patriotism, and all who knew him, know with what devotedness he adhered to both through every variety of for tune. Mr. C. though contributing largely to produce important political results has derived, personally none of their advantages. He has done much for others-little for himself. No man ever laboured more zealously with such generous disregard of pecuniary or political reward. Once, indeed, when impaired health unfitted him time since let out of our county jail, went for rugged employment, his friends solici-into French, Handy & Co.'s store in Gerry, ted a vacant appointment for him from one whose justice, if not whose gratitude, should have promptly accorded it. But the claims of the fast friend were postponed to secure the adhesion of the wavering politician. Such is the gratitude of politics !

We have never known a man more thoroughly imbued with professional sentiments. When bodily pain had unsettled his mind, it ran wildly with reflections which had filled so large a space of his life. "Let me finish this paragraph before I go!" "Are the ballots all in?" with other expressions of a similar character, indicated that the ruling passion was strong even in death. In view of the messenger, who JOHN H BACON. lingered to receive his departing spirit, he enjoyed the calm, confiding hope of redemption. To the friends who administered the consolations of religion to him, he said he was prepared to exchange the cares of this life for the repose of "home, sweet home." His remains were followed to the

grave by a large concourse of our citizens, and his memory will long be green in the heart of a bereaved widow, and the recollection of an extended circle of friends. -Rochester Telegraph.

BY order of the Honorable Moses Chapin, first Judge of Monroe County Courts—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter Neer, of Penfield, in said County, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Town of Gates in the County of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of No vember next, at 10 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, pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated this twenty-third day of September, 1828.

WOOL CARDING & CLOTH



DRESSING STEAM MILL.

HE subscribers having recently purchased the Steam Mill in the Town of Riga, and Village of Churchville, which was built new last year by Mr. Willey, intend carrying on all the various branches of business with punctuality and despatch. All reason able credit will be given, and charges uniform with others. They pledge themselves to the public that the Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing shall be attended to by the first rate workmen. All loss or damage shall be made good to the owners

PEASE, GATES, & Co. Rochester, September 2, 1828.

A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW WARR.

WM. H WARD, & co. Marble Building, Carrol st Rochester. June 10, 1828.

CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!

THE subscriber, as agent for the man-ufacturer, offers for sale elegant gilt back, flag seat Chains, one third cheaper than ever before offered in this marketthey are warrented well made and durable and cannot fail to please those who wish

to purchase. G W. PRATT. Auction and Commisson Store, Buff St Rochester, Aug 1st 1828

SAW LOGS WANTED.

Wish to purchase a quantity of LOGS for sawing. White Ash, Ash, Beach, Chesnut, White-wood, or Maple—to be delivered in the Erie Canal, or Mill Race, near the east end of the Aqueduct. Apply to H. ELY. Reochster, Sept. 15, 1828 32 3wk

NOTICE -Whereas Eliza, my wife, has left me, and refuses to live with me, without assigning any reason, (except loving A. M. best;) this is therefore to notify the public that she must pay all expenses of her own incurring after this date, crazy or not crazy, for the subscriber will not.
SAFFORD HOPKINS.

Sept. 9, 1828.

STRAY COW.—Taken up on Tuesday the 2d inst. a cow, about four years old, redish brindle, line-back—one white hind leg, white tail, and gives milk. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay

charges and take her away.

JOHN HARPER.

Bergen, Sept. S, 1828.



ORAMENTAL.

HAIR FACTORY. street, opposite the Mansion House, from New York, has the honor to inform the ladies of Rochester and its vicinity that he has now opened'his store of Ornamental Hair Work, with a large assortment of Fashiona-ble Hair Work of the best workmanship, which he will sell wholesale and retail. Country dealers have now a fair opportunity by sending their orders for any article in his line, which will be thankfully received and be attended to on the shortest notice.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED. -- The subscriber is paying the highest price, in casu, for FLAX SEED, at the "Rochester Oil Mill." Aug. 1828. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON.

WANTED immediately, a boy from 13 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Baking Business. Apply to GARNSEY & TAYLOR. Rochester, August 12, 1829.

BANK COFFEE-HOUSE. AUBURN.

HE subscribers, under the firm of J. H BACON & Co, have taken the large three story Brick Building, opposite the Bank, and fitted it up as a Public Rouse. The old line Mail, Pilot, Eagle and Tele graph, Stages from the east, the Pilot and Pelegraph from the west, and the Ithica, Homer and Canal Coaches, arrive at, and depart from their house daily. Every accommodation to travellers will be afforded

THOMPSON MAXWELL. Auburn, July 23, 1828.

CHAMPLAIN GLASS, &c. THE subscribersare now receiving a regular supply of GLASS from the new Factory at Burlington, Vermont, and which will compare with any made in the United Any size, not on hand, from 6 by 8 to 17 by 22, can be furnished at short no-tice.—ALSO—English, Crown, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Geneva Glass-and, as usual, a full supply of Paints, Oila, Dyc-stuffs Ship Chandlery, &c. embracing every article required in either of the above branches. Also, Window Sash, Pails, Booms, Auburn Prison Ware. Grinding our own Paints and Dye-woods, we can safely recommend them

to be of the first quality.
S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 4, Buffalo st. Rochester.

FOR SALE.

HE subscriber offers for sale half of his FLOURING MILL, in Riga, one mile and a half below Churchville, on Black Creek, containing two run of Burr Stone, of the first quality, in good order for flowering and packing There are two Saw Mills and a Clothier's Shop situated on the same dam. There are two Saw Mills and a The mill floured and packed some thousand barrels last season, which passed for the first qualify in New York.

-ALSO-

tioned mill, together with a new HOUSE and BARNthe House 26 by 36, with an

under-ground room, with a good well in the same: the Barn has a good Shed. There ere 60 acres of improvement, and is hand-somely situated, and well watered, together with an orchard of 300 trees, which produ-ced 50 barrels of cider last season. The whole can be had on the most reasonable terms, and a liberal credit given for some part of the payment. Apply to the subscribers, near the premises

OLIVER BRISTAL, BEZALLEL BRISTAL.
Riga, August 30, 1828 30pd3w

NOTICE.

HE subscriber has formed a connexion in business with Mr. WM. PEASE, and will hereafter carry on business un-der the firm of FRAZER & PEASE, at

TO RENT.

HE west half of the spacious three story stone house, situate on the corner of Spring and Sophia streets.

ALSO.—The two story dwelling I now occupy, pleasantly situated on Mill street, near Whitney & Brown's Mill. It is a good location for a boarding house, has a good well, cistern, wood and carriage house. For particulars enquire of E. F. Marshall, or the subscriber. G. MOREY.

N. B .- All persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing for a length of time, and are now due, are requested to make payment by the Ist of 9th month next, unless they wish to receive a printed letter, accompanied with an officer to read it. G. MOREY. 4th of 8th mo.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Silk and Hanafin is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted the firm of Silk and Hanafin either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same by the 1st of next month with Patrick Kearney, at his shop on Exchange street, who is duly authorized to adjust their business. Debtors, by a prompt attention to this notice, will much oblige the undersigned, and may avoid cost and trouble. Those having claims against the said firm are also requested to present their accounts at the above named place, or to Silk or Hanafin, for adjustment. McSILK & HANAFIN. Rochester, Sept. 9, 1828. 3wkpd

8wkpd



He has also the honor to inform the ladies of Rochester and its vicinity that he will de vote two days in each week to dressing and repairing old curls in the neatest manner, to look nearly aswell as new. The ladies

and examine for themselves.

He has now on hand a general assortment of perfumery, razors, penknives, &c. of the best quality. He has also fitted up assloon for gentlemen's hair dressing in the latest fashion, where he will be happy to wait on the public. Gentlemen will be fitted with wigs, or toupees, on the shortest notice. Bost prices given for long hair. June 17.

" PIONEER"

From Rochester to Lewiston. MIS Morning the " Pronuen" Line Rochester to Lewiston. Leaves Rochester at half past three o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Lewiston same day. Leaves Ro-chester for Utica at four o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Auburn same day.

IRA MERRILL. June 27, 1828.

NEW JEWELRY STORE. C. BURR has opened a JEWEL. A ORY STORE in the place recently occupied as a Stage-Office by Adams & Blinn, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Carroll-streetwhere will be kept constantly on hand general assortment of WATCHES. JEW ELRY, MILITARY GOODS, and most other ariticles in his line of business.— WATCHES faithfully repaired, on short notice:—and all other branches of his business attended to with prompiness and accu-

NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to me are request-ed to make payment soon, as much longer indulgence cannot reasonably be ask

J. FRAZER. May 20, 1828. 50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythes
1500 Corn Brooms. 5000 Cotton Yarn, and

5000 Yds, Cotton Shirtings, for sale cheap, by THOMAS KEMPSHALL & Co. May 27th, 1828.

WHISKEY.

200 Gals. Stones Whiskey, from Jefferson County, equal to Monon-gahela, just received and for sale by
W. S. ROSSITER.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Swaims Pa nacea; La Grange's Salt Rheum Oint ment; Yate's Corn Salve; Balm of Colum bia to cure and prevent Baldness; Bartholomew's Elexer of Life, for the cure of fever and ague and other fevers ; Huntington, s feague Pills; Anderson's Mott's Cough Drops; Anderson's Hooper's and Jame's Pills'; together with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries, for sale by W. S. ROSSITER

Rochester, Exchange-st.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, a FARM, containing 135 acres of land, of the first quality, lying within forty rods of the above men- & Co. at my old stand, Carroll-st. THO'S EEMPSHALL. May 14.

NOTICE.—All persons whose notes and accounts due the subscriber are of six months standing, are requested to make immediate payment—as on the 10th day of Sept. next they will be left with his attorney without respect of persons.
S. G. ANDREWS.

August 14, 1928.

NOTICE.

A LL Persons holding Land articles of the subscriber, whose payment become due on the 1st of July next, are informed that cuntual payment upon that day will be strictly required—And all persons holding similar articles, upon which any payment or in stalment is now due, are also informed that payment of all arrears must be made by obefore that day.

W. W. MUMFORD. Rochester, May 25, 1828.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION. Three doors South of the Mansion House

A lor, has just returned from New-York with a large and elegant assortment of fresh inported Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c. purchased at the present reduced prices, and will be sold at a small advance. 11. WAS HBURN, Merchant Tai-Among them are—Extra Velvet, Black, Blue, Olive and Fashionable Brown. Super fine Black, Blue, Olive, Steel mixed, Oxford de. Brown Clarrets, and Green Broadcloths. ALSO-Super fine, Black, Blue, Drab, Clive, Mixed, Steel do. Oxford do. Carnation do. Codington and Lt. Blue Cassimeres. ALSO—A superior assort-ment of Black, Brown, Lt. Blue and Black ment of Biack, Brown, Lt. Bine and Black Striped Silks. White, Striped, Figured, and Buff Marseilles. White, Striped, Buff and Figured, Valenties Vestings. A good as-sortment of Stocks, of various colors, Gentlemen's Collars, Super fine Brown & White French Drilling Brown French Linnens. Black Circassian, Black French Bombazines, superior articles.

continue to favour him. Rocketter, May 20th 1828.

New Ornamental Hair Factory,



TOHN ROBINSON, HAIR CUT-TER, (Sign of the Golden Eagle, Ex-change Street, Rochester,) having employed some of the first rate workers in all branches of PLAIN AND ORNANENTAL HAIR WORK, and having procured direct from the city some new cases of Hair, informs and gentlemen are particularly invited to call the public that he has commenced the above business so extensively as to be enabled to answer all orders from others in this region dealing in the same article—and he pledges one hundred dollars that his Hair Work shall be cheaper and superior to any other manu-factured in the United States.

All orders promptly answered, and OLD CURLS dressed so as to look as well as new. Rochester, Ang. 21, 1828.

SAMIEL SKEERIT'S INFAL-LIBLE OIL—An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of animal: such as Rheumatism, contraction of Nerves, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Harness or Saddle Galls, which it never fails to cure. It is also a speedy cure for Burns, Cuts and Sores, whether new or old. -ALSO-

SKERRIT'S SALVE.

This Salve has not its equal for the cure of all manner of fresh wounds, whether cut by edge-tools or other instruments-Also for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Scurvy Sores, Ulcers, &c. &c. For sale by

G. HITCHCOCK, & co.

Druggist, Rochester. August 26, 1828.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Phase formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic, and Surgery. Their of fice on Court House Square.

FOR SALE,

OR exchange for Village Property, a farm of thirty acres of land on the Buffalo Road, 3 1-2 miles from the Bridge with a good Frame House, 36 feet by 24, 18 feet posts, and five or six acres clear AL SO, a lot on Elizabeth-street, close by Gosline's Ware-house. For terms, enquiro of John Hanafin, nexr door to the Post Office. Rochester, May 17, 1828. 15.

NOTICE.

HOSE Persons who have unsettled acthe late firm of Ambrose & Wells, will take notice that the accounts are left with La Fayette Collins, Esq. for settlement and colction; and if they appear to arrange the same before the 16th of August next, they will save cost. The creditors of said Ambrose, and of the late firm of Ambrose and Wells, are requested to meet at the office of said Collins to settle their claims on the 16th of August next. July 30, 1828.

TO RENT—The HOUSE now occupied by T. L. BACON, on Buffalo

Street, near the Burying Ground. OLDRIDGE'S

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR SALE BY JOHN ROBINSON, Exchange st. TO the Nobility, and Ladies and Gentle-men of Rochester, this Balm is most

respectfully recommed by their humble and obedient servant. JNO. OLDRIDGE. This discovery was made only about two Thomas Kemkshall. & Co.

beg leave to offer their goods to the old customers of Thomas Kempshall, and the public generally, either at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices. Cash paid for Pork. Pot and Pearl Ashes.—May 14, 1828. 15

TOTICE.—All persons whose notes ly six of the many signatures he has in his possession, with one Affirmation considering them amply sufficient to satisfy the most in credulous of its utility. The aged and those that persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restoring qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the Public, when it is known that three of the following Signers are more than fifty years of age, and the others not less than

thirty. We the undersigned do hereby cerifyt that we have used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by Jno. Oldridge of Phadelphia, and found it servicable not only preventive against the falling off of Hair,

but also a certain restorative
Jos. L. Inglis, John D. Thomas, M. D. John J. Furey, Hugh Macurdy, John Yand, Jr. William Thacher, Sen. Methodist Min-ister in St. George's Church.

Commonwealth of Pensylvania City of Philadelphia. * It is thought necessary to give recom-

mendations of character to this gentleman as his office gives credit to his Signature. I. Robert Wharton, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. Jos. P. Inglis, John P. Furey, and Hugh Macurdy, whose

names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto seemy hand and caused the Seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of Dec A. D. 1823 ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor. Sep. 9.

"I, JOHN PERRY, of Rochester, roe county, do hereby certify, that I was apparently becoming bald from the falling of apparently becoming bald from the lating on of my hair, when I was advised to make ese of "Oldridge's Balsom of Columbia. Af an application, and before I had used the mount of one bottle, my hair became perfeteet, and increased in thickness, which I will be the window of said Balson.

knowledgements to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and promfaithfully, to all orders with which they may continue to favour him.

believing that their most sanguine expect tions will be realized. Dated Rochesty N. Y. August 9, 1828.

JOHN PERRY

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

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

When we drawnear our journey's end, What then can any comfort lend, Is there ought then, can us befriend? Yes, there's religion Religion on the dying day,

Religion on the dying day, Dues peace, and joy, to us display t Witch death itself can't chase away. Oscok religion.

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LAST COMMUNION. In the Memoir of Rev. Herbert Marshall, a Pres-byter of the Protesant Episcopal Church, the fol-lowing interesting description is given of his last communion scene. Mr. Marshall had suffered the pains of a consumption during five years.

As his disease was rapidly wasting him away, he became anxious, before his strength should be entirely gone, to join for the last time, in commemorating the death, as he delighted lo express it," of the precious Lamb Arrangements were accordingly made, after the public celebration of that holy ordinance on the first Sunday in August, to assemble his few relations and friends together, with several clergymen and candidates for orders who were then in town, around his sick bed, to participate in the solemnities of that affecting rite-a sacrament, which, administered any where ac crament, which, administered any where according to the appropriate and solumn office of our Church is peculiarly solumn; but when administered in a sick room to an expiring christian, especially to an exalted saint and devoted minister, is pre-eminently touching, and overpowering. Though reduced to the most extreme emaciation of a living sufferer. was neatly and carefully dressed as when in health reclining on the very bed which he was soon to press in dying agonies. As we entered the room he saluted each with a Cumberland smile and the affectionate pressure of his NJ Manufacturing friendly hand. His demeanor was perfectly calm, till a dear brother in the ministry, who had been absent for several weeks was about to salute him. And he would have mastered the emotion his presence occasioned, had not that brother fallen upon his neck in a paroxysm of irrepressible grief. Then a con rulsion passed across his calm and unruffled countenance, a tear glistened in the bright transparency of his deep blue eye, which al-ready shone with the unearthly brightness so common in his fatal disease. Instantly recovering himself, " Brother," he said, addressing the afflicted clergyman, " this must I would have every thing done to dispel sadness, and to render this interview cheerful and happy. Sing some animating hymn." An attempt was accordingly made

When I can read my title clear, To mansions in the skies, I'll bid farewell to ever fear, And wipe my weeping eyes."

But every voice was completely choked, and stifled with emotion.

The satisfaction of religious intercourse

with the dear sufferer, had been long imaired by his extreme deafness, and, as at this time it had become nearly total, much embarrassment would have been occasioned had we possessed no suitable form for the approaching service, or even had the departing saint been less familiar with it. As by the changes of posture, and a few signs, he was able to join in the service with exact precision; and to participate, in the fulness of his soul, as he otherwise could not possible have done, in the very sentiments which at that moment constituted the absorbing communion of saints. When the elements were to be distributed, he attempted to rise, and assume the humble posture in which he had been to receive them. And notwithstanhing his extreme weakness, would not be dissuaded, as if nothing could essible prevent his accompanying the profound humiliation of his adoring spirit, a corresponding attitude. After all had been partaken, and before the appointed service had been resumed, claspi ciated hands as he reclined on the bed, and raising his streaming eyes to heaven, he burst forth in irrepressible expressions of love and thankfulness. "This is meat indeed, and this is drink indeed; thanks be to God

The bending frames of that little circle of worshippers were electrified and shaken e I with unwonted emotion ; their spirits bowed and melted within them, at the thought that such grace had been given to a dving manat listening to the elequent overflowings of a heart for which death had no sting, whilst permitted to soar aloft in adoring gratitude for the gift of a Saviour,-at the close of the service, when parting with his friends, he spoke to several of the death he was soon to elcome, and the rest from all suffering he doubted not would follow, adding words of warning or encouraging, as he thought their cases most required.

for his unspeakable gift,

During the month of July last ult. there were added to the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati on examination, three hundred and twenty persons.

NEW GOODS.

P. PARKER is now opening a stock of GOODS. Those wishing to purhase will find it for their interest to call. Carrol-st. June 10, 1828. 18. 4wks.

TO RENT-The HOUSE now occupied by T. L. BACON, on Buffalo rect, near the Burying Ground.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. WHITTLESEV, has just received his stock of Spring Goods, prising almost every thing that is cheap fashionable, among other things are Plaid and striped Batteste Plain blk. do Superior blk. Camblet,

Mixt do. Black Lace Veils

siglish Thread Laces plendid assortment Barriege dress hkfs ain and fid. Swiss Mulls nall plaid & strip'd Ginghams for chil'n Nankin

Brown Drillings Striped Florentines assortment parasols Silk Umbrellas Sentlemens' Leghorn Hats

Tellow Cradles and Baskets Vellow Mats 000 Pieces fine and common Paper Hangings and Borders 00 Patent Window Blinds

SO-An extensive assortment of do goods, at prices much lower than u May 9, 1828.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

Albany banks

Lansingburgh mobawk

itica banks

Waterford

Rochester

NEW JERSEY.

Patterso

tate banks at New-

Insurance Co

Commercial bank at Ambov

Protection and Lon

Hampshire
(Northhampton de Hampshire (Ware) de Franklin (Greenfield) de

Franklin Bank

zing Co

Belchertown

(Cape Ann)

Bunker Hill (Charles

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merrimack banks Hampden bank Phœnix bank (Nan-

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Pittsfield

New-Brunswick

Farmer's

NEW-YORK. por an and mec. Nan-N. Y. city banks Troy banks par Housatonic par Leicester banks 1al 1-2 par RHODEISLAND. RHODEISLAND. Providence banks 1-2al Newport Bristol Geneva Canandaigua banks Auburn Cherry Valley Scituate Mount Vernon Niagara (Buffalo) broke Chenango par Syracuse salt co par Smithfield (L Rock) do Smithfield (Union) do

Wash'n & Warren 1 1 2a2 Peru Iron Compa Franklin [Chepanchet ny Checks Utica Insurance Com Central pany Checks reene county Agricultural CONNECTICUT. Columbia Cattskill bank Cattskill bank
Dutchess county bank par
middle Dist'et bank do
middle bank do Eagle bank New Ha-Derby bk. pav. to Newburgh bank de Do branch at Ithaca do Fulton" N York Hartford banks Jacob Barker's Ex-change Bank

New Haven New London banks Norwich Norwalk [Fairfield co do Danbury Bridgeport Windham co. Thames Stonington Mechanics' bk [N H]de

tate bank at Tren NEW HAMPSHIRE. Mericac co. b. Conloneord bk. nncertain Portsmouth banks I 2al
Farmers' b. [Amherst do
Connectingt river
[Charleston] do
Crafton [Koos] do Merrimack co [Conpar eord] Exeter All others Trenton Banking C

Middletow

VERMONT. Burlington banks 1-2al Brattleboro do Windsor do St. Albans PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia banks par Bk. of Chester co 11-2a2 MASSACHUSE PTS Bank of Delaware Caster Harrisburgh bank Norristown bank Easton bank Germantown bk
Northampton
Silver Lake bk 37 Lancaster bank Farmers'tk. Bucks Vark ble Gettysburgh bk Chambersburgh bk Bank of Pittsburgh

DELAWARE. Farmers bk of Delaware Wilmington & Bran-MARYLAND.

Other Del. notes Balt. City notes 1 1-2a2 Annapolis & Bran do 2a2 1 2 Other Maryland 1a2

To the Electors of Monroe County. WITHOUT, in any manner attempting to mingle in the political conflicts of the or uniting my fortunes with any party, I offer myself, singly and alone, for your sufrages as Clerk of Monroe County, at the ensuing election. I am induced to this from a sense of duty to myself and family. I feel myself competent, having discharged the duties of said office, generally, for the last four years as Deputy Clerk, with what ability I leave professional gentlemen and others who have done business with me to say. I have no ambitious views to be gratified, or the interest of any political friend or party to serve. If elected, I promise a strict personal attention to all the duties of the office, and pledge myself, that, so far as my knowledge and abili-ties will enable me, the public shall be most faithfully served.

JEREMIAH CUTLOR. August 26, 1828.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL,

AT GENESEO, NEW-NORK

THE first term of the second year will commence on Wednesday the first day of October next. The branches pursued are Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, History Arethmetic, and the higer branches of Mathematics, together with Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, a suitable apparatus being provided for this purpose There is also a library attached to the school, which is open to all students. The scholars are divided into three classles according to their progress from the elementary studies to the higher branches of Mathematics, Science and the Ancient and Modern Lan-

The school is kept ten hours every week acy excepting Saturday, the afternoon of which the students have allowed for recrea-

There are two terms in the year, the first commencing on the first day of October and closing on the seventh of March; the second commencing on the 21st of March and clos-ing on the 15th of August.

The charges for tutition &c. are as fol-

Tatition for the Junior class, \$6 00 per term " 1000 per term " 1000 per term " 14 00 " " Board, including the washing and care of bedding, "1 25 " week, Washing, " 37 1-2 per doz.

The expense of fuel and lights is equally

divided among the students.

No scholar is received for less than half a term payable in advance. If parents wish their children to be provided with any articles of clothing or furniture at the institution, funds must be doposited with the instructors for that purpose. Bills for board will be issued for all scholars at the close and middle of each term. All students are required to live in the boarding house be-longing to the school, unless their parents reside in town. Each one must provide himself with a bedstead, bedding, towels, &c All the members are strictly required to at-tend church on the Sabbath. Parents are requested to direct whether their children shall attend the Episcopal, Presbyterian or Methodist churches.

SETH SWEETSER, C. C. FELTON, H. R. CLEVELAND, Temple-Hill, August 15, 1828.

WANTED-20 GIRLS, from 10 to 15 years of age, to learn Ornamenta Work. JOHN ROBINSON,

Exchange-st. Roohester, Aug. 26.

NOTICE -The copartnership heretofore der the firm of Works & Graves, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts, as the claims upon the said firm, will be adjusted by Jacob Graves, who is doly authorized for that purpose.
SAMUEL WORKS,

JACOB GRAVES. August 5, 1828

NOTICE. - All the accounts and notes of RATHBUN & Co. will be put in suit by the 15th of next month, and some of then before that time if not sooner settled.

Wm. Rothbun, James H. Kellogg, Alfred F Rice. Rochester, 8th mo. 1828

WANTED-A middle aged Woman capable of taking charge of the work of a family, who can furnish satisfactory rec omendations for character and industry Enquire at this office .- May 21, 1828.

NOTICE.—The copartnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm till 1st July, with good security and interof Dyer & Benton, has been dissolved by mu-tual consent. MOSES DYER. CHARLES BENTON.

August 12, 1828.

WILLIAMS BISHOP, Justice of the Peace, has his office in the basement story of the Court F use.

HEODORE F TALBOT, Attorney at Law has moved to Rochester—His Office is three dy opposite to the Court House, in B. Halo-st

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Polly, has eloped from my bed and board without any provocation: this is therefore, to notify all persons, not to harbour or trust her on my ac count, for I will pay no debts of her con-tracting after this date.—Parma, August 1°th, 1828.

JESSE W. TYLER.

POCHESTER READING ROOM. tablish a READING ROOM, in connection with his Library, in the Globe Buildings. He has made arrangements to furnish his room with a variety of the best Newspapers, and other Literary Publications and he can assure the public that he will be enabled to keep an establishment worthy of a reading community. All persons who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are respectfully invited to call and subscribe for its support.

The terms are \$1 per quarter, or \$4

peryear. Strangers of respectability, who do not stay to exceed one week, are invited to call and read the news without any ex-

New and Important Medicine. To those who are afflicted with this dis tressing disease, the subscriber offers a new and sovereign remedy, in form of a PILL

The proprietor, from an experience of more than fifteen years, with invariable success, feels confident that those, who make trial, observing strictly the directions accompanying each box, will not be disappointed.
The above PILLS for sale at the store of

William Rossiler, two doors north of the Canal, Exchange-st. Rochester, and by the proprietor, in Cairo, Greene county, N. Y. GURDON HUNTINGTON. April 21, 1828.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office—Albany, August 12, 1828.— SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election, a Governor and Lieut. Governor are to be elected.

And also, that a Senator is to be chose in the Eighth Senate District, in place of Samuel Wilkeson, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. And that an Elector of President and Vice President is to be chosen for the Twenty

seventh Congressional District. And also, that a Clerk of the County of Monroe, is to be elected in the place of Simon stone, 2d, deceased.

A. C. FLAGG, Secretary of State. To the Sheriff [Clerk or First Judge] of the

County of Monroe. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Rochester, Aug. 18, 1828. The above is a copy of a notice received

by me from the Secretary of State.
J. SEYMOUR, Sheriff of Monroe County

THE MASONIC REVIEW

ANTI-MASONIC MAGAZINE.

(Thirty-two octave pages)

To be published monthly, in an elegant pamphlet form, designed to show the origin, to expose the pretensions, and fully to unfold the true character and tendency o FREE MASONRY. By HENBY DA.
NA WARD, A. M. "A Master Mason." Terms—\$2,00 a year in advance
—\$2,50 after six months. The Masonic Review is intended to be a

sword against the system of Free Masonry, while the members of the Fraternity will be treated with all possible respect. It will fully illustrate the origin, the principles, and the dangerous tendency of Free Masonry-tracing its history, dissipating its mystery and bringing its glorious pretensions to the bar of public judgment, and its boasted light to the test of truth. It will wipe from the name of Solomon the reproach of being the First Grand Master, and from the "Holy St. Johns" the imputation of having been eminent patrons of Free Masonry. The publication will continue while republicans continue to delight in titles of Most Worshipful, Thrice Illustrious, &c. and while grown men publicly parade in aprons. New York, Aug. 14, 1828.

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

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

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

BRITISH STEAM PACKET



CAPTAIN HUGH RICHARDSON, DLYI G betwixt York and Niagara, (weather permitting.) Leaves Niagara daily for York, precisely at 7 o'clock every morning, Sunday excepted-arrives at York at half past 11, morning. Leaves York daily for Ningara, precisely at 2 P. M. Saturday excepted—arrives at Niagara at half past 6 P. M. Terms—After Cabin and Quarter Deck, \$2. Fore Cabin and Deck, N. B. A gun will be fired and colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting

H. RICHARDSON, Master and Managing Owner. 12. York, April 8, 1828. 123 ACRES of WOOD and TIM BER for sale, on the Stone farm

Terms-twenty dollars per acre, on credit est, in lots of ten acres, or over.

J. BISSELL, Jr. Rochester, Dec. 21, 1827.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their old friends and patrons that their

copartnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of May, inst and that they have left the notes and accounts of those indebted with Moses Chapin, Esquire, for col-lection. FRED'K F. BACKUS. GEORGE MARVIN Rochester, May 20, 1828. 15

MEDICAL NOTICE.
B.VAN SCOY, Physician and Surgeon having recently moved to Parma Cor ners, tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of said Corners, and solicits such a share of their patronage as they shall judge

he merits, after duly weighing his skill in the "healing art" Parma, April 13, 1828.

O MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. ■ -I will receive, to Manufacture, on very reasonable terms, the ensuing winter 25 to 30,000 bushels WHEAT H. ELY. Rochester, Jan. 4, 1828.

A SMALL FARM containing about forty acres, about two miles west of Charles C. Lunts in this village; on the premises a young Orchard, and a Log House -Also a Tavern Stand to rent, on the main Road a few rods east of the Big Falls in this village

For further particulars enquire of S. B. BARTLETT, on the premises April, 15 1828.

THE subscriber being about closing his mercantile business, offers his Goods at cost. A short Lease of the Store can be had ALSO FOR SALE 30 village Lots, in the vicinity of the Ca-

nal and Harford-st. formerly called Lisle Road-two or three of these are calculated for Basins or dry Docks. E. MOORE.
April 7th 1823 REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

He sale of the Lots which were adver-tised to take place on the 15th Inst. is deferred to 26th of June, at 10, A. M. when 1 2 eligibly situated business Lots, and 4 Dwelling Houses will be offered at public ELISHA ELY, and JOSIAH BISSELL, jr. Rochester, May 27, 1828.

The above sale is posponed unil MON-EY is more plenty.

100 Village LOTS, eligibly situated, for sale on liberal terms, by BISSELL, Jr. Rochester, August , 1827.

LAST CALL.

HE copartnership existing between thes ubscribers will be dissolved in a few LAST CALL days It is necessary that all unsettled accounts should be liquidated immediately. Those who prefer settling their accounts with us, to settling them with a constable, will do well to embrace the opportunity offered. We mean what we say.
BACKUS & MARVIN.

Rochester, April 7th, 1828.

CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES -Bonds and Mortgages having from one to five or six years to run, being well se-cured on real estate are wanted, for which cash and a portion of good and cheap lands will be paid. The terms will be favorable.
Apply to O. WILDER, Apply to Three doors south of Christopher's Mansion House, Carroll-st.

April 12, 1828.

NOTICE.—To all who have unsettled accounts with me, please have the goodness to call at my office, which is at present over the store which I have formerly occupied, and settle the same, and you will much oblige yours. E. MOORE. much oblige yours.

May 1, 1828.

NOTICE. PROPOSALS will be received by the So,bscriber for the sale of the Jail and Lot of the county of Monroe; And also, for the purchase of a suitable Lot for a new jail for said county.
MATTHEW BROWN, Jun.

Aug. 18. HAMILTON, Justice of the Peace.

has opened his Office in the room for merly occupied by Joel Wheeler, Esq. Rochester, January 14, 1828, 44. Rochester, January 14, 1828. NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that he continues the business of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressng in the stone building next door north of Mr Lyman's Brewery, at the east end of the aquaduct. With experieuced workmen, and strict attention, and good machinery, he hopes to give satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom, who may depend upon having their work done well and on as good terms as any other shop in facture of hemp or flax, will be readily imthe place. Most kinds of produce received in payment for work. Wool carded on either of them. shares. Blue Dying and other colours done in good style and warrented.

JAMES DOBBIN. Rochester, June 9, 1828.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber, BOT TLED CIDER & PORTER, of the first quality for family use, sent to any part of the village. VINEGAR by large or small quantities, opposite the Rochester House, Exchange Street.

J. P. NEEDHAM.

Rochester, June 3, 1828.

WESTERN LANDS. FEW thousand acres of the first rate A LAND located in the State of Illinois for sale on the most accommodating terms and indisputable titles given. Enquire of E GIDDINS Enffalo Street, a few doors west f the Post Office. Rochester, April 1, 1828.

NEW GOODS-FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, JUST received by D P PARKER (Carrol-st.—ALSO—520 yards In grain Carpet-1,000 rolls Paper Hangings, and 200 rolls Bordering Rochester, Dec. 15, 1827

BOOK BINDING.—GEORGE H No. 9, Exchange-st., over the Album Printing Office, all orders with which he may be favored to bind any quantity of BOOKS, in any style, at reasonable pri-ALSO-Paper ruled to any pattern. Rochester, Jan 7, 1828.

TO LET.-Two Dwelling Houses, very convenient to business. Inquire of JOHN MARCHANT. April 8, 1828.

FRESH GROCERIES--WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—No. 2. Buf.-st. New York, a large and well selected assortment—compr ising almost every arti-cle in the Grocery line—ALSO—A variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which are of fered at a small advance from cost, for cash or most kinds of country produce. The

ity and prices. A constant supply of superior old CHEESE.-ALSO-1,000 gals. WHISKEY on commission. WALTER WHITE.

public are invited to call and examine qual-

November 14, 1827. REMOVAL ed to the Exchange Buildings, over H. Bissel's Lottery Office, where he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public gen-

N. B. CUTTING done as usual, on short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made .- Rochester, Apl. 8th, 1828

200 BUSHELS OF GOOD FIELD PEAS, for sale by S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 4. Buffalo-st.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, HESSELRIGE, OR THE DEATH OF LADY WALLACE. With other Pcems-By Amica Religionis

WOOD.-11 acres scattering WOOD, near Cleaveland's Mill, for sale by J. BISSELL, Jr. December 10, 1827.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE and LOT situated in that part of East Rochester called Dublin .--This Lot contains upwards of an acre. good STONE QUARRY thereon adjoining the River, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Genesce Falls. The House is a large and commodious Framed Building, suitable for the reception of a genteel fami-

N. B. For farther particulars enquire of M. Kelly, Proprietor, one door north of Enworth's Tavern. Rochester, March 3d, 1828.

HEMP AND FLAX MACHINE. THE Machine for breaking HEMP and FLAX, either rotted or unrotted, invented by Joseph Hines, and William Bain, (the right of using which, is secured to them by Patent,) may be seen at Stillwater Vil-lage Saratoga County, New York, where it has been in successful operation since the last season. This labor saving Machine surpasses any yet offered to the public, for the purpose intended, not only in America, but, it is believed throughout the world. It is so constructed as to operate one hundred and twelve times on every inch of the stem ; & when running at full speed, rising of two hundred thousand flutes operates on hemp or flax pr minute, in sufficient force to crack and dislodge the stem, and at the same time preserved unimpaired the coat or fibre. When well tended the Machine will brake three nundred weight of flax or hemp in an hour. The Machine in this village is dri ven by steam power; and the shives which are made in breaking hemp serve as fuel both for the engine and drying house, in all cases producing an excess of at least one half for other uses: thus saving an expense to the proprietors of two cord of wood pr Experience has proved that the shives may be used as fuel in distilling and for other steam power to equal advantage. This Machine may be worked either by steam or water power, as may best suit the convenience of those interested.

Those who wish ocular demonstration of the correctness of this statement, are desi red to call and examine for themselves All persons are forbid using this Machine without licence from the patentees. The subscriber offers for sale the right to use the machine in any territory of the United States, not before sold, on reasonable terms, com, munications in writing, post-paid, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH HINES. promptly attended to. Joseph Hines. Stillwater Village, July 12th, 1828. Since it has been ascertained by experi-

ment that Hemp and flax can be divested of its glutinous and vegatable substance, after breaking, with less expense and greater safety than before, by the simple use of water—the above Machine is increased in vaue. To the public and those engaged in the culture and manufacture of hemp and lax-in asmuch as these important articles of American growth and consumption, can now be manufactured at home, of as good a quality, and at a much less expense than in any other country. The undesigned have fully tested this newly discovered and highly improved mode of rotting and cleaning of hemp and flax; and can with confidence recommend its adoption to the public. Three ays immersion in still or running water is officient to cleanse the fibre of its vegetable substance. After which it will only require to be dried by the sun, or the drying house; and again run through the machine, to render it dentile and fit for use. Any informathe machine, as well as the culture or manu-

JOSEPH HINES. JAS. W. STRANAHAN. S. P. HINES Stillwater Village, July 12th, 1828.

ROCHESTER BATH HOUSE. ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF BUFFALO STREET, s now open, and will constantly be kept open, from 5 o'clock in the morning, until 10 in the evening, for the reception of visitors.

D. P. KETCHUM.

Rochester, June 17, 1828. FOR SALE—A number of first rate East-ern WAGONS. Enquire of WM. BLOSS.

East Rochester, June 10, 1828.

Surrogate's Office, ss. State of Job Gaskill, dec'd. O'N reading and filing the petition of Henry Brewster, Administrator of all the Goods, Chattels, &c. of Job Gaskill, late of Riga, in the County of Monroe, de-ceased-IT WAS ORDERED that all Persons interested in the Estate of the said deceased, do appear before me, Orrin E. Gibbs, Surrogate of said County, at my office, in Rochester, on Tuesday the 28th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the Real Estate, whereof the said Job Gaskill died, seized, should not be sold to pay his debts. - Sept 12, 1828. ORRINE GIBBS, Surrogate

DUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. -BY virtue of an order issued by O. E. Gibbs, Surrogate of the county of Monroe-Will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday the first day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all those several pieces or parcels of Land, situated in the Town of Rush, in said county, taken from Lots No. 27 & 28, in Township No. 11, Range, and being the same Lots as lately surveyed and platted by James Sperry—to wit: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, as may be seen by reference to said plate or map, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the same. Conditions of the sale made known on the day of sale on the premises, where the said sale will take place. Dated Rush, Aug. 12, 1828. JOHN DIVER, Admins

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage bearing date the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundrd and twenty-six, executed by Joseph Lighthall and Abigail his wife, to Andrew V.T. Leavitt, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe, being the lot known and distinguished on Johnson & Seymour's printed map of a part of said village as Lot number three in Section N; the said Lot being in front on Court Street sixty-one feet and the same in rear, and in length ten rods, (reference being had to said map,) being the east and west divisions of said Lot: -NOTICE is hereby given that by victue of a power of sale in said mortgage cortained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said premises be sold at public auction at the Court House in Rochester aforesaid, on the 18th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated March 17th, 1928. ANDREW V. T LEAVITT, Martzagee S. Miller, Att'ny

BY oder of Timothy Childs, Esq. a Judge of Monroe County Courts-Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Barent D. Thallhimer, of the Town of Penfield, in the County of Monroe, an Insolvent Debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office, in the village of Rochester, in said County, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said Insolvent's Estate should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to abolsh imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated the 27th day of June, 1828.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of Money, date the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, executed by Moses Willson and Mary his wife, to Frederick Whittlesey, of all that certain piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Township No. 1, Short Range, being now the Town of Greece, in the County of Monroe, and being a part of Lot. No. 69, in said Township, according to the map of said Town. as surveyed by Augustos Porter, which part of the said Lot No. 69, is all that part thereof conveyed to the said Notes. that part thereof conveyed to the said Mioses Willson by Indenture, bearing even date with the said Mortgage, executed by Samuel W. Parsons and Mary his wife, and which part lies north of the Ridge Road, and s bounded on the south by the centre or middle of the said Road, and is supposed to contain thirty one acres of Land:—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and pro-vided, the above described premises will be old at public auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the county of mbe next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon

that day. Dated, Rochester, June 21st, 828 FRED'K WHITTLESEY, Mortgagee.

G. H. MUMFORD, Attorney.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money se cured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of February, ir. the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, executed by Leman Crittenden and Betsey his wife, to Daniel Penfield, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in township number thirteen, in the fourth range of town-ships in the (then) county of Ontario, and state of New-York, viz:—Fifty acres of land to be taken off from the south part of the north west division of lot number fortytwo in said township and to be bounded as follows, viz :- East, west, and south by the lines of said division, and north by forty-six acres and sixty-five rods of land, owned and possessed by Abner Nichols [a part of the same division] and to contain said quanti-ty of fifty acres of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedly, Esq. including all highways if any there be;—and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber, notice is hereby given that by a virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statue in such case made and provided. statue in such case made and provided, at the house now occupied by Jonathan Baker, in the town of Penfield, in the county of Monroe, on the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

—Dated the 12th day of May, 1828.

HENRY CHAMPION, Assignee.

L. Adams, Att'y.

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON dry renunciations read, Mr. Taylor arose, by TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER AN-NUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY,

WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR, MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1,50.

CHARITY.

Offspring of heaven, mankind's best friend, Bright charity, inspire the lay;
On these celestial shores descend,
And quit the realms of endless day.
To thee our constant vows are paid,
Thy praise we hymn, angelic maid.

When Vulcan rages unconfined, And Neptune mourns his baffled power, When flames as irring with the wind, To heaven's high arch resistless tower: 'Tis then our hearts with pity's glow, Inspir'st to feel for human wee.

The house a dismal ruin lies.
Where mirth late turned her lyre of joy;
And tears of anguish fill your eyes.
Poor orphan girl, and houseless boy;
But thou, sweet maid, with pity's glow,
Inspir'st each heart too soothe their wo.

Come then, all bounteons as thou art. And hide thee from our sight no more; Touch every soul, expand each heart. Columbian's sons with pity glow, Inspire to feel for human wo.

From the N. Y. Beacon.

The City of New-York awake to her rights The inhabitants of this city have at length aroused from that supineness and lethargy. which if persevered in would have speedi ly prostituted their liberties. This week in the ninth and thirteenth wards, numerous and respectable meetings have been held, and have passed such stron; and spirited resolutions as evince a determination to crush the profligate society of masonry Though the utmost solicitude has been us by the craft to hoodwink the people, with respect to the real principles and tendency of this secret society; though their datk proceedings were still as the grave, and their institution was bolstered up by pro-claiming its charities, its piety, its religion to the skies, yet the veil which concealed its mysteries, has been rent, the murder of William Morgan has opened the eyes of the people.
Whenever Free Masonry is attacked, the

craft immediately hold up charity as their shield of defence.—The following remarks from the Boston Free Press, will undeceive those who venerate the institution for this " The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, claiming jurisdiction over twenty two Chapters, and more than one hundred lodges, met at Mason's Hall, in Boston, on the second Wednesday in Septem ber last, and made the following grand appropriation for charitable purposes." We copy the paragraph from a printed copy of their doings, circulated amongst their mem-

"On motion voted that the sum of sev enty five dollars be appropriated for charitable purposes, the ensuing year."

When this splendid appropriation was vo ted, we should have thought that the three Excellent and Rev. Grand Chaplains, to gether with the Rev. Deputy High Priest, would have simultaneously arisen up and

much charity in man Seventy Five Dellars ! all to be spent in charity in one year, and a committee of six (Finance and Charity) to distribute it !!!

When the Most Worshipful John Abbot, Esq. made his valedictory speech to this same Chapter, in December, 1826, he says, "The subject which affords most occasion of joy and congratulation in the members of the GRAND Lodge, is the grand charity fund. Its total amount now(1826) is fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty four dollars and twen

Thus we are happy to perceive, that this straining out of seventy five dollars for one year's charity, will not essentially distress the Chapter, more especially as we learn they took a Grand dinner, at the Exchange Resolved, That it is une Coffee House, before they parted, which certainly cost several hundred dollars. We hope no part of this expense will be paid

from the charity fund.

Will any one after this exposition deny that masonry is a "charitable institution?" Such are the pretensions of masonry; she is every where the same, ex unv disce ownes, These have roused the people to enquiry, wis men have drawn aside the veil and exhibited free masonry a foul and successful conspiracy to grasp at every office of honor institution of masonry, as individuals we will To protect their order, free masons have corrupted public justice, and violated the most sacred laws of their country. They have screened criminals, and set them loose to prey on society. These things their or-der swears them in the most solemn manner, Mr. Cochrane and Dr. Degray be published and binds them by bloody penalties to per-form. "We swear," say they "to keep a brother's secret, murder and treason not excepted. We swear to assist a brother, wheiher he be right or wrong." For what purposes are these impious, treasonable, and unconstitutional oaths taken? From lamenon, secrecy, and organization, they may fill every office, from the President down to the very constable. If twenty men are assem-bled to nominate officers, nincteen of them will be found to be masons or masons' jacks. The people may talk of their rights and libcrties, but these are a shadow, unless they

From the N. Y. Beacon

At an unusual numerous meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward, opposed to the principles and baneful effects of masonry, onvened at the basement room of the Rev. Doctor M'Leod's Church, on Friday evening 19th October, Stephen Conkling was chosen Chairman, and David For-

are opposed to the bloody and ambitious

fraternity These are not vain words; they can be verified by every man who will take

fects and dangerous influence of institution, On motion, resolved that H. A. Read, Esq. of Le Roy, who had been invited to attend, be requested to address the meeting. He arose accordingly and addressed the meeting in in a short but pithy address, which was received with great applause. After various communications were made, and sunwho took a brief view of the pernicious ef-

request, and took a concise and eloquent view of the effects of masonry in the encouragement to the commission of crime, and in the protection of the masonic criminal from punishment, and closed his remarks by of fering the following preamble and resolu-tions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we consider the Masonic Institution in its principles, as well as in its practical effects to be opposed to the spirit of morality and religion, at variance with the due administration of justice and execution of the laws, and inconsistent with our

assist the political elevation of any member of the fraternity, at the approaching election, either directly or indirectly, for or to any office then to be filled.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution does not apply to any mason who will re-nounce the obligations of the fraternity, and that we will hail and welcome into our ranks with pleasure and gratitude, all such honest to become a mason? Is it the love of sci and independent citizens.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to nominate a ticket of Anti-Masons, to be reported to us at our next meeting, and to be supported by us, if then offered, for such of the offices to be filled at the next election, as the said committee may deem expedient.

Resolved, That Messrs. Shultz, Reynolds, orman, Irwin, Conkling, Burlingham and

Miller, compose that committee.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and that our proceedings be published in the Anti-Masonic Beacon.

S. CONKLING, Ch'n.

D. FORMAN, Sec'y.

From the N Y. Beacon.

In pursuance te public notice, an Anti-Masonic meeting convened at the corner of Pitt and Delancey-sts on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15th, 1828, Abraham Egbert was called to the Chair, and Dr. G.

W. Phillips, chosen Secretary.
The meeting was addressed by many of smembers, several renunciations and part of the masonic obligations were read as published by the Le Roy Convention and approved. There was a committee of three ointed to draft the following resolutions, hich were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Free Masonry, so called,

s an impious and wicked institution, and cangerous to our rights and liberties, inas-much as its immoral and unlawful obligations binds its votaries to prevent law and

Resolved, That the general principles of masonry, including all their decrees, is a blasphemy against God and our country, in-asmuch as every oath taken by its members, includes principles of which we must necessarily be ignorant, and which are not re-vealed until the obligation prevents him

from retracing his steps.

Resolved, That we deem it a duty which we owe to our God, ourselves and our country, to use all lawful means in our power, to reveal all the unlawful and pernicious se-crets upon which the institution is founded, will effectually put it down for ever in this highly favored land of liberty.

Vice is a monster of such frightful mein, that to be hated, needs but to be seen.

Resolved, That as citizens of this commuty, we have a deep interest in its welfare, nd therefore have sufficient cause to be a armed for those rights and privileges which

we inherit from our patriotic fathers.

Resolved, That daily proofs are brought to view of the evil effects and dangerous influence of this powerful combination.

Resolved. That as free masons are more ound to each other than to the public welfare, we consider them utterly disqualified to hold any public office, and especially to be entrusted in the administration of justice,

Resolved, That it is unsafe to tolerate a government within a government, whose aim is power and self aggrandizement, and whose members are bound to extricate each other from difficulty in every emergency, execute the most horrid penalties, and deal out vengeance without measure to all who oppose their arbitrary proceedings.

Resolved, That our ties of patriotism and principles of republicanism ught to unite us in the spirit of liberty and justice, to reclaim those equal and unalienable rights de-

nied us by masonic allegiance.
Resolved, That while we war with the respect them, though persecuted by them with a vindictive spirit, and that we will ceive them with double enthusiasm on renouncing the bancful institution.

Resolved, That the addresses of the Rev.

together with the proceedings of this meet

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at this place on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'-

Universalist Church, Boston Mass. ____, Oct 17, 1828

Sin-Such is the reverence with which public opinion regards the ministers of Re-ligion, that it has made the surplice at the same time the emblem of sanctity and the badge of innocence, privileging those whom it clothes, equally from vulgar approach and secular accountability. But when the sur

the trouble to enquire. Such being the case, we bid our Anti-Masonic meetings God speed, and may they never cease, till they have obliterated the foul bloat from the land. of religion, the minister is sunk in the mason, and the humble pastor of the church is lost in the pompous dignitary of the Chapter, I therefore address you, not as the disciple of Christ, the founder of our divine religion, but as the Scribe of Solomon, the founder of masonry. Here, I presume, we are on a level, as I claim all the privileges of masonry by the token of having subjected myself to all its penalties. I should not be more morbid disease, like the leprosy arong."

ated by the murder of a single citizen, that ty, and reprimanded, but not otherwise punished: and why? Masons are bound to mouldered to dust. Do not suppose that it is a mere morbid disease, like the leprosy arong." man Secretary.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Knapp, the hotook a brief view of the pernicious efed considerable interest against the strong between the dead and the lwing, with your ceaed considerable interest against the strong

After first premising that I was initiated nore than ten years since into the mysteries of masonry, and obligated myself under the penalty of death in three different horrible shapes to keep all its secrets and obey all its requisitions, I may be allowed I hope, as an American Citizen, owing allegiance to my country, and as a man accountable to my maker, to speak freely and fearlessly on any subject that concerns my welfare here or my hopes of salvation here-

The " secrets" of masonry, you must alrepublican government and the continuance of our liberties—Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use all honorable and moral means for the detail of the continuance of the continuance of the detail of the continuance of the c and moral means for the destruction of that ever your opinion may be on the subject, institution, and that we will not vote for or mine is, that it is worse than folly, it is iniquity to endeavor any longer to rifle with truth, by practicing upon public credulity, or abusing public confidence.

The iniquity of the institution, of which there is much boasting but no evidence, I shall pass over at this time, and slightly broach the examination of its principles. And first let us inquire, What induces a man in their power, whether they be RIGHT or ence-of morality-or of Religion? None of these. Is it not partly curiosity, but principally a hope of advancing his wordly in terest? These latter considerations, I confess induced me, aided by the persuasion of some and the example of others, to offer myself a candidate for the mysteries of ma-The first time I was brought to the altar, blindfold, pinioned, and haltered like feion, and was required to mutter over an obligation whose penalty was to have my "throat cut from ear to ear," I suspected it was all an imposition to pick my pockets and league me in a covenant with sin and death, when I was unhooded and saw a few respectable men around me, I ascribed my suspicions to my fears. Being urged to pass on to the second degree, through the like disgusting and horrible process, all my sus-picions were renewed; but I was pushed on, however by the fear of reproach, and apprehensions for personal safety in case I should retreat, to the third degree, and raised to the mock sublimity of master mason. And here all my doubts vanished, and I was confirmed in the belief, that the whole was as foul an imposition, as turpitude, under the

Now if it be asked, why I have silently submitted to this impious thraldom for ten years. I answer, for the same reason that a soldier dare not desert, though he ware listed under a fit of drunkenness -the fear of death; and I had but little inducement to risk my life by revealing the secrets of masonry, because, as no man could possibly have made me believe, what the secrets were still I had become acquainted them by actual experience, so I could entertain no hope of making others believe, what I should not, but from experimental evidence have believed myself. And the word now would cy against his life, came out, and, confessing | selves to sustain honest members of the fra

Will it be said, that Morgan is not murdered I I ask where is he?—and why he was torn from his family by masonic ruffians and incarcerated in a military fortress erected for the protection of the lives and liberties

England.—Bes. Free Press. of American citizens, but converted by masons into a dungeon for assassins ? If Alorgan was not murdered, why have so many masonic Cains left their families and homes, fled from the pursuit of justice and become fugitives and vagabonds on the

earth? But, Sir, Morgan was murdered-murder-I was unwill son, that there was no doubt he was murder-

From the Boston Free Press.

LETTER XIV

To the M. E and Rev. Paul Dean, G. G.
Scribe of the G. G. R. A. Chapter of the United States, and pastor of the Central and unprofitable, and no man who has any regard for truth dare now say, that masonry has any secrete, -(except its midnight crimes) of which the world are not in full possession,-secrets that are as familiar in the mouth as household words-the high and the low, the exalted, great and ignoble vulger can now read them as plainly as the E-gyptians read the stars of Heaven!

plice is cast off the privilege is cast off with it. When the meretricious paraphernal a of masonry, are substituted for the simple rabes ty or not guilty—denial or justification. If she stands mule judgment must be entered up against her, and she must be prepared to as a man and a Mason." Williams was not, abide the execution of the sentence. Do as Anderson hoped and expected, a Mason, not flatter yourself that the opposition to and the bribery was blown. masonry is a mere temporary excitement, cre-ated by the murder of a single citizen, that ty, and reprimanded, but not otherwise pun-

From the Anti-masonic Beacon.

The public will recollect the name of Jo cph C. Plegart, as the person who robbed the Bank o Pittsburgh more than ten years ago of soc sixty thousand dollars. It was not until last winter or spring that he was brought to Justice, and after being senten ced to the state prison for a term of years, in pursuance of which he was fully com mitted, a few months only elapsed, before he escaped with an accomplice, as the re-port goes, by the aid of their blankets and sheets, which they tore into rags for that purpose.

In reflecting on these facts we are naturally led to inquire, how did he escape jus-tice so long? How did he so readily escape from the prison? A prison, to our certain knowledge, a part of which consists of a stone wall more than twenty feet in height, over which he is said to have climbed.— The answer to these questions may be found in the fact that Plymart is a Royal to extricate each other from difficulty, if WRONG.

* The writer has sat in a Chapter with him, and macquently knows him to be a Royal Arch Ma

REV. MR. JONES.

This gentleman has resumed his discus sion of the principles and obligations of ma sonry, and we promptly offer them to our No clergyman in the State of Vermont is more distinguished for his pie:y, ta lents and christian usefulness than Mr JONES. His character is beyond the reach of masonic vengeance. By the part he has taken in this thing, he has shewn a consistency, and a sincerity touching his views of religious duties, which redound not only his honour, but to that of the sect to which he belongs The fraternity however have exerted all their impotent malice for his destruction, in the following mandate which they have caused to be inserted in many pa-pers. The reader will perceive it calls Mr. Jones a master mason who is in fact a Royal Arch Masou.

EXPULSION.
From the Montpelier Record.

At a regular communication of King Hi ram Lodge, convened at Mason's Hall in Waitsfield, September 24, A. D. 5828, voted unanimously that Henry Jones, now resid

ing in Cabot, a master mason, and a member of said looge be expelled therefrom for unworthy and unmasonic conduct. Printers in the United States, friend-

ly to the cause of masonry are requested to insert this in their papers.

By order of the lodge

LEWIS HOLDEN, Secretary, pro. tem. If the green mountain yeomen will stand tamely by and see their friends, neighbors and most estimable citizens, published to the world as "vicious vagabonds" " accordhave still been ignorant of these secrets (be cause they would have disbelieved them) not withstanding the abduction and murder of Morgan, had not masons themselves, and the very caes too engaged in the sensalization of the sensalization of the first society. They have pledged them their guilt, published the secrets of masonry tentry from the sworn and systematic vento the world.

The Honorable Daniel D Barnard is a gain before the public for a seat in Congress. This measure has been brought about solely, by the Administration Free-mesons in Rochester, coupled with the efforts of a few choice spirits of the same stamp in this quarter. This is the same ed by masons, for exposing the iniquity of Daniel D. Barnard who rendered his name masonry. You cannot entertain a doubt of immortal, almost—not quite, by making a the fact-you do e not deny it. For myself, great speech in a meeting of Freemasons, though I know he had incured the masonic got up the Saturday evening previous to the bears an affinity to the ancient Egyppenalty of death when I saw his " Illustra: last election, in the village of Rochester, for tinn philosophy. ing to believe that he had the purpose of abusing the Lewiston Commet his doom, till I was told by a high ma- mittee and Anti masons generally, and to white-wash the institution of Masonry and ed ! It would have been difficult for me af these belonging to it. A little less than ter this, knowing the principles of masonry forty Royal Arch Companions have written and understanding its bloody code, to have a long letter to their loving friend, begging a long letter to their loving friend, begging therished any "doubt" on this subject; and him to accept a nomination; to which rehad I been disposed to doubt, when I was quest Mr. B. finally yields his consent. It afterwards required to take a new "oath," will be but a light vote that Mr. Barnard gets and receive new "grips" and "pass-words," in this county. Depend upon it the voice in consequence of Morgan's having exposed the secrets of the midnight cabal, I could and distinct against all such plinnt tools of will be but a light vote that Mr. Barnard gets not prudeutly doubt any longer? This fact Masonry as Mr. Barnard; and his friends being established, as firmly as human testimony can establish it, our next enquiry is, Can the laws of the land justify it ! Can the Religion of Christ justify it ! Can the dictates of humanity justify it? Can the constitution of your country justify it? Can the CHILDS, the Anti masonic candidate, and eternal and immutable ordinances of God thereby secure the eluction of Mr. Gardi ner, the Jackson candidate, and defeat the Sir, no law human or divine-neither man | Anti-masonic ticket for Congress. That is nor God—nothing on earth or in heaven. the game which Free masons play; while nothing BUT Masonsv can JUSTIFY the they would seem to act on opposite sides, foul murder of Morgan! And who is now reckless enough to step forth in defence of accomplishment of one and the same object. masonry !—for masonry must now be either justified or condemned. The paltry subter fuge, that its "secrets forbid a defence of its for congress is, TiMOTHY CHILDS.—Li vingston Register.

Masonic Facilities for Bribery .- The only bribe ever offered to any of the represen-tative in Congress, who have held their yearly sessions now half a cuntury, was the bribe offered by John Anderson of Michigan, to the Hon. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of Claims. Anderson was a Mason. Hear ptians read the stars of Heaven!

his own words, contained in his letter of Sir, Public Opinion has called Masonry January 6, 1818: "I have now to request that you will accept the small sum of five hundred dollars." This is confidential, that only you and me may know any thing a-Anderson was

LIVONIA CONVENTION.

At a Convention assembled at Livo-

heir credentials.

The following is a list of the Churches epresented :-

Outario Association .- Geneseo, first Bloomfield, 2d Canandagua, Henrietta, the commands of God in taking his holy Springwater, Sodus, 1st Canandagua, name in vain. Mid. and Gorham, 3d Phelps, Gorham, 1st Bristol, 2d Bristol, Richmond, 1st Livonia, Avon, Sparta, and Benton.

Genesce Association .- 1st Middlebury 2d Leroy, Bennington, Pembroke, 2d

Holland Purchase Association .- Cassaw, Little Valley, Nanda. Monroe Association .- Ogden, Men-

Unassociated Churches .- Grove and

ortage, Grove. Visiting Brethren were invited to take

part in our deliberations. The following brethren were appointed to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sense of this body, whole lives. viz: Daniel Brown, Samuel Messen- 22. Becau

ger, Elijah Weaver, Henry Davis, Dan. Ashley, Samuel Jones, and James Read. Appointed Solomon Goodale, William Witter, Jr., and Abraham Spear, a committee to draft and present an address to

Adjourned for one hour. Prayer by Br. Bernard.

Met again-Prayer by Mr Hurlburd. The resolutions prepared by our committee, were read and unanimously adop-

Heard also the address and unanimous-

adopted it. Voted to send our doings, resolutions and address to the New-York Baptist Register, for publication.

Prayer by Br. Messenger.

the churches.

RESOLUTIONS. 1. Resolved,-That we have no fellowship with or for the Institution of Speculative Freemasonry, because

1. It professes to have its origin in and from God.

2. Because it pretends its religion and morality are the same as taught in the Bi-

3. Because it affixes names and appellations to God, not found in divine revelation, as Supreme Architect, Great Architect in Heaven, Great Architect of the Universe, Supreme High Priest.

4. Because it perverts and degrades the meaning of Scripture passages, and and union. by their use and application to masonic ceremonies, dishonors God.

5. Because it adopts an unscriptural manner of instructing men in the paths of morality and religion, drawing its lessons from mallets, chisels, stone hammers, lamb-skin aprons, &c.

6. Because it dedicates lodges and chapters to St. John and Zerubbabel. 7. Because it dedicates masonic halls

in the name of the Great Jehovah. 8. Because it rejects the Lord Jesus, by expanging his name from passages of scripture used in its ceremonies; by bringing forward those things which were typical of him, and which were ended in him; by authorizing forms of prayer, suited to the prejudices of deists; and professedly pointing out a path heaven without a crucified redcem-

9. Because it corresponds with, and

10. Because that while it professes to teach morality, benevolence, and religion, it enshrouds itsell in darkness, and excludes the young, the lame, the halt, the blind, the dumb, the poor, and all

11. Because it amalgamates in its sosieties of men of all religions, professing to believe in the existence of a supreme being of any description, thereby defeating all its pretensions to the morality of the Bible, and sapping the foundations of Christian fellowship.

12. Because it authorizes the practice of religious rites, ceremonies, and observances, not commanded in the New Tes-

13. Because it receives and a lopts orders of knighthood from Popery, and confounds knight-Christian Religion. knight-errantry with the

Most Excellent Master, Most Worshipful Master, Grand High Priest, Deputy Sovereign of Sovereigns, of Sub princes. Knight of the Holy Ghost, Ancient Council of the Trinity by their successors in office, I am that I am, &c.

15. Because many of it.

practised by christians or men of com-

are awfully wicked and plasphemous, as the personification of the great Jehovah ny Reverend Preachers in the Lodges when by a frail mortal, and the burning bush, such men were expelled. We shall contiby a frail mortal, and the burning bush, the mock ceremony of Christ rising from the dead, and drinking libations from humanity to shew them what this professed the dead, and drinking libations from human skulls.—Boston Free Press.

17. Because it confers the office of High Priest upon those who are not called. of God as was Aaron and because its high priest after that order.

members without any authority from the laws of God er our country, and also be-

After prayer, the Delegates presented cause it affixes to these oaths the most awful penalties, some of which are death, everlasting destruction, and double dam-

nation. See sealed obligation. 19. Because in the imposing of its Phelps, Pittford, Palmyra, Perrinton, oaths, it requires its members to break

20. Because it requires its members to imprecate death and everlasting destruction upon themselves, in case of a

violation of its laws. 21. Because its oaths are in opposition

to the laws of God and our country, requiring its members to keep each other's tile and Portage, Cuba, (by letter,) secrets, when committed as such, without Gainesville, Pike, Mount Morris, Warfrom difficulty, right or wrong; to support each other's political preferment and military fame in opposition to others; and to inflict the most condign punishment upon the violators of its laws, according to their ancient customs and usages, and also to oppose the interest, derange the business, and slander and vil-ify the characters of such, during their

> 22. Because it brings the disciples of Christ into an unholy alliance with wicked men.

> 23. Because from the nature of its principles and practices, it is calculated to lead the worshippers or the true God from the path of Christian simplicity and virtue, into the ways of vice, infidelity, and destruction.

> 21. Because it seeks the destruction of the Christian system, by endeavoring to amalgamate it with other religions.

25. Because its principles evidently justify the murder of all members of the fraterninty who may dare to reveal the secrets of the order.

26. Because it can place the members of Christ's family out of the reach of Christian watch, care and church discipline; for while in a lodge or chapter, or in the company of their masonic brethren, the church can have no cognizance over them, the members of the fraternity be-

ing sworn to keep each others secrets. 27. Because it disqualifies its members for doing justice, in all cases where their brethren are concerned, whether it be in church or state.

23. Because it has exercised, and does ercise the power of shielding the guilty from punishment. 29. Because a connexion with it has been found to be productive of great evil

to the church of God, injuring its peace 2. Resolved, That in our opinion the masonic oaths are not morally or reli-

giously binding. 3. Resolved, That it is the duty of very gospel church, having masoni brethren in connexion, faithfully to labor with such, and in case of their refusal to renounce fealty to, and fellowship for the institution, and the institution as evil,

to exclude them from the church. 4. Resolved, That it is the duty of the professed ministers of Christ, who are masons, publicly to dissent from all connexion with, and renounce all fealty to the masonic institution, and the institution as wicked, and in case of their refusal, that they should be disiellowshipped by the churches.

5. Resolved, That under existing circumstan es, it is the duty for professed christians to acquaint themselves with the principles of Speculative Freemasonry, and that neglecting to do this is re-fusing light which God offers to his people, on a subject that is rending Zion.

6. Resolved, that we recommend for the consideration of the churches the following article, to be adopted into the constitutions of the associations: "That we cannot receive into our fellowship any church, minister, or brother, that has any fellowship for or with the institution of Freemasonry."

S. GOODALE, Mad'r. WM. WITTER, Scribe.

BREAKING UP THE CHURCH. NO. 1.

Free-masonry is at length engaged in orfare with the CHRISTIAN CHURCH in New-England It professes to be a "mo-ral," and "religious" society, and in this character it has publicly expelled and pub-lished to the world, several of the most eminent and most worthy members of the 14. Because it cenfers titles and appellations, and teaches its members to use expressions which are improper and unchristian, if not blasphemous: as

15. Because many of its ceremonies found in the state of Vermont sustaining are foolish and degrading, and unfit to be the same stations in the ministry and in the Church, of more ardent piety, or of more unexceptionable character in their daily intercourse—and yet, they are pub-lished to the world as criminals."

From the Albany Daily Advertisor. Canal .- Sir John Colburne, Knight of the bath, and Governor of Upper Can-

priesthood is said to be after the order of ada, arrived at Albany on Sunday, from Melchisideck, when Christ is the only in the canal boat Pioneer, of Franklin line, Capt. Niles, for Lockport, and from 18. Because it imposes oaths upon its thence to assume the government of Up-

Di Thursday evenint last Mr. Perico Hernandez having had some angry words words with a stranger who was intoxicated, at the house of Mr. A. Wood, in this town gave him a blow on the bead with a hair, and although he spoke snd walked after receiving the blow, he was found dead in his bed next morning. An inquest state in the union is so completely protect sat immediately upon the body, and the ted by the Tariff System as Louisiana. jury after examining the witnesses, brought in a verdict "that the unknown stranger was killed by a blow of a chair struck by Perico Hernandez, which fractured his skull-"-- Gazette.

Soicide .- On the 23d inst., a man named Jacob Snell, cut his throat and died immediately. Snell was from Pennsylvania, and had resided in this place several months. -Buffalo Patriot.

We learn that the attorney general of the state of New York has applied to the supreme court of the state, for a Quo Warranto against Geneva college, for the purpose of dissolving its connection with the Rutgers medical college in this city, & restraining it from granting medical degrees. The court have received the papers from the attorney general, and have taken time to advise .- N. Y. Ev. Post.

Encouraging to Bachelors .- At the annual town meeting held in Brooklyn, Conn. on the 6th inst. three old bachalors were chosen select-men, and a venerable brother of the fraternity was re-elected town clerk and treasurer. The occurrence gave rise to the following lines:

Strange things have come to pass! To-day it is made known, That three sedate old Bachelors!! Are Fathers of the Town!!!

Extract of a letter from Thomas M. Duke, Esq., formerly of Washington, Kentucky, and now a resident in Texas.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, July 24, 1828. "Isaac B. Desha who was so long confined in Kentucky for the murder of Baker, is now in confinement in this place on a charge of the same kind: the circumstances are these-Last April Desha arrived here on board the schooner Rights of Man from New-Orleans, in company with a man by name of Thomas or John Early, of Brown county Ohio, who visited this country for the purpose of removing his family here. Desha passed by the name of John Parker; they arrived in this town early in May, and remained only a few days here, and left this for San Antonio. When they left there Desha was without funds, and Early had a pretty smart sum with him. Desha arrived in San Antonio without Early, and spending money freely. On his return to this place I had him arrested, and have sent out men to-day to examine for the body of said Early. The evidence that I have been able to collect as yet, is very strong against him, and I am very much afraid that he has murdered his companion. Yesterday he confessed to me, that he was Isaac B. Desha; but not until he had been identified by a gentleman in this country. I was satisfied in my own mind that he was Desha from his family resemblance and his breathing through a silver tube."

Artificial Earthquake .- At the marble quarries in West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, on the 15th inst. a rock was charged with 204 pounds of powder, in a bole which was found in it. The explosion was tremendous: the earth tre abled as with an earthquake, and the trees in the vicinity waved from side to side. The mass of marble raised about 50 feet square upon the surface, 8 feet thick, and is supposed to weigh upwards of two thousand tons .- Bost

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday Captain M'Neill and Lieutenant Whistler, of the U. S. Engineers, and Mr. Knight one of the Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, left this city yesterday for New York. They intend to embark in one of next packets for Liverpool, and their object is to examine the Rail Roads of Europe, and to procure such information relating thereto as may be useful in the construction of these works in this country.

The Thames Tunnei is now entirely at a stand. A brick wall has been completed at the further extremity of the excavation, which being made water tight, prevents any water oozing in that part, and also does away with the fear entertained, that if left in its unfinished state, another break in of the river might be the consequence. The The water the Tunnel makes (if we may use the expression at present is very trifling, and the whole of the interior is as fresh and firm as before any accident happened .-The workmen with the acception of a few hands who are employed in thoroughly removing every appearance of the late disaster, have been discharged; and even the few now at work, will in another week, be no longer needed. Public curiosity appears to have been slackened in a great measure, as the number of visitors to inspect the wonderful attempt of art is now very limited, and from the slowness with which money is collected for its completion, the undertaking would appear to have completely slipped the recollection of the public .-Notwithstanding the appeals made, and the time that has elapsed since the new plan was first proposed and adopted, little more than a tenth part of the sum required to be raised has been got together. We understand that it has been proposed, in the event of the sum of £100,000 being raised, to commence working from the other side of the Thames as far as they can go; and in case of the water breaking in, as they approach the dangerous part, which is the centre of the river, building a similar wall to that now placed at the end of the present works, and afterwards completing the centre by means of the cofferdam. If such plan be in contemplation, it must of neessity be attended with considerable expense; but is, perhaps, the most likely to ensure the completion of the undertaking

English pupers

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1828.

ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS. SCLOMON SOUTHWICK. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, JOHN CRARY:

GEORGE H. BOUGHTON. MOSES HAYDEN. encourage our fellow citizens to embark FOR CONGRESS.

TIMOTHY CHILDS.

WILLIAM GROVES. FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, HEMAN NORTON. JOHN GARBUT REUBEN WILLEY.

FOR CORONERS, RUFUS BEACH. LEVI POND. JOHN ARMSTRONG. LEVI LACY

The Anti-Masonic Electors of Gates and Brigton meet at the Mansion-House (Monday Nov. 3.) THIS EVE-of a number of SUBSCRIBERS."

The Masonic camp is in a state of the most delectable confusion. Their \$1500 printing office was at "work" most briskly on Sunday, and their Jacks were loaded with its fruits and sent through the county. The difficulty relates to their duplicate candidates for Sheriff. The which was unanimously adopted. The folcross-firing begins to alarm the fraternity. The knife sharpened for our fingers is cutting their own! Masons cant get on townsmen for Justice of the Peace, as a ciwith their plots and intrigues as they did formerly. The people have got their eyes upon them.

The \$1500 proprietors of the Conspirators Advocate, knowing that the affidavit of Cooper was a perjury, dare not publish it in their paper, but struck it off in hand-bills, and flooded the county with them. Let the men who thus send what telligence to discover, and integrity to action they know to be a deliberate persury, athey know to be a deliberate pergury, abroad to deceive those who might not have the evidence of its falsity within to remedy the evils of Free Masonry, is to their reach, be remembered and marked.

The cause of the PEOPLE against FREE MASONRY is now at issue before the only tribunal to which that overgrown, imperious, barbarian Institution is amenable. Our hopes now rest with GORH'MCRITTENDEN those whose interest and duty points them to the BALLOT-BOXES. Through tnese organs, and these only can the laws be vindicated and the country redeemed. We go to the battle, shielded by the triple armour of justice, truth and patriotism.

MASONIC TREACHERY The stratagem of the fraternity o di vide us, has now fully developed itself. The Masons who pretended to be for Mr. M'Cracken, have abandoned him, and are wheeling in for Peter Price! The

split tickets are out of the question. The contest is strictly between Livingston and Price. The lines are drawn. It is Mason and Anti-Mason. The hand is seen, before the blow is struck.

The grip has been given to those cusant members "obeyed the sign" which was thrown to them on Saturday. Those who encouraged Mr. M'Craken to nomiwhole Conspirator's ticket. The contest for Sheriff, therefore, is still between Mr. LIVINGSTON and Peter Price. The result will vindicate virtue and patriotism while it punishes hypocrisy and treachery.

The Masons are making great preparations to fight their \$1500 candidates into office. Bullies, " duly and truly prepared," have been appointed to hang upon the Polls, and to endeavor, by braying, blustering and violence, to keep out the electors. The Lodge people had better keep cool. The people go to the Polls, not to fight, but to vote.

As was predicted, months ago, the Masons, on the eve of the election, have suborned one of their depraved votaries. to swear that Mr. ADAMS is a Free Mason. This is Free Masonry, step by step, developing her true character and principles. The Lodge can require its members to commit any crime in its service. They stick at nothing. The blind followers of this detested institution acknowledge no laws but the stern mandate

of their Kings and High Priests. At a Meeting held at the house of Hezekiah A. Brainard, for the town of Rush, by the inhabitants in said town: 1st. voted John Tupper, Chairman; 2nd. voted Alfred Brainard to serve as Secretary; 3d. voted by ballot, and on counting the ballots, found a unanimous vote for Alfred Brainard for Justice of the Peace for said town, in the county of Monroe. 4th. A metion was made that a Corresponding Committee of vilized man, and but little known even to three be appointed for the town of Rush, whose names are, Alfred Brainard, Simeon M. Coe, and Hezekiah A. Brainard, and was carried by a vote. 5th. Voted that the proceedings of this Meeting be signed be looked for with the greater interest by by the Chairman and Secretary, and for-all lovers of the sciences and the arts, to warded to the Central Committee at Roch-October 27, 1829.

JOHN TUPPER, Chairman.
ALFRED BRAINARD, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Franklin county, Louisiana, to the Edit r of this paper, dated "Sept. 25, 1828.

paper, dated "Sept. 25, 1828.
"The Anti-Masonic Enquirer has been re ceived, and is much esteemed by the sub-scribers. The light which it disseminates, is spreading "like wild fire." Masonic fetters have been patiently borne, because they were concealed—their effects have baffled, surprised, vexed and grieved us, but all was dark, and we knew not the "mys tic tie," that paralized our best endeavors, and disappointed our most reasonable ex

pectations, "But a light has blazed forth in the northits illuminations have reached us here-by it we can see our fetters. We can now see the secret wonder working springs which have produced such strange effects in society .-Unprecedented decisions of courts-acquitals of the most atrocious criminais-and a total disregard for the wishes of the peo ple in the appointment of their public of ficers, is no longer a mystery to us.

Your invaluable paper is doing its own work. It is itself the best solicitor of patrons. The subjoined names you will please add to your list of subscribers. Your paper is selected from the numerous Anti-Mason ic publications, because, like Noah of old, you boldly stood forth an advocate for inde Pendence, "when all theworld apostatized That Providence may smile upon your

endeavors, and the patronage of a grateful

At a very large meeting of the inhabit ants of the town of Brighton, convened at the Franklin House, for the puspose of nominating a suitable candidate for Justice of the Peace, Rice Eaton was appointed Chair

man, and S. G. Andrews, Secretary.

A Committee consisting of Joseph Cald well, W. Lambert, A. G. Smith, E. H. Grover, and James Wallace, presented the meeting the name of L. F. Collins Esq. lowing resolutions were then adopted :-

Resolved, That this Meeting recommend L. F. Collins to the suffrages of their fellow tizen and Anti-mason in whom we have

full confidence.

Resolved, That we consider Free Masonry opposed in its principles to our Repub-

lican form of government
Resolved, That we recognise no obligations paramount to the laws of God and the laws of our country, and that we disapro-bate any combination of men, who set up

and obey any other obligations.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office, who shall not possess sufficient inare profane and its obligations void.

Resolved, That in our view, the only way exclude its members and apologists from office; and that the only efficient opposition which can be arrayed against it is at the

The following gentlemen were appointed a vigilant committee for the town :J. CALDWILL, | S. HOYT, W. C. BLOSS, E. SHERWOOD, JOHN BAKER, ORANGE STONE.

HORACE SCUDDER, ORANGE ST R. EATON, Chairman, S. G. ANDREWS, Secretary. For the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

THE ANTI-MASONIC CALL. Rise, Free men, rise, obedient to the call, And vote the Anti' one and all
Your Constry's Rights imperiously demand
The suffrage of your guiding hand:
The orpha as' cries, the widow's tears,
The rights of man that all revere, All, with superlative command, Say vote the Anti' heart and hand.

Say vote the Anti heart and nand.

Free men you are—then free-men die,
And free the land from mystery:
Wake, free-men, wake! and free the land
From rulers with a bloody hand;
Elect those men, whose patriot fame,
For virtue pure, has raised their name.
A FARMER

TO THE ANTI-MASONS OF CORT.

LAND COUNTY. The Central Committee, deeming it a duty we owe you, to give all the information in our possession, relative to candidates for offices, have hastened to pubof the Fraternity who talked of support- tish the following Affidavits and Certifiing Mr. M'Craken. Several of the re-cusant members "obsered the right" which this county as a well known in this county as a respectable lawyer, magistrate, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of law and gentleman. And from information, ful age, do depose and say, that I am now, and enquiry, we do not hesitate in saying, nate himself, will betray him and go the the signers of the certificates, are gentlemen who are entitled to credit. The Affidavit will place the Heartwell letter in its true light; either it must have been a forgery, invented by some wicked person, to entrap the Anti-Masons with a belief that Adams is not a mason, in which case Adams ought before this time, to have refuted the story, and exposed the untruth, -or, if it is a genuine letter, it shows either Mr. Adams wishes it to be believed he is not a mason, calculating no one would dare condradict his assertion, or that, to promote his own election, he does not shrink from lending his name to a falsehood. The certified copy of the af-fidavit and certificates may be seen by calling on either of the undersigned. MOSES HOPKINS.

RUFUS RICE. SAMUELS, BALDWIN.

Corresponding Anti-Masonic Com. of Cortland County. Oneida County, ss.

William Cooper, of the town of La Fayettee, in said county, being duly sworn, saith that he, this deponent is a free mason, and that in the month of March, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, he, this deponent attended a lodge in the town of Pittsfield, in the State of Massachusetts, at which time and place, John Q. Adams, the present President of the United States, also attended as a visiting member. This deponent further says, that he was informed at the time, and believes to be true, that an extre lodge, was called, in consequence of John Q. Adams being there: and further this deponent saith, that an extra, and also a regular lodge was holden within three or four days of each other; that he, this deponent at tended both lodges, and the said John Q. Adams also attended both; and further, this deponent saith, that he had before that time, seen the said John Q. Adams, and is confident he is not mistaken as to the person, nor the circumstance of having set in the lodge with him, and further

WILLIAM COOPER. saith not. Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of Oct. 1828, before me, Wm. M. ALLEN, Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned do certify, that the napping and murder of Morgan, elude t sbove affidavit was taken in our presence, and that we are acquainted with the above named Wm. Cooper, who makes the a bove affidavit, and that we live neighbors to him, and that he supports an un-impeachable character.—Dated 18th Oct.

> B. D. SNIFFIN. ABIEL DAVISON.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an affidavit and certificate now in my possession, and which is free for any per son to examine ; and I further certify I am well acquainted with D. B. Sniffin and Abial Davison; the former is a free mason and the later not; and than whom no two persons living are more entitled to the confidence of the people. Dated and which ought to have been served beat Tully, 19th Oct. 1828.

WM. M. ALLEN.

Fellow Citizens :- The Central Commit tee of the friends of the Administration, in the city of Albany, respectfully invite your attention to an exposure of one of the most base and unprincipled artifices, attempted to be palmed off upon you by the Jacksoni-ans in this state, which ever disgraced even

the struggles of a political party.

We say the attempt was made by the Jack son party: for though the handbill which contains it, is ushered forth under the as sumed garb of Anti-Masonry, those who have sent it abroad, while they call them selves an Anti-Masonic Committee, are well known to be real, and active, and most onscrupulous Jacksonians. Their Anti-Ma-sonry is all a mask assumed for the occasion, the better to accomplish their base purpose of persuading that numerous and respec-table body of our fellow citizens, the real Anti-Masons, that Mr. Adams, in defiance of his own deliberate and repeated assertions to the contrary, is a mason, and that he had meanly lied to conceal the fact. This attempt has been made too, at a period so near the election that the authors of it doubtless believed it would be impossible to refute it. Luckily, in this they are likely to be disappointed. One of their lying and perjured handbills, containing the base plot, the infamous falschood, chanced to reach the Committee but a few hours since. and already have they procured, from the very spot where the handbill locates the scene of its alledged facts, the most irrefragable proof, that this Jacksonian Affiidavit Maker has sworn falsely; and those who have certified to his "unimpeachable character" have lied : and that the Jacksonians are prepared in their desperation, to resort to the most unjustifiable and unprincipled means for endeavoring to achieve a triumph which they know they cannot accomplish by fair means. This proof, they hasten to lay before the public, and they will only add that the certificate which they offer that Mr. Adams never was in Pittsfield, is signed by the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the place.

JABEZ D. HAMMOND, { Se'cys. ELISHA DORR, Ch'n CHANDLER STARR,

To whom it may concern—I, Calvin Nel son, of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, do depose and say, that I was the Secretary of Mystic Lodge of Free and accepted masons, situated and established in said town of Pittsfield, and officiated in that capacity during the year 1\$19; and that on the 11th day of March, A. D 1819, a regular lodge was holden; I further depose and say, that no such person as William Cooper or John Q Adams attended said lodge; and that there was no other Lodge holden during said month of March, as appears from the records of said lodge, and my own personal knowledge. I further depose and say, that there is not nor never has been a masonic lodge established in said Pittsfield, excepting said Mystic Lodge; I fur-ther depose and say, that I have no knowledge of any such persons as the said Cooper and Adams ever visiting said Pittsfield ; Fur ther the deponent saith not

CALVIN NELSON. Commonwealth of Massachusetts;

Berkshire, ss.—Oct. 22, 1828.—Then per

sonally appeared Calvin Nelson, and made solemn oath to the truth of the above depositions, by him subscribed before me, DA-NIEL B BUSH, Justice of the Peace.

of Pittsfield in the county of Berkshire, and and was previous to the year 1819, a mem-ber of the Mystic Lodge of Free and accepted masons, situated and established in said Pittsfield. I further depose and say, that the same Calvin Nelson, that has made the annexed deposition, was Secretary of the said Lodge, A. D. 1819, and this deponent further saith, that he never saw John Q. Adams in said Pittsfield, nor ever heard of his ever having been in said Pittsfield. And this deponent further saith, that he never sat in the Lodge with a person of the name of William Cooper to his knowledge. Fur ther the deponent saith not. JOHN B ROOT

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Berkshire, ss. Oct. 28. 1828. Then per-hibited at the following times and places sonally appeared John B. Root, and made viz: solemn oath to the truth of the above depo sition, by him subscribed, before me.
DANIEL D. BUSH, Justice of the Peace

We the undersigned have resided in the town of Pittsfield since and before the year 1812, and most of us all our lives : and we have never heard, nor have any reason to believe that John Q. Adams was ever in the town of Pittsfield. Nor have we any knowledge of such a man as William Cooper, who has made oath before Wm. Allen, of Onondaga county, N. Y that John Q. Adams, in March, 1819, attended a masonic lodge in this town : And furthermore, we believe if any such man has given any such

affidavit, he is guilty of Perjury. HENRY K. STRONG, B. F. HAYS, NELSON STRONG, ROBERT FRANCIS Jr. WM. E. GOLD. ROBERT CAMPBELL. JNO. B. STRONG. O. S. ROOT. DAVID CAMPBELL.

S. A. DANFORTH. I am peronally acquainted with most of the thirteen gentlemen of Pittsfield, Mss. whose names appear shove, and know that their statements are worthy of implicit con-fidence. Rochester, 31st October, 1828.

JOSIAH BISSELL JUN. Personally appeared, before me, Josiah Bissell Jr. and made solemn oath to the a bove .-- October 31st, 1828. JNO. T. CALHOUN, J. P.

From the National Observer. MR. EDITOR,-As the fact that Burrage Smith, one of the conspirators sup-posed to have been concerned in the kid-

the vigilance of the Police Officers of this city, has been several times hinted at in your paper, I take the liberty of stating the following circumstances in that case. On the 2d day of February 1827, John W. McDougal, one of the constables in this city, went to the Public Office, as u-The Chief Police Magistrate, John O. Cole, Esq. enquired of Mr. Dougal, if he had seen Mr. Sickels, one of the high constables? To which Mr. McDougal answered that he had. Mr. McDougal then left the office, and returned between twelve and one o clock. Mr. Cole again enquired for Sickles, and said, that he had a warrant which he wanted him to serve, fore that time, or words to the same effect : but did not hand Mr. McDougal the warrant, or say that he wished him (McDougal) to serve it. Between two and three o'clock, Mr. Cole came into the Justice ' office, and enquired for a constable.—Mr. McDougal presented himself, and the following warrant was then for the first time, put into his hands :-

POLICE OFFICE, ss. To any ConstacITY OF ALBANY. and county of Albany, GREETING:

WITEREAS Bowen Whiting of the village of Geneva in the county of Ontario, hath this day made oath before me John O. Cole Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said city and county, that Burrage Smith of Rochester in the county of Monroe, is now in the city of Albany, as he is informed and verily believes—and that the said Burrage Smith as he has good reason to suspect and doth suspect, was engaged in a misdemeanor in the county of Ontario, about the 12th of September last, in forcibly taking and conveying away one William Morgan:—and that the reason of his suspicion is that the said Burrage Smith was a witness in the trial of John Sheldon, in the said county of Ontario, and declared that he was in the village of Canandaigua at the time that the said William Morgan was taken away as aforesaid, and refused to answer certain questions put to him on the said trial, alledging as a reason for said refu-

sal, that it would eriminate himself.
THESE are therefore in the name of the People of the State of New-York, to command you forthwith to apprehend the said Burrage Smith and bring him before me the said Justice, to answer to the premises, and

to be further dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Albany
this 2d day of February, 1827.

JOHN O. COLE, J. P.

Mr. Cole directed Mr. McDougal to call on Col. Norton, of Rochester, then at Rockwell's, who would inform him McD.) where Smith was to be found. Mr. McDougal called upon Col. Norton, who directed him to Christopher Dunn's tavern .- McDougal went directly to Dunn's, and on enquiring of Mr. Hinck-ly, the bar-keeper, whether Burrage Smith put up there? Mr. Hinckley, laugingly said, " you are too late, sir-he is gone."—"Why too late," said Mr. Mc-Dougal. "Because," said Hinckly, "you have got a warrant for him for the abduction of Morgan!" On being asked by Mr. McDougal, how he knew that fact; Mr. Hinckley answered—"I know

These facts, Mr. Editor, I have stated from unquestionable authority. I make no charge against any man. Every reader will enquire, in his own mind, how Burrage Smith came to know of the warrant in such good season-and how Mr. Hinckley came to know of it? These enquiries the public will make. That FREE MASONRY has triumphed over the law in the case of MORGAN'S AB-DUCTION and MURDER, is certain. Let the public judge of the means, by which a state of things so alarming has

been procured. A CALM OBSERVER. Albany, Oct. 20, 1828.

> From the Somerset, Pa. Herald. WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Anti-Masonic -- As the Anti-Masonic Committee for Somerset borough has been frequently applied to, by gentlemen resid-ing in remote parts of the country, to fur-nish them with books and papers on the sub-

ject of free masonry; and there being but few copies of the most valuable and authentic books which afford lght on the dark and until lately hidden mysteries of the brethren of the myslic tie; therefore notice is hereby given, that for the purpose of disseminating information on that all-important subject, those individuals who hold well authenticated masonic books and documents, have agreed to have them publicly read and ex-

At Berlin, on Eriday, 3d October. At Salisbury, on Saturday, 4th October. At Webster's Milford township, on Tues-

day, October 7th.

Commencing at each place and day about one o'clock in the afternoon A general attendance of the people is re-

ques'ed at the respective places and days aove mentioned, as every person may have an ample opportunity to hear and see what will enable him to form a correct judgdment on a question, which, more than any other, is calculated to interest the feelings of every friend of our country, of liberty and e-

"EUREKA! PVE FOUND IT."

We have frequently thought, while running over the pages of the Masonic Monitor, that the author Mr. Webb, was (under the rose) satirising Speculative Free Masonry. We have noted and may hereafter exhibit We have noted and may hereafter exhibit some evidences of the fact,—but shall now only mention, whom Mr. Webb—(sarcastically we presume) calls "our ancient friend and Brother the great Pythagoras!" He then speaks of the Philosopher's great learning, "especially in Geometry OR MASON-8Y,"! saif the terms were synonimous, when Mr. Webb well knew that Geometry. when Mr. Webb well knew that Geometry, was as an extensively useful Science, and Masonry worse than useless mummery. He also knew that there was less Geometrical knowledge among the members of the craft, than is seen in the common classes of society: -that if a member of the fraternity be not a Geometrician previous to his initiation, he never afterwards becomes one from his intercourse in the lodge room. Mr. Webb certainly knew all this; and if so, can his ridiculous story about his "his ancient friend and Brother the great P." nd his

whom this brief account of her progrees heitherto cannot fail to prove highly inter-

New Orleans, Oct.'8 We understand that the sugar cane ha suffered considerably in the late blow-it is said much of it is blown down and otherwise injured. The crop however is abundant, and will soon be in market. Some of the planters on the coast have already commenced grinding the ribbon cane. No state in the union is so completely protec-The heavy duties imposed upon brown sugar and molasses operate as complete boun-ties upon those articles, and will, no doubt.

largely in the cultivation of the sugar cane. Capt. Thomas Pierce, acting as mate on board the steam-boat Walk-in-the-water, whilst lying at the levee yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

Letters from New Orleans to the 3d inst; by yesterday's mail, state that the Vellow Fever became very fatal during the preceeding week, carrying off a good many persons.-N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser. Vermont State Prison .- The prisoners in

this situation, on the 1st Oct. were 123 .-All the expenses of the past year had been paid, except \$300, for which there was on hand a large quantity of manufactured articles; The convicts are employed chiefly in weaving. 180,000 yards of cloth were wo ven the last year, 10,000 of which were double or twilled goods.

On Wednesday aft noon last, a young man named Lyman Brown, son of Mr. Francis Brown, of Long meadow, while at work on a mill belonging to the Shakers, at Enfield, fell 50 feet, directly upon a bed of rocks. He struck upon his shoulder and partly upon his head-was taken up insensible and apparently lifeless, and vet, within ten minutes, was able to speak, and within 48 hours to walk about. He is now

nearly recovered .- Springfield Jour. Gibraltar papers to Sept. I2, are received at Boston. According to the daily statement of the Inspector of the Hospitals made up on the 11th, it appears that the whole number of cases of fever, which occurred at Gibraltar, among the military and civil population, from the 3Ist of Aug. to the 10th Sept. was 121, of which 23 proved fatal. On the 11th, there were 104 cases in the Hospitals-31 serious, 51 slight, and

22 convalescent.

Last evening, at the Bowery theatre, af-ter Mrs. Knight had poured forth some of her sweetest notes, one of the Winnebagoe chiefs plucked an eagle's feather from his head-gear, and sent it to her by the boxkeeper, directing him to tell her that she was a "mocking bird squaw." The comparison of the chief was as just, as his admiration was characteristically and beautifully expressed. We have the anecdote from a gentleman who witnessed the circumstance. -N. Y. Com. Adv. of Tuesday.

The steam boat New Philadelphia, on her passage from New York to this city, on Saturday last, broke her walking beam, She will be ready, however, in a few days, to resume her regular trips

From the New-York Evening Post. MADAM BONPLAND.

One of the most romantic enterprises of nodern times, is the search undertaken by Madam Bonpland for her hosband, the cel ebrated naturalist, and the Illustrious associate of Humboldt, in those researches which have shed so much light upon the operations of nature upon the most magnificent theatre of hers, the tropical regions of America. The strict jealousy with which Dr Francia, the dictator of Paraguay, guards the singular republic over which he reigns from the rest of the world, is well known. No stranger who visits it is willingly permitted to return, to carry back the the story of what he has seen. Bonpland, in pursuit of his botanical researches, penetrated into its territories, which offered an extensive and inviting field for the study of his favorite science. Of course he was detained by Dr. Francia, who has taken some pains, it seems to convince the world, through the Brazil press, that he remains there by choice, and not by compulsion. In the mean time all solicitations to procure his release have been fruitless. The govern ment of Buenos Ayres and the emperor of Brazil, with several of the European governments, are said to have interested themselves in his behalf, but without effect. Madam Bonpland has now undertaken to join him in that distant and little known country, and, if she cannot effect his release, to share his captivity. What her husband has done for fame, and even more, this lady has done for affection.—A London paper gives the following account of her voyage and perilous journey, so far as is known.

"Madame Bonpland directed her voyage, in the first instance, to Rio Janeiro; but on her arrival there found the young emperor had it not in his power to assist her romantic enterprise, having already failed in his repeated efforts in favor of her husband. She accordingly left Rio in a French store ship. and after a most tempestuous voyage arriv-ed in Chile, where she remained several weeks, during which time she received ev-ery attention from the British merchants and residents, and in particular from Capt. Ju-by, of his majesty's ship Volga. Upon her embarkation for Peru, she encountered a repetition of misfortunes in the 1 ss of her trinket box, containing jewels to a considerable amount-a loss, in her circumstances, she was little able to sustain. Nothing, however, could damp the ardor of this ex-traordinary woman. She arrived at Lima, and took up her abode in the house of an English merchant, to whom she was recommended. From thence, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of her friends, she set off for Upper Peru, determined to prosecute her undertaking. Marshall Sucre, pre-sident of the republic, accorded her his protection, and manifested the greatest interest in her welfare. Subsequently she set off from Arica and Tecua, to traverse those immense wilds, heitherto unexplored by cithe native Indian, which separate the two countries. She was accompanied by a lit-tle black slave only, fourteen years of age The next account of this heroic woman will JAMES K. LIVINGSTON. FOR CLERK.

mation of Eureka, Eureka! be any thing more or less than a sarcastic hit at the in-stitution !—and a severe hit it was.—Bos. Free Press.

From the New York American FROM ENGLAND.

We have just received our papers (by the Silas Richards, which left Liverpool Sept. 25,) and give brief extracts, showing that the Turks defend themselves with spirat and effect, though nothing decisive has occurred. We have no room for any thing

more to-day.

Liverpool Sept. 24, 1828.—East of Eu ROPE.-No decisive news has been received from the east, one report states the defeat of the Russians before Shumla, and the attack upon Varna; and, the other, such movements among the Janizaries as create disquiet to the Turkish cabinet. The latter is more probable than the former; but neither rest, as yet, upon as credible authority. The Russians seem, however, to have been surprised near Widdin, and to have lost some cattle.

The diplomatic rumors are, perhaps, as uncertain as those which relate to the operations of the campaign. Nicholas does not appear to have left Cdessa, and his return to the army was fixed for the early part of the present month.

From Bull's Messenger of 21st Sept. We have received intelligence from Chaumla Odessa, and Constantinople; and the quarter from which we received it enables us to say that the greatest reliance may be placed upon its accuracy.

The emperor Nicholas sailed from Odessa

on the 2d, on his return to his army. Lord Hertesbury did not accompany or follow his Imperial Majesty, who, however, has placed a trigate at his Lordship's disposal whenever it may be deemed necessary for him to repair to the imperial head-quarters, to communicate with his Imperial Majesty. The other embassadors, who are military men, were to follow the Emperor in two or three days.

General Ivanoff is dead of the wounds be received.

The Turks have made a desperate sortie from Choumla, in which they had the advantage. They succeeded in destroying three of the Russians redoubts; the Russians who occupied them were all cut to pieces in the sanguinary conflict. Eight guns were taken, and we lament to add that General Wrede, a brave and distinguished officer, was killed. The loss of the Turks was also, as may well be supposed, considerable. There was sickness in the Russian army, and it was feared that it was on the increase, the weather having been so hot, and a great scarcity of water.

Princely Ideas .- The Winnebago Chiefs now in this city, seem to possess a princely disdain of small gains even greater than that of some of heir brother monarchs of Europe. Peter Pindar in a note to one of is poems, the Lousiad we believe, tells a story of George III. of England, pulling a rix pence out of his pocket, sending it to tuy three-pence worth of pippins and re-ceiving the change. Our Winnebagoes bave loftier notions. We understand they do not receive the copper currency of the country. Somebody yesterday gave a hand ful of change to one of the chiefs, which he took, and picking out the silver coins from among the cents, tossed away the latter with an air of the greatest contempt .- N. Y. Ev. Post.

Damage by the late Gale .- We have obaned the following facts, in relation to the dimage done by the gale of the 13th inst. and lay them before the public as authen-

Schr. Louisa Jenkins, went ashore at Grand River; the vessel was got off without damage. The cargo, owned principally at Cincinati, was damaged about \$1000, no Schr. Columbus, went ashore at the same

place, filled, and lost a small part of her cargo, consisting of provisions. The vessel-was considerably injured, no ensurance. Schr. Young Lion, went ashore, at Otter Creek, U. Canada—ensured, and will be got off with little or no damage. Has since arrived in port.

Schr. Susan, Btitish vessel, ashore at the

dansige. The Schr. Lady Washington, with a cargo valued at 10 or 15,000 dolllars, was wreaked on the 19th inst. off Sturgeon Point She struck a reef, was got off, and finally sunk in 18 feet water-crew all safe The cargo, composed of salt and dry goods owned by merchants at Erie, and in the interiour, was principally stowed in the hold and will probably be wholly ruined-no ensurance. The vessel said to be old and

The above is all the damage that has been heard of. Many of the vessels out during he gale, had left our harbour the day before it commenced, and took shelter under Point Abino .- Buffalo Journal.

The Grave .- Oh, the grave ! the grave ! It buries every error; covers every defect; cytinguishes every resentment. From its pleaceful bosom spring none but fond rerets and recollections; who can look down on the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that he ever should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him? But the grave of those we love-what a place for neditation? Then it is we call up in long eview the whole history of virtue and entleness, and the thousand endearments avished upon us almost unheaded in the daily intercourse of intimacy—then it is we well upon the tenderness—the solemn nd awful tenderness-of the parting scene; the bed of death, with all the stifled grief; is noiseless attendance, its mute watchful ssiduities! the last tesmonies of expiring love: the feeble fluttering. Oh! how brilling is the presure of the hand, the f ond look of the glancing eye: turning up-on us even from the threshold of existence; on us even from the threshold of existence; the faint faltering accents struggling in leath to give one more assurance of affectivity on the friends of the deceased by noticing the above in their papers.

Problem of Euclid and the consequent excla-and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience of every past endearment, unregarded, of that departed being, who never-never-can return to be sooth ed by contrition! If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent-if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truthif thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee-if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to the true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronged back npon thy memory, and knock dolefully at thy soul-then to be sure that thou lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing .-

> Debut of the Elephant at Astley's .- On Monday night Mr. Cross's Elephant made his first appearance at Astley's Amphitheatre, in the melo drama of Blue Beard, to a very crowded audience. The piece was most splendidly got up, and went off with great eclat. After the performance, it was announced in the bills that the Elephant would go through a variety of tricks in the circle, but he no sooner entered than he became quite unmanageable, and appeared terrified from the number of persons around him, and the keepers who attended lost all control over him; the affrighted animal made a plunge towards the back part of the pit, and got his fore legs and trunk over the pannels which surrounded the circle. The screams of the females were terrific, and a general rush took place towards the doors, and the confusion that took place, it is almost impossible to describe. Several ladies were slightly injured by the Elephant's trunk, and one lady was so much hurt, that she was taken to a surgeon's and bled immediately. With some difficulty the Elephant was secured and taken out of the circle, when it was announced that he would again be brought in to proceed with his performance; upon which a general cry of "No, no" resounded through the house, but he was at last brought out on the stage, when he went through his tricks with the greatest docility imaginable.-The house was numerously and brilliantly attended by fashionable audience.

We understand that the committee to select a suitable site for the erection of the monument to the memory of the late Mr. Emmett, have come to the conclusion to place it in St. Paul's church yard, on a range with the front of the church and between it and Fulton-st. The work will be commenced in the course of the next week -N. Y. Paper.

Fire -A gentleman passed through Centreville, Md., a few days since, and stated that during the heavy wind of Monday last a fire commenced in the village of War wick, Delaware, which consumed half the

Quarter's Revenue. - Some apprehensions were entertained of a considerable diminu-tion in the amount of the current Quarter's Revenue, but these, there is reason to be lieve, will be obviated by the great productiveness of the Excise Department; as however, one third of the quarter remains to be told, the precise result must necessarily remain uncertain. So far as the accounts have been computed up to the latest mo ment, they stand thus:—There is a deficien cy in the receipts of the customs up to this date of the quarter, as compared with a similar date of the last year's corresponding quarter, of about £310,000, and a similar deficiency in the Stamp Department of about £50,000. But to countervail these deficiencies in the Customs and Stamps, the Excise accounts for the same computa tion of time give an increase of \$335,000. The conclusion, therefore, from the present state of the quarter's accounts, is not unfa

Human life .- A variety of curious calculations has lately been made in France. with respect to the average duration of human life, &c., in Paris, during the eighteeth century. It appears, that the everage of marriage was, for men, about twenty-nine years and three quartersfor women, about twenty-four years and three quarters; and that the everage age of parents at the birth of a son, was, for women, about twenty-eight years and a quarter --- for men, about thirty-three years and a quarter. It follows, that there were nearly three generations in Paris during the last century. It is a remarkable fact, that this estimate oincides with that of the Greeks in their chronological tables. Literary Gazette.

Extraordinary progress of Civilization

At Madagascar, in 1820, there were not more than six persons who could write the Malagash language, even in the Arabic character: but now there are about 4,000 persons who can write and read it in the European character.

A vessel containing a large quantity of antique jewelry, has just been found in a subterranean passage, at Champ Vert, near Lyons. The vessel also contained some gold coin of the reign of the Emperor Claudius. It is said that the collection is valued at no less than 200, 000 franks (80001.

MARRIED -- Recently, in Milford, at the residence of Lawther Layton, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Smith, to the Rev. Miss Alice M Miller, a Lady extensively known for her alents as a preacher.

Peter A. Peshine, aged 28 years. In Greece, Monroe co. N.Y. on the 21st ult John Fex. son of Joel Fox of Henrietta, in the 32d. year of his age.

NEW GOODS.

P.PARKER begs leave to call the the wish to obtain good bargains, to his Stock of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, Carroll Street, Nov. 3, 1828.

50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythes 1500 Corn Brooms. 5000 Cotton Yarn, and 5000 Yds. Cotton Shirtings, for sale cheap, by THOMAS KEMPSHALL & Co. May 27th, 1828.

LANDS FOR SALE. No. 86, 100, 106, 111, 118, 124, 133, 134, 146, 158, 159, 178, 192, 193, 194, 207, 220, 224, 229, 231, 245, 246, 264, 265, 267. 70. 86, 100, 106, 111, 118,

JOSIAH BISSELL, Jun. Rochester, Nov 5, 1828.

> NEW LINE. CAYUGA AND SENECA

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.



DAY AND NIGHT. For Freight and Passengers.

THE Proprietors having made perma nent arrangements, will start a line

This line of Boats will be in connexion with a first rate line of Tow Boats on the Hudson River, (the boats of the line will be commanded by the most experienced and careful captains,) and the proprietors flatter themselves, that from the well known reputation and superior quality of the Boats, for the safe conveyance of Goods, Wares, Merchandise and Passengers, that they will not be exceeded by any line on the canal. Persons wishing to ship goods by this line will please call on DANIEL MITCHELL, Agent

for this line, Office No 46 Quay St Albany. AGENTS. DANIEL MITCHELL, Albany, Office 46

Quay St.

A. B. MEECH & Co. No. 30 Water Street
New-York.

BUTLER, O'CONNER & Co. Utica.
NEWTON & HUMPHREY, Syracuse.

I. J. WOOLLEY & Co. Weedsport.

A.CLARK, Montezuma. PROPRIETORS. PHILIP WINEGAR, Union Springs. JACOB CARR, FINCH & TOAN GARDNER CHITDESTER, Scipio. JOHN M. SMITH, Aurelius J. W. RATHBONE, Aurora, DOCT. BARNABAS SMITH, Venice.

Ithaca and Seneca.

ATTENTION!

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the "ROCHESTER VOLUNTEERS," or November, will be dispensed with on account of their room being not yet comple JOHN A. SPRAGUE, Capt. Rochester, 3d. November, 1828. 1w39.

BOARDING HOUSE,

K EPT on Ann-street, in the Yellow House, near the west end of the Brick Meeting House, by T. L. BACON. Nov 4, 1828.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES. LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW-WARR.

Marble Building, Carrol st Rochester. June 10, 1828.

\$40 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on Tuesday marks are recollectd—no shoes on his of land. feet. The mare is about sixteen hands survey high; had a star in the forehead; a lump on her left hind foot, caused by a kick; 7 years old; shod all round. Whoever will eturn them to the subscriber, if strayed, o: give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasons ble charges paid. If stolen, \$40 reward will be given for horses and thief, or thieves, and reasonable charges paid. GEORGE NEARPASS.

Junius, Lot 47, Oct. 3, 1823. 3w39 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-

YORK, TO WIT: BEITREMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of August, in the fifty third year of the In-dependence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, WE'D ed in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors in

the words following, to wit:

"A Revelation of Masonry, as published to the world by a Convention of Seceding Masons, held at Le Roy, Genesee County, New-York, on the 4th and 5th of July, 1828 containing a true and genuine develope-ment of the mode of initiation, and also of the several Lectures of the following degrees, to wit: In the Chapter,—Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch. In the Encampment,—Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta, Knight of the Christian Mark and Guards of the Conclave, and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. In the Ancient Council of the Trinity, denominated the Holy and Thrice Illustrious Or der of the Cross,-the Illustrious, Most Il ustrious, and thrice Illustrious Degrees."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the uthors 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 copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times fits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching historical and other

RICHARD R. LANSING, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, 39,

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the first of October, a small, deep red, two year old Helfer The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. Inquire three miles west of Rochester on the Buffalo Road

SAMUEL CURTISS. November 4th, 1828.

COME into the inclosure of the sub-scriber, in July last, a Red Cow, with white flanks, white star in her forehead, buttons on her horns, and about six years old. The owner is desired to pay charges old. The own.
and take her away.
STEPHEN AMES.

Gates, Oct 20, 1828.

FOR SALE, A NEW SET of Amputating, Trepan-ning, and other Surgical Instruments ALSO,

A valuable Medical Library-Cheap, very Cheap for cash or approved credit. Enquire ELI DAY. Rochester, November 4, 1828.

WANTED-20 GIRLS, from 10 to WW 15 years of age, to learn Ornamental Hair Work. JOHN ROBINSON,

Hair Cutter. Exchange-st. Roohester, Aug. 26

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James counsbury of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause if any they have, before the said Judge at his Office in first rate Boats, plying daily between Albany the village of Rochester in said county, on the twentieth day of January next, at 10 o'points on the Canal and ports on the Cayuck in the forenoon, why an accignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors and he be discharged, pursuant to the "Act for giving relief in cases of Insolvency,"-pased April 12th, 1819.

Dated October 30, 1828. 39w10.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, executed by Nathaniel Jones, of the city of New-York, to Nicholas Devereux and Horace Butler, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being village lot number eleven in said village, with the dwelling house on the same, lying on the west side of Carroll street, and running back and westwardly to a public alley, being the same premises conveyed to the said Natha-niel Jones by the Western F're Insurance Company-and the said premises were con veyed subject to a mortgage for five hundred dollars, given by the said Nathaniel Jones to the said Western Fire Insurance Company, and bearing date on the second day of February, 1827, and the said mort-gage having been duly assigned by the subscriber, notice is hereby given that by DOCT. BARNABAS SMITH, Venice.

All property shipped by this line will said mortgage, the said mortgaged premibe under insurance between New-York, see will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statue in such case made and provided, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the sixth day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the foreneon. Dated October 28th. 1828. ABRAHAM M. SCHERMERHORN,

Whittlesoy & Mumford, Att'ys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, executed by Mathewson R. Lockwood, and Lucy G. Lockwood, his wife of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Ephraim Moore, of the same place :-Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the fellowing described premises will be sold at public Auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on the twenty second day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be held at the Court House in Rochesast, from the pasture of the subscriber, viz:—all that certain piece or parcel of land ter, on Wednesday the 12th day of November the town of Junius, a Bay Horse and a known and described as Village Lot 43, in ber next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the town of Junius, a Bay Horse and a known and described as vinage Lot 10, in the town of Brighton, fronting four rods that day. A punctual attendance is request-bout fifteen hands high; wind galls on his logs: 5 years old past:—no other rods deep, containing one fourth of an acre

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1828. 4wk Reference had to David Hudson's Pated Oct. 17, 1828

EPHRAIM MOORE, Mortgagee Whittlesey & Mumford, Att'ys.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a resolution of the Trustees of the Village of Rochester, passed the third day of July, in in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and other resolutions subsequent there:e, directing the construction jot Sewer from Troup street to Brown's Mill race ; and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said Sewer, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners, occupants and others, interested in all the houses or lots intended to be benefited by said Sewer, was duly made and afterwards returned to, and ratified by, the said Trustees, by which assessed. Ellsworth Avery and Theodore P Clark were assessed the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, for Lot number one hundred and fifty seven, on the plan or plat of the village of Rochester, made by Nathaniel Rochester, lying at the corner of Buffalo and Hart Streets: and whereas, by a rule of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, on an appeal to the said Court from the said assessment, entered June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the sum of thirty sev-en dollars and sixteen cents was deducted from the said assessment to the said Ellsworth Avery and Theodore P. Clark, and assessed upon James Love, an occupant of part of said Lot number one hundred and fifty seven: and, whereas, the whole of the said sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents still remains due and unpaid: Now, therefore, the owner or owners of the said Lot, are hereby required to pay the said sum of money so assessed upon the said Lot as aforesaid, to the Treasurer of the village of Rochester, within six months after the first publication of this notice, and if default shall be made in such payment the said Lot will be sold at public auction on the twenty ninth day of April next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon at the Court House, in he village of Rochester, at the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the said sum assessed on the said Lo:, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and cost thereof.

Village of Rochester.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR FACTORY.

John SEARS, Hair Dresser, Carrol-street, opposite the Mansion House, from New York, has the honor to inform the ladies of Rechester and its vicinity that he has now opened'his store of Ornamental Hair Work, with a large assortment of Fashiona-ble Hair Work of the best workmanship, which he will sell wholesale and retail.— Cor itry dealers have now a fair opportunity by: nding their orders for any article in his line which will be thankfully received and be a ended to on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE. 75,000 Feet of PINE TIMBER E. MOORE.

A LL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate pay t. E. MOORE. Rochester, Sept. 30, 1828.

NOTICE.

LL Persons holding Land articles of the A subscriber, whose payment become due on the 1st of July next, are informed that puntual payment upon that day will be strict ly required—And all persons holding simi lar articles, upon which any payment or in-stalment is now due, are also informed that payment of all arrears must be made by or

before that day.

W. W. MUMFORD.

Rochesler, May 25, 1828.

16. 6w

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, has been dissolved.

EBN'R GRIFFIN, Oct. 13, 1828. SELAH MATTHEWS.

SELAH MATTHEWS—Attorney at Law, has his office for the present, in the room occupied by Judge Chields, in Whitney's Buildings, Carroll Street.

Rochester, Oct. 13, 1828. 36 tf

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES of LAND, well water-ed, and pleasantly situated, with some improvement, lying in the town of Greece, westwardly four miles from the mouth of the Genesee River, half a mile from the centre of the above town, known by the name of the Lewis Lot For further particulars, enquire of A. M. Schemerhorn, cashier of the bank, Rochester, or of the owner, Moses Lewis, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county. Oct. 10, 1828. 36

STRAY COLT

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or a bout the first of April last, a dark bay Mare Colt, two years old last spring, rather large of her age. She had a small star in her forehead, slim tail, and light mane, both black: said Colt was very active in leaping fences, &c. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where it may be found, will be liberally rewarded.
HENRY H. BROWN.

Rochester, Oct. 8, 1828.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE semi annual meeting of the Mon-roe county MEDICAL SOCIETY,

SAW LOGS WANTED.

WISH to purchase a quantity of LOGS for sawing. White Ash, Ash, Beach, Chesnut, White-wood, or Maple—to be de livered in the Erie Canal, or Mill Race, near the east end of the Aqueduct. Apply to H. ELY. Reochster, Sept. 15, 1828. 32 3wk

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who have unsettled acthe late firm of Ambrose & Wells, will take notice that the accounts are left with La Fayette Collins, Esq. for settlement and collection; and if they appear to arrange the same before the 16th of August next, they will zave cost. The creditors of said Ambrose, and of the late firm of Ambrose and wells, are requested to meet at the office of said Collins to settle their claims on the 16th of August next.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to me are request-A ed to make payment soon, as much longer indulgence cannot reasonably be ask-J. FRAZER. May 20, 1828.

BANK COFFEE-HOUSE, AUBURN.

THE subscribers, under the firm of J. H BACON & Co, have taken the large three story *Brick Building*, opposite the Bank, and fitted it up as a Public House. The old line Mail, Pilot, Eagle and Tele-graph, Stages from the east, the Pilot and Telegraph from the west, and the Ithica, Homer and Canal Coaches, arrive at, and depart from their house daily. & Every accommodation to travellers will be afforded to make their stay agreeable.

JOHN H BACON

THOMPSON MAXWELL Auburn, July 23, 1828. 25,3w

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken into partnership Mr. John F. Bush, and business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of T. Kempshall Co. at my old stand, Carroll-st.
May 14. THO'S KEMPSHALL.

THOMAS KEMKSHALL & CO.

Thomas Kempshall, and the bern of the paymen.

Atterney for the Trustees of the followers.

Thomas Kempshall, and the paymen. Apply to the substitution of the Trustees of the followers.

Thomas Kempshall, and the paymen. Apply to the substitution of the paymen.

Thomas Kempshall, and the paymen. Apply to the substitution of the paymen.

Thomas Kempshall, and the paymen. Apply to the substitution of the most reason that the paymen. Apply to the substitution of the most reason the paymen. Apply to the substitution of the paymen. Apply to the



He has also the honor to inform the ladies of Rochester and its vicinity that he will devote two days in each week to occasing and repairing old curls in the acatest manner, to look nearly aswell as new. The Indies and gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves

He has now on hand a general assortment of perfumery, razors, penknives, &c of the best quality. He has also fitted up a saloon for gentlemen's hair dressing in the latest fashion, where he will be happy to wait on the public. Gentlemen will be fitted with wigs, or toupees, on the shortest notice. Best prices given for long hair June 17.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED, -- The subscriber is paying the highest price, in CASH, for FLAX SEED, at the "Rechester Oil Mill."

Aug. 1828. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON.

NOTICE. THE subscriber has formed a connexion in business with Mr. WM. PEASE, and will hereafter carry on business un-der the firm of FRAZER & PEASE, at

der the firm of FRAZER Rochester. May 20, 1828. SAMUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL—An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of ani-

mal. such as Rheumatism. contraction of the Nerves, Swellings Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Harness or Saddle Galls, which it never fails to cure. It is also a speedy cure for Burns, Culs and Sores whether new or old. -ALSO-

SKERRIT'S SALVE. This Salve has not its equal for the cure of

all manner of fresh wounds, whether cut by edge tools or other instruments-Also for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Scurvy Sore, Ulcers, &c. &c. For sale by
J. PORTER,

GEO. E. HAYES, ALSO BY
G. HITCHCOCK, & co.

Druggist, Rochester.
29 Canandaigua.

August 26, 1828. MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

FOR SALE,

OR exchange for Village Property, O farm of thirty acres of land on the Buffalo Road, 3 1-2 miles from the Bridge, with a good Frame House, 36 feet by 24,18 feet posts, and five or six acres clear SO, a lot on Elizabeth-street, close by Gosline's Ware house. For terms, enquire of John Hanafin, nexr door to the Pest Office, Rochester, May 17, 1828.

CHAIRS!! CHAIRS :1

THE subscriber, as agent for the man-ufacturer, offers for sale elegant gilt back, flag seat CHAIRS, one third cheaper than ever before offered in this marketand cannot fail to please those who wish

G W. PRATT. Auction and Commisson Store, Buff St. Rochester, Aug. 1st 1828.

WOOL CARDING & CLOTH



DRESSING STEAM MILL. THE subscribers having recently purcha-

sed the Steam Mill in the Town of Riga, and Village of Churchville, which was built new last year by Mr. Willey, intend carrying on all the various branches of business with punctuality and despatch. All reasonable credit will be given, and charges unform with others. The badge themselve to the public that the Wood Carding and Cloth Dressing shall be attended to by the first rate workmen. All loss or damage shall be award to the content. be made good to the owners. pease, Gates, & Co.

Rochester, September 2, 1828.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sal

MILL, in Riga, ove mile and half below Churchville, or Black Creek first quality, in good order for flowering an packing. There are two Saw Mills and Clothier's Shop situated on the same dan The mill floured and packed some thousand barrels last season, which passed for the fir quality in New York. -AT.SO-



FOR SALE. a FARM, co taining 135 acres of land, the first quality, lying with forty rods of the above m tioned mill, together with new HOUSE and BAR

new HOUSE and BARN
the House 26 by 26, with
under-ground room, with a good well in a
same: the Barn has a good Shed. The
ure 60 acres of improvement, and is hat
somely situated, and well watered, toget
with an orchard of 300 rees, which pro ced 50 barrels of cider last season. whole can be had on the most reasons terms, and a liberal credit given for a

123 ACRES of WOOD and TIM-Terms—twenty dollars per acre, on credit till 1st July, with good security and interest, in lots of ten acres, or over.

J. BISSELL, Jr. Hochester, Dec. 21, 1827.

CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES.

-Bonds and Mortgages baving from one to five or six years to run, being well secared on real estate are wanted, for which eash and a portion of good and cheap lands will be paid. The terms will be favorable. Apply to O. WILDER. Three doors south of Christopher's Mansion Liouse, Carroll-st. April 12, 1828.

NOTICE. To all who have unsettled accounts with me, please have the goodness to call at my office, which is at present over the store which I have formerly occupied, and settle the same, and you will much oblige yours.

E. MOORE. much oblige yours. May 1, 1823.

NOTICE.

DROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber for the sale of the Juil and Lot of the county of Monroe; And also, for the parchase of a suitable Lot for a new jarl

for s. id county.
MATTHEW BROWN, Jun. Aug. 18.

SMALL FARM containing about forty acres, about two miles west of Charle C. Lunts in this village; on the premises a young Orchard, and a Log House —Also a Lavern Stand to cent, on the main Road a Few rods east of the Big Falls in this village. For further particulars enquire of S. B. BARTLETT, on the premises

THE subscriber being about closing his . mercantile business, offers his Goods at cost. A short Lease of the Store can be had if vanted.

April, 15 1828.

ALSO FOR SALE 30 village Lots, in the vicinity of the Canal Harford-st. formerly called Lisle Rand-two or three of these are calculated for Basins or dry Docks. E. MOORE. April 7th 1823

MEDICAL NOTICE. B. VAN SCOY, Physician and Surgeon ars, tenders his professional services to the thhabitants of said Corners, and solicits such a share of their patronage as they shall judge he merits, after duly weighing his shill in the " healing art." Parma, April 13, 1828.

HE copartnership existing between thes obscribers will be dissolved in a few

days. It is necessary that all unsettled ac-Counts should be liquidated immediately. Those who prefer settling their accounts with us, to settling them with a constable will do well to embrace the opportunity of-fered. We mean what we say. BACKUS & MARVIN.

Rochester, April 7th, 1828.

CHAMPLAIN GLASS, &c. THE subscribersare now receiving a regular supply of GLASS from the new Factory at Burlington, Vermont, and which will compare with any made in the United Any size, not on hand, from 6 by 8 to 17 by 22, can be furnished at short no-tice.—ALSO—English, Crown, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Geneva Glass-and, as usual, a full supply of Paints, Oils, Dyc-stuffs, Ship Chandlery, &c. embracing every article required in either of the above branches Also, Window Sash, Pails, Booms, Auburn Prison Ware. Grinding our own Paints and Dye-woods, we can safely recommend them to be of the first quality.
S. M. SMITH, & Co.

No. 4, Buffalo st. Rochester. 17 Swk June 3, 1828.

OXEN FOR SALE WO pair good OXEN. Apply to H. ELY. S. 15, 1828. 32 3wks

NOTICE. The subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that he continues the business of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressor in the stone building payt de Mr Lyman's Brewery, at the east end of the aquaduct. With experienced work-men, and strict attention, and good machinery, he hopes to give satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom, who may depend upon having their work done well and on as good terms as any other shap in the place. Most kinds of produce received in payment for work. Wool carded on

shares Blue Dying and other colours done m good style and warrented. JAMES DOBBIN. Rochester, June 9, 1828.

THE MASONIC REVIEW.

ANTI-MASONIC MAGAZINE. (Thirty-two octave pages)

To be published monthly, in an elegant pamphlet form, designed to show the origin, to expers the pretensions, and fully ounfold the true character and tendency of FREE MASONRY. By HENRY DA-NA WARD, A. M. "A Master Ma; NO." TERMS—\$2,00 a year in advance —\$2,50 after six months.

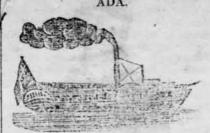
The Masonic Review is intended to be a while the members of the Fraternity will be reated with all possible respect. If will ful-y illustrate the origin, the principles, and he dangerous tendency of Free Masonry acing its history, dissipating its mystery, nd bringing its glorious pretensions to the ar of public judgment, and its boasted light the test of truth. It will wipe from the me of Solomon the reproach of being the rst Grand Master, and from the " Holy . Johns" the imputation of having been minent patrons of Free Masonry. The ntique to delight in titles of Most Worshiprice Illustrious, &c. and while grown publicly parade in aprens.

New York, Aug 14, 1828. The Editor has received the following from Anti-Masonic General Corresponding

Rochester, Aug. 26, 1828. Mr. WARD is known to us as a zealous and le writer upon the subject of Speculative e Masenry. He is impelled to this task nsiderations of the most elevated chater; and we earnestly recommend his rk to the patronage of all the friends of re-ons truth and civil liberty.

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

DRITISH STEAM PACKET CAN-



CAPTAIN HUGH RICHARDSON, PLYING betwixt York and Niagara, (weather permitting.) Leaves Ningara, daily for York, precisely at 7 o'clock every morning. Sunday excepted—arrives at York at half past 11, morning. Leaves York daily for Ningaran, precisely at 2 p. M. Saturday excepted—arrives at Niagara at half past 6 p. M. Terms—After Cabin and Quarter Deck, \$2. Fore Cabin and Deck, \$1. N. B. A gun will be fired and colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting. H. RICHARDSON,

Master and Managing Owner York, April 8, 1828.

NOTICE.-All persons whose notes and accounts due the subscriber are of six months standing, are requested to make immediate payment—as on the 10th day of Sept, next they will be left with his attorney without respect of persons.

S. G. ANDREWS. August 14, 1828

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their old friends and patrons that their copartnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of May, inst and that they have left the notes and accounts of those in debted with Moses Chapin, Esquire, for callection. FRED'K F. BACKUS GEORGE MARVIN.

Rochester, May 20, 1828. 15

NOTICE -The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, unexisting between the undersigned, uner the firm of Works & Graves, has been lissolved by mutual consent. All notes and ocounts, as the claims upon the said firm. vill be adjusted by Jacob Graves, who is loly authorized for that purpose SAMUEL WORKS,

August 5, 1828

O MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. ■ I will receive, to Manufacture, on very reasonable terms, the ensuing winter 25 to 30,000 bushels WHEAT

JACOB GRAVES.

H. ELY.

Rochester, Jan. 4, 1828.

POCHESTER READING ROOM—
The subscriber has concluded to establish a READING ROOM, in connection with his Library, in the Globe Buildings. He has made arrangements to furnish his room with a variety of the best News-papers, and other Literary Publications and he can assure the public that he will be enabled to keep an establishment wor-thy of a reading community. All persons who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are respectfully invited to call and subscribe for its support.

The terms are \$1 per quarter, or \$-per year. Strangers of respectability, who do not stay to exceed one week, are invited to call and read the news without any ex-T. SCOTT

TO RENT,

THE west half of the spacious three-sto-I ry stone house, situate on the cornerol Spring and Sophia streets.

ALSO.-The two story dwelling I now occupy, pleasantly situated on Mill street, near Whitney & Brown's Mill. It is a good location for a boarding house, has a good well, cistern, wood and carriage house. For particulars enquire of E. F. Marshall, or the subscriber. G. MOREY.

N. B .- All persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing for a length of time, and are now due, are requested to make payment by the 1st of 9th month next, unless they wish to receive a printed letter, accompanied with answer all orders from others in this region G. MOREY. an officer to read it.

THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR

1829: BY EDWARD GIDDINS.

OR sale by the author at his residence a few doors west of the Post Office. Buffalo street, by the thousand, gross, ozen or single.

Orders from any part of the United States, or from the Canadas, enclosing ash, will be punctually attended to. This Almanac has already taken an

unprecedented circulation. Twenty thousand copies have been disposed of since the first of July last; and they have | een sent on order or otherwise, into almost every state in the Union; it is replete with masonic information, comprised in 48 pages of close print, embelished with thirteen plates illustrative of the conspiracy with copious explanations, and contains a statement of facts, TO THE CER-TAIN KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUTHOR, respecting the manner in which Captain William Morgan, (bound and hoodwinked,) was brought to Fort Niagara-taken over the river into Canada-returned again and confined in the magazine of that fortess by masonic conspiratorsthe consultations by them respecting the final disposal of him-the conversation that took place between him and themand the false arguments made use of to hide this outrage from the public, &c .-PRICE 7 dollars per gross, 75 cents per doz. 12 1-2 cents single.

ALSO, For sale as above, a complete assortment of ANTI-MASONIC PUBLICATIONS, among which are the following, viz: Freemasoury by a Master Mason, Stearns with an appendix. Report of Lewiston Committee, Solemn Warning, Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry,

Proceedings of the Le Roy Convention, Covenant with Death, a Sermon by R. San-

born,
Southwick's Oration,
Plain Truth by Edler Stearns,
Crary's Speech,

ke &c. &c. N.B.—Now in the press, and will hortly be for sale as above, the secrets and ceremonies of the Upper Degrees of Masonry, as divulged by the Convention of seceding Maaons on the 4th of July,

Rochester, Sept. 30, 1828. 34tf. 6 Editors favorably disposed will please give the above a few insertions.

ELECTION NOTICE. A T the next general election to be held on the first Monday of November next, a Senator will be chosen to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Charels H. Carrol, as mentioned in the annexed letter from the Searctary of

State. Dated Rochester, Oct. 11, 1828. I SEYMOUR, Shiff State of New-York, ? Secretary's office, }
Albany, October 8th, 1828.

Sir-I hereby give you notice that at the next General Election a Senator is to be ly the vacancy occasioned by the resignafice will expire on the last day of Decem-

A. C. FLAGG, Sec'y of State.
To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

WANTED-A middle aged Woman capable of taking charge of the work of a family, who can furnish satisfactory recomendations for character and industry. Enquire at this office .- May 21, 1829.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers have formed a connex ion in the Tanning and Currying busi ness and carry it on in all its various bran-ches at the old stand of Works & Graves, in Mason street a few doors north of the mar ket, where may be found a general assortment of Leather of all kinds, as low as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or approv-

Continuance of the patronage of the old customers of Works & Graves is research live solicited. Cash paid for Hides and Skins at all times. JACOB GRAVES. DANIEL GRAVES. 37

EMPORIUM OF FASHION. Three doors South of the Mansion House

H. WASHBURN, Merchant Tai A. H. WASHBURN, Merchant Tai-lor, has just returned from New-York with a large and elegant assortment of fresh imported Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c. purchased at the present reduced prices, and will be sold at a small advance. Among them are-Extra Velvet, Black, Blue, Olive and Fashionable Brown. Super fine Black, Blue, Olive, Steel mixed Oxford do. Brown Clarrets, and Green Broadcloths. ALSO-Super fine, Black, Blue, Drab, Olive, Mixed, Steel do. Oxford Cassimeres. ALSO—A superior assort-ment of Black, Brown, Lt. Blue and Black Striped Silks White, Striped, Figured, and to make their stay agreeable. Buff Marseilles. White, Striped, Buff and Figured, Valenties Vestings A good assortment of Stocks, of various colors, Gentlemen's Collars, Super fine Brown & White French Drilling Brown French Linnens Black Circassian, Black French Bombazines, superior articles.

A. H. W. returns his grateful ac knowledgements to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and prom ises to devote himself, industriously and faithfully, to all orders with which they may ontinue to favour him.

Rochester, May 20th 1828.

WANTED-20 GIRLS, from 10 to 15 years of age, to learn Ornamenta Hair Work. JOHN ROBINSON, Hair Cutter.

Exchange-st. Roohester, Aug. 26.

HAMILTON Justice of the Peace has opened his Office in the room for merly occupied by Joel Wheeler, Esq Rochester, January 14, 1828

New Ornamental Hair Factory. JOHN ROBINSON, HAIR CUT TER, (Sign of the Golden Eagle, Ex-change Street, Rochester.) having employed some of the first rate workers in all branches of PLAIN AND ORNANENTAL HAIR WORK, and having procured direct from the city some new cases of Hair, informs the public that he has commenced the above business so extensively as to be enabled to dealing in the same article—and he pledges one hundred dollars that his Hair Work shall be cheaper and superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

OLD CURLS drawnal and new. Rochester, Ang. 21, 1828.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, AT GENESEO, NEW-XORK

THE first term of the second year will October next. The branches pursued are Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geogra-phy, History Arethmetic, and the higer branches of Mathematics, together with Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, a suitable apparatus being provided for this purpose There is also a library attached to the school, which is open to all students. The sche! ars are divided into three classics according to their progress from the elementary studies to the higher branches of Mathematics, Science and the Ancient and Modern Lan-

The school is kept ten hours every week aey excepting Saturday, the afternoon of which the students have allowed for recrea-

There are two terms in the year, the first commencing on the first day of October and closing on the seventh of March; the second commencing on the 21st of March and closing on the 15th of August.

The charges for tutition &c. are as fol-

Tutition for the Junior class,

" "Middle class, "1000 per term " 1000 per term " Senior class, "14 00 " " Board, including the washing and care of bedding, "1 25 " week, Washing, "37 1 2 " "

The expense of fuel and lights is equally

livided among the students. No scholar is received for less than half term payable in advance. If parents wish their children to be provided with any articles of clothing or furniture at the instituetructors for that purpose. Bills for board will be issued for all scholars at the close and middle of each term. All students are required to live in the boarding house be longing to the school, unless their parents reside in town. Each one must provide himself with a bedstead, bedding, towels, &c All the members are strictly required to attend church on the Sabbath. Parents are requested to direct whether their children shall attend the Episcopal, Presbyterian or

Methodist churches. SETH SWEETSER, Instructors C. C. FELTON, H. R. CLEVELAND, Temple-Hill, August 15, 1828.

P. PARKER is now opning a stock P. PARKER is now opining a score of GOODS. Those wishing to purchase will find it for their interest to call. Carrol-st. June 10, 1828. 18. 4wks

100 Village LOTS, eligibly situated, for sale on liberal terms, by BISSELL, Jr.

Rochester, August , 1827.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. HE sale of the Lots which were advertised to take place on the 15th Inst. is deferred to 26th of June, at 10, A. M. when 2 eligibly situated business Lots, and

4 Dwelling Houses will be offered at public ELISHA ELY, vendue, by JOSIAH BISSELL, ir. Rochester, May 27, 1828. The above sale is posponed unil MON-ET IS more plenty.

NEW JEWELRY STORE. C. BURR has opened a JEWEL A ORY STORE in the place recently rupied as a Stage-Office by Adams & Blinn, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Carroll-streetwhere will be kept sonstantly on Lord a general assortment of WATCHES. JEW-ELRY, MILITARY GOODS, and most other ariticles in his line of business.— WATCHES faithfully repaired, on short notice:—and all other branches of his business attended to with promptness and accu-

" PIONEER"

From Rochester to Lewiston. THIS Morning the "PIONEER" Line at half past three o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Lewiston same day. Leaves Ro-chester for Utica at four o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Auburn same day.

IRA MERRILL. June 27, 1928.

BANK COFFEE-HOUSE,

AUBURN. HE subscribers, under the firm of J. H BACON & Co, have taken the large three story Brick Building, opposite the Bank, and fitted it up as a Public House. The old line Mail, Pilot, Eagle and Telegraph, Stages from the east, the Pilot and Telegraph from the west, and the Ithica, do. Carnation do. Codington and Lt. Blue Homer and Canal Coaches, arrive at, and depart from their house daily. 15 Every accommodation to travellers will be afforded

JOHN H BACON, THOMPSON MAXWELL Auburn, July 23, 1828.

WANTED immediately, a boy from 13 to 14 years of age, as an apprent ice to the Baking Business. Apply to GARNSEY & TAYLOR. Rochester, August 12, 1828.

WHISKEY.

200 Gals. Stones Whiskey, from Jef-ferson County, equal to Monon-gahela, just received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Swaims Pa nacea; La Grange's Salt Rheum Oint-ment; Yate's Corn Salve; Balm of Colum bia to cure and prevent Baldness; Bartholomew's Elexer of Life, for the cure of fever and ague and other fevers ; Huntington, s fever and ague Pills; Anderson's Mott's Cough Drops; Anderson's Hooper's and Jame's Pills; together with a general

Rochester, Exchange-st.

To the Electos of Incos Co unty. ITHOUT, in any manner attempting to mingle in the political conflicts of the day, or uniting my fortunes with any party, I offer myself, singly and alone, for your sufrages as Clerk of Monroe County, at the ensu-ing election. I am induced to this from a sense of duty to myself and family. I feel myself competent, having discharged the duties of done business with me to say. I have no am bitious views to be gratified, or the interest political friend or party to serve. elected, I promise a strict personal attention to all the duties of the office, and pledge my self, that, so far as my knowledge and abili ties will enable me, the public shall be most faithfully served.

JEREMIAH CUTLER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office—Albany, August 12, 1828— SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election, a Governor and Lieut. Governor are to be elected.

And also, that a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in place of Samuel Wilkeson, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. And that an Elector of President and Vice President is to be chosen for the Twenty

seventh Congressional District. And also, that a Clerk of the County of Monroe, is to be elected in the place of Simon stone, 2d, deceased.

A. C. FLAGG. Secretary of State. To the Sheriff [Clerk or First Judge] of the County of Monroe.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Rochester, Aug. 18, 1828. The above is a copy of a notice received by me from the Secretary of State. J. SEYMOUR.
Sheriff of Monroe County

NEW SPRING GOODS. W . S. WHIT'TL SEY, has just received his stock of Spring Goods, omprising almost every thing that is cheap fashionable, among other things are Plaid and striped Batteste

Plain blk. do

Superior blk. Camblet, Mixt do. Black Lace Veils English Thread Laces Splendid assortment Barriege dress hkfs Plain and fid. Swiss Mulls Small plaid & strip'd Ginghams for chil'n Brown Drillings Striped Florentines Large assortment parasols Silk Umbrellas

Gentlemens' Leghorn Hats Yellow Cradles and Baskets Vellow Mats 3000 Pieces fine and common Paper Hangings and Borders 500 Patent Window Blinds ALSO, an extensive assortment of domes-tic goods, at prices much lower than usual

FOR SALE, by the subscriber, BOT TLED CIDER & PORTER, of the first quality for family use, sent to a ny part of the village. VINEGAR b large or small quantities, opposite the Rochester House, Exchange Street.

J. P. NEEDHAM.

Rochester, June 3, 1828.

WESTERN LANDS. FEW thousand acres of the first rate A LAND located in the State of Illinois, for sale on the most accommodating terms and indisputable titles given. Enquire of E. GIDDINS, Buffalo Street, a few doors west of the Post Office. Rochester, April 1, 1828.

NEW GOODS—FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, JUST received by D. P. PARKER (Carrol-st.—ALSO—520 yards in grain Carpet-1,000 tolls Paper Hangings, and 200 rolls Bordering

Rochester, Dec. 15, 1827

BOOK BINDING.—CEORGE H No. 9, Frinance-st., over the Album Printing Office, all orders with which he may be favored to bind any quantity of

JOHN MARCHANT. April 8, 1828.

REMOVAL.

T. LINCOLN, TAILOR, has removcommences its regular daily trips from ed to the Exchange Buildings, over H. Bis-Rochester to Lowiston. Lowes Rochester sel's Lottery Office, where he solicits the patronage of his triends and the public generally

N. B. Cutting done as usual, on short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made. - Rochester, Apl. 8th, 1828

200 BUSHELS OF GOOD FIELD PEAS, for sale by S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 4. Buffalo-st.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE HESSELRIGE, OR THE DEATH OF LADY WALLACE With other Pcems-By Amica Religionis

WOOD.-11 acres scattering WOOD. near Cleaveland's Mill, for sale by J. BISSELL, Jr. December 10, 1827. NOTICE.—The copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm

of Dyer & Benton, has been dissolved by mu-MOSES DYER. CHAPLES BENTO

August 12, 1828. WILLIAMS BISHOP, Justice of the Peace, has his office in the base-

ment story of the Court F use. HEODORE F TALBOT, Attorney at Law has moved to Rochester— His Office is directly opposite to the Court House in Buffalo-st.

FOR SALE, A HOUSE and LOT situated in that part of East Rochester called Dublin .-- This Lot contains upwards of an acre, good STONE QUARRY thereon adjoining the River, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Genesee Falls. The House is a large and commodious Framed Building, suitable for the reception of a genteel fami-

N. B. For farther particulars enquire of assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries. for sale by
W. S. ROSSITER

N. B. For farther particulars enquire of
M Kelly, Proprietor, one door north of
Enworth's Tavern.
Rochester, March 3d, 1828. Rochester, March 3d, 1829.

HEMP AND FLAX MACHINE.

HE Machine for breaking HEMP and FLAX, either rotted or unrotted, in
ORRIN E. GIBBS, Surroga de vented by Joseph Hines, and William Bain, (the right of using which, is secured to them hy Patent,) may be seen at Stillwater Vil-lage' Saratoga County, New York, where it has been in successful operation since the last season. This labor saving Machine sursaid office, generally, for the last four years and office, generally, for the last four years as Deputy Clerk, with what ability I leave it is believed throughout the world. It is so passes any yet offered to the public, for the hundred thousand flutes operates on hemp or flax pr minute, in sufficient force to crack and dislodge the stem, and at the same time preserved unimpaired the coat or fibre. When well tended the Machine will brake three nundred weight of flax or hemp in at hour. The Machine in this village is dri ven by steam power; and the shives which are made in breaking hemp serve as fuel both for the engine and drying-house, in all cases producing an excess of at least one half for other uses : thus saving an expense

> nience of those interactual These who wish ocular demonstration of the correctness of this statement, are desired to call and examine for themselves All persons are forbid using this Machine without licence from the patentees. The subscriber offers for sale the right to use the machine in any territory of the United States, not before sold, on reasonable terms, com, munications in writing, post paid, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH HINES. Stillwater Village, July 12th, 1828.

Since it has been ascertained by experiment that Hemp and flax can be divested of its glutinous and vegatable substance, after breakinng, with less expense and greater safety than before, by the simple use of water—the above Machine is increased in vaue. To the public and those engaged in the culture and manufacture of hemp and flax-in asmuch as these important articles of American growth and consumption, can now be manufactured at home, of as good a quality, and at a much less expense than in any other country. The undesigned have fully tested this newly discovered and highly improved mode of rotting and cleaning of hemp and flax; and can with confidence recommend its adoption to the public. Three days immersion in still or running water is sufficient to cleanse the fibre of its vegetable substance. After which it will only require to be dried by the sun, or the drying house; and again run through the machine, to render it dentile and fit for use. Any informa-tion respecting this process, or the use of the machine, as well as the culture or manufacture of hemp or flax, will be readily imparted on application to the subscribers or

JOSEPH HINES
JAS. W STRANAHAN.
S. P. HINES. Stillwater Village, July 12th, 1828.

ROCHESTER BATH HOUSE, on the south side of Buffalo Street,

S now open, and will constantly be kept open, from 5 o'clock in the morning, until 10 in the evening, for the reception of visitors.

D. P. KETCHUM. Rochester, June 17, 1828.

POR SALE—A number of first rate East-ern WAGONS. Enquire of WM. BLOSS.

TO RENT-The HOUSE now occapied by T. L. BACON, on Buffalo Street, near the Burying Ground.

East Rochester, June 10, 1828. 18

STRAY COW.—Taken up on Tuesday the 2d inst. a cow, about four years old, redish brindle, line back—one white hind leg, white tail, and gives milk. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay heavys and take her away. charges and take her away. JOHN HARPER.

Bergen, Sept. S, 1828.

ROCHESTER BATH HOUSE. HE present occupant will sell a lease of the above-named establisment, running five years, from the third of may next. For in any style, at reasonable pri- further information enquire of the present es. ALSO—Paper ruled to any pattern. occupant on the premises. I wish that all Rochester, Jan 7, 1828.

43 those who have tickets would call and bather. them out by the 3d of December, for I wish TO LET.—Two Dwelling Houses, very to bathe out all the tickets that I have sold, for after the third of Dec. the establishment will be closed for the year. Likewise it is requested, that the present subscribers to the bath would pay over their subscription what is due to A. Reynolds, Agent, as I have signed over the subscription to Doct. Vaugh, for the payment of my rent. D. P. KETCHUM.

Rochester, September 29, 1828.

New and Important Medicine.

INTERMITTANT AGUE FEVER PULL.—
To those who are afflicted with this distressing disease, the subscriber offers a new and sovereign remedy, in form of a PILL. The proprietor, from an experience of more than fifteen years, with invariable suc-

cess, feels confident that those, who makea trial, observing strictly the directions accompanying each box, will not be disappointed.
The above PHLS for sale at the store of William Rossiter, two doors north of the Canal, Exchange-st. Rochester, and by the proprietor, in Cairo. Greene county, N. Y.

GURDON HUNTINGTON. April 21, 1828.

Py order of the Honorable Moses Cha-pin, first Judge of Monroe County Courts—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter Neer, of Penfield, in said County, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Town of Gates in the County of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoou, why an assignment of the said Insolvent's Estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated this twenty-think day of September, 1828.

MONROE COUNTY, In matter of sale of real os-swrogate's Cilles. ss. State of Job Gaskill, dec'd.

ON reading and filing the petition of Henry Brewster, Administrator of all the Goods, Chattels, &c. of Job Gaskil?, late of Riga, in the County of Monroe, deceased—IT WAS ORDERED that all Peters sons interested in the Estate of the said do ceased, do appear before me, Orrin E. Gibbs. Surrogate of said County, at my office, it i Rochester, on Tuesday the 28th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause, if any they have . why the whole of the Real Estate, where

for Monroe Com aty. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of Mone v, secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearin ; date the twenty sixth day of April, one thou sand eight hundred and twenty-eight, exc-cuted by Moses Willson and Mary his wife to Frederick Whittlesey, of all that certain constructed as to operate one hundred and twelve times on every inch of the stem; & when running at full speed, rising of two when running at full speed, rising of two ing now the Town of Greece, in the Countries of Mannes and heing a part of Lot. No. ty of Monroe, and being a part of Lot. No. 69, in said Township, according to the map of said Town, as surveyed by Augustus Por-ter, which part of the said Lot No. 69, is all that part thereof conveyed to the said Moses Willson by Indenture, bearing even date, with the said Mortgage, executed by Samuel W. Parsons and Mary his wife, and which part lies north of the Ridge Road, and is bounded on the south by the centre or middle of the said Road, and is supposed to com tain thirty-one acres of Land :- Norici : 18 to the proprietors of two cord of wood pr day. Experience has proved that the shives hereby given that by virtue of a powe i of sale contained in said mortgage, and pu rsumay be used as fuel in distilling and for othant to the statute in such case made and er steam power to equal advantage. This Machine may be worked either by steam or ided, the above described premises will be salked public auction at the Court Ho use in the village of Rochester, in the county of water power, as may best suit the conve-Monroe, on the twenty-fourth day of De-

cember next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated, Rochester, Jone 21st, 1828. FRED'K WHITTLE, SEY, Mortgas ec. G. H. MUMFORD, Attorney.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money se cured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundr ed and seventeen, executed by Leman Critter den and Betsey his wife, to Daniel Penfield! of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in township number thirteen, it the fourth range of town-ships in the (then) county of Ontario, and state of New-York, viz:—Fifty acres of land to be taken off from the south part of the next, west division of lat number for the next, we have the next division of lat number for the next, we have the next division of lat number for the next, we have the next division of lat number for the next, we have the next division of lat number for the next, we have the next division of lat number for the next division of lat number the next division of the next division of lat number the next division of the next division of lat number the next division of the next divisio north west division of lot number fortytwo in said township and to be bounded as follows, viz: - East, west, and south by the lines of said division, and north by forty-siz acres and sixty-five rods of land, owned and possessed by Abner Nichols [a part of the same division] and to contain said quanti-ty of fifty acres of land, agreeable to the survey of James Smedly, Esq. including all highways if any there be;—and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber, notice is hereby given that by a virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage the said mortgaged premises will be said at public avertice present to the be seld at public auction, pursuant to the statue in such case made and provided, at the house now occupied by Jonathan Baker, in the town of Penfield, in the county of Monroe, on the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

-Dated the 12th day of May, 1828.

HENRY CHAMPION, Assigner.

1. Adams, Att'y.

TUESDAYS. POR TWO DOLLARS PER AN. NUM. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, QVHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR, MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1,50

COLUMBUS, Before the University of Salamanca. BY MISS SIGOURNEY.

Columbus found, that, in advocating the spherical figure of the earth he was in danger of being con-victed, not only of error, but of heterodoxy.—

St STEPHEN's cloistered hall was proud In learning's pomp that day-For there a robed and stately crowd Pressed on in long array; Some from stern vigit's measured hours, Where trembling penance knelt,

Some, from arched domes or hermit bowers, Where cowled Science dwelt. Approach that conclave high? What mighty thoughts his bosom stir,

And fire his sparkling eye? His toil stained hands the pictured chart With dauntless zeal display, While words of wonder from his heart Win forth their rushing way.

What hath he said? their frowns are dark

In muttered tones they speak. And lines upon their tablets mark Which flush the ashen cheek. The Inquisition's vengeful doom Seems traced on brows severe.

And heresy from burning tomb Groans on the startled car. Courage, bold Genoese! for Time Thy splendid wreath shall crown;

That yast and undiscovered clime Where pathless forests frown, The Heaven wrapt mountain's haughty brow The Indian with his bow, The gold sown rocks and rivers, thou To thankless Spain shall show

Courage, world finder !- thou hast need ? In fate's unfolding scroll, Dark wrongs and nameless woes I read, That rack the no le soul ; Pale Envy's shaft in secret hurled Ingratitude's dire pain-

The bitter payment of the world To those who wear her chain. On ! on ! creation's secrets probe, Its cortain rend in twain, And give the old and crime-sick globe

Her sisters' broad domain ; Then with torn heart and smothered frown Exhaust the cop of scorn, And in thy lowly grave lie down, The glorious, yet forlorn.

The Mechanic. - If the dignity of things may be measured by their importance and the power, which moves the world They do not want the " whereon to stand" of Archimedes; they have a sufficient foundation in themselves

What gives to civil nations their superiority over the avage? It is chiefly the meconvenient mansions is substituted for the rude and uncomfortable hut; and "scarlet and fine twined linen" supply the ward-robe, in place of the skins of wild animals. They are the foundation of nearly all the improvements and comforts of life, and further we may say, of the glory and grandeur of the world. By them the farmer ploughs ests of the county? Has the quantity of grain, lour is furnished. To them the poet owes have increased also. the perpetuation of his fame Homer sings and Cæsar triumphs in all ages. Through Plato, and charmed by the eloquence of Cicero; through them we admire the justice of Aristides and the heroism of Leoni-

And much of this is owing to two simple arts, that of printing and the manufacture of By the former learning has been rescued from the gloom of the dark ages; but without the latter, the benefit of printing would be circumsised to very narrow bounds. It is by means of the press, chiefly that so enuch of christendom owes its escape from the thraldom of superstition.

But in speaking of the dignity of the mechanic arts, we could not confine them to the mere hand that executes, without thinking of the head that plans; for without the latter but little more credit would be due to the person who exe cises these arts than to the automaton Turk, who mechanically astonishes the world at the game of chess. To produce the great effects we have mentioned above, to do so much to enlighten, to beautify and improve the world, to labor for the glory and happiness of others, and yet be ignorant of the springs by which the important movements are carried on, would ill comport with the dignity of the mechanic.—
He would be, (if we may compare small things with great,) warmth, and comfort to mankind, without itself being conscious

There is philanthrophy in the mechanic The mechanic who brings to his occupation an inventive, enlightened, and en quiring mind, who is master of his craft, in theory as well as in practice, has more of real philosophy in him than twenty of those minute philosophers who spend their lives in puzzling the world with empty metyphis ical speculations, and of whom Cicero speaks with so much deserved contempt. The mechanic who perfectly understands his trade, as well in the principles as the practice of it, gets himself a degree of no incensiderable rank and honor, and that without the intervention of a college, or the formal vote of a learned corporation. To become an ingenius and enlightened mechanic, it is necessary that the youth who is destined for a trade, should bring to his employment, a mind inquisitive, studious, busy, and inclin-ed to mechanic pursuits Such a mind with ordinary attention to its cultivation, can scarcely fail of becoming in a very considerable degree enlightened. But to the com on scources of information, a good many key and other eastern countries.

ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON mechanics add a very laudable attention to books, to the periodical publications of the day, and to the associations for mutual improvement. Mechanics and apprentices there are cattle, but butter is as little known and used now in the cast as formerly. The creties are formed, which by inducing Turkish herdsmen abound in cattle, live in studious habits, interchange of ideas, and a temperate climate, and daily make cheese, collision of sentiments, must tend to improve the minds of the members in a high degree. There is, in fact, at the present time, a very large share of information and solid practical knowledge among the mechanics of this

> The life of the mechanic, it is true, is a from his brow, he may, perhaps, murmur at his fate, and envy what he considers the easy lot of other professions. But where is the busi ness which exempts a man from a life of la bor ! The life of a Judge, and of the first officer under government is a life of labor. But can these "honorable men" build a ship, or raise a spire to heaven, or exercise all or comfort and grandeur of the world ?—These the mechanic and o; and if he duly reflect on the importance of his labors, he can

From the Paughkeepsie Journal. Sheep.—It seems to be generally agreed among the intelligent farmers in this county, that sheep are the most profitable stock a farmer can keep; and the prevalence of this opinion among the Dutchess county far-mers, has induced them to increase their flocks, until they probably exceed in num-ber the sheep to be found in any other district of the same extent in the United States. Mr. Everett, of Boston, during the last session of Congress, in his speech on the woollens bill, estimated the whole number of sheep in the United States at 13,000,000 At the last census, the returns of sheep in this county amounted to a fraction short of 150,000 It is estimated, by those best ac quainted with the subject, that the increase since that period, has swelled the number, to at least, 450,000. It will thus appear that Dutchess county, embracing a territory less than thirty by forty miles in extent, owns a twenty minth part of all the sheep in the United States

Nor are the flocks of Dutchess less distin guished for the firmness of their fleeces han for the largeness of their numbers In no part of the United States we venture to say, has more care been taken to obtain the best sheep and insure the finest wool; nor do we believe there is any section of the union in which better wool is grown.

Persons who have paid most attention to the subject, and are therefore best qualified to judge correctly, are of opinion that the wool grown in Dutchess county the past year, besides what is manufactured in the families of the growers, is not less than 500, 000 pounds, and that the average price may be set down at 40 cents. This will give the round sum of \$200 000, for the fleeces only, after deducting what is consumed in the various household manufactures, which promankind, there is nothing, perhaps, which can rank above the mechanic arts. In fact, more. If to this be added another \$100,000 for the sale of store and fatted slicep and lambs, it presents a very imposing sum as the annual proceeds of sheep in the county Until within the last ten years, the wool an nually grown in Dutchess, did not, we pre sume, exceed the usual consumption of its inhabitants, for household manufactures Since that time, the increase of sheep has been very rapid, and if the value of this de scription of stock is fully understood and duly appreciated, they will continue to in crease more rapidly than they have hitherto

What has been the effect of this large inthe land, and by them the monarch is of butter and cheese, or of beef and pork an adorned with his crown, and by them the nually sent to market from this county, de peasant is clad in comfortable garments; creased in consequence of the large increase Rodosto is the only town of importance, ous, to take refuge on board the vessels of by them the triumphal arch is raised to the of sheep! Not so. On the contrary, we are and this place is indebted for its prosper-their assured by those who have made it a sub-beity; by them the wealthy roll in chariots ject of inquiry, that the quantity of grain has and this place is indebted for its prosper-ity to Christians. The inhabitants are descendants of captives, whom the Turks of captives, whom the Turks of the 2d Sept. Claxton, arrived and the place is indebted for its prosper-tity to Christians. The inhabitants are descendants of captives, whom the Turks of captives, whom the Turks of the 2d Sept. Claxton, arrived and this place is indebted for its prosper-ity to Christians. The inhabitants are descendants of captives, whom the Turks of the 2d Sept. Claxton, arrived and the place is indebted for its prosper-tity to Christians. and foll on couches; by them the table is increased, and we have little doubt that the spread, and the bed is decked, and the par-other items would be found on inquiry, to

What then is the interference? Why surely, the country gains annually, about 300,000 dollars, in consequence of its zenious attention to increasing the number and im

In proof of the substantial correctness of this view of the subject, we will descend from general estimates to particular cases which have come to our knowledge.—A farm in this town of about three hundred a cres had been managed till within the last few years without sheep. A few years since five hundred sheep were put on it. The same farmer has continued to manage it. and he now admits that he can keep the sheep and can raise as much grain yearly as he could before the sheep were put on. The whole product of the sheep then, consisting of their wool and lambs, after allowing for the interest on their cost, and the trouble of taking care of them, is clear profit. This is but one of many instances we could men-

Those who have not considered the ject will doubtless be at a loss to unc all this. The explanation may be found in the tendency of sheep to enrich the soil, by the manner which they scatter over the ground, and which in a few years restores the most worn-out and barren fields to a high state affertility.

Abstracts from Dr. Walsh's " Journey." Travelling in Turkey

There are, generally speaking, no roads no carriages, no inns, no suppers, no beds The only carriages are planks laid upon rough wheels, drawn with cords by buffaloes; the only inns are stables with chopped-straw; the on'y suppers are what you may pick up on the road, and carry to where you stop for the night; and the only beds are chopped straw, or a deal board. Such is the state of travelling both in European and Asiasic

Geeck Children .- Dr. W. met with companies of soldiers who were returning from Greece. Some of them had horses, with baskets on each side of them filled with Greek boys and girls, from three or four to nine or ten years old, whom they had carried off as plunder, and were bringing to the gentlemen. There, the best seat is offer-slave market of Constantinople to sell The ed to the female sex; but here, none at unfortunate beings resembled lambs in a mar ket cart The poor creatures seemed de-lighted with riding, and were unconscious of the fate that awaited them.

Butter .- This simple and estimable sub stance has not yet found its way into Tur-

translated butter in the Scriptores did not side of the animal. There, it is an ob-mean the substance we call by that name ject to have good roads; here, for secucurd and other preparations of milk, but they have not yet learned the simple ar' of seperating 'he cream and shaking it into butter.
All the butter used by the Turks is rancid, tallow like stuff, brought from Russia in buffaloes' skin.

Printing in Turkey .- A printing eslife of labora and while he wipes the sweat tablishment and paper manufactory were formed at Constantinople by a renegado, in 1727, but the priest prohibited him from publishing the Koran and books containing the doctrine of Mahpmet. The reason they assigned was that it would be an impiety if the word of God should be squeezed and pressed together; but the any of the arts which add so much to the true cause was that great numbers of them earned a considerable income by writing out these books, which would be destroyed if they were suffered to be printed. As but such books as the enegation were not permitted to print, the printing office was soon discontinued. Selim, the predecessor of the present Sultan, revived the printing and paper making establishments, and they were in operation when Dr. Walsh went to Constantinople in 1821. He visited the printing office where he found the type-setter setting cross legged on a cushion, with his cases placed around him in a semi-circular form. This establishment soon declined and when Dr. Walsh left Constantinople there were no remains of printing office paper mill.

Greek Church .-- The Greek Church in Turkey, in some respects, has departed even farther from the simplicity of the Gospel than the Catholic. The churches are mean and dirty, and are filled with tawdry paintings and pictures. which the people kneel to and kiss with the greatest respect. The Greeks have excluded images from their worshipers as idolatrous. but their adoration of pictures is ardent. Many of the upper classes think as lightly of the fooleries of the present mode of worship as the protestants, and this feeling has been extended by the distribution of the Scriptures among them by the a-gent of the British Bible Society.

Buffaloes .-- The only beasts used draught by the European Turks are buffaloes and cream coloured oxen. The buffaloes are huge, clumsy animals, and the Turks never cat their flesh except on one occasion. Strings of blue beads are hung about their horns and neck to preserve them from the effects of the evil

Evil Eye .- The Turks are so apprethey suspend blue beads round the heads of their children, on the masts and other parts of vessels, on the fronts of houses, &c. Dr. W. met a Turkish postman, who carried a string of blue beads on a pole, to protect the letters which he conveyed from the glance of the evil eye. The same superstition affects the Greeks,

Armenians and Jews.

Desolation.—Dr. W. travelled near the coast of the sea of Marmora as far as Ereki, and then turned from the sea shore to the north. The splendid Greek cities which once flourished on this coast are chants had refused a compliance, with took in Hungary, and who carried with them their European habits and feelings. Athenian, built, to repel the incursions of the Thracians. Athenian bricks which have laid in the ground more than 200 years, are still firm and undecayed. To the north of the sea of Marmora, Dr. W. entered a plain of immense length destitude of all traces of human life. The soil was rich; the climate healthy, and the country beautiful, but no tracks of a human being was to be seen. With the exception of two or three towns, Burghaz, Kırklisi, &c. the same desolate plain continued to within about 20 miles of the Balkan mountains. Here were villages inhabited by the Bulgarians, who had crossed the Balkan and planted them selves on the fertile plains of Romelia, to supply the extinct population.

From the Vermont Chronicle. Customs in Syria .- A friend has faletter from his correspondent at Beyroot. The writer is a native of New England, who in the service of the gospel, has made Syria his home:

"Every letter we receive from our friends, makes us feel how very different every thing is in this country, from that to which we have been accustomed in America. To come directly from Boston believe, their customs can hardly be more like ours, than the customs of America are unlike those in Syria. There, for instance, one reads and writes from left There, the ladies in company uncover their face; here, their face must be covered, and their feet bare. There, the gentlemen are taught to wait upon the lagrange and 8 news or presses, which are equal in a superscript of the lagrange and 8 news or presses. ed to the female sex; but here, none at all, or, if any, the lowest. There, the lady, in a genteel and becoming manner, whether she rides a one or behind her

where rity in war, it is an object to have which acarcely passable: their animals make roads for them There, it is indispensable that a speaker popular; but here, to be unintelligible is the perfection of good writing. There, the bridegroom goes after the bride; here, she goes to him. There, no one appears more happy and lovely than the bride; here, no one appears more sad, she not being permitted to smile or speak, or even open her eyes, for a whole day. There, truth has great influence over men; here, men have almost entire influence over truth. There, the boundaries of right and wrong are distinct; here, they are wholly imperceptible. There, every kind of improvement is encouraged; one mounts the wrong side of the horse. milks the wrong side of the cow, tells lies on when the truth would answer his olling worth; is distinguishingly and sewilely cringing to his superiors, makes every one below him feel his power, and while he is exhausting the rich stores of the Arabic language in compliments, in the warmest expressions of friendship, and of the most vehement longing after your society and prosperity, his cloak conceals the dagger which he intends to plunge to your heart. Oh! what would I not give for one such peaceful, pleasant, industrious, intelligent and pious family as are scattered over the United States, and such as I could name to you. But one such family, I fear, all Asia does not contain, among her native population. Such abodes of innocence and industry and quietness have no existence here, even in idea. And were the government the best in the world, and were the best means that could be employed, put in operation to raise the people of this country from

> Good Toast .- At the close of the Agricultural Exhibition in Worcester, Mass. the company sat down to a dinner; at which Gov. Lincoln presided. Among the toasts, was the following : "Our fair sisters-in the language of the orator, the best friends and most efficient patrons of the farmer, for they would have all men to be husband men."

> their degradation, one generation must

at least pass away, before they could be

elevated to any thing like New England

virtue, knowledge, and happiness.

It is a fact, that the agent of a manufactory to be established in Prussia, lately ordered machinery to be made at a New ad manufactory, to the ann \$100,000, prefering it to what he could obtain in England.

Vera Cruz -The Pensacola Gazette of the 41th ult. says, that letters to the 10th September have been received in that city, from Vera Cruz; which state that on the 28th August, all foreign merchants residing at that place, had been summoned by the military authorities and a forced loan to a large amount demanded: with the intimation that, if it was not granted, they could not promise the merchants safety of protec-tion from a starving soldery! The mernow reduced to a few fishing villages. determination, if matters became more seri-

there on the 2d Sept and will remain there to protect the property and citizens of our In this part of Turkey are the remains of Ridgely, to send another sloop of war, to a wall of great length, which Miltiades, the relieve her in good time.

From the York (U. C.) Observer. Christic suffered on Thursday last for the murder of Isaac James. No matter what might have been his previous conduct, he acted a manly part on his arrival here. He knew and felt that he was guilty of an at trocious and cold blooded murder, and he pleaded guilty to to the indictment .- His wife was arraigned, and put in a plea of not guilty. She was defended by Mr. George Boulton, and acquited by a merciful jury, under the direction of Judge Hagarman, who, upon this mournful occasion, acted part. He, no doubt, viewed the case as we did - but, as there was no positive evidence to convict the unfortunate woman, e felt it to be his duty to advice the jurors acquit her. We visited Christie previous to his trial,

and were much surprised at his appearance. Phere was nothing of the savage ferocious murderer in his features—there was no gloom-no terror in his accent or appear ance His countenance and complexion in dicated so much mildness and innocence. that Hogarth, if living, would be deceived

He related to us the murderous proceed ing, and declared that it was not premedi-ated-that the devil put it in his heart to strike the unoffending youth when he st op-ed to take a drink of water—and that, from the moment he left the lifeless body to the day of his arrest, he never thought of the to Beyroot, is almost the coming to another world. If there are people in the moon, as learned Doctors would have us bloody transaction but once Upon hearing gravate his offence by a plea of not guilty; but, to turn his thoughts to heaven and im-plore forgivness. He thanked us, and told us that he would take our advice.

gentlemen are taught to wait upon the la-dies; but here, the ladies wait upon the mount of work to the first named 20, are in constant operation in printing copies of the Scriptures. The former house, built by the society, is now used principally as a bindery. In the printing office, bindery and the offices connected with the estab rides laterally on horseback; but here, lishment, one hundred und eighty seven persons are employed in the business of husband, whether on a horse or on an ass, both her feet are never found the same -Ch. Register.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The London packet ship to Sprague, arived last evening from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the lat- stated that he was a merchant in Ironmonter port on the 9th ult. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have from London. Capt. S. adds :- "I underor writer be intelligible, in order to be received London papers to the evening of stand that his real name is flunton, & he is the 8th inclusive.

les, by the Russians, is true; and there are ends, of justice that the vessel was detain-some indication that this measure may possibly interrupt the good understanding between Great Brittain and Russia.

the War-spite, 74 guns, from Malta, which gate street as a linen-draper.]
On the 11th ult. The combined On the 2d Oct. the Lord Lieut. of Ireland

and Constantinople to the 12th. The arri- prevent and suppress them. val of the Emperor seems to have imparted a fresh impulse into the besieging army at Varna, for their efforts are not only unceasing, but decidedly successful, as will appear by the subjoined acounts. The Russians maintained their position before Choumla pers to the 6th ult., inclusive, but too late notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining forage. The Courier, after mentioning that They give no further news from the seat of the operations before Choumla linger, adds that, "No farther attacks have been made driots have signed an address, praying that upon the Turks. It is evident that the Russian army will soon make a retrograde movement; indeed, the hospitals and Mag- Madrid had caused a fatal mortality in that azines have been already moved to Jeni metropolis at the last advices. An earth-Azar. The Grand Vizer has affected his quake had overthrown several small towns junction with Hussien Pacha. The cam- in the neighborhood of Mercia, in Valencia, paign may now be considered as nearly at an end." The Sun adds, that "to be able to maintain a position while besieging a A phænomenon had occurred between sources.

mission, but in which the inhabitants of drought. Pera were not disposed to put implicit faith. It is said the Saphis were bovering over the Russian army as far as the Danube, and had captured the military chest containing 500,000 silver rubles. The Port is said ceroy of Egypt, and to Ibrahim in order, if the princess. possible, to prevent the convention with Admiral Codrington from being carried into effect. It was asserted at Constantinople that accounts from Alexandria stated that the Viceroy had, with great repugnance, agreed to evacuate the Morea, and was induced to give the order to that effect solely by the threat of Admiral Codrington to blockade all the ports of Egypt, and to bombard that charge :of Alexandria, unless Ibrahim Pacha received instructions to quit the Peloponne-sus. M. Pezzoni, the Russian Consul at Alexandria, had ceased his functions, and recommended the Russian subjects to the protection of the Consul of the Netherlands.

Achmed Pacha has occupied Este Stamboul on Gen. Rudiger's leaving it. The Grand Vizier's troops were between Kostan & Karnaban, in order to join Hussein Pacha.

We learn from St. Petersburgh that the Russians were resolved upon making furthere efforts to recruit their army, in order to carry on the war against Turkey with additional vigour ;- and that a third levy is to be made of four out of every 500 men throughout Russia. This [says the Sun] is a forcible commentary upon the Emperor's professions of moderation. Reckoning the number of men in Russia capable of bearing arms at 15 millions, the proportion of four out of every 500 would produce a levy of 120,000 men!

The report, says the London Courier, of Furkey meaning to declare war against France, obtains credit with Paris papers. which argue, that as the intention of the Porte was known to be as hostile as ever to the emancipation of Greece, and as a Turkish army is said to be destined to the Morea to act against the French, a declaration of war may naturally be expected.

Greece, from the accounts of the German papers, appears to be more tranquil than usual. At Arta, and other places in that distric , the people seem inclined to arrange their differences with the Porte; and the Albanian chiefs have addressed a petition to the Sultan, in which they only ask for a change of the local functionaries .-This looks as if things could be settled after

General Church. The General and his colleague, Lord Cochrane have been singularly unfortunate in Greece; they went there certain of victory, in the midst of the and Padilla were at the head of the conspiacclamations of all the Philhellenes, and both have been obliged to fly the country Bolivar, was the elevation of the formation of th for fear of being murdered by their friends.

The Sup of Marquis Barbacena, under whose care the young Queen of Portugal remains, has absolutely refused to allow the the young Queen to go to Vienna, contrary to the recommendation given to him by our

Sir William Curtiss & Co." Capt Sprague wrote from Portsmouth to Londo at London, by the name of Wilkinson, and ger-lane; his family resident about 4 miles now lodged in gaol. They proceed for The reported blocka de of the Dardanel- London to-night. It is fortunate for the Sun says Hutton was a partner in a house, of business in Ironmonger-lane, indepen-Sir E. Codrington arrived on the 7th in dent of the shop he occupied in Bishops

fleets were in Navarin, waiting the arrival issued a proclamation, in which, after reciof Capt. Campbell, in the Blonde frigate, ting that meetings were held by armed peowith the Egyptain transports, for the con- ple from all quarters, acting in bodies and unveyance of the second division of Ibrahim's der leaders, exhibiting symbols of illegal concert and union, &c. he prohibits such Our dates from Odessa are the 14th of meetings from being held in future, and September; from Choumla to the 17th; commands all sheriffs and other officers, exfrom Varna to the 18th; Vienna to the 26th ecutive and judicial, to take measures to

> From the N Y Commercial Advertiser, Nov. S. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Brandt, Steinhaur, 27 days from Rochelle, we have received Paris pato avail ourselves of their contents to-day. The Lyons Gazette says that the Hytheir island may be taken under the protection of France. Drought and heat at

leads to the conclusion that the besides is a worse predicament than the besieged. Other accounts say that the Rus- consternation. Flames broke out of the sians are preparing to fall back on their re- earth in the midst of dense volumes of smoke, which communicating to the combustible From Constantinople we learn that the materials around, set fire to the woods in apital was enjoying the greatest tranquili- the mountains in the neighbourhood. Monks ty; but the anger of the Sultan continued were to be sent from Madrid to explain to unabated against the Pacha of Egypt for the people that it was a natural event. The having consented to the evacuation of Greece phænomenon was ascribed to stagnant waby Ibrahim Pacha. The people were con- ters at the foot of the mountain, from which tinually amused with reports of victories it was supposed sulphureous oxygen had which the Port published without inter- been extracted by the intense heat and

Lisbon intelligence of the 20th September, confirms the belief that the troubles of Portugal are to be mainly ascribed to the mother of Miguel, and that he would have married his niece, even after her arrival at to have dispatched Couriers both to the Vi- Gibraltar, but for the violent interference of

INTEMPERANCE.

Near the close of the Christian Almanac, for 1829, is an article entitled " The cost of Intemperance," prepared by Sidney E. Morse. After discussing the subject at some length, the writer sums up the result of his investigation in the following bill of

The People of the United States,

To INTEMPERANCE, DR. To 56,000,000 gallons of spirits, at 50 cents \$28,000,000 per gallon, To 1,344,000,000 hours of time

wasted by drunkards at 4 cts 53,760,000 per hour, To the support of 150,000 pau

pers, made so by inte oper-7,500,000 To loss by depravity of 45,000 criminals, do. unknown but immense

o the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons (relatives incalculable of drunkards,) To the ruin of at least 30,000 and probably 48,000 souls

infinite! unspeakable annually, To loss by premature death of 30,000 persons in the 30,000,000

prime of life, To losses from the carelessness and mismanagement of intemperate seamen,

agents, &c. unknown, but very great. Certain pecuniary losses, (in

\$120,000,000 mund numbers,) Losses which cannot be esinfinite ! eternal ! timated,

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

COLOMBIA.

The packet brig Tampico, arrived atthis port on Saturday, from Carthagena, having sailed on the 16th ult. She has brought in formation of an attempt having been made to assassinate Bolivar, who narrowly escaped being murdered in his palace, and con-These papers also bring some details con-until his troops subdued the conspirators cerning the mutiny of the troops under We are indebted to Mr. Burrows, owner of the packet, for a Bagota paper, containing the particulars of this occurrence, and have subjoined a translation
The private letters assert, that Santander

racy- that their object, besides the death of A letter from Carthagena of the 23th ult says, "A few persons here have been ar-rested and imprisoned, on suspicion of hav

ing been concerned in the conspiracy."

A very respectable foreigner at Bagota, writes under date of Sept. 25-" I am a Government. He says, he thinks, the fraid the party against the government is Queen is safer in this country than at Vien-

The London Courier of the 8th says, Joseph Hunton, the Quaker was taken out of the American packet ship Leeds, windbound at Portsmouth, by a Bow street officer, on a charge of forgery, on the house

TOTAL.	Permaton; Permaton; Parma, Rush, Rush, Riga, Sweden, Wheatland	BRIGHTAN, CLARKSON, CCHILL, GATIES, GRENCE. HAMMETTA, METSON, OGDEN; PENPILLD,	SW410.5	
1390 8467 330	192 192 193 193 195 176	167 499 883 128 127 288 62 147 130 26 136 154 25 130 156 26 130 148 107 227 126 108 114 164 67 445 215	- normal nov nituals doinglines nemolos nosquostp dims.	GOVERNOR.
1183 3706 2935	188 205 1188 205 1188	152 522 394 119 140 241 57 153 136 206 539 396 26 134 154 19 203 146 81 260 153 63 156 166 47 458 214	Enos P Throop John Crury	LT. GOVERNOR
692 846 3579 3738 2601 2596	2 253 254 116 4 208 109 109 77 109 109 128 56 138 137 129 103 183 243 141 2 199 189 96	110 117 544 555 395 380 45 122 136 211 242 242 210 210 130 130 88 163 583 656 899 395 95 25 134 135 152 158 76 89 249 263 181 182 28 44 177 193 165 166 87 43 457 464 216 217	Philonder Bennett - Daniel H. Filzhugh - George H. Boughten - Moses Hayden William H. Speneer - Oziel Smith	MO.N.ROE
2909 4229 678 3145 4894	251 1 121 203 1 116 198 5 199 97 92 167 162 32 129 251 50 145 205 3 114	387 565 118 428 641 248 227 33 249 259 126 202 1 128 200 407 595 157 423 738 154 156 7 162 149 148 199 32 150 220 181 262 87 198 323 169 191 27 169 219 227 465 32 247 462	- Malhew Warner - Malnew Warner - Dannel B Barnard Shirly Childs	COMMESS ELECTO
3128 8/8 3133 4481 4490 4286	120 18 119 252 251 116 11 116 202 202 203 24 203 202 202 203 15 146 138 139 143 12 142 173 172 155 17 156 258 259 95 5 93 193 199	896 37 396 641 645 640 270 29 270 298 298 298 134 11 133 197 197 197 495 43 484 678 673 672 154 114 154 194 294 296 296 295 297 294 21 224 481 484 488	John Garbut Heman Worlon Elisha Taylor	Y OFFICIA
2854 4138 699	259 197 199 98 145 261 196	845 555 139 265 226 7 128 190 13 356 583 175 140 105 93 140 267 22 169 200 11 212 470 31	William J. M. Oracken, James K. Livingston - Peter Fries	L CAN
2879 4070 769	252 187 197 98 145 245	351 550 130 265 210 7 128 190 12 371 570 197 118 106 87 142 190 31 218 266 29 165 198 16	Jevennich Culler William Groves John B. Elwood	ANVASS.
3118 3132 3107 3107 4495 4458 4483 4484	116 118 119 9.52 9.52 9.52 19.51 128 119 117 902 902 19.3	393 394 394 593 643 644 644 637 270 270 270 270 228 228 228 228 134 134 134 132 197 197 197 197 418 421 417 415 682 679 678 679 153 153 153 148 149 149 149 149 18 153 153 153 293 293 275 275 275 223 223 223 223 223 483 483 483 483	Elisha Taylor John Armelrong	CORONERS.

votes taken in each town of said county, do fice in the town of Wheatland. certify, that the whole number of votes giv- Of the votes given for the office of Gov en in the county of Monroe at such Elec- ernor, Martin Van Buren received two hundred and eighty-two for the same office office three thousand

WE, the Board of County Canvassers of the office in the town of Rush; three hundred votes taken at a general Electior. held in and twenty for the same office in the town the County of Monroe on the third, fourth of Riga; four hundred and twenty-two for and fifth days of November, in the year the same office in the town of Sweden; and 18°8, having received the statements of the two hundred and forty five for the same of

tion; for the office of Governor, was seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and seven ; that the votes ; Solomon Southwick received for the whole number of votes given for the office same office three thousand four hundred and of Lieutenant Governor, was seven thou-sixty-seven votes; Smith Thom, son receiv-sand eight hundred and thirty nine; that ed for the same office one thousand three the whole number of votes given for the hundred and ninety votes; John Crary reoffice of two Senators of the Eight Senate ceived for the same office, five votes; Van District, was twelve thousand four hundred Buren Martin received for the same office and forty; that the whole number of votes one vote; James Kent received for the same given for the office of Representative in office, two votes; Myron Holley received Congress for the twenty seventh Congress for the same office one vote; Bates Cook District, was seven thousand nine hundred received for the same office one vote. Of and eighty-six. That sixteen thousand sev- the votes given for the office of Lieutenant en hundred and forty votes were given in Governor, Enos T. Throop received two Assembly seven thousand seven hundred votes; John Crary received for the same and fifty-two votes for the office of Sheriff: office three thousand seven hundred and forty-six votes; Francis Granger received for three votes for the office of Clerk; and the same office one thousand one hundred twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirand eighty-three votes; John Cary receivementy-one thousand two hundred and thirand eighty-three votes; William twenty-one thousand two hundred and third and eighty-three votes; John Cary received five votes for the offices of Coroner, ed for the same office two votes; William One thousand and eleven votes for the office. Neafus received for the same office one of Justice of the Peace in the town of Brigh vote; Vincent Mathews received for the ton; four hundred and eighty five for the same office one vote; Enos B. Throop resame office in the town of Clarkson; three ceived for the same office one vote; Solo hundred and twenty seven for the same of mon Southwick received for the same office. of Gates; town of Chili; one thousand and one vote. Of the votes given for the office in the town of Greece; five hundred and five hundred and ninety-five votes; Danie, eighty seven for the same office in the town H. Fitzhugh received for the same office of Henrietta; five hundred and fourteen for two thousand six hundred and one votes; the same office in the town of Mendon; two George H. Boughton received for the same hundred and eighty-two for the same office office three thousand seven hundred and in the town of Ogden; four hundred for the thirty eight votes; Moses Hayden received hundred and fifty-seven for the same office three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven for the same office dred and seventy-nine votes; William H forty-nine for the same office in the town of hundred and forty-seven votes; Oziel Smith Ditts ford: three hundred and pighty three received for the same office light Pittsford; three bundled and eighty three received for the same office five hundred for the same office in the town of Parina; and ninety two votes. Of the votes given was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Rush; that Sylvester Whitney by

rict, Addison Gardner received two thou undred and eighty-nine votes; bilds received for the same of ousand two hundred and twenty for the same office six hundred and seventy eight votes ; Daniel Barnard received for the ame office one vote; Daniel B. Barnard received for the same office two votes. Of the votes given for the office of Member of Assembly, Isaac Jackson received three th-usand one hundred and twenty-eight; John Williams three thousand one hundred and forty-three; Elisha Taylor three thous-and one hundred and thirty-three; Heman Norton, four thousand four hundred and eighty one; Reuben Willey, four thousand four hundred and ninety; John Garbutt, four thousand four hundred and eighty-eight votes. Of the votes given for the office of Sheriff, Peter Price received two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; James K. Livingston, four thousand one hundred and thirty three ; and William J. Mc'Craken. six hundred and ninety nine votes. Of the votes given for Clerk, John B. Elwood received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; William Groves received four thousand and seventy votes; and Jeremiah Cutler received seven hundred and sixtynine votes. Of the votes given for the office of Coroner, William Williams received three thousand one hundred and eighteen; Peter Hopkins received three thousand one hundred and thirty two; Clark Butler received three thousand one hundred and seven; Aaron Newton received three thousand one hundred and seven; Rufus Beach received four thousand four hundred and ninety Bre dred and eighty-eight; John Armstrong re reived four thousand four hundred and eighty three; and Levi Lacy received four thousand four hundred and eighty four votes. Of the votes given for the office of Justice of the Peace of the town of Brighton, La Fay ette Collins received five hundred and thir ty seven; Reuben Bardwell received three hundred and seven ; Charles Yale received one hundred and sixty four; Calvin G. Hill received one; and Hestor L. Stephens two votes. Of the votes given for the same office, in the town of Clarkson, William Clark received two hundred and fifty; and Adin Manly received two hundred and thirty-five. Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Chili. Moses Sperry received two hundred and twenty-one; Lewis Werians, Jr. received one hundred and three ; and George Brown received three. Of the votes given for the same office in the the town of Gates, Calvin G. Hill received six hundred and forty-four; Hestor L. Stephens received four hundred and seventy nine; Reuben Bardwell received two; and La Fayette Collins received four. Of the votes given for the same office, in the town of Greece, Martillo Warner received one hundred and fifty-six; and Frederick Rowe received one hundred and forty-four Of the votes giv-en for the same office in the town of Hen rietta, Solomon Keys received two hundred and nine; Nathaniel Weeks one hundred and eighty-seven; and Joseph Brown re ceived one hunared and eighty one. Of the votes given for the same office in the town Mendon, Daniel Gilson received two hondred and seventy eight; Horace Wheeler received two hundred and thirty; and John Wilcox six. Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Ogden E has True received two hundred and sixty nine; and Moses Ingersol thirteen. Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Penfield, Alpheus Crocker received four hundred. Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Perrinton, Jeremiah D. Thompson received two hundred and fifty-seven. Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Pittsford Nathan Calhoun received one hundred and sixty-five Mortimer F. Delano received one hundred and ninety; Joseph Shepard received one hundred and fifty-seven; Samuel Crosier received one hundred and fifty five; Ira Bellows received one hundred and forty; and John Armstrong received one hundred and forty-two. Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Parma, Isaac M. Hiscock received two hundred and twenty one; and Roswell Strong received one hun dred and sixty-two. Of the votes given for the same office, in the town of Rush, Emanuel Case received one hundred and eighty four; and Alfred Brainard received one hundred and forty four, Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Riga, Sylvester Whitney received one hun-dred and sixty-seven; and William Frost received one hundred and fifty three. Of the votes given for the same office in the town of Sweden, Joseph Randal received two hundred and seventy-five; and Aaron Rood received one hundred and forty seven. Of the votes given for the same of fice in the town of Wheatland, Rawson Harmon, Jr. received one hundred and fif

received one. The Board of County Canvassers therefore determine and declare, that Heman Norton, Reuben Willey, and John Garbut, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Members of Assembly ; that James K. Livingston, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Sheriff; that William Groves, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Clerk; that Rufus Beach, Levi Pond, John Armstrong and Levi Lacy, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Coroners ; that La Favette Collins by the greatest number of votes, was duly Justice of the Peace for the town of Brighton; that William Clark, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Clarkson; that Moses Sperry, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Chih; that Cal vin G. Hill, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Gates; that Martillo Warner, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elec-ted Justice of the Peace for the town of Greece; that Solomon Keys and Nathaniel Weeks, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Justices of the Peace for the town of Henrietta ; that Daniel Gilson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Mendon; that Elias True, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Ogden; that Alpheus Crocker, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace Penneld; that Jeremiah D. Thompson, by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Perinton; that Nathan Calhoun, Mortimer F Delano and Joseph Shepard, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Justices of the Peace for the town of Pittsford; that Isaac M Hiscock, by the greatest number of votes, was elected Justice manuel Case by the greatest unmber of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the

ty; Elihu H. S. Mumford received ninety two; Rawson Harmor received two; Clark

Hall received one; and Solomon Southwick

for the twenty-seventh Congressional Dis- | the greatest number of votes, wasduly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Riga that Joseph Randall, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the town of Sweden; and that Rawson Harmon, Jr. by the great-est number of votes, was duly eleted to the office of Justice of the Peace for the town of Wheatland.

In Witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated at Rochester this eleventh day of November, in the year 1828

MATTHEW BROWN, Ch'n. JEREMIAH CUTLER, Sec'y

The towns Henrietta and Parma did no return the votes given for the different in-dividuals voted for, for the office of Sena tors. Some towns returned the whole number of names for the office of Senators, Members of Assembly, and Coroners, while others returned only the number of Ballots.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

Livingston county has done its duty. Principle, correct and virtuous principle, has again triumphed over the secret and selfish institution of Free Masonry-the cause of the people against a hidden foe, which has so long been privately preparing the naterials with which to explode the freedom of a world, has once more prevailed in this county; and we have eason to hope that many other counties in the state have witnessed a similar result. The following statement will show the respective candidates in Livingston county:

Governor.

Southwick (Anti-Masonic)

Van Buren (Jackson) Thompson (Adams) Hayden (Anti-Masonic) Boughten (Anti-Masonic) Fitzhugh (Jackson) ly with us in pulling down her temples Bennett (Jackson) Spencer (Adams) 329 Smith (Adams) 2 292 Childs (Anti-Masonic) Gardiner (Jackson) Barnard (Adams) Assembly Fuller (Anti-Masonic) Goodman (Anti-Masonic) Bryan (Jackson) Clute (Jackson) Austin (Anti-Masonic) Harris (Jackson) 1,352 Bond (Anti-Masonic) Brown (Jackson) Lieutenant Governor. Crary (Anti-Masonic) Throop (Jackson) Granger (Adams) Elector. Warner (Jackson) Guernsey (Adams) 2,188
This result, so gratifying to every friend

of freedom and equal rights, has been accomplished under great and fearful disadvantages. The combined efforts of administration and Jacksonian free masons. and all the friends which both could muster, were brought to bear against the anti-masonic ticket: every stratagem, every deception known in free masonry were brought in requisition. A body of men possessing great power, and acting as one individual, and who are unused to defeat, is not a trifling obstacle for undis ciplined politicians to contend with. For the first time, the great body of electors have attempted to organize against the very men who have hitherto led them blindfolded, for the exclusive benefit of the order. The fetters of the uninitiated are now broken, and the bloody tyrant, the usurper free masonry, has in his turn become the captive .- Liv. Register.

From the Rhode Island Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fall River village, friendly to the cause of Anti-Masonry, holden at the new school-house on Saturday evening, November 1st, 1828. David Anthony was called to the Chair and Joanthau Stade was appointed Sec-

A discourse, entitled, " Free Masonry, a Covenant with Death," delivered at a public meeting in Hornby, Steuben co. N. Y. by the Rev. Reuben Sanborn, a Seceding Royal Arch Mas.n, was read and approved it this meeting.

Voted, That a committee of thirteen be ppointed to prepare resolutions expressive f the sense of this meeting on the subject of Free Masonry, and present them at ar adjourned meeting.

Voted, That David Anthony, Nathaniel

B. Borden, Jonn M. Smith, Jonathan Slade Edward Smith, Simeon Borden, Joseph C Luther, Charles Ghurch, Micah H. Ruggles Benjamin Church, Jervis Shove, William Wood and Nathan Hall, be that commit

Voted. That the doings of this meeting signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Fall River Monitor. Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned our weeks from this evening, at this house.

to meet at half past six o'clock DAVID ANTHONY, Ch'n

JONATHAN SLADE, Sec'y. The Philadelphia National Gazette of Monday says, Commodore Biddle arrived in his native city this morning, in goodhealth, after a cruise of nearly three years He was more than two of them on the coast of Brazil-a situation which was rendered particularly delicate and arduous by the Ayres. We have reason to believe that the Government at Washington, and those abroad whose rights and interests fell within his sphere of action, have bore strong evidence of his judgement, temper general abil ity, and sound patriotism, with which he ex ecuted his various duties. His peculiar management has caused his necessary re turn home to be much regretted - Albany

The last Alexandria Gazette contains etter from Charlottville, Vir. which says -I have this moment learnt, that Col. Mon roe has had a fall from his horse, by which he sustained much injury, but hopes are entertained he will survive it."—Ib.

The number of persons convicted, committed, or bound over for trial. by the Mayor of Philadelphia, during the past week, was 43-26 for intoxication

ANTI-MA SONIC ENQUIRER. TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1828.

Messrs. Southwick and Crary have re-

eived from 20 to 30,000 votes in the State. This, by our opponents, will be represented as the whole strength of the Anti-Masonic party. Perhaps they think so. A consumptive patient ever flatters himself with defusive hopes of convalescence. The late result, with the exception of a few counties, where we were strong enough to defy the power of both political parties, was no test of our strength. The Masons, of course, and they boast of being " all-powerful," were against us. Then we had to encounter the direct opposition of the beckson party on the one hand, while on the other, the Adams party interposed, indirectly, every obstacle in their power to thwart and embarrass our cause. In counties not yet fully awakened to the imminent dangers of Free Masonry, the Presidential question absorbed every other consideration. If, under all these circumstances, the Masons are satisfied with the result, they much more so. We have tried and proved the stability of our cause and the fi delity of our principles. We know the 1,663 worthlessness and rottenness of Free Masonry. This knowledge will be diffused through the state and nation; and when 1,890 our fellow-citizens come to know Free

and laying waste her habitations. The fraternity, and the kidnapping portion of the fraternity, in particular, appear in extacies at the prospect of elec ting their Grand Master, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States We shall not now stop to inquire how much the circumstance of his being the Grand Master of Free-Masonry, may have contributed to elect him. There is a time for all things; and the history of Free-Masonry, for the last two years, is pregnant with instruction and admonition .-1,503 We intend to review the past conduct and to contemplate the future condition of Free-Masonry. Entertaining as we do, a solemn conviction, that the end of Free Masonry is at hand, we are strongly urged to the belief that the temporary elevation of 2,183 its Grand Master will, under the governing wisdom of Providence, bring swift vengeance upon the Fraternity.

Masonry as she is, they will unite warm-

Sufficient returns, though unofficial have come in, to show that eighteen Jack son and sexteen Adams Electors are chosen in this State. Gen. Jackson will therefore receive 20 of the votes of New York. The Cumberland district, in Maine, has chosen a Jackson Elector All the other Electors, from the New England States, are for Adams. New Jersey and Ohio have given Adams Electors. Pennsylvania is for Jackson by an almost spontaneous vote. Returns from Virginia indicate that Jackson's majority in that state will be large. Of the general result, there can no longer be two opinions. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun dent.

The load which hung like an incubus ipon our cause, for the last year, is just removed, and Anti-Masonry will now erect itself, spread its wings and go abroad, dispensing light and dispelling darkness throughout the land. We are no longer to be told by those so deeply interested in keeping down the spirit of investigation, that it is an "excitement designed to aid Mr. Adam's election." The fraternity will learn and the world will believe, that Anti-Masons contemplate a great moral and political reformation-a reformation which will secure multiplied blessings and manifold glories to our country

The Anti-Masonic Assembly Ticket nas succeeded in the counties of Chauouque. Niagara, Orleans, Genesee Monroe, Livingston, Seneca and Yates. in Erie and Madison, one of the Anti-Masonic candidates are elected. In Wayne, Ontario, Tompkins, Allaghany, Madison, Cayuga, Jefferson and Saratoga, he Anti-Masonic tickets received strong otes, and although defeated, our friends re not disheartened, but will renew their forts to establish and extend the cause.

It is due, not less to the Anti-Maons of this village, than to ourself, to state that the following resolution which appeared in Mr. Southwick's Observer, on the 3d of October, purporting to have been passed at an Anti-Masonic meeting at the Mansion-House, is a deliberate fabrication. No such resolution was ever offered or passed at any meeting in this village or county.

Resolved, That the Anti Masonic party this county, have great reason to fear that they have been betrayed by the men in whom they have most trusted; and that the recent course pursued by Thurlow Weed, in giving support to the administration in pref erence to genuine anti-masonry, calls loudly upon genuine anti masons, to come out and act independent of leaders.

Mr. Van Buren is Elected Governo: and Mr. Throop Lient. Governor, by plurality of the votes of this State. We eave those who have contributed, by their wayward councils, to place an unprincioled demagogue in the Gubernatoria chair, against the votes of a majority of the electors of the state, to the enjoyment of their own feelings.

Last night's western mail brought returns which renders it pretty certain that Ohio has chosen Jackson Electors.

FOR THE ENGIRER Account of the Election at Henrietta. - was a spectator at the election and saw the Jacksonian columns, the beardless boy of 19 to the heary patriot of 70 come to the polls, full of confidence: victory appeared sure. They were headed by ma nic leaders in four bands, the motto of the first band was bargain, intrigue, and talents they boldly came up in front, but soon filed to the left. The motto of the second band to the left. was "hickory;" this also stood but a short time, and turned to the left. The motto of the third band was, "go where duty calls none others do I want, and none others will I have ;" this also followed to the left The fourth band fought masked, location was their mask, they mingled in every circle became in truth, all things to all men; its motto was concealed; it was truly masonic much generating was exhibited during the combat—the ballot boxes decided the contest. The first, second and third bands were defeated, six votes decreed the success of the fourth, a victory was proclaimed, and the champions of Jacksonian republicanism, and military liberty, repaired to L. C. Chamberlin's to chaunt a te deum to the God Bacchus in celebration of their great victo-"We've got him, we've got him no matter how, by what means, or by what majori-ity, he's ours, he's ours," was the burthen of

Review of New-York Market, Nov. 11. ASHES-Sales were made yesterday at \$125 for Pots, and Pearls at \$120, which s an advance on our last quotations. COFFEE-A lot of St. Domingo was

the song.

SPECTATOR.

old at 11 1-2; and Brazil 12 1-2 a 131-2. COTTON-The sales since our las report, consist of about 1450 Uplands a 9 1-2 a 11; and 350 Tennessee and New Orleans at 91-2 a 121-4.

FLOUR-Since our last, this article. which has so rapidly advanced. has de clined; speculators have submitted to a reduction of about half a dollar a barrel. The following quotations must be taken as nominal-N. Y. superfine \$9; Western Canal 9 25 . 9 50.

GRAIN-We have not learnt of any sales of Wheat. Sales of Oats have been effected at from 53 to 44 cents; Barley,

HIDES-About 500 Buenos Ayes brought 15 cents, and the same quantity of Russia 111-2. MOLASSES-68 hhds. Cuba, part

sour, were sold on the 11th at public sale at 261-2 a 281-2. This article is dull. PROVISIONS-Beef is in good demand, and an advance has been realized A sale, of country inspection, was made yesterday at \$650. Prime Pork, sells at \$10 and Mess at \$13.

The electoral colleges meet in their espective states, on Wednesday, the 3d of December, at their several seats of government- They vote by distinct hallots, and make distinct lists of persons. for whom they vote. The lists are then signed, certified, sealed and sent to Washington. On the second Monday of February next, the votes are opened in the presence of the senate and house, and counted. Whoever has a majority of all the electoral votes, is declared President, and the same as regards the Vice President. The certified lists are sent to will be elected President and Vice Presi- Washington by special messengers paid for that purpose .-- N. Y. Gaz.

> Trades of the Schuylkill .- From Mount Carbon and Port Carbon, 99 boats, being 2273 tons of coal, arrived by the canal at the wharves on the Schuylkill, during the week ending the 7th inst. which added to former returns made this season, make a total of 1544 boats, and 38,826 tons of coals. Some of the boats last week were partly laden with lumber, wheat, flaxseed, clover seed, butter, &c. and 25 returned up the canal laden with sundry merchandise for the country consumption .- Democratic Press.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Opening of the Ports --- The Baltimore papers. (or some of them,) say that an express arrived in that city bringing intelligence that the English ports had been opened for the admission of foreign Grain and that a great advance in prices was the consequence. The ports have been open ever since the passage of the new corn law, or rather it has been at the pleasure of merchants to open them. The system is a sort of mercantile valve; it opens whenever the external pressure is sufficiently powerful. For instance if any man should chose to buy a quarter of Wheat of eight bushels for fifteen dollars, ship it to England at an expense including loss in measurement of 12s, and pay a duty of 25s, 8 for the sake of selling at 80s, and of being enabled to draw for the net proceeds a bill which would be worth \$ 11,50 why he could do so without permission from the King or any body else. But on such terms it is obvious the ports will not be opened. On the other hand, should the price and the average price both rise about seven shillings per quarter, then the net proceeds in the case supposed would be worth about \$17,25, and the ports would be fully opened.

WELLAND CANAL. Copy of a letter from an obliging correspon-dent at the Deep Cut, dated

" Monday evening, Nov. 10, 1828. Dear Sir-Yesterday morning, about 7 'clock, a part of the Deep Cut bank, extending about 12 rods in front of D. M'Farland's store, on the Hartwell job, setteled down nearly 20 feet, carrying in one of the machines and part of the waggon road or

bottom, where there was 4 feet water, so that it now lies from 8 to 10 feet above the surface of the water. This day, again, a-bout noon, another slide of sixteen rods took place on Mr. Thompson's job, on the west side of the canal, and about a quarter of a mile from the first, more serious than the

other.

'These are alarming symptoms of the instability of the foundation upon which this bed of clay rests; and which, it seems, must be and so weakened as be nearly cut through, and so weakened as to be unable to sustain the great weight of

earth resting upon it.
"The water was in a fair way of getting through before Christmas; and I still think that, unless further slides continue to take place, it may yet be done this season "-St Cathartnes, (U. C.) Canal Intelligencer

From the Bogota Gazette, Sept. 18. Conspiracy against Colombia and the Liberator.—Those who for some time past had meditated the destruction of the Republic and its guardian effected a most atrocious attempt in the night of the 25th inst. The garrison of this city consisted of the first squadron of the horse grenadiers, the battalion of Vargas, and a brigade of artillery. the conspirators succeeded to bribe this brigade, and o make it the nucleus of their operations. In pursuance of their plans which had been concerted in a secret meetning a systeof the prillers was to attack gas, and another the grenadiers. Those intended to attack Vargas, were to be subdivided, and to liberate Gen. Padilla, in order to place him at the head of this paricidal undertaking.

In consideration of the distance as well as of its own importance, it was determ'ned to begin by storming the Palace. This was done by the commanding officer (Comendante) Carrijo, Horment, Florentino Gonzales, Captain Lopez, and Weneslao Quilaivar, who conducted and led the assassins. Horment, himself mortally wounded three sentinels, and accompanied by others, he ascended the upper apartments, where not withstanding his youth, Lieut. Andres Harra, orderly officer of the Liberator, fought with signal valor, until he was disabled by the cut of a sabre in his right hand. The assailants succeeded to penetrate into the cabinet of his Excellency, who came out to meet them; but being alone against all the conspirators, he prepaired to defend himself in his own cabinet, and when it was found impossible to hold out any longer, he sallied forth from a balcony into the street, and reached the barrack of Vargas.

The attack on these barracks had commenced as soon as news was received of that on the palace, & was directed by the Comdt Silvia, by placing a piece of ordnance a gainst the gate; but the guard sustained their post with firmness, and assisted by the soldiers of the same batallion, who from the upper windows fired upon the aggressors with some of the litte amunition which they had, beat back the conspirators, took their cannon and pursued them in all directions.

At this time some of the artillerymen had succeeded in getting into the prison of Gen. Padilla, under the orders of Capt. E. Brueno and R Mendoza, by leaping the wall of the yard, and having reached the room of that general surprising Col. Bolivar in bed, and discharged a pistol at his breast. The valient Colonel died by the hands of men who had never seen the face of amenemy.

When those who had attacked the palace left it, they met at the door col. Ferguson, aid-de-camp of the liberator. At the first noise of the tumult this deserving officer hastened from his lodging, and on reaching the spot a pistol was fired at his breast by the commandant Carrijo, in whose recent promotion Ferguson had mainly assisted.

A division of the regiments of Vargas, under the command of heut. For ealoa, having been supplied with ammunition headed by gen. Undanem, minister of war, accompanied by gen. Paris, Cordova Velez, and Orlega, placed themselves in the principal square, from whom orders were given for the defence of the city and the pursuit of the traito's; here they were joined by the liberator, who was received with open arms and most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy by all the officers and men.

A solemn high mass in thanksgiving was offered up on the 26th by the archbishop. The proper authorities are engaged in preparing the process against the conspira-

The people to the amount of 4000 have armed and by their exertions many of those who had escaped the pursuit of the military were taken.

A PROCLAMATION.

Pedro A. Herran, intendant of the department-To the inhabitants of Cundinamarca .- Last night brought this city and the whole of the republic to the brink of ruin! Is it to be believed, that even here, in our very bosom, villains should have existed who would attempt the murder of the liberator!

Seduced by them, the brigade of the artillery which was in the city, and supported by this force, they introduced themselves house of his excellency; but Providence was pleased that only col. Ferguson, and col. Joseph Bolivar, with a part of the guard, should perish-the first at the entrance to the palace, the second in the house of the general Padilla, where he was on service. The 2d lieut. Ibarra, was wounded in the apartments of the palace, as were several others .- The liberator, to whose cabinet the assassins had penetrated, miraculously sav-Several of the traitors have ed himself. been arrested, and those who have fled are pursued. The full extent of the crime will

be discovered. The first squadron of horse grenadiers, and the battalion at Vargas, conducted themselves during the whole night with that zeal and enthusiasm which has so often called forth the praises even of the enemy.

The artillery commenced their paricidal proceeding by pointing and discharging their guns against the quarter of those troops. whose valor was only fired by this attack. They soon put to flight the traitors, and running through the streets alone, or ac-companied by their officers, they congratu-ing it. To abandon my horse would have

high bank, pressing the earth from the canal | lated one another on the safety of the liber- | been, in fact, to give up hope; for I could

His excellency also visited all parts of he city during the night, and every where ne received testimony of the horror inspired in all by the crime meditated.

Countrymen, friends, believe not that the authors were Bogotians-Horment is not-Carorijo is not nor are those who directed and commanded this band of assassins. Bogota is faithful to her vows, and grateful to the liberator. Bogota above all is Colombi-

What would become of this republic, it crime is triumphant-we had lost our support, our bond of union our tutelar angel .-Friends let us give tnanks to the Most High who in preserving the liberator has preserv-PEDRO A. HERRAN. ed us all.

Languages spoken in America .- 11,647, 000 persons speak English; 10,584,000 Spanish; 7,593,000 Indian; 3,740,000 Por-Danish and Swedish.

Thoughts on newspapers .-- Newspapers the things that can be dispensed with-as costing money that might be saved. So is are schooling of our children-so, indeed, are nineteenths of what it costs us to live. ing, held at eight o'clock of the same eve- Almost any man might lay up money every year, if he would live on bread and waner he could; but what of that? Who would live a brute, and die like a beggar, for the more pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him-though, like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal exist nce. There are few such-five or ten in million; and wretched creatures are they! Most men, sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils: and nothing, is, perhaps, more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self-sarisfaction in retirement, than a well-informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best re source in adversity. Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the at fairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid readings, as they go on to maturity. In truth, they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people, as well as to preserve their liberties; and cannot be so easily dispensed with as ome persons believe-unless, indeed, we think the trouble of self-government is too great, and agree to transfer the power of the state to the few that are ready to use it for heir own advantage. But this cannot be the will of the people of the United States; yet, observing, however, the too general repugnance to reading, that, (though it prevails less with usthan in any other country.) it is the duty of those who feel the pleasure & profit of it, to smooth the way to it, and aftord every facility that light and knowledge may be diffused. "An armed people, and an unarmed magistracy," said Dickenson, 'is the best guarantee of freedom." And while the body of the people, read, reason

and reflect,-while the press is free and liberally supported, the sword istracy is pointless, except it is directed to xecute the will of the people. How important, then, is it that that will should re

alt from an enlighten d mind .- Niles' Req SAND STORM IN THE DESERT. The following terrific description is by

Mr. Fraser, the traveller in Khorasan :-"It dawned at last: and morning found me still in a wide and trackless waste of and: which, as the sun arose, was only bounded by those flitting vapors which de- by trade a carpenter. Editors of ceive the thirsty traveller with the belief that water is near, and have thence obtained States are respectfully requested to give the name of "the water of the desert." vain I looked for the marks by which my friend Selim had taught me to recognize a place of refreshment. There was but too much cause to fear that I was now in one of those terrible tracts of dry and moving sand in which no water is found, and which sometimes, when set in motion by the wind, swallow up whole caravans and their conducters. Alas! the morning light, so earnestly expected, only dawned to prove that I was surrounded by dangers I had never dreampt of. The wind, which had blown so piercingly all night, lulled, as it generally does, towards morning; but the hazy vapour, loaded with light particles of sand, through which the sun rose as red as blood, gave warning that the calm would not continue long; nor had I pursued my course another hour before the roar of the desert wind was heard, columns of dust began to rise in the horizon, and the air be-

ame gradually filled with drifted sand. "As the wind increased, the whole plain around me which had been heaped by for mer tempests into ridges, like the waves of troubled sea, now got in motion; the sand blew from off their crests, like spray from the face of the waters, and covered myself and horse with its dense eddies; while of and spilt much blood, even in the very ten u able to distinguish the true course, my horse toiled over the ridges, sinking up to the very girths in their deep baffling substance.

"I continued for some hours to persevere truggling against the fury of the gale when my alarm became increased by observing that my horse, which bither o had stood out with admirable perseverance ven when his progress was the most painfully impeded by the deep sand, now be came terrified and restive. He snorted, reared, and appeared unable, as well as unwilling, to face the sharp drifting of the still mcreasing storm. In vain I soothed him, or urged him on with heels and hand; the animal, which hitherto had obeyed my oice almost like an intelligent being, now paid no attention either to carresses or blows. In the severe squalls that drovpast at intervals, he fairly turned his back to them and would not move; and even when the wind lulled for a little, he could

hardly be forced to advance a step. "I scorned to yield my life without a

not have proceeded a single mile on foot, yet to remain stationary, as I was forced to do by the terror of the animal, involved manifest destruction. Every thing that offered resistance to the torrent of sand, which sometimes poured along the earth ike a rapid stream of water, was over whelmed by it in an incredibly short time: even while my horse stood still for a few moments, the drift mounted higher than his knees, and, as if sensible of his danger, he made furious efforts to extricate himself.

' Quite certain that my only hope of safely lay in constant motion, and in the chance of gaining the leeside of some hillock or mass of rock that might afford a shelter till the storm should blow over, I gave up my true course, turned my back to the wind, and made all possible efforts to press forward; and at last, just when both man and horse were exhausted, during a partial lull, I observed something like a tuguese; 1,242,000 French; 216,000 Dutch rock or mound of earth looming through a dusky atmosphere. On approaching it, I discovered that it was the bank of an inconsiderable hollow, which was now nearly filled with sand, and the opposite side which being exposed to the wind, had by the same means become merely an inclined plane; beneath this bank I fortunately retired, resolved to trust to its protection, rather than to run the risk of farther pro- by nding their orders for any article in his in the drifting sand, where vision could be a ended to on the shortest notice, not extend for a space of many yards."

> From the New York Mercantile Advertiser. The following Circular was received by the brig Soto, arrived last evening from Gibraltar.

GIBRALTER, Oct. 1st 1828.

The health of this Garrison at the present time is such as to render unnecessary and useless the forwarding of our Prices Current as usual. Business is completely at a stand, and the place all but deserted by the Commercial class-nothing doing, except merely in articles of consumption, and storing goods as fast as they arrive. The communication with Cadiz, Malaga, and other Spanish ports, is wholly cut off, and no intercourse permitted under the penalty. cept merely in articles of consumption, and no intercourse permitted under the penalty of death. It is now fourteen years since we were last visited by this pestilence, and on former o currences, the beginning of the year was the earliest period of communication with Spain; but the Spaniards appear now so much frightened, that we fear on this occasion it will be a later date. The fever commenced the latter part of August, gradually increasing from its commencment till it has now become somewhat alarming. We cannot look for a renewal of business short of four or five months; and when it does revive, as a large quantity of tobacco has accumulated here, we expect it will meet a heavy dull sale, at low prices.-Should any thing interesting occur, you will ereafter be nade acquainted with it.

Respectfully your obedient servant HILL & BLODGET.

MARRIED.

In this village, Rev. W. F. Currie, of Lockport, to Miss Minerva Stone of this village.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Penny, Rev. Isaac R. Barbour, of Newerry, [Byfield Parish] Mass. to Mrs. Caroline M. Rogers, late of Norwich, Conc. Same day by Rev. Mr. Penny, Mr. Levi A. Ward, to Miss Harriet Baron, all of this village.

DIED.

At the River Trent, on the 24th Oct. at the house of Mr. Joseph Plumley, Mr. Asa R. Loveland, about 32 years of age. papers in the eastern part of the United In the above an insertion.

HEREAS Charles Thorp and Hannah his wife, of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, did, on the first day of March, 1827, Exe-cute a certain Mortgage to Thomas Blosom, of the same place, for securing the payment of a certain sum of money therein ex pressed, (default having been made in the payment of the same) of all that certain lot or piece of land in the said town of Brighton, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north side of the road or highway, in front of the south-west corner of the house wned and occupied by the said party, of the first part, and running thence northerly along the line of John Blair's land to land owned by Justin Riley - thence easterly a-long the line of said Riley to the line of Henry Charter's land-thence southerly along he line of said Charter to the main road a foresaid- thence westerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one quarter of land. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public Vendue, the said premises, at the Court louse in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of May, 1829, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated Nov. 14, 1828.

THOMAS BLOSSOM, Mortgagee. NATHANIEL BACON, Attorney.

NOTICE--Is hereby given that appli cation will be made to the next Legis lature of this State for an Act, authorizing he Supervisors of the County of Monroe to sell the present Court House and Lot insaid County, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the expense of purchasing a site for a new Court House, and building a Court House and Gaol.-Nov. 14, 1828,

M BROWN, Jr. Chairman of Supervisors S. L. SELDEN, Clerk.

DOCTORS A. B. C. &c. TAKE NOTICE -- At the semi-annu-

at meeting of the Monroe County Med Society held in Rochester on the 12th ast it was-Resolved unanimously, That public notice be given in the newspapers orinted in this village, to the practicing Phy icians in the county of Monroe, (who have cretofore neglected to pay their annual tax to the Society) requesting that all such de-inquents come forward immediately and settle the same with the Secretary.

By order of the Society, O. E. GIBBS, Sec'y. Rochester, Nov. 13, 1828.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR FACTORY.

J HN SEARS, Hair Dresser, Carrol-treet, opposite the Mansion House, from New York, has the honor to inform the ladies of R chester and its vicinity that he hasnow opened his store of Ornamental Hair Werk, with a large assortment of Fashionable Hair Work of the best workmanship, which he will sell wholesale and retail Co atry dealers have now a fair opportunity line which will be thankfully received and

FOR SALE. 75,000 Feet of PINETIMBER Rochester, Sept. 30, 1828.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES. A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW WARR.

WM. H. WARD, & co. Marble Building, Carrol st Rochester June 10, 1928.

LANDS FOR SALE.

JOSIAH BISSELL, Jun. Rochester, Nov 5, 1828. 50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythe

1500 Corn Brooms. 5000 Cotton Yarn, and 5000 Yds. Cotton Shirtings, for sale cheap, by THOMAS KEMPSHALL & Co

A LL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate pay E. MOORE. Rochester, Sept. 30, 1828.

May 27th, 1828.

CASH FOR F AX SEED .-- The in cash, for FLAX SEED, at the "Ro chester Oil Mill. Aug. 1828. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has formed a connexion in business with Mr. WM. PEASE and will hereafter carry on business un-der the firm of FRAZER & PEASE, at der the firm of FRAZER & Franchis former stand, Carroll-st. Rochester.

BOARDING HOUSE, EPT on Ann street, in the Yellow House, near the west end of the Brick Meeting House, by T. L. BACON Nov 4, 1828.

NEW GOODS.

D. P.PARKER begs leave to call the stention of his customers and others who wish to obtain good bargains, to his Stock of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS now opening. Carroll Street, Nov. 3, 1828.

LOST,

ESTERDAY forenoon 17 inst. a small Silver Watch, with a green ribbon chain; and a brass and steel key attached. -Whoever will return said watch to this office shall be liberally rewarded,
ISAAC WESTON.
Rochester, Nov. 18, 1828.

FOR SALE, NEW SET of Amputating, Trepan-

A NEW SET of Amputating, uning, and other Surgical Instruments ALSO.

A valuable Medical Library-Cheap, very Cheap for cash or approved credit. Enquire ELI DAY Rochester, November 4, 1828.

POR SALE—A number of first rate East-ern WAGONS. Enquire of WM BLOSS.

East Rochester, June 10, 1828. 18 CHAMPLAIN GLASS, &c.

THE subscribersare now receiving a re-Factory at Burlington, Vermont, and which will compare with any made in the United Any size, not on hand, from 6 by S to 17 by 22, can be furnished at short no tice.—ALSO—English, Crown, Boston Pittsburgh, and Geneva Glass—and, as usual, a full supply of Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs

Ship Chandlery, &c. embracing every arti cle required in either of the above branches Also, Window Sash, Pails, Booms, Auburn Prison Ware. Grinding our own Paints and Dye-woods, we can safely recommend them to be of the first quality
S. M. SMITH, & Co.
No. 4, Buffalo-st. Rochester.
June 3, 1828

SAMUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL—An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of aninal, such as Rheumatism contrastion of the Nerves, Swellings Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Harness or Saddle Galls, which it never fails to cure. It is also a speedy cure for Burns, Cuts and Sores whether new or old

> -ALSO-SK .. RRIT'S SALVE.

This Salve has not its equal for the cure of all manner of fresh wounds, whether cut by edge-tools or other instruments-Also for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Scurvy Sore, Ulcers, &c. &c. For sale by J. PORTER,

GEO E HAYES Canandaigua

ALSO BY G. HITCHCOCK, & co. Druggist, Rocheste



He has also the honor to inform the ladies of Rochester and its vicinity that he will de vote two days in each week to dressing and the Boats, for the safe conveyance of Goo repairing old curls in the neatest manner, to look nearly aswell as new. The ladies they will not be exceeded by any line on and gentlemen are particularly invited to call the canal. Persons wishing to ship goods and examine for themselves.

He has now on hand a general assortment of perfumery, razors, penknives, &c. of the for this line, Office No 46 Quay St. Albany. best quality. He has also fitted up a saloon for gentlemen's hair dressing in the latest fashion, where he will be happy to wait on the public. Gentlemen will be fitted with wigs, or toupees, on the shortest notice. Best prices given for long hair June 17

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Docts. HENRY and A. G. Barrellower formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic, and Surgery. Their ofocts. HENRY and A. G. SMITH

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the first of October, a small deep red, two year old Heifer The owner is requested to pay charges and take her a way. Inquire three miles west of Roches-ter on the Buffalo Read

SAMUEL CURTISS. November 4th. 1828

CHAIRS!! CHAIRS ::

HE subscriber, as agent for the man ufacturer, offers for sale elegant gilt back, flag seat Chains, one third cheaper than ever before offered in this marketthey are warrented well made and durable and cannot fail to please those who wish to purchase.

G W. PRATT Auction and Commisson Store, Buff St Rochester, Aug 1st 1828

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES I have just received my stock of fall and winter goods, which includes almost every article in the line of dry goods Those who are looking for GOOD BARGAINS, will do well to call at my Store before buying else CALLICOES, from 1s to 2 6d the

yard. SHEETING, Is; and all other good in proportion. ASAHELBARBER No 12, west side of Carroll-Street. Rochester, Nov. 11th 1828.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. THE sale of the Lots which were adver tised to take place on the 15th Inst. is deferred to 26th of June, at 10, A M. when 12 eligibly situated business Lots, and 4 Dwelling Houses will be offered at public vendue, by ELISHA ELY, and vendue, by

JOSIAH BISSELL, Jr. Rochester, May 27, 1828. 16 5w The above sale is posponed unil MON-EV is more plenty.

WHISKEY.

200 Gals. Stones Whiskey, from Jef-ferson County, equal to Monon-gahela, just received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER.

DATENT MEDICINES .- Swaims Panacea; La Grange's Salt Rheum Oint-ment; Yate's Corn Salve; Balm of Colum bia to cure and prevent Baldness; Bartholand ague and other fevers ; Huntington, s fever and ague Pills; Anderson's and La the village of Rochester, in the county Wer and ague Pills; Anderson's and La the Village of Rochester, in the county of Montos, on the twenty-fourth day of Deand Jame's Pills; together with a general comber next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries, for sale by 1828. FRED'K WHITTLESEY, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries, for sale by W. S. ROSSITER

Rochester, Exchange st.

\$40 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on Tuesday ast, from the pasture of the subscriber, in the town of Junius, a Bay Horse and a Bay Mare. The horse is hollow backed; about fifteen hands high; wind galls on his hind legs; 5 years old past:-no other marks are recollectd—no shoes on his feet. The mare is about sixteen hands high; had a star in the forehead; a lump on her left hind foot, caused by a kick ; years old; shod all round. Whoever will return them to the subscriber, if strayed, o: give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasona ole charges paid. If stolen, \$40 reward will be given for horses and thief, or thieves, and reasonable charges paid.
GEORGE NEARPASS.

Junius, Lot 47, Oct. 3, 1828.

OTICE.-All persons whose notes and accounts due the subscriber are of six months standing, are requested to make immediate payment—as on the 10th day of Sept. next they will be left with his attorney without respect of persons.

S. G. ANDREWS. August 14, 1828.

WOOL CARDING & CLOTH



DRESSING STEAM MILL. HE sile Steam Mill in the Town of Riga and Village of Churchville, which was built new last year by Mr. Willey, intend carrying on all the various branches of business with punctuality and despatch. All reason able credit will be given, and charges uniform with others. They pledge themselves to the public that the Wool Carding and

Cloth Dressing shall be attended to by the first rate workmen. All loss or damage shall be made good to the owners PEASE GATES, & Co

Rochester, September 2, 1828.

NEW LINE. CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL TRANSPORTATION.



DAY AND NIGHT.

For Freight and Passengers, THE Proprietors having made permanent arrangements, will start a line of first rate Boats, plying daily between Albany and Ithica, touching at all intermediate points on the Canal and ports on the Cayuga Lake.

This line of Boats will be in connexion with a first rate line of Tow Boats on the Hudson River, (the boats of the line will be commanded by the most experienced and careful captains,) and the proprietors flatter themselves, that from the well known reputation and superior quality of Wares, Merchandise and Passengers, that they will not be exceeded by any line on by this line will please call on

DANIEL MITCHELL, Agent ACENTS. DANIEL MITCHELL, Albany, Office 46

Quay St.

A. B. MEECH & Co. No. 30 Water Street
New York.

BUTLER, O'CONNER & Co. Utica.
NEWTON & HUMPHREY. Syracuse.

1. J. WOOLLEY & Co. Weedsport.

A.CLARK, Montezuma. PROPRIETORS. PHILIP WINEGAR, Union Springs IACOB CARR, FINC 4 & TOAN, GARDNER CHITDESTER, Scipio. JOHN M. SMITH, Aurelius

J W RATHBONE. Aurora. DOCT. BARNABAS SMITH, Venice. All property shipped by this line will be under insurance between New-York, Ithaca and Seneca.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, has been dis-EBN'R GRIFFIN, Oct. 13, 1828. SELAH MATTHEWS.

SELAH MATTHEWS-Attorney at Law, has his office for the present, in the room occupied by Judge Chields, in Whitney's Buildings, Carroll Street. Rochester, Oct. 13, 1828.

OST, on Sunday the 9th inst., between this village and the Rapids, a calf-skin pocket book, containing two notes, one \$44 and the other, \$16 and some cents, and two dollars Rochester Bank, with sundry other papers. The notes payable to Wm.

Whoever will leave said packet-book and contents at this office, shall be handsomely ewarded Wm. SNIFFIN Rochester, Nov. 11, 1828.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of Money; secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty sixth day of April, one thou-sand eight hundred and twenty-eight, executed by Moses Willson and Mary his wife, to Frederick Whittlesey, of all that certain piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being it. Township No. 1, Short Range, being now the Town of Greece, in the County of Monroe, and being a part of Lot. No. 69, in said Township, according to the map of said Town, as surveyed by Augustus Porter, which part of the said Lot No. 69, is all that part thereof conveyed to the said Moses Willson by Indenture, bearing even date with the said Mortgage, executed by Sam-uel W. Parsons and Mary his wife, and which part lies north of the Ridge Road, and is bounded on the south by the centre or middle of the said Road, and is supposed to con tain thirty-one acres of Land : hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and proomew's Elexer of Life, for the cure of fever and ague and other fevers; Huntington, sfe-sold at public auction at the Court House in

> Mortgagee. G. H. MUMFORD, Attorney.

HEREAS, pursuant to a resolution of the Trustees of the Village of Rochester, passed the third day of July, in in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and other resolutions subsequent thereto, directing the construction lof a Sewer from Troup street to Brown's Mill race; and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said Sewer, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners, occupants and others, interested in all the houses or lots intended to be benefited by said Sewer, was duly made and afterwards returned to, and ratified by, the said Trustees, by which assessed. Ellsworth Avery and Theodore P Clark were assessed the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, for Lot number one hundred and fifty seven, on the plan or plat of the village of Rochester, made by Nathaniel Rochester, lying at the corner of Buffalo and Hart Streets: and whereas, by a rule of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, on an appeal to the said Court from the said assessment, entered June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, the sum of thirty sev-endollars and sixteen cents was deducted from the said assessment to the said Eilsworth Avery and Theodore P. Clark, and assessed upon James Love, an occupant of part of said Lot number one hundred and fifty seven: and, whereas, the whole of the said sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents still remains due and unpaid: Now, therefore, the owner or owners of the said Lot, are hereby required to pay the said sum of money so assessed upon the said Lot as afaresaid, to the Treasu of the village of Rochester, within six months said Lot will be sold at public auction of the twenty ninth day of April next, at ten o'-clock in the forenoon at the Court House in the village of Rochester, at the lowest term

Rochester, Oct. 27th, 1829

F. WHITTLESEY,
Attorney for the Trustees of the 303m Village of Bochester.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

C. BURR has opened a JEWEL A RY STORE in the place recently occupied as a Stage Office by Adams & Blinn, opposite the Engle Tavern, Carroll-streetwhere will be kept constantly on hand a the east end of the Aqueduct. Apply to H. general assistment of WATCHES, JEW-ELY Reochster, Sept. 15, 1828 32 3wk ELRY MILITARY GOODS, and most ariticles in his line of business .-WATCHES faithfully repaired, on short notice :- and all other branches of his business attended to with promptness and accu

THOMAS KEMKSHALL & CO. heg leave to offer their goods to the old customers of Thomas Kempshall, and the public generally, either at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices. Cash paid for Park. Pot and Feart Askes.—May 14, 1828. 15

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

O'N the 10th of October was published by T K Greenbank, No. 64, Sprace st. Phitadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery, as follows:

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the

Schuykill, near Philedelphia, and adjacent

2. A view of the Light House in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.

3. A view of York on Lake Ontario, with

the fortifications. 4. Characteristic scenery on the Hudson

5. View of New-London Conn. with the adjacent scenery.
6. A View of Lemon Hill, near Philadel-

phia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq. 7. The Tomb of Washington, at Mount

8. View at the Great Bend of the Susque hanna.

9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's

Creek, Luzrene county, Pa.
10. View of the Lower Falls on Solom on's Creek. 11 View of the Catskill Mountains from

the Hudson. 12. View of Fort Niagara, on Lake On tario, from the Light House on the British

These views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot Each plate will

be accompanied by a full and accurate de-scription thereof, so as to make it perfectly lligable to every person The work is printed and issued to sub scribers in the first style, on superior paper

and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at One Dollar per co py. Flexible covers are used for country subscribers, so that they can safely be sent by mail.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-

YORK, TO WIT: BEIT REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of August in the fifty third year of the In-dependence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, West & Hann of the said District, have deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following, to wit:
"A Revelation of Masonry, as published

to the world by a Convention of Seceding Masons, held at Le Roy, Genesee County, New York, on the 4th and 5th of July, 1828: containing a true and genuine develope ment of the mode of initiation, and also of the several Lectures of the following de-grees, to wit: In the Chapter,—Mark Mas-ter, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch. In the Encampment,— Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta, Knight of the Christian Mark and Guards of the Conclave, and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. In the Ancient Council of the Trinity, denominated the Holy and Thrice Illustrious Or der of the Cross,—the Illustrious, Most Il-lustrious, and thrice Illustrious Degrees."

n conformity to the act the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to 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 encourage-ment of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to 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."

RICHARD R. LANSING, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York 39

THE MASONIC REVIEW.

ANTI-MASONIC MAGAZINE

be published monthly, in an elegant pamphlet form, designed to show the origin, to expose the pretensions, and fully to unfold the true character and tendency

to unfold the true character and tendency of FREE MASONRY. By HENRY DANA WARD, A. M. "A Master Mason." Terms—\$2,00 a year in advance—\$2,50 after six months.

The Masonic Review is intended to be a sword against the system of Free Masonry, which have been supported by the Experiment of the system. while the members of the Fraternity will be treated with all possible respect. It will fully illustrate the origin, the principles, and he dangerous tendency of Free Masonrypar of public judgment, and its boasted light to the test of truth. It will wipe from the name of Solomon the reproach of being the First Grand Master, and from the " Holy St. Johns" the imputation of having been eminent patrons of Free Masonry. The publication will continue while republicans continue to delight in titles of Most Worshipful, Thrice Illustrious, &c. and while grown

men publicly parade in aprons.

New York. Aug 14, 1828

Committee:

Rochester, Aug. 26, 1828. Mr. WARD is known to us as a zealous and able writer upon the subject of Speculative Free Masonry He is impelled to this task by considerations of the most elevated tha racter; and we earnestly recommennd his work to the patronage of all the friends of re-

ligious truth and civil liberty Samuel Works, Harvey Ely, F. F. Backus, F. Whittlesey,

WISH to purchase a quantity of LOGS WISH to purchase a quantity of LOGS Fr. Sawing. White Ash, Ash, Beach, Company of Logs Fr. Market Logs Walls of Logs Fr. Market Logs Walls of Logs William Company of Logs Walls The for sawing. White Ash, Ash, Beach, Chesnut, White-wood, or Maple—to be de livered in the Erie Canal, or Mill Race, near

WANTED-20 GIRLS, from 10 to WW 15 years of age, to learn Ornamental Hair Work. JOHN ROBINSON,

Exchange-st. Roohester, Aug. 26.

F Bush, and business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of T. Kempshait & Co. at my old stand, Carroll-st.

May 14. FHO'S KEMPSHALL opt a plan, and such other measures as may e necessary, to promote the benevolent bject. Nov. 11, 1828. bject.

STRAYED, on Sunday the 25th of Sei light red Cow, five years old, rathe small size; has a slit in one ear, the hornere small and stand up and rather incline to gether. - Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be liberally

ALFRED WARNER. Brighton, Nov 10.

HE apper degrees of Masonry as disclo SECRETS OF MASONRY. sed by a convention of Secreding A.a ms held at Le Roy, in July 1828, just from the press, and for sale by E. Giddins. Price or hundred \$221-2, per doz. \$3, or 311-4

ents single Rochester, Nov. 10, 1828.

FOR SALE SMALL FARM containing about forty A acres, about two miles west of Charles C. Lunts in this village; on the premises a young Orchard, and a Log House —Also a Tayon Standard, and a Log House — Tavern Stand to rent, on the main Road a ew rods east of the Big Falls in this village.

For further particulars enquire of S. B. BARTLETT, on the premises April, 15 1828.

THE subscriber being about closing his mercantile business, offers his Goods at A short Lease of the Store can be had if wanted.

ALSO FOR SALE 30 village Lots, in the vicinity of the Ca nal and Harford-st. formerly called Lisle Road-two or three of these are calculated for Basins or dry Docks. E. MOORE. April 7th 1823

MEDICAL NOTICE. B. VAN SCOY, Physician and Surgeon having recently moved to Parma Cor-ners, tenders his professional services to the chabitants of said Corners, and solicits such a share of their patronage as they shall judge he merits, after duly weighing his skill in the " healing art."

Parma, April 13, 1828. LAST CALL HE copartnership existing between thes ubscribers will be dissolved in a few days. It is necessary that all unsettled ac-Those who prefer settling their accounts with us, to settling them with a constable,

will do well to embrace the opportunity offered. We mean what we say.

BACKUS & MARVIN. Rochester, April 7th, 1828.

ROCHESTER READING ROOM.—
The subscriber has concluded to establish a READING ROOM, in connectablish a READING ROOM. tion with his Library, in the Globe Build ings. He has made arrangements to furnish his room with a variety of the best Newspapers, and other Literary Publications and he can assure the public that he will be enabled to keep an establishment wor-thy of a reading community All persons who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are respectfully invited to call and subscribe for its support.

The terms are \$1 per quarter, or \$4 per year. Strangers of respectability, who do not stay to exceed one week, are invited to call and read the news without any ex-T. SCOTT.

Dec. 27.

40 THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1829:

POR sale by the author at his residence a few doors west of the Post Office. Buffalo street, by the thousand, grass, dozen or single.

Orders from any part of the United States, or from the Canadas, enclosing ash, will be punctually attended to.

This Almanac has already taken an unprecedented circulation. Twenty thousand copies have been disposed of since the first of July last; and they have been sent on order or otherwise, into almost every state in the Union; it is replete with masonic information, comprised in 13 pages of close print, embelished with to their progress from the elementary stuthirteen plates illustrative of the conspiracy with copious explanations, and contains a statement of facts, TO THE CER-TAIN KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUTHOR, respeeting the manner in which Captain William Morgan, (bound and hoodwinked,) was brought to Fort Niagara-taken over the river into Canada-returned again and confined in the magazine of that fortess by masonic conspiratorsthe consultations by them respecting the final disposal of him-the conversation tracing its history, dissipating its mystery, that took place between him and them—and bringing its glorious pretensions to the and the false arguments made use of to hide this outrage from the public, &c .-PRICE 7 dollars per gross, 75 cents per doz. 12 1-2 cents single.

ALSO, For sale as above, a complete assortment of ANTI-MASONIC PUBLICATIONS. among which are the following, viz: Freemasonry by a Master Mason, p. Stearns with an appendix, Report of Lewiston Committee, Solemn Warning, Morgan's Hustrations of Masonry, Contract with Solem, Res. Caucaution, p. 1988.

born,
Southwick's Oration,
Plain Truth by Edler Stearns,
Crary's Speech,
&c &c.
N.B.—Now in the press, and will
be for sale as above, the secrets N.B.—Now in the press, and will shortly be for sale as above, the secrets tend church on the Sabbath. Parents are and ceremonies of the Upper Degrees of Masonry, as divulged by the Convention of seceding Masons on the 4th of July,

Rochester, Sept. 30, 1928. 34tf.

hester to Lewistan. orning the " Prosect! Line commences its regular daily trips from Rochester to Lewiston. Leaves Rochester at half past three o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Lewiston same day. Leaves Rochester for Utica at four o'clock, A. M. and

PIONEER"

IRA MERRILL. June 27, 1828,

arrives at Auburn same day.

OST, on Sunday the 9th inst., between OST, on Sunday the Carlos, a calf-skill this village and the Rapids, a calf-skill this village and the Rapids, a calf-skill or ket book, containing two notes, one \$4 and the other, \$16 and some cents, and two dollars Rochester Bank, with sundry her papers. The notes payable to Wm

Whoever will leave said pocket-book annents at this office, shall be hand-ome! Win SNIFFIN warded Rochester, Nov. 11. 1828.

NOTICE.—All persons whose notes and accounts due the subscriber are of a months standing, are requested to make amediate payment—as on the 10th day of Sept next they will be left with his attorney ithout expert of persons. vithout respect of persons. S. G. ANDREWS.

August 14, 1828.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform A their old friends and patrons that their copartnership was dissolved by mutual con-sent on the 1st of May, inst and that they have left the notes and accounts of those in debted with Moses Chapin, Esquire, for co-lection. FRED'K F. BACKUS. GEORGE MARVIN.

Rochester, May 20, 1828. 15 6wk

NOTICE -The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, un the firm of Works & Graves, has been issolved by mutual consent. All notes and occounts, as the claims upon the said firm, will be adjusted by Jacob Graves, who is bly authorized for that purpose SAMUEL WORKS JACOB GRAVES.

August 5, 1828

CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES. one to five or six years to run, being well se cured on real estate are wanted, for which cash and a pertion of good and cheap lands will be paid. The terms will be faverable O. WILDER, Apply to
Three doors south of Christopher's Mansion
House, Carroll-st.

April 12, 1828.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers have formed a connex ion in the Tanning and Currying busi ness and carry it on in all its various bran-ches at the old stand of Works & Graves, in Mason street a few doors north of the man ket, where may be found a general assort ment of Leather of all kinds, as low as can be purchased elsewhere, for each or approv-

Continuance of the patronage of the old customers of Works & Graves is respectfully solicited. Cash paid for Hides and Skins at all times. JACOB GRAVES. DANIEL GRAVES

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. s. WHITTL SEY, has just received his stock of Spring Goods, comprising almost every thing that is cheap and fashionable, among other things are Plaid and striped Batteste

Plain blk. do Superior bik. Camblet, Mixt do. Black Lace Veils English Thread Laces Splendid assertment Barriege dress hkfs Plain and fid. Swiss Mulls Small plaid & strip'd Ginghams for chil'n Yellow Nankin Brown Drillings Striped Florentines

Large assortment parasols Silk Umbrellas Gentlemens' Leghorn Hats Yellow Cradles and Baskets

3000 Pieces fine and common Paper Hangings and Borders 500 Patent Window Blinds ALSO, an extensive assortment of domes-tic goods, at prices much lower than usual.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL,

AT GENESEO, NEW-XORK

HE first term of the second year will The first term of the second year will commence on Wednesday the first day of October next. The branches pursued are Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, History Arethmetic, and the higer branches of Mathematics, together with Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, a suitable apparatus being provided for this purpose. There is also a library attached to the school, which is open to all students. The scholars are divided into three classles according dies to the higher branches of Mathematics, Science and the Ancient and Modern Lan

The school is kept ten hours every week aey excepting Saturday, the afternoon of which the students have allowed for recrea-

There are two terms in the year, the first commencing on the first day of October and closing on the seventh of March; the second commencing on the 21st of March and closing on the 15th of August.

The charges for tutition &c. are as fol-Tutition for the Junior class,
" " Middle class,
" " Senior class, \$6 00 per term. " 10 00 per term. 14 00 " "

Board, including the washing and "1 25 " week. 37 1 2 per doz care of bedding, Washing, The expense of fuel and lights is equally

divided among the students their children to be provided with any articles of clothing or furniture at the institution, funds must be doposited with the instructors for that purpose. Bills for board
will be issued for all scholars at the close
will be issued for all scholars at the close
required to live in the boarding house be
longing to the school, unless their parents
reside in town. Each one must provide himself with a bedstead, bedding, towels, &c

All the members are strictly required to at

> dist churches.
> SETH SWEETSER,
> Instructors. C. C. FELTON, H. R. CLEVELAND,

NOTI E.

I.I. persons indebt i to me are request ed to make payment soon. longer indulgencee . notreasonably be ask J FRAZER May 20, 1828.

HESSELRIGE, OR THE DEATH OF LADY WALLACE, With other Pcems-By Amica Religionis

WOOD.-11 acres scattering WOOD, near Cleaveland's Mill, for sale by J. BISSELL, Jr. December 10, 1827.

OTICE.—The copartnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm 1 Dyer & Benton, has been dissolved by mu ual consent. MOSES DYER, ual consent.

CHARLES BENTON. August 12, 1828. WILLIAM'S BISHOP, Justice ofth

Peace, has his office in the basement story of the Court F use. 40 HEODORE F TALBOT, Attorne at Law has moved to Rochester-His Office is enectly opposite to the Cour House, in Buffalo-st.

WESTERN LANDS.

FEW thousand acres of the first rate LAND located in the State of Illinois, for sale on the most accommodating to and indisputable the green stoudists of E. GIDDINS, Buffalo Street, a few doors west of the Post Office. Rochester, April 1, 1828.

NEW GOODS-FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

UST received by D. P. PARKER.

(Carrol-st.—ALSO—520 yards In grain
Carpet—1,000 tolls Paper Hangings, and 200 rolls Bordering Rochester, Dec. 15, 1827

OOK BINDING.—GEORGE H. HART will receive at his Bindery, No. 9, Exchange-st., over the Album Printing Office, all orders with which he may be favored to bind any quantity of new. Rochester, Ang. 21, 1828. ALSO-Paper ruled to any pattern. Rochester, Jan 7, 1828.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
T. LINCOLN, TAILOR, has remov. ed to the Exchange Buildings, over H. Bissel's Lottery Office, where he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public gen

N.B. CUTTING done as usual, on short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made. - Rochester, Apl. 8th, 1828

FOR SALE—A number of first rate East ern WAGONS. Enquire of WM BLOSS. East Rochester. June 10, 1828.

WANTED-A middle aged Woman capable of taking charge of the work of a family, who can furnish satisfactory rec omendations for character and industry Enquire at this office.—May 21, 1828.

S HAMILTON Justice of the Peace has opened his Office in the room for merly occupied by Joel Wheeler, Esq Rochester, January 14, 1828. 44

123 ACRES of WOOD and TIM Terms-twenty dollars per acre, on credit till 1st July, with good security and interest, in lots of ten acres, or over.

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Rochester, Dec. 21, 1827.

O MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

-I will receive, to Manufacture, on very reasonable terms, the ensuing winter 25 to 30,000 bushels WHEAT H. ELY.

Rochester, Jan. 4, 1828. 200 BUSHELS OF GOOD FIELD PEAS, for sale by

S. M. SMITH, & Co. No. 4, Buffalo-st.

NOTICE. PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber for the sale of the Jail and Lot of the county of Monroe ; And also, for the purchase of a suitable Lot for a new jail

for said county.
MATTHEW BROWN, Jun. Aug. 18.

P. PARKER is now opning a stock of GOODS. Those wishing to purchase will find it for their interest to call. Carrol-st. June 10, 1828. 18. 4wks

NOTICE.—To all who have unsettled present over the store which I have formerly occupied, and settle the same, and you will much oblige yours.

E. MQORE.

Machine may be worked either by steam or water power, as may best suit the convegoodness to call at my office, which is at May 1, 1828.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber, BOT-TLED CIDER & PORTER, of the first quality for family use, sent to a-ny part of the village. VINEGAR by large or small quantities, opposite the Ro-chester House, Exchange Street.

J. P NEEDHAM.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Three doors South of the Mansion House A e lor, has just returned from New-York with a large and elegant assortment of fresh Among them are—Extra Velvet, Black, Blue, Olive and Fashionable Brown. Super fine Black, Blue, Olive, Steel mixed, Oxford do. Brown Clarrets, and Green Buff Marseilles. White, Striped, Buff and Figured, Valenties Vestings A good as-sortment of Stocks, of various colors. Gentlemen's Collars, Super fine Brown & White French Drilling Brown French Linnens. Black Circassian, Black French Bombazines, superior articles.

A. H. W. returns his grateful acliberal patronage he has received, and promises to devote himself, industriously and faithfully, to all orders with which they may

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who have unsettled a counts with . Vathaniel Ambrose, or wit the late firm of Ambrose & Wells, will take notice that the accounts are left with La Fayette Collins, Esq. for settlement and col lection; and if they appear to arrange the same before the 16th of August next, they will save cost. The creditors of said Am brose, and of the late firm of Ambrose and Wells, are requested to meet at the office of said Collins to settle their claims on the 16th of August next

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, has been disclved. EBN'R GRIFFIN. Oct. 13, 1828. SELAH MATTHEWS

July 30, 1828.

SELAH MATTHEWS—Attorney at Law, has his office for the present, in the room occupied by Judge Chields, in Whitney's Buildings, Carroll Street. Rochester, Oct. 13, 1828.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE semi annual meeting of the Mon-roe county MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held at the Court House in Rochester, on Wednesday the 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. A punctual attendance is request O. E. GIBBS, Sec'y.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1828. THEW OFRUMERICA THUT PACIETY.

JOHN ROBINSON, HAIR CUT TER, (Sign of the Golden Eagle, Ex-change Street, Rachester,) having employed of PLAIN AND ORNANENTAL HAIR the city some new cases of Hair, infolias the public that he has commenced the above forenoon. Dated October 28th, 1828.

ABRAHAM M. SCHERMERHORN, business so extensively as to be enabled to answer all orders from others in this region dealing in the same article-and he pledge one hundred dollars that his Hair Work shall be cheaper and superior to any other manu factured in the United States.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that he continues the business of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing in the stone building next door north of Mr Lyman's Brewery, at the east end of the aquaduct. With experieuced work men, and strict attention, and good machi nery, he hopes to give satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom, who may depend upon having their work done well and on as good terms as any other shop in the place. Most kinds of produce received in payment for work. Wool carded on Blue Dying and other colours done in good style and warrented.

JAMES DOBBIN Rochester, June 9, 1828

New and Important Medicine To those who are afflicted with this dis tressing disease, the subscriber offers a new

and sovereign remedy, in form of a PILL The proprietor, from an experience of more than fitteen years, with invariable success, feels confident that those, who makea trial, observing strictly the directions accompanying each box, will not be disappointed.
The above PILLS for sale at the store of William Rossiler, two doors north of the Canal, Exchange-st. Rochester, and by the proprietor, in Cairo, Greene county, N. Y. GURDON HUNTINGTON.

HEMP AND FLAX MACHINE.

THE Machine for breaking HEMP and FLAX, either rotted or unrotted, in rented by Joseph Hines, and William Bain, (the right of using which, is secured to them by Patent,) may be seen at Stillwater Vilage Saratega County, New York, where it has been in successful operation since the last season. This labor saving Machine sucpasses any yet offered to the public, for the purpose intended, not only in America, but, it is believed throughout the world It is so constructed as to operate one bundred and twelve times on every inch of the stem; & when running at full speed, rising of two hundred thousand flutes operates on hemp or flax pr minute, in sufficient force to crack and dislodge the stem, and at the same time preserved unimpaired the coat or fibre. When well tended the Machine will brake three nundred weight of flax or hemp in an The Machine in this village is dri ven by steam power; and the shives which are made in breaking hemp serve as fuel both for the engine and drying-house, in all cases producing an excess of at least one half for other uses: thus saving an expense to the proprietors of two cord of wood pr accounts with me, please have the day. Experience has proved that the shives may be used as fuel in distilling and for othwater power, as may best suit the convenience of those interested.

Those who wish ocular demonstration of the correctness of this statement, are desired to call and examine for themselves All persons are forbid using this Machine without licence from the patentees. The subscriber offers for sale the right to use the machine in any territory of the United States, not before sold, on reasonable terms, com, munications in writing, post paid, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH HINES Promptly attended to. JOSEPH HIS Stillwater Village, July 12th, 1828.

Since it has been ascertained by experient that Hemp and flax can be divested of H. WASHBURN, Merchant Tailing and loss of the state of th ffax—in asmuch as these important articles of American growth and consumption, can now be manufactured at home, of as good a of said Town, as surveyed by Augustus Por-No scholar is received for less than half a term payable in advance. If parents wish their children to be provided with any articles of clothing or furniture at the institution, funds must be doposited with the instructors for that purpose. Bills for board structors for that purpose. Bills for board structors for that purpose. Bills for board structors for that purpose at the close of the clo days immersion in still or running water is sufficient to cleanse the fibre of its regetable dle of the said Road, and is supposed to con substance After which it will only require to be dried by the sun, or the drying house; and again run through the machine, to render it dentile and fit for use Any informa-tion respecting this process, or the use of the machine, as well as the culture or manufacture of hemp or flax, will be readily im owledgements to the public for the very parted on application to the subscribers or either of then

JOSEPH HINES JAS. W STRANAHAN. S. P. HINES.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES of LAND, well water-ame improvement, lying in the town of Greece, westwardly four miles from the mouth of the Genesee River, half a mile from the centre of the above town, known by the name of the Lewis Lot For further particulars, enquire of A. M. Schemerhorn, cashier of the bank, Rochester, or of the owner, Moses Lewis, of Cherry Valley, Otto

sego county. Oct. 10, 1828.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of meney secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the third day of February in the year and sum lord one thousand eight hundred of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, executed by Nathaniel Jones, of the city of New-York, to Nicholas Devereux and Horace Butler, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being village lot number eleven in said village, with the dwelling house on the same, lying on the west side of Carroll street, and running back and westwardly to a public alley, being the same premises conveyed to the said Natha-niel Jones by the Western F're Insurance Company—and the said premises were conreved subject to a mortgage for five hundred dollars, given by the said Nathaniel Jones to the said Western Fire Insurance Company, and bearing date on the second day of February, 1827, and the said mort-subscriber, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage, the said mortgaged premi-ses will be sold at public auction, pursuant ome of the first rate workers in all branches to the statue in such case made and provided at the Court House in the village of WORK, and having procured direct from the city some new cases of Hair, informs the public that he has commenced the above forenoon. Dated October 28th, 1828.

Whittlesey & Mumford, Att'ys.

SALE by virtue of an order of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit.—In persuance of an order of the said Court, will All orders promptly answered, and oLD CURLS dressed so as to look as well as lying on the Lyle Road, on the east side of be sold about four and a half acres of land the canal, and in part adjoining thereto, being part of Lot number seven and eight, in the subdivision of Town Lot number sixtytwo, in Township number one in the short Range .- Also, a triangular Lot or parcel of land, fronting on the south side of Lyle Road or Hartford street, near Carrol or State street, and bounded westly by a twenty foot alley, being in front on said Lyle Road or Hardford street about 137 feet, and on said alley about 183 feet, part of the Lot now occupied by Moses Tewksbury. The sale will take place on the first day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Terms, cash or approved notes payable at the Bank sixty days after date with interest. Title indisputable : enquire of the subscriber or of Theodore F. Talbot.

MATTHEW BROWN, Jr.

Rochester, Nov. 1 1828.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Lounsbury of Rochester, in said county, an solvent debtor, to shew cause if any have, before the said Judge at his Office in the village of Rochester in said county, on the twentieth day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be hade for the benefit of all his creditors and he be discharged, pursuant to the "Act for giving relief in cases of Insolvency,"-pas-

sed Apri' 12th, 1819. Dated October 30, 1828.

BY order of the Honorable Moses Chapin, first Judge of Monroe County Courts—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter Neer, of Penfield, in said County, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Town of Gates in the County of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of November next, at 10 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, pursuant onment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated this twenty-third day of September, 1828.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, executed by Mathewson R Lockwood, and Lucy G. Lockwood, his wife, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Ephraim Moore, of the same place:
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a
power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, shives the following described premises will be sold at public Auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the said country of Monroe, on the twenty-second day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, viz :-- all that certain piece or parcel of land known and described as Village Lot 43, in the town of Brighton, fronting four rods on Andrews street, and running back ten ods deep, containing one fourth of an acre of land seference had to David Hudson's of land Dated Oct. 17, 1828 EPHRAIM MOORE, Mortgagee, survey

Whittlesey & Mumford, Att'ys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of Money, secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty sixth day of April, one thoutain thirty-one acres of Land:-Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursu-ant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the county of

Monroe, on the twenty-fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated, Rochester, June 21st, 1828. FRED'K WHITTLESEY,